

DISCOVER ODIOUS CULT

SOCIALIST SPEECH IN CONGRESS CAUSE FOR MUCH INTEREST

First of Its Kind Published in Full by Daily Socialist.

Owing to the intense interest that has been aroused all over the land by the first Socialist speech in congress, delivered by Congressman Victor L. Berger, the first Socialist congressman, the Daily Socialist is today publishing this speech in full.

This speech was the first declaration of Socialist principles from the floor of the House of Representatives, heralding the entrance of Socialist members in that body.

Socialist Congressman Berger will not be alone after the next congressional election to be held in the fall of 1912. The speech is as follows:

Speech in Full
SPEECH OF HON. VICTOR L. BERGER OF WISCONSIN, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1911.

The House being in committee of the whole on the state of the Union and having under consideration the bill (H. R. 11019) to reduce the duties on wool and manufacture of wool—

Mr. Berger said: Mr. Chairman: It is hardly necessary for me to explain how highly I appreciate the honor of being a member of this House.

There is probably no other legislative body in the world in which there are so many earnest, bright and interesting men. However, you interpret things as you see them, and you see them from the point of view of your class—the capitalist class.

The first question you naturally ask of any new member is, What is your message?

Now, Mr. Chairman, I have a message to deliver to the most advanced and intelligent section of the toiling masses—from millions of men and women.

If you will bear with me in patience for an hour I shall try to deliver a part of that message to the best of my ability.

I am told that oratory counts for little or nothing in this House—that you want facts. I am very glad of that, because I hope to convince you within five minutes that I am not an orator, and within ten minutes that I have some facts.

Now, gentlemen, I just ask you kindly to overlook my Milwaukee accent, but to overlook nothing else. (Laughter.)

Some of the gentlemen here have repeated the old threadbare fallacy that the high tariff is to protect labor.

No Protection to Labor
Now, I want it understood that there is no such thing as protection to labor in any tariff bill. I want to say this in the name of the many millions of enlightened workmen in this country, and in all other civilized countries, who think for themselves.

Moreover, gentlemen, you are not in the habit of making laws for the protection of labor. (Applause on the Democratic side.)

You are continually making laws for the protection of life and property—for the protection of the lives of those who own the property, and for the protection of the property they own. You are continually making laws for manufacturers, bankers, and merchants.

But the workman who has no other property than his labor gets scant protection, indeed.

If he wants to be protected he must commit a crime; he must steal or get drunk and disturb the peace or become a tramp. Then the law gets hold of him and gives him protection. Then he gets the protection of the jail or the penitentiary.

As long as he is well and decent the law does not protect him. The high tariff does not protect him.

What is the philosophy of the tariff? The history of the protective tariff is the same in every country.

Agricultural countries subsidize manufacturers for the purpose of creating industries.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries England became the foremost manufacturing country of the world. Germany, which before had supplied the world with manufactured goods, had been thrown back in civilization and culture by the horrors of the religious wars incident to the Reformation.

England bought the raw material of the world and sold the manufactured product. In order to build up industries in their own countries the European rulers tried to protect their manufacturers against the importation of English goods by putting up a high tariff.

Industrial crises which are a part of our industrial system set in.

The result was natural enough. No matter whether we have a high tariff or free trade, competition has a tendency to weed out the economically weaker concerns.

That process of weeding out is mightily stimulated by these industrial crises, a matter to which I shall refer again later.

The process of weeding out went merrily on in this country. Toward the end of the last century a number of the remaining big firms found it more profitable to unite than to continue the fight.

Origin of Trusts
There you have the origin of trusts. It is not fair to ascribe the origin of trusts entirely, or even mainly, to the high tariff.

The high tariff is responsible for the trusts only as it stimulates competition, and inasmuch as it subsidizes the manufacturers.

But the outcome of competition is always the same. Competition always kills competition in the end. We find trusts in high tariff America and in free-trade England. We find trusts in Germany and even in little Holland.

As a matter of fact, every flourishing industry winds up in a trust.

I can go still further. I will say that in every manufacturing country the manufacturers at first demand protection and get it.

They want protection in order to conquer the home market—the market in their own country. They demand it as a matter of patriotism. Business men are always patriotic when there is profit in sight. (Laughter.)

But the business man, after he has gained control of the home market and reaches out for the profits in other countries, changes from the patriot to the cosmopolite.

Mr. Moore of Pennsylvania: Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. Berger: No; I shall ask the gentleman to wait until I have developed my theme, and then I shall be very glad to answer all questions. I am here to answer questions for the next year and a half. (Laughter.)

The business man suddenly finds that the high tariff—the same high tariff which has helped him to control the home market—is a chain on his legs when he wants to conquer the world market. Therefore he is willing to drop the tariff.

This is the case with the highly protected iron industry. The leading splits in that industry are just about ready to drop the high tariff not only for iron, but for everything else.

Thus the New York Sun of Thursday, June 8, says: "Possibly this country might continue to keep out of the poorhouse, grow wool, and make clothes, even if they have not the heaven-born tariff to consecrate every sheep and every manufacturer."

Considering that the New York Sun is supposed to be Pierpont Morgan's mouthpiece and the organ of standardism in industry, this is rather a frank admission.

Moreover, no lesser authority than Mr. Carnegie has declared that we are ready for a reduction of duties in the iron industry.

I am not, however, concerned with the manufacturers' side of this question. The manufacturers are well able to take care of themselves, and they are exceedingly well represented in this House. (Laughter.)

What I want to bring out is that it never was intended that the high tariff should protect the workman. That pretense was simply an afterthought, because the workmen have votes. (Laughter on the Democratic side.)

Only American manufacturers have dared to tell this falsehood to their workmen. Why? Because until very recent years American workmen were more ignorant on economic and social questions than their brothers in Germany or France.

The highly protected manufacturers of Germany never dared tell their workmen that the tariff was there to protect the workman. The protected manufacturers of France never dared tell their workmen that the tariff protected them.

It was only in this country, after the infant industries had become giants, that some of our Pennsylvania politicians conceived the idea of claiming that the high tariff was here to protect the workman.

But this sense shows plainly the paramount influence of our manufacturers and traders in political affairs, even though every workman in America has a vote. The manufacturers palm off their private issues as national issues.

Manufacturers Want Protection
It is the manufacturers who want protection; it is the commercial men, and mainly the importers, who want free trade.

The manufacturers, as I said before, pretend that protection benefits the working classes.

But that this claim is a mere sham is evident from the fact that they have never proposed to discourage the immigration of foreign workmen; that, on the contrary, they have always done all they could to encourage foreign laborers to come over; that they have even sent agents to Europe to coax laborers by false pretenses.

There can be no doubt that wages are better here than in European countries, but the causes of this fact have little or nothing to do with the tariff.

CIVIC AND SOCIAL LEADERS ARE INVOLVED IN WIDESPREAD GRAFT, VICE AND PERVERSION

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

VOL. V.—NO. 205 MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1911 PRICE ONE CENT.

VICIOUS SECT SPREADS LITERATURE AND PORTRAYS DOCTRINES ON STAGE

Chicago is infested with groups and colonies of a perverted and indescribable cult to which belong many well-to-do men prominent in the affairs of the city and which rivals in its vicious practices the notorious "round table" gatherings of German high officials a few years ago.

This infamous school of evil-minded men has grown at such an alarming rate and spread to all classes of men so rapidly that municipal judges have commented upon it and it has become the subject of special investigations by the police and others.

It even goes so far as to publish literature in furtherance of its unpeppable doctrines and circulates obscene photographs among the members of its clubs.

Songs veiling the philosophy of the cult have been sung from the stages of vaudeville houses and disgusting physical acts in interpretation of its creed have also been given in public.

Significant of the extent of this sect's ramifications is the fact that its members make themselves known to one another by means of phrases and signs.

Men of Wealth Members
Among the membership are men of talent and wealth.

The principal tenet of the cult is non-association with women. The practices of the followers among themselves are of the most depraved character.

The calling of one another by endearing terms is common.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 8.)

Gilded Palaces of Sin Protected Unfortunate Women Hunted Down

"Unfortunately there are two standards of morality in Chicago. One standard permits and applauds dances by women almost naked in certain public places under the guise of art, and condemns dances no worse before audiences from the less prosperous walks of life.

"This same hypocritical attitude drives the unfortunate and often poverty-stricken prostitute from the street, and at the same time tolerates and often welcomes the silken-clad prostitute in the public drinking places of several of the most pretentious hotels and restaurants of the city.

"Houses of prostitution patronized by the lowly are closed at various times for various reasons, but the gilded palaces of sin patronized by the wealthy are immune from punishment, even to the extent of being saved the humiliation of appearing upon a police list."—From the report of the Chicago Vice Commission.

HUNDREDS OF INCIDENTS SHOW POLICE PROTECTION AND LEVYING OF TRIBUTE

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are paid out by the keepers of low dives and other improper places for protection money.

The police force gets this money. This is a matter of common gossip. No one seriously denies it. While it is difficult to fix individual instances because of the unreliability of the witnesses who pay this protection money, every one at all familiar with the workings of the big underworld of Chicago knows positively that this police graft is going on.

Keep a Register
The police keep a register of all the houses of ill-fame in the city, except those which they desire to specially favor. Plain clothes men are sent almost daily into each one of these houses under the pretext of making inquiries as to new inmates.

The collection of tribute by these plain clothes men is an easy matter. That the tribute is collected by or for someone in high authority is shown by the complaints of keepers who are arrested or molested.

When thus interfered with they almost invariably set up the plea that they have paid for protection.

Hundreds Are Named
In the vaults of the vice commission are the names of hundreds of policemen who have shown by their familiar acquaintance with the proprietors and inmates of these places, by their general conduct while on duty, their mistreatment of the victims of the houses, and the acceptance of petty favors, that they are receiving tribute from the resorts.

State's Attorney Wayman can secure this evidence by issuing one subpoena which he can write in three minutes. The vice commission declines to take the initiative on the ground that it is not a prosecuting body, but it vouches for the truth of all its evidence.

A special state's attorney and a vigilant grand jury could quickly run to earth the men in police circles who tout for dives, who extort protection money from keepers and inmates of notorious resorts and who are otherwise in league with the promoters of vice.

Has Police List
Evidence exists, besides the complete police list of dives, which is locked in

ANNUAL PROFITS FROM THE BUSINESS OF PROSTITUTION IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Rentals of property and profits of Keepers and Inmates. | \$ 8,478,689 |
| Sale of liquor, disorderly saloons only. | 4,307,000 |
| Sale of liquor in houses, flats, and profits of Inmates on commissions. | 2,915,760 |
| Total. | \$15,699,449 |

SAMUEL WEISENBERG, DAILY SOCIALIST REPRESENTATIVE, CONTINUES TO GET SUBS

St. Joseph, Mo., yielded a large crop of new readers for the Daily Socialist. Mr. Weisenberg spent a week there ending June 25. Today he is due at Chittico, tomorrow at Carrolton.

The itinerary for the next two weeks is as follows: Moberly, June 28; Mexico, June 29; Louisiana, June 30; Jacksonville, Ill., July 1; Springfield, Ill., July 2; Carlinville, Ill., July 3; Litchfield, Ill., July 4.

FUNERAL OF MARY J. M'GILL WILL BE HELD ON TUESDAY

Mary J. McGill, wife of Comrade McGill, a member of the state central committee, living at 2231 South Springfield avenue, died Saturday evening, June 24. She leaves five children, all at home, John, David, Mabel, Daniel and Lilly. The funeral will be held Tuesday afternoon, June 27, at 1 o'clock, by funeral train to Oakridge cemetery.

Weather Forecast

Unsettled weather and probably local showers tonight; Tuesday cooler; moderate to brisk southwesterly winds tonight, becoming northwesterly Tuesday. Is the official weather forecast today.

This Is the Vice Commission of Chicago

It is not a prosecuting body, but the results of its investigations can be had by State's Attorney Wayman if he will issue a subpoena to any of its officials or members.

- Dean Walter T. Sumner, chairman.
- Edwin W. Sims, secretary.
- W. L. Bann, M. D.
- David Blaustein.
- Rev. J. F. Callaghan.
- Annus Dwyer, M. D.
- W. A. Evans, M. D.
- Rev. Albert Evers.
- Rev. F. W. Gussaulus, D. D.
- W. W. Hallam.
- Abram W. Harris, L.L. D.
- William Healy, M. D.
- Ellen M. Henrotin.
- Rev. Abram Hirschberg.
- Prof. Charles B. Henderson.
- Rev. E. A. Kelly.
- Rev. J. G. Kivober.
- Louis O. Kobts.
- P. J. O'Keefe.
- Judge Harry Olson.
- Judge M. W. Pinckney.
- Alexander Robertson.
- Julius Rosenwald.
- L. E. Schmidt, M. D.
- Bishop C. T. Shaffer.
- Edwa. A. M. Skinner.
- Prof. Graham Taylor.
- Prof. William I. Thomas.
- Prof. Harber L. Willett.
- John L. Whitman.
- George J. Kneeland, director of investigation.

An Open Letter to John E. W. Wayman

In the vaults of the Vice Commission of Chicago are the names of hundreds of policemen, public officials and prominent citizens who promote the extension of vice, the procuring of young girls from farm and factory, from home and department store, in order that these enemies of society may fatten off the profits of the sale of their young bodies.

YOU CAN GET THESE NAMES. DO SO. YOU CANNOT SHIRK YOUR DUTY.

We know that great pressure will be brought to bear upon you by those who have good reasons to fear exposure.

But we will tell you this, that if your political sponsors or those before whom you bend the knee for one reason or another, dare to bring pressure enough to prevent your action in this matter, this paper shall enter upon such an exposure as was never before undertaken and the rottenness of their lives and their morals shall be held up to the world that the character of the opposition to a clean Chicago may be known.

We want the white slaving of working girls to stop. We cannot depend upon philanthropists. We know that economic conditions create the business of prostitution. We, the working class, are fighting those conditions and intend to remove them.

Meanwhile there is work that can be done to lessen the number of working girls driven into this life of shame. We want the pressure of profit-hungry landlords taken away.

We want the vile creatures known as cadets driven from the city that these girls may be free to return to decent living at their will.

You are the state's attorney. Send for the evidence or forever brand yourself as the most shameless official who ever occupied the office.

CHICAGO VICE CONDITIONS WILL SHOCK WHOLE NATION

Chicago seethes in vice and corruption that nets a profit of \$15,000,000 a year to public officials, members and heads of the police department and to prominent citizens and society people who are known as pillars of the churches and leaders in movements for civic welfare and general uplift.

RESORTS DOT CITY.
Places of ill-fame conducted in houses owned by so-called respectable men and women dot the city from Lake Calumet to the northern boundary.

Side by side with vile and ignorant men stand members of the city's supposedly elect, collecting tribute on the bodies of fallen women and leasing property for degrading purposes that they may make enormous profits with which to maintain their positions in society and the business world.

Low Wages Cause
Driven to desperation by low wages and long hours, surrounded by temptations on all sides, betrayed and coerced by their employers and foremen, thousands of shop and department store girls feed the ever passing army of prostitutes that are required to satisfy this awful lust for profit.

Locked away in the vaults of the Vice Commission of Chicago are the names of these Jekyll and Hyde owners of vice property.

Tonight the city council will consider a motion to demand that the commission furnish the city with these names and with other data that will involve public officials and policemen, as well as blast the reputations of scores of business men who have posed as benevolent employers.

It is extremely doubtful that the council will have the temerity to ask for the evidence.

Pressure from every side is being brought to bear. Interests that ramify through all the financial and industrial institutions of the city are alarmed at the suggestion of exposure and already the word has gone out that the resolution will not be passed tonight.

The city fathers have been given a hint of the amount of social explosive the vaults contain and they do not want to see it. One alderman is named in the evidence.

The evidence consists of a key to an exhaustive report on the social evil in Chicago. This report is the most radical and the most insparing of business and political interests that was ever compiled, but before it was printed every name was eliminated and a letter and a number substituted.

Names on File
In the form in which it was given to the city council only the numbers and letters appear where the names ought to be. For instance, where it is stated that a certain policeman had done a certain illegal act his name would be replaced with "X215" or some other number and letter. The names that correspond with these key numbers are all on file with the Vice Commission.

Should they be given out the entire nation will be shocked. The greatest scandal of modern times, "realities" will be bare.

There is evidence enough in the hands of the Vice Commission to upset the entire political situation, force the retirement of many public officials and bring down upon the heads of many business men the scathing denunciations of an outraged community cast out from society many of its shining lights.

The report itself, even with the key

omitted, is full of explosive material. There is one man above all others who should be interested.

That man is John E. W. Wayman, the man who tries to fill the position of state's attorney for Cook county.

With a single subpoena he can jerk this entire load of rottenness into the grand jury room and start the greatest cleaning up process ever undertaken by a municipality.

But Wayman has ever failed in any crucial test.

He has been a server of political masters, a small man on the job.

It may be that he can be jolted into some sense of decency and willingness to fulfill the duties of his high office and protect the community, and especially the thousands of poor working girls from the further ravages of the menace that threatens to destroy almost every vestige of purity in this city.

The Chicago Daily Socialist will try. It has tried before, but it will try harder this time. The bare facts in all their hideousness will be presented by this paper to Mr. Wayman. He will be told what to do to get the complete evidence which is present to the grand jury.

If he does not act, if he does not do what outraged manhood and womanhood of Chicago demand, he will have to step down and out.

Wealthy Bleed Vicious
The names of the respectable men and women referred to in the following quotation from the report can be secured by Mr. Wayman in an hour's time.

The Chicago Daily Socialist will begin the publishing of these names with—

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6.)

THE SMALL FARMER HAS HIS WEATHER TROUBLES, TOO
The small farmer reads of the big bumper crops of corn, wheat and cotton and fruit.

But no spasms of joy are aroused by the same. No thrills up his vertebrae shoot. His mind is all set on the ten-acre plot. That he's harrowed and planted with seeds; He wonders and asks if his small patch of corn Will get all the rain that it needs.

CONDENSED NEWS

LOCAL

WHILE assisting him to alight from a street car at East 75th street and Central avenue, Windsor Park, yesterday afternoon, two pickpockets robbed L. D. Robertson, 1023 South Humphrey avenue, Oak Park, of a pocketbook containing \$70 and some valuable papers.

FIVE passengers were bruised and cut by flying glass when a Chicago and Milwaukee Electric railway special train crashed into a local at the 14th street station, North Chicago. The wreck was due to the heavy fog.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED members of Chicago Postoffice Clerks' union and their families spent yesterday at Rock Run park near Joliet. It was the union's fourth annual outing. There were all kinds of picnic amusements and thirteen special events in which prizes were offered.

CHARLES COLLANDER, 47 years old, night engineer at the Ashland and avenue plant of the Economy Light and

COOK COUNTY SOCIALIST NEWS

NOTICE—For information about the Socialist party, how to join, etc., address the County Secretary, James P. Larsen, 356 West Washington street, Chicago, Illinois. All communications from outside should be sent to the County Secretary.

MEETINGS TONIGHT 15th Ward—Monroe hall, Monroe and Sangamon street. Every member is urged to attend, as important business pertaining to the continuation of meetings during the summer will be acted upon.

TUESDAY MEETINGS 6th Ward—Home of W. J. Standley, 4236 Langley avenue. 12th Ward—Joe White's hall, 2860 West 23d street.

OPINION MEETINGS Theresa Malkiel will speak under the auspices of the Socialist Women's Agitation committee at Congress and State streets, Tuesday evening, 8 p. m. Subject: "Woman's Relation to the Socialist Movement."

NOTICE The Entertainment committee met Sunday morning to count tickets, and decided to meet in special session Wednesday night at county headquarters, with instructions that every organization make a report of the number of tickets sold and an account of money spent in connection with the picnic. No reports will be published until Thursday.

THIRD WARD NOTICE 3rd Ward—Special meeting Thursday night at headquarters, 225 E. 35th street, 2nd floor. Delegates to be elected. Important.

SPECIAL COOK COUNTY SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATE MEETING. W. E. Rodriguez in the chair. JUNE 26, 1911.

ROLL CALL. Ward 1. Wm. Kent; 2. Henry Kohl; 3. A. C. Harris; 7. D. J. Bentall; 8. Berlyn; John C. Flora; C. W. Shaw; 9. James Kelly; 9. Sam Pass; 10. A. Porcellus; 11. Wm. Rossman; 12. Wm. Clerny; 14. Sidney A. Dye; Mary E. Gallagher; 15. G. T. Franckel; Emil Kuhne; Mrs. Emil Kuhne; I. Goldenstein; Mrs. S. Jacobstein; Jos. Goldberg; 18. A. J. Dubin; 20. W. E. Rodriguez; L. S. Manly; H. P. Jensen; 21. Chas. Roux; J. L. Engdahl; Frank Shifren; T. J. Covney; E. Ernest A. Hoerich; 24. J. F. Uhlbrock; 25. G. E. Sundstrom; Wm. H. James; 26. Emma Pischel; 27. Carl Strover; W. F. Gubbins; M. J. Meyers; Dr. J. W. Zeh; E. M. Peterson; T. G. Mauritsen; 28. Mary O'Reilly; 21. L. S. Meyers; Chas. Harold; 32. J. Clifford Cox; J. Wunderlich; 33. H. J. LeCren; N. W. Nelson; 34. W. G. Zoller; Otto Stenberg; 35. C. M. Madsen; D. M. Madsen; Theo. Lippold; Jos. L. Naylor; Bohemian Central Committee; Joe. Novak; Steve Skalla; Finnish; Herman Louko; J. W. Sarland and Leo Halden; German Central Committee; L. Sommerfeld; Chas. Beckers; 33rd ward; Holland; Ben. Eefting; 37th ward Jewish; Morris Seckind; I. V. Levinson;

AMUSEMENTS GARRICK THEATRE 7:15 8:15 "TILL OF MARY, OR, THE THREE KINGS" Lillian M. Howe, Evelyn, etc.

SECOND BIG MONTH of Bert H. Singer's great musical comedy success. PRINCESS OF THE HEART Special Mat. BREAKERS JULY 4 with SALLIE FISHER and GEORGE DAMREL. SEATS NOW. Bargain Mat. Wed. & Sat. Best seats \$1.

FOREST PARK Crowded yesterday. Something doing today HANDED'S BAND FREE EXHIBITION DEMONSTRATION THE HUMAN TORCH Garfield Branch Mat. 7:15. To Gate

RIVERVIEW EXPO WESTERN-BELMONT-CYBURN-2000 SOUTH SIDERS TAKE "THROUGH ROUTE No. 2" VIA WENTWORTH AVENUE DEPART TO RIVERVIEW 7:30 AM. GREEN TREES, CLEAN SHOWS, BIG RIDES.

LAST 4 PRYOR HIS BAND NEXT SAT. AND PINAFORE ON THE SUNDAY NIGHTS. Next Sat.—DOMINION DAY OUTING Next Sun.—BOHEMIAN TURNERS

GRAFT DETAILS UP TO WAYMAN

(Continued From Page 1.)

the vault of The Chicago Daily Socialist office, to prove that strangers who are robbed in dives are not protected by police officers.

In one instance in which a man was robbed of \$50 in a resort the keeper indignantly informed two police officers that she had paid for "protection" two days before and wanted to know why she was bothered. The man robbed did not recover his \$50.

In another case it was found that it was not necessary to "fix" the policeman on the beat, because the captain of the precinct attended to such matters.

In another instance two farmers were threatened with arrest for complaining against extortion. In another instance the keeper of a notorious place announced that a mounted policeman was one of his confederates.

On another occasion a police officer pointed out a disorderly hotel to which a man might take a girl without any fear of police interference.

Names and dates to prove these cases are in the vaults maintained by the Chicago vice commission.

Secrets Disclosed

Portions of the report of that body, never made public before in the public press, are printed today in The Chicago Daily Socialist so that the people of Chicago may be aroused and that they will endeavor to it that the women and girls of Chicago are protected from the low wages which force vice, from the "cadet" and the procurer operating under police protection.

The report of the vice commission deals with the names of the persons concerned in its revelations through a much-talked-of key which refers to records in its vaults.

Tell Own Story

The following extracts from the report tell their own story: "(X689) Club, (X690) North Clark street. The women who come to this hall are for the most part professional or semi-professional prostitutes. Among them are Violet (X691), Be (X692) and Mignon.

"(X697), the proprietor, seems to have ample police protection. One of his right-hand men is a mounted policeman by the name of (X698). Two plain clothes men were seen drinking at the bar of the saloon one night, while a dance was going on upstairs.

Man Is Robbed

"On Jan. 15 a man stayed all night in a house of prostitution at (X685) avenue. On Jan. 16 he returned to this house with two plain clothes men and told the landlady that he had been robbed of \$50 the night before by one of the inmates. The landlady was indignant and said to the officers in the hearing of the investigator that 'I am telling you that that man did not have that much money on him, and I don't see why you are bothering me for protection was just paid two days ago.'

"The man wanted the inmates arrested, but the officers said he would have to swear out a warrant. No warrant was served.

"(X615) Wabash avenue (not on police list). Oct. 31 at 2:30 a. m. place was crowded at this hour, and several persons were intoxicated. Two strangers, who had the appearance of being farmers, were with two prostitutes. They complained to the waiter that he had overcharged them, and proceeded to argue with him about the right price of the drinks. They were ejected from the saloon. Later they returned with two officers, who called the waiter and spoke a few words to him.

Farmers Threatened

"The officers then turned to the farmers and told them to 'beat it or they would be arrested.' The men appeared surprised and finally left as one of the officers was about to hit one of them with his club. The two officers then entered the cafe, and holding their hands over their ears, went to the rear close, took their uniform coats off and put on ordinary coats, which were much too small for them. They then took off their helmets and sat down with the same prostitutes who had been drinking with the two farmers. They did not pay for their drinks. Investigator recognized them as being two who were patrolling the district. The following witnesses the action of the officers: "(X616) North Shore avenue.

"(X617) Ashland boulevard. "Nov. 10.—The attitude of police towards the cadets may be seen from the following incident: A woman by the name of Frances (X618), who solicits in cafes on South Halsted street, was sick and went to her room about 11 p. m. Her cadet—a waiter in (X619) saloon at (X690) South Halsted street—followed and had a fight with her. When seen by investigator she was bleeding from her mouth, her hands were lacerated, and her clothes almost torn off.

"Two detectives were called. They did not attempt to go into the room or arrest the 'cadet.' After the fight was over the girl came out, and one of the officers told her that she would have to take her trunk and leave the next day. One of the other women took her to a hotel for the rest of the night.

"Sept. 23.—(X682) all, (X683) Milwaukee avenue. Investigator met a number of semi-prostitutes at this dance. Officer (X689) was on duty at the dance hall. He told investigator that if he 'picked up' anything, he should take her to (X690) hotel, on corner of (X690) street and (X681) avenue.

"It was the only place in the vicinity, except private houses, and one had to have someone who was acquainted to introduce him in order to get in.

Police Help Cadets

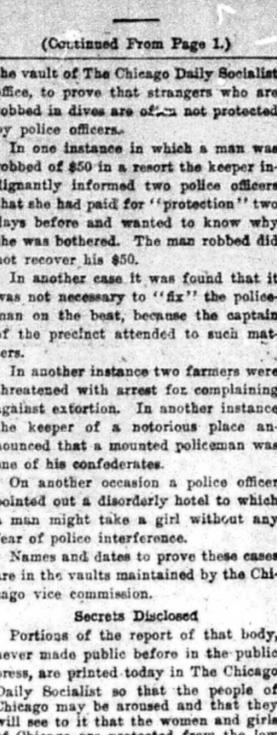
"(X621) introduced investigator to a cadet, named (X631), who spoke about 'getting jobs,' and he, (X631), made the following remark: 'It is a hell of a note when you get to go to the police officers to get a job in these saloons. (X633) got me a job here with (X634) once, and at another time (X635). The last job I got was from a higher source than that. One night (X636) and I were together and both of us were pretty well stewed. We came in this place, and without saying anything, (X634) called (X638) on the side and told him to put me to work. (X638) came over to me and said, 'I'll put you to work as soon as I possibly can.'

Send Official Protest

She urged that the Illinois Suffrage Association send an official protest to the Governor General of Canada against such a sentence being inflicted upon this woman, who in a moment of extreme anguish and fear, took the life of a man who, through persecution, was diving her to shame and death.

This earnest plea was followed by others of like kind, and the Illinois Suffrage Association voted to join its voice with that of the thousands of other women who have arisen in protest against this outrage against motherhood, womanhood and humanity.

These Children Laugh and Play, Not Knowing Mother Must Hang



The four Neapolitano children, soon to have a baby brother or sister and then to lose their mother, unless the hangman's noose is stayed. From left to right they are Rafella, Michael and Amella, with Pietro in the chair. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., June 24.—

Though the terror and blackness of death rest on Angelino Neapolitano, condemned to be hanged at Sault Ste. Marie, Aug. 9, her four children, ignorant of their mother's fate, ignorant of the deed that left them fatherless, are the merriest of all the merry little children cared for at the Children's Aid Society in Sault Ste. Marie.

With the exception of the little girl, Rafella, aged 5, none of the children knew of the crime committed in their home Easter Sunday morning, when their mother in frenzy and fear for her life and in defense of her honor, killed her husband, the father of her children.

"Big policemen hurt my papa," exclaims Michael, a sturdy youngster of 7, when his little sisters and his brother Pietro question him about their mother and their father, but as to the death shadow that has fallen on their mother the children know nothing.

Big Petition Reaches The Daily Socialist in Fight for Justice.

BY THE PARDON EDITOR Probably the largest petition to reach the Daily Socialist was the one brought in personally by Charles H. Lintinen, of 314 Barry avenue. The petition was five and a quarter feet in length and was crammed with signatures form top to bottom.

Takes Only Short Time

"Despite the fact that I was unusually busy," said Lintinen, "I received the great importance of quick action now, and copying the petition as printed in the Daily Socialist on a wider piece of paper I started out in the neighborhood and in a short time had secured nearly 150 names.

"Then I got all the boys at the place I work to sign up. I took the editorial that was printed in the issue of last Thursday, entitled 'Mothers, Read This,' and after they had read it none had the courage to refuse to sign.

"When I got home again several of the neighbors wives called at my house and asked that their names be also added."

Third Ward Aids

The Third ward branch of the Socialist party at its last meeting determined to send a resolution to Governor General Grey of Canada, asking him to either pardon or parole Mrs. Angelino Neapolitano, who killed her husband for trying to force her into a life of shame.

BY CAROLINE A. LOWE National Correspondent of the Women's National Socialist Committee

At a dinner given at the Great Northern Hotel recently, the women of the Illinois Suffrage Association took action regarding the case of the young mother, Angelina Neapolitano, who is under sentence of death for the murder of her husband.

The motion was made and passed, upon the suggestion of Miss Julia Lathrop, that the Illinois Suffrage Association protest against the hanging of Angelino Neapolitano, and that this protest be sent to Earl Grey, Governor General of Canada.

In Turkey Miss Lathrop, who has recently completed a tour around "the world," gave the instance of having "on one of the most beautiful tombs in the world, in which is buried one of the wives of a former Sultan of Turkey.

The young wife was seen smiling at the son of the Sultan. Immediate retribution was meted out to her, and according to the just laws then prevailing, she was buried alive. The exquisite tomb stands as a monument to this ancient form of ancient justice.

With this incident three hundred years in the past, and with her face turned toward America, Miss Lathrop said it was easy to convince herself that such barbarism was a matter of the dark ages, and that things of such brutal nature were of the past.

Reaching the United States; however, she immediately heard of the case of Angelino Neapolitano, a prospective mother, whom modern justice had condemned to death for committing an act of self-defense.

Send Official Protest

She urged that the Illinois Suffrage Association send an official protest to the Governor General of Canada against such a sentence being inflicted upon this woman, who in a moment of extreme anguish and fear, took the life of a man who, through persecution, was diving her to shame and death.

This earnest plea was followed by others of like kind, and the Illinois Suffrage Association voted to join its voice with that of the thousands of other women who have arisen in protest against this outrage against motherhood, womanhood and humanity.

Big Crowd Listens to Lecture on Huxley

The Sunday evening meetings held by the 11st Ward Branch and addressed by Arthur M. Lewis are growing larger every week. Last night a splendid crowd gathered to listen to the lecture on "Huxley's Contribution to Social Progress."

The books sold amounted to \$24. Next Sunday night Lewis will reply to Ernest Heacock's criticisms of the Socialist.

A. F. OF L. FAVORS THE PLUMBERS

The United Association of Journeyman Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers has been recognized as the one organization in the pipe fitting trades by the executive board of the American Federation of Labor which, as printed exclusively in The Chicago Daily Socialist nearly a week ago, recommended that the Industrial Steam Fitters' Protective Association join the plumbers' organization.

The details of the matter were left to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor, which meets in Atlanta, Georgia.

As a means of forcing the International Association men into the other organization, the executive board of the A. F. of L. recommended that the charter of the International Association be revoked.

If the convention agrees with this policy it will make one organization of an industrial character which shall have within its jurisdiction the installation of all plumbing, steamfitting, gasfitting, installation of pneumatic tube and refrigeration systems.

It will serve to illustrate the startling spread of vice under the influence of the pressure for more profits being exerted by keepers and landlords and by politicians and others who live on the graft of the vice system.

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Editor's Announcement

The Chicago Daily Socialist regrets the necessity of placing in print the repulsive details of Chicago's terrible vice condition.

In doing so we are actuated by only one purpose—to remove the economic pressure that forces and entices thousands of the working girls into the ranks of the prostitutes. Public officials have had knowledge of all of these conditions for months. They know the causes and the remedies. They have not acted and can only be forced to act by the widest publicity to these awful conditions.

We will publish to the world the rotteness of the entire system, but whom it may, until the responsible public servants take the most drastic action to save working girls from lives of shame.

We demand: 1. The fixing of responsibility for

RICH LIVE ON DIVE PROFITS

(Continued From Page 1.)

in the next day or two and if Mr. Wayman is incident he can wait until they appear in this publication. But if he is in a hurry a subpoena will get them from the vaults of the Vice Commission.

The report of the Vice Commission says: "The Commission has secured a large list of owners of houses where prostitution is openly practiced. In some instances these owners are vile and abandoned men who make a business of exploiting these unfortunate women. AND STAYED BY SIDE WHEN THESE MEN, IN VANDANT AND VILE, STAND SO-CALLED RESPECTABLE CITIZENS WHO ARE ALSO SHARING IN THE INCREASED VALUES FROM PROPERTY USED TO EXTEND THE BUSINESS OF PROSTITUTION.

"INDEED EVIDENCE HAS BEEN PRODUCED TENDING TO SHOW THAT A HIGHLY HONORED AND RESPECTABLE COMPANY, IN WHOSE HANDS RESPECTABLE CITIZENS ENTRUST THEIR MONEY, HAS APPARENTLY ASSUMED THE TRUSTEESHIP OF FOUR OF THE VILEST HOUSES OF ILL-FAME IN THE 2ND STREET RESTRICTED DISTRICT. ANOTHER DISGRACEFUL FACT IS THAT SOME OSTENSIBLY RESPECTABLE WOMEN ARE OWNERS OR HAVE CONTROL OF PROPERTY WHERE PROSTITUTION IS PRACTICED.

Business Men Guilty "Again, several wealthy and prominent business men, whose advice is sought in matters pertaining to the civic welfare and development of Chicago, are leasing their houses on (X164a) street and (X164b) avenue for this business.

"One of these men has six houses in a part of the district where the most disgusting and flagrant violations of the law and police rules occur. Young men hardly out of their teens have been seen reeling in an intoxicated condition from one of these houses to the other.

"One Saturday night it was all one officer could do to keep a crowd of drunken young men moving and prevent fights on the streets. In one instance, at the request of the keeper of one of these low resorts, the officer entered her house and threw a drunken young man out on the street, menacing him with his club."

Out of the sixty-five real estate agents and owners visited by investigators forty-five were willing to rent houses and flats for improper purposes, and these were scattered throughout the residential district.

Here is a summary of the interviews with real estate agents on the north side of the city.

Shows Vice Spread It will serve to illustrate the startling spread of vice under the influence of the pressure for more profits being exerted by keepers and landlords and by politicians and others who live on the graft of the vice system.

"Of the twelve real estate agents visited on the North Side often were willing to rent flats or houses for immoral purposes:

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WORDS BY SCHARF
MUSIC BY CONDO

Osgar und Adolf Are Dissatisfied With Their Skypieces



Carl Morris, Oklahoma's "Hope," Is Working Hard for Flynn



MORRIS, ON RIGHT, BOXING WITH GEYER



MORRIS, ON LEFT, PULLING AND HAULING

Special Correspondence.
Tulsa, Okla., June 26.—Carl Morris, Oklahoma's "hope," is training faithfully. He arises at 5 a. m., does ten miles on the road, eats breakfast and loaf until after a light lunch, when he automobiles to the Fine Arts building at the Tulsa county fair grounds, where his gymnasium is located.
Here he spends three hours boxing with Jack Geyer, Harry West and Riley, skipping the rope, tossing the medicine ball, punching the big and little bags and strengthening his stomach muscles.
Morris isn't fit for a guelling fight. His color is good and his pulse regular, but his stomach is not well muscled.
"God Habits" is Morris' middle

name. He never drank or used tobacco and has been married four years. His hobby is riding in engine-cabs and his dissipation consists of eating ice from the depot ice wagons.
An idea of Morris' proportions can be obtained from the following measurements made for The Chicago Daily Socialist:
Weight, 235 pounds.
Height, 6 feet 4 inches.
Neck, 18 inches.
Chest (normal), 44 inches.
Chest (expanded), 49 inches.
Reach, 84 inches.
Biceps, 16 1/2 inches.
Forearm, 15 inches.
Wrist, 11 inches.
Waist, 36 inches.
Thigh, 28 inches.
Calf, 17 inches.

TIPS FROM Tip Wright

The game must be getting tolerably dead in Cincinnati when they pull off double homers on Sunday.
Six hits in two games off two Cleveland youngsters shrank the St. Louis Browns' batting averages considerably.
Big Ed Walsh relieved Doc White in the sixth round and struck out three Detroiters forthwith. He saved the day.
The race among the American League pitchers is now to see which will be the first to keep Ty Cobb from getting a hit.
Hans Wagner, the promising young Pirate, felt so good over his transfer to first base that he whalloped Rieckle's delivery four times.
Brodie Cree has made 36 hits in the last 15 games, not failing to hit in one of these. He is given a large share of the credit for the Yankees' winning streak.
There's a difference of only two in the maximum and minimum number of games played by the teams of the National League. Cincinnati has played 51 and Brooklyn 53. All the others have played 52.

RIVERVIEW SWIM WON BY HOBLER OF LEWIS

M. Hobler of the Lewis Institute captured the 100 yard swimming race at Atlantic beach, at Riverview park, yesterday afternoon from a clever field, the time being 1:29.4-5. C. Drucker of the Renova club was second and C. Sogerberg of the Riverview club was third. Owing to the rain only the 100-yard race could be contested.
BOWLERS BOOST CHICAGO
Bowlers who are working to bring the 1912 tournament to this city have set themselves the task of raising another \$1,000 in hard cash this week. In order to complete the legal organization of the Chicago Bowling Tournament company before the members of the national executive committee meet here on July 8 to sign a contract for the tournament.
Some unkind critics has discovered that Arthur Deylin, Bob Rescher and Empire Klem have all won brief athletic engagements with Roger, Breshman, Breshman certainly isn't a white hope.

Read the advertisements in the Chicago Daily Socialist before making purchases.

First Socialist Speech in Congress

Continued From Third Page

ries of isolated—individual—acts into a series of social and combinial acts.
The yarn, the cloth, the metal articles which now come out of the factory are the joint product of the many people through whose hands they have to go successively before being ready.
No single person can say of them: "This I have made." Yet these social tools and social products are treated in the same way as they were when the product was created by the individual. So the present new mode of production remains subject to the old form of appropriation, although the new form of production does away with the very conditions on which the old form was based. In times of old the owner of the simple tool appropriated or took for his own use his own product, while now—and it is important to grasp this fact fully—the owner of the tool, of the machine, appropriates the work of others. He appropriates this work without a jury and without a verdict.
And so we see plainly that the private ownership of the means of production, which was formerly the means of securing the product to the producer, has now become the means of exploitation, and, consequently, of servitude.
The development of the tool into the machine separates the workman from his product. In this way a comparatively small number of capitalists obtain a monopoly of the means of production.
We are often inclined to deprecate the resistance of the workmen to the introduction of machinery.
But these victories of the human intellect over the forces of nature which naturally should be a benefit to all—an unlimited source of blessing to the human race—have often become a means of torture to the toilers.
How many wage earners has the introduction of machinery thrown out of employment? How many lives have thereby been destroyed?
All the advantage of all the new inventions, machines and improvements now goes mainly to the small class of capitalists; while on the other hand these new inventions, machines, improvements and labor devices displace human labor and steadily increase the number of the unemployed, who, starved and frantic, are ever ready to take the places of those who have work, thereby still further depressing the labor market.

Capitalist Class Recruits
It is from this army that the capitalist class recruit their special police, their deputy sheriffs, their Pinkerton detectives and some of their minor politicians.
And the wage workers are by no means the only sufferers. The small employers, the small merchants, are also feeling the sting of an unequal competition.
For every one of these men of business lives at war with all his brethren. The hand of the one is against the other, and so far is more terrible to him than the one who is running a neck race with him every day.
Therefore, in the factory as well as in the store, the wages must be cut constantly, and the sales must be ever enlarged. The latest improvements, the best labor-saving machinery, must be used and as little wages must be paid as possible. The race is for life or death and "the devil take the hindmost."
The fierce competition lessens the profit on each article, and this must be compensated for by a greater number of articles being produced and sold; that is, the cheaper the goods the more capital is required to carry on the business.
Precisely, then, for the same reason that the mechanic with his own shop and working on his own account has nearly disappeared in the struggle between handwork and machine work, for precisely the same reason the small manufacturers, with their little machinery, their small capital, and their little stock of goods, are now being driven from the field.
And the same is the case with the little store that must compete with the department store or the mail-order house.
It is that class that is yelling most loudly against the corporations, the railroads and the trusts.
It is that class that wants the Sherman law to be made "more effective." It is that class that would like to turn the wheel of economic evolution backward.
We cannot destroy the trusts without destroying our civilization.
Moreover, we do not want to destroy them. The trusts bring some system into the industrial chaos. They are the forerunners of a new social order. They have put the first effective check upon the disastrous evils of competition.
While competition grows more intense among the workers for jobs, and while it still prevails among the small traders and small manufacturers, the trusts have abolished competition in the realm of "big business."
The trusts are undoubtedly a milestone in the industrial evolution of the race. The trusts spell progress and are a tremendous benefit. So far, however, they are mainly a benefit to their owners.
What we must do, therefore is to extend the benefits of this ownership to the entire nation.
The national ownership of the trusts must be our next great step in evolution. The Sherman law ought to be repealed and a law enacted to nationalize every industry where the output and

other, is reactionary and cannot endure.
The measure now under discussion is of small immediate concern to the working class. In itself it means no material change in the conditions of the working man or working woman. But because it is in line with social and political evolution, because it tends to destroy the old tariff superstition, because it tends to break down the barriers between nations and to bring into closer relations the various peoples of the world I shall support the bill. (Applause.)
Mr. Kahn: Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?
Mr. Berger: Certainly. How much time have I, Mr. Chairman?
Glad to answer.
The Chairman: The gentleman has ten minutes remaining.
Mr. Berger: Then I shall be glad to answer questions for ten minutes.
Mr. Kahn: Did I understand the gentleman to say that the workmen in this country are worse off than at any time in the history of the world?
Mr. Berger: I did not say anything of the kind. I said that the certainty of employment is smaller under the capitalist system than under any previous system.
Mr. Kahn: I understood the gentleman to say—
Mr. Berger: Oh, no. The gentleman probably was not here from the beginning of my remarks. The wages are better in this country than in any other country in the world. I said that at the very beginning of my remarks, and explained why.
Mr. Kahn: Because I know in my own city of San Francisco the savings banks have deposits of \$150,000,000, which are the savings of the working people of that community.
Mr. Berger: Yes, and I know that you have had more strikes and more hell in San Francisco than in any other city I know of except Chicago. (Laughter and applause.)
Mr. Kahn: Strikes?
Mr. Berger: Yes; more labor troubles.
Mr. Kahn: San Francisco is today the best organized labor community in this country, and the workmen there have had strikes only to the same extent as they have had them in any other section.
Mr. Berger: And a few more.
Mr. Kahn: But they have been uniformly victorious, and at the present time we are getting along splendidly. We have not had any serious strikes for about three years.
Mr. Berger: Mr. Chairman, let me predict something. I have been in the labor and Socialist movement for twenty-seven years. The conditions in San Francisco, which the gentleman from California paints in such glowing colors, are the result of a quiet alliance between "big business" and a certain trade-union element, an alliance for which I would never stand. Let us see where that is going to lead to. It so far has brought more corruption than was ever known in any other city of the United States.
Mr. Kahn: The alleged corruption was under a former labor-union administration—
Mr. Berger: I am not speaking about the labor unions. I am speaking about "big business" using the labor union as a political tool. (Applause.)
Mr. George: Mr. Chairman—
The Chairman: Does the gentleman from Wisconsin yield to the gentleman from New York?
Mr. Berger: I do. (Applause.)
Mr. George: Mr. Chairman, I did not quite understand the gentleman's allusion to me and to Vancouver and to the strike in Vancouver.
Mr. Berger: If the gentleman will permit I will read to you so that you can formulate your question just right. I said:
"The other day we listened to a fervid plea for single tax, delivered on this floor by the gentleman from New York (Mr. George). He paid particular attention to the introduction of this system in Vancouver, British Columbia, and painted in glowing colors the blessings that followed it. And now comes the distressing news that Vancouver is in the midst of a general strike, involving every organized workman there. Evidently the single tax is not a substitute for bread and butter."
Mr. George: The single tax is a sanction question. I would like to understand—does the gentleman connect me up with that strike?
Mr. Berger: Oh, no. (Laughter.) Whatever I may say about his theories, the gentleman from New York is innocent. The gentleman has nothing to do with that strike. I did not mean to say anything about it, but I wanted to show that the single tax does not improve labor conditions. It does not. Strikes are just as frequent in single tax cities as in cities where they do not have the single tax. That is what I wanted to bring out.
Mr. George: I thank the gentleman. I feel very greatly enlightened.
Mr. Stanley: Will the gentleman yield to a question?
Mr. Berger: Yes.
Mr. Stanley: If I understood the gentleman, he said he was not opposed to the organization of trusts. Is that correct?
Mr. Berger: I am not opposed to the organization of trusts any more than I am opposed to the Atlantic ocean or to the Mississippi river, or let us say, to anything that is a natural outcome of conditions. I explained that the trusts are the natural result of industrial evolu-

tion, and that anything that is the natural outcome of an industrial development I am not opposed to.
Mr. Stanley: That is, that it follows inevitably?
Mr. Berger: That it follows inevitably.
Mr. Stanley: Now I want to ask the gentleman this: Does the gentleman favor the fixing of the price of commodities, of these immense organizations engaged in interstate trade, by the government?
Says It's a First Step
Mr. Berger: Mr. Chairman, I favor it as a first step. It is only primary. I understand Mr. Gary of the steel trust is in favor of that.
Mr. Stanley: I understand so.
Mr. Berger: And for the first time in my life Mr. Gary and I agree on anything. But I will also say it will not help much. It proves, though, that even the trust concedes that it has grown to such dimensions that it has become a quasi-public utility and that it is no longer a private business. The only solution, however, is the national ownership of the trusts.
Mr. Stanley: As I understand the gentleman, he speaks of the trusts as a milestone in industrial evolution.
Mr. Berger: Yes, sir.
Mr. Stanley: In other words, the centralization of the immense wealth and energy of the steel business, for instance, in the hands of one man, and the centralization of the manufacture of wool in the hands of one man, and the manufacture of other textiles, like cotton, in the hands of one man, and the refining of sugar in the hands of one man—
Mr. Berger: One concern.
Mr. Stanley: I should say one person, whether corporate or individual—that this will in a short time piece the body of the wealth of this country and the employment of all the labor in this country in the hands of a few persons, whether corporate or individual, and then the government, as you say, should fix the price of the commodities of these great concerns, and it will be but a step from that until, instead of allowing them with the fixed price by the government to operate for the benefit of a few individuals, they will be forced to operate for the benefit of all men?
Mr. Berger: Yes, sir.
Mr. Stanley: And that will be the easy step from the government control as advocated by Judge Gary to Socialism as advocated by yourself?
Mr. Berger: That will be a very natural step.
Mr. Stanley: And an inevitable one.
Mr. Berger: Nobody can regulate another man's business. I would have to regulate your property. The regulation of other people's property is always a dubious thing to undertake. The trust, however, is willing to part with some of its rights of ownership. If I have a right to say how much you shall get for your horse, I have a share in that horse. As long as I can decide for how much you may sell your horse, I have a share in that horse. And as long as I can fix a price for a coat, I practically share in the ownership of that coat. Now that the trust offers an opportunity of ownership to the government, the government ought to accept. Complete ownership, however, is the final solution.
Mr. Stanley: As I understand it, there is little difference between the position you take and the position taken, for instance, by the United States Steel Corporation, in this, that competition is a bad thing?
Mr. Berger: It was not a bad thing in its day. In "big business" it is played out; it does not exist. It was a good thing as long as economic conditions required it.
Mr. Stanley: You spoke in your address of the evils of competition and the bad effects of it—
Mr. Berger: Yes, sir.
Mr. Stanley: And suppose that these great industrial institutions, like the United States Steel Corporation, for instance, believe in abolishing competition and fixing the price by agreement or by law, the only difference between the trusts and the Socialists is that the trusts believe in having the government run their business for the benefit of persons who own them, and you believe in having them run these great organizations for the benefit of all the people?
Mr. Berger: Yes, sir.
The Chairman: The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.
Mr. Fowler: I ask that his time be extended.
Mr. Cannon: I would like to ask what are the views of the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Stanley) as to government ownership?
The Chairman: The time for the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Berger) has expired.
Mr. Stanley: I ask permission to reply to the gentleman from Illinois, if I can hear him.
Mr. Payne: Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes more to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Berger).
Mr. Cannon: I wish to ask whether the gentleman from Kentucky is for government ownership?
Mr. Stanley: The gentleman from Illinois is essentially an individualist. He differs as widely from Judge Gary as from the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Berger). I am not a Republican. I am not a Socialist. I am a Democrat. (Applause on the Democratic side.) And I believe in competition and the independence of the individual.
Mr. Fowler: Mr. Chairman—
The Chairman: Does the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Berger) yield to

the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Fowler)?
Mr. Berger: Yes; I yield to the gentleman.
Mr. Fowler: I understood the gentleman to say, in the course of his argument, that the conditions had grown to such an extent that the capitalist of today thought more of his wealth than he did of the laborer or the family of the laborer?
Mr. Berger: Yes; I said the average capitalist.
Any Mules Killed?
Mr. Fowler: I was at a coal mine in my district last summer wherein there had been an explosion, and a man was sent down to investigate the result. When he came back the superintendent asked him, as the first question, "Were there any mules killed?" Is that what you mean by stinging us this situation?
Mr. Berger: I did not know of that incident; but I could rectify a good many incidents of a similar nature.
Mr. Jackson: Will the gentleman yield?
The Chairman: Does the gentleman from Wisconsin yield to the gentleman from Kansas?
Mr. Berger: Yes, sir.
Mr. Jackson: The gentleman was discussing the trust question. I would like to ask the gentleman if it is not like that what he means, under our present industrial system, is that where a man has used his property to produce a monopoly, under the common law and under our constitution that man's property is devoted to the public use and that the government has a right, this congress has a right, to regulate those prices? And I will ask the gentleman further if our Supreme Court, in the cases of Munn against Illinois and the people against Reid, has not announced and confirmed that doctrine?
Mr. Berger: Mr. Chairman, I do not know all the decisions of the Supreme Court. I am glad I do not. (Laughter.) However, whether the Supreme Court has so decided or not, the trusts are the natural outcome of industrial evolution, and our laws, our courts, and our Constitution will have to accommodate themselves to industrial conditions.
Mr. Jackson: What I wanted to ask was this: Would it be anything contrary to the present doctrine of individualism, as we understand it in this country, if the courts and the legislature should regulate the prices of the products of men who violated the laws and used their property to produce a monopoly?
Mr. Berger: Well, I will say that it would be contrary to the spirit of a regime of free individualism. Any interference by the government with the right of private property is Socialistic in tendency.
Mr. Jackson: I hope the gentleman is in favor of the government enforcing true individualism.
The Chairman: The time of the gentleman has again expired.

BASEBALL GAMES TODAY

| NATIONAL LEAGUE. | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Cincinnati at Pittsburg. | |
| New York at Brooklyn. | |
| Boston at Philadelphia. | |
| AMERICAN LEAGUE. | |
| Detroit at Chicago. | |
| Cleveland at St. Louis. | |
| Washington at New York. | |
| Philadelphia at Boston. | |
| RESULTS SUNDAY | |
| NATIONAL LEAGUE. | |
| Chicago, 4; Pittsburg, 2. | |
| St. Louis, 2-1; Cincinnati, 1-5. | |
| AMERICAN LEAGUE. | |
| Chicago, 8; Detroit, 4. | |
| Cleveland, 2-3; St. Louis, 0-1. | |
| RESULTS SATURDAY | |
| NATIONAL LEAGUE. | |
| Philadelphia, 3; Boston, 1. | |
| New York, 7; Brooklyn, 4. | |
| Pittsburg, 3; Chicago, 6. | |
| AMERICAN LEAGUE. | |
| New York, 11-9; Washington, 4-2. | |
| Philadelphia, 7; Boston, 1. | |
| STANDING OF THE CLUBS | |
| NATIONAL LEAGUE. | |
| Clubs— | W. L. P. C. |
| CHICAGO | 37 23 .617 |
| New York | 37 23 .617 |
| Philadelphia | 36 24 .600 |
| Pittsburg | 35 25 .583 |
| St. Louis | 33 27 .550 |
| Cincinnati | 27 24 .443 |
| Brooklyn | 24 38 .386 |
| Boston | 14 46 .303 |
| AMERICAN LEAGUE. | |
| Clubs— | W. L. P. C. |
| Detroit | 42 20 .678 |
| Philadelphia | 38 20 .655 |
| New York | 33 24 .579 |
| CHICAGO | 30 24 .556 |
| Boston | 23 33 .411 |
| Cleveland | 27 37 .421 |
| Washington | 20 40 .333 |
| St. Louis | 16 44 .364 |

HOUSEHOLD PAGE

OF THE DAILY SOCIALIST

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

South Side

Last Tribe of Free Indians Driven From Their Homes by Railroad—Another Tragedy in Passing of the Red Man

"WE'LL ALL BE DEAD SOON AND ONLY DRUNKEN HALF BREEDS WILL RECALL THE PASSING OF A NOBLE RACE," SAYS FULL BLOODED INDIAN, TELLING THE STORY OF THE PASSING OF HIS PEOPLE.

BY R. W. MADISON.

Palm Springs, Cal.—The Southern Pacific railroad has shoved the last tribe of free Indians, who once owned the Colorado desert, from their home of centuries, at 29 Palms, an oasis in the sandy waste, 6 miles from the nearest railroad.

Here they were free, with the whole desert to roam and none to stop them. Then came the Southern Pacific. It died on the lake and adjacent lands. The government, to protect this little tribe, turned certain land into a reservation, but this land had no water on it, and without water desert land is valueless.

Efforts were made to oust the Southern Pacific, but without avail. Then,



INDIAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN FRONT OF THEIR HOME AT TWENTY-NINE PALMS BEFORE THEY WERE OUSTED.



INDIANS HAVE BEEN OUSTED BY RAILROADS, SHOWING RUINED HUTS. IT IS NOW ONLY A CAMPING SPOT FOR PROSPECTORS.

and over 4,000 acres, lying adjacent to the lake. It is a just another bloodless tragedy which has marked the passing of the red man and the acquisition of his land by corporations and private persons.

sadly, though proudly, Jim Pine told his people they must move. Soon they disappeared into one of the many inaccessible spots of the great desert and there they are living today and there they will die as they lived, free, but driven from their heritage by a corporation.

"My people will soon be gathered to their fathers," he said, "and all that will be left of a once great race will be a few drunken half-breeds. The real Indian can't stand civilization. He wants the desert and the free life—not a little tract of land on a reservation."

fought while we could, but we had to give in. "And now we are dying. On the Banning reservation live 250 Indians. In the last five months there have been six deaths and no births. Soon the tribe will be gone."

CHILDREN ARE A LUXURY

BY GRACE D. BREWER

Children are fast becoming a luxury in the world, especially in the northern part of Alaska, which is United States territory. Few of the working class can afford to even dream of the time when a child will gladden their hearts or cheer their lonely home.

A visit from the stork is looked upon as a great calamity and is an occasion for condolence instead of congratulation. The material and paternal instincts must be frozen within the breasts of the laboring class, who can only look with envy at the rich who can afford to become fathers and mothers.

This is not because the people of Alaska are different from those in other parts of the world. It is because the physicians are few in number, comparatively speaking, and are allowed to charge what they please for their services.

A child is seldom born north of Skagway, Alaska, at a cost of less than \$400, while the average is \$800, and many cases are on record where doctor bills for childbirth cases have run up to \$2,000.

Physicians charge \$10 for getting a block to call on an expectant mother, \$50 for delivering a child, \$50 for chloroforming, and for any extra operation or correction after birth from \$600 to \$1,000. Cost of medicine is not included in these figures.

While no doubt there are many men and women who would gladly pay the price for a pair of loving child arms to encircle their necks or for the childish heart to love them as they have their own parents, they simply have to forego life's greatest pleasure because of financial conditions.

If our government could be induced to make some provision for expert nurses and physicians to care for mothers and children, then, from the ranks of the working class would come many strong, healthy children, and young men and women who have to depend on some corporation for a scanty living would have no necessity about becoming parents.

This would simply be humanitarian and would not revolutionize society. The present generation owes it to the succeeding one to see that they are at least well born. Race suicide is inevitable and preferable under our present system of economic distribution.

While a few things might be bettered under the present capitalistic system, the right relation of all things to each other can only be reached by a complete change of program.

So until the people are convinced that there is but one way out of the dilemma which we find ourselves and act together in demanding equal opportunity and justice, many men and women will remain childless and society will lose the father and mother influence and decrease in numbers.

HELP DAIRYMAN KEEP MILK BOTTLES PURE

As soon as a milk bottle is empty rinse it in lukewarm water until it appears clear, then set it bottom up to drain. Do not use it for other purposes than for milk. There is no objection to the consumer's washing and scalding the milk bottle, but this is unnecessary, as the dealer will wash it again when it reaches his plant. He cannot, however, do this properly if he receives the bottle in a filthy condition, and if you return such a bottle your negligence may result in the subsequent delivery of contaminated milk to some consumer, possibly yourself.

Lady (in library)—Can't you recommend an interesting book? Librarian—I am sorry to say I can't, madam. I haven't been reading nothing lately but best sellers.—Argonne

Angelino Napolitano

BY WILLIAM MACNURLEN

Out of the dark of the depths there came From the soul of a woman's cry, Swept up on the wings of Mother Love To the silent Gods on High. Their cars bent low, a gift they sent, 'Twas strength, and the gift was good; And the light of a fiend went out that day, Went out, as a fiend's light should. Murder? Ah, no! No murder there! 'Twas a mother who sent up the call, And I think that the cry was "God help me!"

Heroine of "Kate Shelly Storm" Dying As Thirtieth Anniversary Draws Near

Des Moines, Ia., June 24.—Kate Shelly, heroine of one of the worst storms Iowa has ever had, is dying in a hospital, and it is doubtful if she will live until July 6, the thirtieth anniversary of her daring deed.

On the night of that day, in 1881, Kate Shelly, then a young girl of 16, lived with her parents on the banks of Honey Creek. The terrible storm arose and swept away the bridge.

A section crew on a locomotive shot onto the bridge and Kate Shelly, watching the storm from her father's cottage, saw the engine with its load of humanity plunge into the waters, and realizing that one of the fast transcontinental passenger trains from the west was about due she ran westward along the track towards Holmgren station, crawling across the Des Moines river bridge on hands and knees, and



warned the night operator of the accident. The passenger train was saved. Meanwhile another engine with Kate's father, a section foreman, aboard, reached what is known as Coal Valley creek bridge. The engine stopped and Shelly went forward to examine it. He stepped out upon the ties, which gave way beneath him and he was hurled to death.

In recognition of the heroism displayed by Kate Shelly, Iowa presented her with a medal commemorating her noble act.

BRANDEIS FAVORS WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Louis D. Brandeis, the famous insurance lawyer, at a meeting of the National Conference of Charities at Boston the other day, squarely came out in favor of woman suffrage. He confessed that some years ago he had expressed opposition to this reform. Now, however, he had become convinced, "not only that women should have the ballot, but that we need them to have it. This is especially the case, because the problems before us will have to be solved largely through collective action, in which legislation is necessary."

NO WONDER

Mrs. Bayo—"She is simply mad on the subject of germs, and sterilizes or filters everything in the house." "How does she get along with her family?" "Oh, even her relations are strained." —Tit-Bits.

Children's Corner

THIS FISH CAN WALK AS WELL AS SWIM



One of the strangest of fish is the climbing perch which lives in India. When the water where it is gets low it begins to think about another

"swimming hole" and just before the stream dries up entirely it takes one last big mouthful of water and climbs up the bank. By instinct it makes for the nearest stream still filled with water.

The lower fins and the strong backbone enable it to crawl along the dry land for quite a distance. Sometimes, though, the stream is too far off and the fish hasn't enough water in its mouth to keep its gills moistened and then it dies.

FAIR QUESTION

Willie—Pa?

Pa—Yes.

Willie—Teacher says that we're here to help others.

Pa—Of course we are.

Willie—Well, what are the others here for?—Life.

COMPARATIVE SPEEDS

"Walter."

"Yes, sir."

"Have you ever been to the Zoo?"

"I was just thinking how thrilling you would find it to sit and watch the tortoises whizz by."—The Tattler.

For Home Dressmakers



8906. AN EXCELLENT MODEL FOR THE YOUNG MISS Girl's Dress With Panel Front

The frock, representing a design that requires little trimming, is always popular. The dress here shown may be made with a finish of braid or stitching and a bit of lace or embroidery for the yoke facings. The fronts are outlined and a panel that is overlaid at the upper part to stimulate a yoke. The panel by a panel that is overlaid at the upper part to stimulate a yoke. Cashmere, forms part of the gored skirt in front. The sleeves has a deep cuff. Cashmere, serge, gingham, chambray, dimity, linen or other materials now in vogue may be used for this design. The pattern is cut in four sizes—8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 8 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for the 12-year size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

Business Directory South Side. Includes listings for Stationery, Legal Blanks, Printing, Camera Supplies, Tailors, Banks, Etching and Engraving, Cigars, Gentlemen's Furnishings, Ames Hats, and various other services.

Business Directory West Side. Includes listings for Men's Furnishings, Watches and Jewelry, Coal, Wood and Hay, Printing, Boots and Shoes, Men's Clothing, Tailor and Cleaners, and various other services.

Business Directory Northwest Side. Includes listings for Men's Clothing, Edwards North Ave, Nuoffer Clothing Co., Boots and Shoes, Free Clinic, and various other services.

Business Directory North Side. Includes listings for Moving and Coal, Shoes and Slippers, Jewelers and Opticians, and various other services.

Advertisement for W.B. Matory Corsets. Features the text 'The best popular-priced Corset made.' and 'Every figure can be becomingly corseted in one of the many attractive W. B. Matory models.' Includes an illustration of a woman in a corset.

Advertisement for 20 Mule-Team Borax. Text: 'Washing Compounds and strong soaps destroy the garments. 20 Mule-Team Borax. Saves Clothes and Color—Saves Soap—Saves Work. Makes white pieces snowy white.'

Advertisement for Socialist Picnic Cook County Branch. Text: 'SOCIALIST PICNIC COOK COUNTY BRANCH RIVERVIEW J. S. SUNDAY 10:00 A.M. TO 5:00 P.M.' Includes an illustration of a picnic basket.

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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What Is the Matter?

By DUNCAN McDONALD

(Secretary-Treasurer of the Illinois Mine Workers.)

Never before in the writer's knowledge has the coal business been in such a demoralized condition as at present.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the capitalist press to studiously avoid any reference to the matter the country is at the present time in the throes of an industrial depression, or panic, such as has not been witnessed for many years.

Some ten thousand coal miners are thrown out of work in this state alone, and many of them are in destitute circumstances, and some forty thousand others are working two days per week, or less, and conditions are getting worse.

Imagine a condition where an army of fifty thousand strong, honest, able-bodied men, anxious and willing to work, but unable to secure the same, patiently waiting for the whistle to blow to call them to work, but day after day, week after week, they wait and wait and wait, and each day the situation becomes more grave and far-reaching.

The small business men are beginning to feel the effects of the panic, the large business houses are complaining, and the bankers are asking what is the matter.

Why don't the mines work? The same complaint comes from every state where coal is mined; the panic is general, and I fear the worst is not yet.

Now what is the matter? Let us see: The miners of Springfield get 57-10 cents per ton for mining coal and are required to pay from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per ton when they purchase a ton for their own use.

In other words, they get about one-fifth of what they produce, minus the cost of transporting the coal from the face to the surface. The same companies have been selling coal—screened lump coal—to the railroads at 90 cents per ton.

The shoe workers, with improved machinery, are said to produce twelve pairs of shoes in order to get one pair for themselves, and so on along the line.

As a result, every wholesale and retail store is stocked with goods from cellar to garret which cannot be sold.

Why? Because labor cannot buy back its own product, and as a result the workers are idle and facing starvation, and idleness and poverty beget crime, not because the workers are criminals, but hunger and privation will make a criminal out of the very best intentioned.

After one becomes a criminal and is sentenced to the so-called penal or reformatory institutions, after one is compelled to be a crook in order to eat, after he has brought disgrace on himself and family, then, and not until then, does the state interest itself in the worker by providing him a job.

It interests itself in him by lecturing and providing him with the services of a sky pilot at the expense of the state, teaching him not to violate the laws of God and man and advising him that when he regains his liberty to again search in vain for another job, to again go through the same old routine of searching for some economic master to give him work, providing he is willing to work for one-fifth of the product of his toil.

It teaches him again to go hungry and half clothed in search of a job, to again meet with the same rebuffs, the same obstacles, the same opportunities to starve or steal.

Not until then do we, as a state, interest ourselves in his behalf. What a hollow mockery and shame!

Why cannot the state or nation take up the question of providing him with a job, not by giving him one-fifth of the product of his toil, and save the man from becoming a criminal, and make of him a good and useful member of society.

If they can provide him a job of hard labor after they have compelled him to become a criminal why cannot the state or nation provide him with a job before they make a criminal out of him?

Will some of the apologists for present-day conditions please answer? Will some of those who are ranting against Socialism please explain?

The intelligent worker will not much longer tolerate these conditions—not much longer choose between starvation and crime, when he can remedy these conditions by an intelligent use of his ballot.

The situation is indeed grave and the rumblings of discontent can be heard on every hand, and unless some relief comes soon by concerted action on the part of the workers at the ballot box, then bread riots and worse will ensue and history will repeat itself, and this nation will undergo another revolution.

This time it will be for the final emancipation of the wage slaves of the mine, mill, factory and shop; the right to a job with the full social value of that job without the consent of some master, or being compelled to resort to crime in order to eat.

This period is much closer than many realize.

Two Weapons

The class struggle is so real a part of the existing order that men are moved by it who never heard the phrase and know nothing of its meaning as an explanation of history and society.

Men who wage the class war without this theoretical understanding are like generals going to war without plans, charts, military tactics or knowledge of the enemy's strength or position.

There are only two weapons available in the class war, the mental and the physical.

Whoever repudiates the first must fall back on the second or refuse to fight.

Wherever the organized labor movement encourages the intellectual development of its members the invariable result is a great increase of Socialist sentiment.

Long experience has taught the European workers that mental development is the only escape from wage slavery.

In the ranks of European organized labor the sincere student of social and labor problems is thrust to the front.

The fact that his studies always lead him to Socialism does not count against him.

The consequence is that men who are shallow enough to imagine that there is any value in physical violence cannot gain any influence in the councils of the organized workers.

To be sergeants-at-arms, to put out an occasional unruly member of the union is the highest office to which they may aspire.

Professional sluggers are unknown. Neither do they send lobbying committees to local or national legislatures to beg favors from their "representatives."

Nor do they punish their proved enemies by voting for new men who are sure to be some enemies the day after the election.

All these stupidities are obsolete and were discarded long ago by the European worker.

Intelligent political action, the placing of working men themselves on the floors of the law-making and law-administering bodies, has taken their place.

Sooner or late the American labor movement must follow the European example.

The workingman student will be heard and heeded. Socialist policies and ideas will rule in labor bodies.

The statesman will displace the politician. And the slugging will be no more.

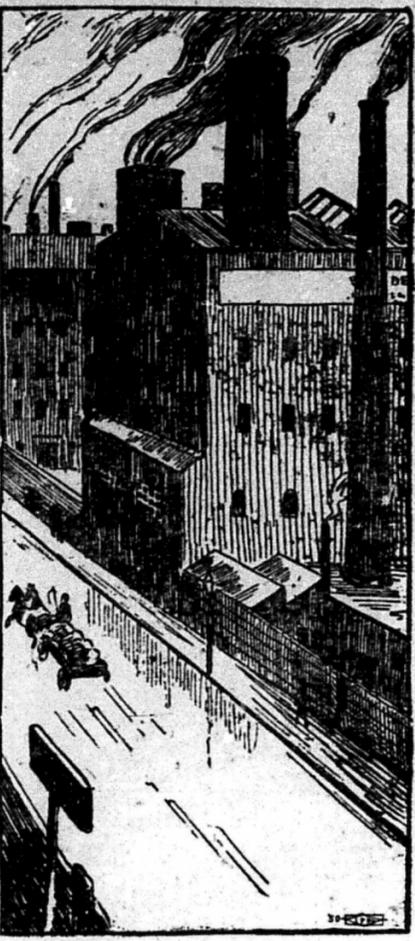
Not the least unfortunate thing about the slugging is that his presence greatly aids the ruling class in framing up their bogus cases against the Haywoods and McNamars.

The frequency with which we hear the term "friends of labor" would seem to infer that labor is a sick horse that must needs be surrounded by veterinary surgeons. We wonder what might happen if labor, by way of change, should decide to be its own friend.

TWO ROBBER CASTLES



A THOUSAND YEARS AGO



TODAY

BY BEN OLIN.

"The sugar trust has declared a dividend of 21 per cent for the past year."

One thousand years after the Vikings raided Normandy a great festival was held last week in Rouen, France, celebrating their departure.

From the Scandinavian countries representatives have been sent to the festival.

The Norwegian, Danish and Swedish capitalist press cannot agree as to which of the countries' forefathers were the greatest robbers. Each land has attempted to secure as much of the "honor" as possible. Otherwise, says the Copenhagen Daily Social-Demokraten, history will prove that they were all on the same basis as far as their morals were concerned.

Without a doubt the Norse Vikings were in their time the boldest of the sea pirates. In their primitive boats they sailed away to foreign lands, where they plundered and laid waste, killed the children and violated women.

One of these robber pirates, Rolf Ganger, settled in Normandy, near Rouen,

about a thousand years ago, pillaged the land and finally made himself ruler, with the natives as his slaves. Today they celebrate his ousting.

Thus did the robbers of a thousand years ago carry on their "business!" Today it is different.

Other and modern methods are used. Plundering the people with the un-couth and brutal methods in vogue those days would not do. But the plundering has not stopped.

Combinations and trusts are modern weapons that capitalism uses to enslave the people, rob them of the product of their toil and tax the middleman until he squeals and is reduced to the level of the "common herd."

The ancient robber sallied out from his castle on the hill, hid himself behind some bush or rock, and when his victim or victims appeared, set upon them and robbed them of all they had.

Today the pillaging is carried on in the open. No shame is felt or expressed. The modern way of pillaging pays better and is not nearly so dangerous as the old method. In fact, the robbers today pay their lackeys to invent games and sports in order that they may shake off the ennui which results from the easy skinning methods.

Study the growth of the trusts. Study their profits. Read the yellow magazines and the Socialist newspapers and see how sickly the robbing is done under four very eyes.

It is this robbing that the Socialists are fighting.

The capitalist class of today is a far more formidable and deeply entrenched vampire than the robber baron of the olden days.

Supporting the trust baron of today and their lackeys in the form of smaller stockholders we find the great agencies of militarism, clericalism, monarchism, protectionism and private capital.

The sugar trust declared a dividend last year of 21 per cent. The stock of the Standard Oil trust is valued at an abnormally high figure. Concentration into trusts goes on merrily every day. The middle class business man, as the Socialist of fifty years ago predicted, is passing away.

What's to happen and what's to be done?

Either the trusts must be owned by the people or they will keep us in a bondage far worse than that of the Normans under Rolf Ganger.

What will our descendants celebrate a thousand years from now?

In South Africa

BY A. CRAWFORD, Editor "Voice of Labor" (South Africa)

CHEAP GOVERNMENT AND CHEAP TRANSPORTATION - THE COLORED VOTE

The dominant capitalist industry of South Africa—the Rand mines—is situated in the interior of the Transvaal, which is an interior province. Rhodesia, which is even more interior, gives promise also of a great mining, manufacturing, and agricultural future.

These interior provinces may import their machinery and commodities through any one of Cape Colony's three ports, Natal's one port or Portuguese East Africa's two ports. As the bulk of trade passing through these ports was conducted by the mines of the Rand, dependent firms, or concerns influenced by their capital, it was obviously within their power to trade any one port by manipulating the rate influenced by them.

Thus, despite the ostensible character of separate colonial parliaments, the dominant interest economically had quite its own way. Cape Colony and Natal were mutually jealous of Portuguese East Africa, which was in a position to demand a fair amount of trade in return for its contribution of cheap native labor for the mines, and separately competed for the available Rand trade.

Between Natal and Cape Colony a rate war started. The railways of the respective governments lowered their tariffs until the financial position of both became a matter of grave anxiety. Retrenchment set in, wages on the railways were lowered and in Natal the disenchanted employes almost tied up the country's trade by a strike, successful in its beginning, but a fizzle in its early conclusion.

The unfortunate conditions in these countries were of course due to the machinations of the mine magnates. The interior was booming, the Transvaal state revenue showing large surpluses and the mining industry recording outputs and dividends.

At the critical moment the wealthy interior approached the humiliated and poverty-stricken coastal colonies with a scheme to unify all South African parliaments, courts, railways, territory, etc., and aid from heaven or elsewhere would have been required for any dissentment.

Thus on the 31st of May, 1910, union was brought about and Cape Colony, Natal, Orange Free State and the Transvaal abolished their separate parliaments and established one in Cape Town.

The separate state railways, telegraph and telephone systems, post-offices, customs, courts, etc., were unified and became one. Rhodesia not yet being ripe for inclusion in the union from a capitalist point of view will stop outside for the present.

The economizing of government immediately effected considerable saving to the country, or rather to the mining industry which, being the staple industry of the country, indirectly bore

the cost of government in its own and neighboring parasitical states.

Yet the saving of the past year of successful administration under union is nothing to the economic advantages the future will, as a result, realize.

When the convention sat to consider the question of "closer union" the Rand magnates were well represented, and one of their chief demands was that the railways should be run without profit.

There was, therefore, a special clause inserted in the "South Africa Act" of union, expressly stipulating that the new government shall not later than four years from date of union coming into force amend the tariff so that no profit should accrue on the transportation of raw materials and commodities into the interior (for the mines and mine slaves).

Hence to the economy of one great government-owned railway monopoly was added that of a non-profit-making machine, cheap transportation being added to cheap government.

The government of South Africa is now carried on by two houses—a senate and a house of representatives, the latter directly representative of the people.

The senate consists of forty members holding office, in the first instance, for ten years. Before dissolving the separate state parliaments, irrespective of population, elected eight of their number as senators, the remainder being appointed by the governor general in council (i. e., practically the cabinet), four of whom shall be so appointed because of their special knowledge of native affairs.

The provincial council, which take the place of the former state parliaments minus the power, will in future elect their eight representatives in the senate or such vacancies as may occur.

The provincial council is only a sort of glorified county council, of little importance conceding rendering it of little importance. The popular assembly consists of 121 members, Cape Colony contributing 51, the Transvaal 36, and Natal and Orange Free State 34 each. Their election is for a period of five years. Members of both houses receive salaries of 12,000 per year.

The question of suffrage qualification presented great difficulty at the union convention and is not yet settled.

In Cape Colony the qualification is a small wage or rental one, and no distinction is made in respect to color. In the Transvaal white manhood suffrage is the basis, every white man, irrespective of what property he possesses or wage he receives, may, if a British subject, obtain a vote after six months' residence in the country.

The colored man in Cape Colony holds the balance of power in many electoral districts. Although he may vote he cannot take a seat in parliament. He has never abused his privilege and

many of the stalwarts in former parliaments of Cape Colony represented colored constituencies. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Cape politician was forced to oppose any attempt made to take away the colored franchise.

In the Transvaal, however, a considerable color prejudice obtains, and the white voters emphatically refuse to have the vote extended to the colored man in that province.

A compromise was effected by perpetuating the qualifications existing in the separate provinces before union. The position will have to be forced, however, and when the time comes to lay down a uniform suffrage law for all South Africa there will be trouble.

Meantime all national parties are split on the question of the color question. The two capitalist parties—the "National" party (Dutch) and the Unionist party (gold and diamond magnates)—have no serious prejudice, either way.

Members of these parties in Cape Colony favor the extension of the color franchise to the Transvaal and the latter province, of course, opposes it. There are not wanting politicians of the chameleon brand who talk in both countries to the tune called for by their varied audiences.

The Labor party is the only party seriously and foolishly split, and hasn't the brains to see that it is the capitalist game to keep the workers divided along the lines of color.

The split between the Transvaal and Cape Colony sections is genuine. Especially is the feeling bitter in the latter colony, where labor cannot return a single representative because of the attitude of their Transvaal prototypes.

The colored population can only fight the Transvaal Labor party in the country where it possesses votes.

The Socialist party alone refuses to recognize any but the class division.

QUEER MORALITY

Upton Sinclair in a lecture in New York, condemned industrial or business morality.

"It is all wrong," he said, "but every one thinks it is all right. It reminds me of Tin Can."

"Once in a Tin Can poker game a tenderfoot saw a player give himself four aces from the bottom of the pack. The tenderfoot flushed with indignation. He turned to a Tin Can native and whispered:

"Did you see that?"

"See what?"

"Why, that hound dealt himself four aces!"

"Wall," said the native, in a surprised tone, "wasn't it his deal?"—New York Tribune.

We are coming to a time when every Socialist-Democrat quiet and untroubled work will be impossible, when our work will be continual fighting—Kautsky

Is Senator Cummins Really Progressive?

BY JOHN M. WORK

I think not.

One of the saddest things in human life is the fact that so many people think they are headed forwards when in reality they are headed backwards.

That is the case with Mr. Cummins. As Vida Scudder says: "The most stirring times are those of transition, when it is the hardest to distinguish the trend of living forces from the notes of the passing age. Mistaken loyalties to causes of extinguished glory trail their mournful light across the pages of history, as the rays of dead stars wander forever through space. He is the strong man, the wise man, whose humility in the presence of facts has bestowed on him the gift to read the mind of his age aright and to co-operate with its true purpose."

Mr. Cummins has failed to distinguish the notes of the passing age from the trend of living forces.

He is giving mistaken loyalty to a cause of extinguished glory. He has not read the mind of the age aright and is not co-operating with its true purpose.

In a recent speech he is reported as saying: "There is but one means to circumvent the havoc which this (the trustification of industry) will ultimately work, and that is the restoration of competition in manufacture and trade."

This is not the first time he has glorified competition.

He is utterly mistaken.

Competition is gone forever except in a few small industries. There is no use wishing that it might return. It is just as impossible for it to return as it is for the oak to return into the acorn. You cannot turn industrial evolution backwards.

Competition is only possible with primitive machinery, where a man can carry on an industry by his own labor or where a few men can carry on an industry by their own labor.

Modern machinery literally compels co-operative industry. It is an impossibility to carry on any great industry except by many people co-operating. Competition is impossible.

The only trouble is that we allow a few men to own the great industries and thereby permit them to get nearly all the earnings of the rest of the people.

The remedy is the collective ownership and control of the great industries.

Then the benefit will go to all the people instead of going to a few capitalist parasites as it does now.

Would that Mr. Cummins might be able to see this fact and bend his great ability toward attaining that end. He should quit his foolishness and come into the Socialist movement.

Then he would be headed forwards.

Socialism and the Co-operatives

BY J. L. ENGBAHL

Every reader of Socialist periodicals will remember the co-operative rage that swept the United States Socialist movement about a year ago.

It was coincident with that other question: "What is the matter with the Socialist party?"

The second question died unmentioned when the Socialists of Milwaukee swept the first big city of the nation for Socialism, and the comrades everywhere settled down to the conviction that the road to success was Work! Work! Work!

The first question, concerning co-operatives, suffered a more gradual demise, but now, it, too, seems to have been relegated to the rear, making way for the immediate question of capturing cities and electing state and national officials.

Some day, however, and perhaps it will not be very long, there will come a lull, and Socialists will perhaps be casting about again for another panacea to hurry the day of the co-operative commonwealth.

There will be those who will again declare that if we could only establish non-profit co-operatives the day would be hastened materially.

In this connection we can point to the current issue of the Labor Leader, organ of the Independent Labor party of Great Britain, which hails with extraordinary joy the fact that Chairman G. Thorpe, at the annual congress of the British co-operative movement, recently in session, made an "uncompromising declaration for Socialism."

This may come as a jolt to some Socialists on this side of the Atlantic, who took it for granted that the co-operative movement in England and on the continent is largely a Socialist proposition.

Commenting on "Socialism at the Co-operative Congress" editorially the Labor Leader says:

"What Co-operation has long needed has been a new inspiration and a new

outlook, and the uplifting force of a new idealism.

"The co-operative movement was the off-spring of the early Socialist movement, the ideal of which was to reorganize society on a co-operative basis."

"Yet, despite the commercial progress of co-operation the economic reorganization of society on a voluntary co-operative basis is almost as far off as it ever was."

"No candid and well-informed co-operator can possibly claim that the co-operative movement is effecting a transformation of the economic system or re-molding society."

"The surging tide of idealism has long ebbed away below the horizon and instead of a great crusading movement, striving with might and main to achieve the social salvation of the masses, all that is visible is a huge commercial organization whose progress has been completely outpaced by the growth of capitalist concentration and monopoly."

The Socialists of continental Europe have a better story to tell, their co-operative taking on more the nature of "great crusading movements."

But let the Socialists of the United States never forget that Socialism is the big thing, and that co-operatives are only a secondary matter, that Socialism is the end while co-operation, if it is anything, is only a means toward that end.

When the struggle goes hard it is easy to turn to something like co-operation in the hope that it will make the struggle toward Socialism easier.

But the danger is that we will then begin to think more of co-operation than we do of Socialism, being thus led astray and sometimes far astray.

There are no allied roads toward Socialism, although co-operation may make the path easier to some extent.

When the struggle goes hard there is but one remedy, and that is: Work! Work! Work!

Miners to Relegate A. F. of L. Policy to Scrap-Heap

In connection with the granting of the charter of affiliation with the Western Federation of Miners by the A. F. of L. on May 6, the official journal of that organization, May 11 issue, had the following to say:

The question of the Western Federation of Miners becoming affiliated with the American Federation of Labor was submitted to the membership, and by a referendum vote of more than 9 to 1, the Western Federation of Miners has become a part of the A. F. of L.

Those who opposed affiliation with the American Federation of Labor have contended that the policy of the A. F. of L. has become obsolete and that as long as the American Federation of Labor is constructed on craft and trade lines, that the Western Federation of Miners had nothing to gain by the affiliation.

It is likewise true that a large percentage of those who cast their ballots for affiliation are not in harmony with the policy of the American Federation of Labor, but these men who have voted for affiliation feel and believe that the Western Federation of Miners can be far more effective on the inside than on the outside in changing the policy of an organization that still clings to craft and trade autonomy.

If industrial unionism is logical; if the working class organized industrially can be more formidable than the labor

movement scattered into craft and trade regiments, then it seems that it will be an easy matter for the advocates of industrial unionism to crystallize a sentiment on the floor of an A. F. of L. convention that will ultimately relegate the present policy of the American Federation of Labor to the scrap-heap.

It is the opinion of the editor that a change of policy can be brought about with but little strife or internal dissension.

The rank and file of organized labor are realizing that craft and trade organizations are no longer effective before the combined power of exploiters and "labor leaders" in such a manner as will convince them that men who bear the brunt of battle on the industrial field demand the "solidarity of labor" under the flag of industrial unionism—"Miners' Magazine."

WHY THE ICE FORMED Old Gent—"Pon my word, madam, I should hardly have known you, you have altered so much."

Lady—"For the better or for the worse?"

Old Gent—"Ah, madam, you could only change for the better."—Judge.

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

"Gee, Why Wasn't I Born a Horse?"

