

CAUSE OF VICE SHOWN

CHICAGO COMMISSION REPORTS LOW WAGES DRIVES GIRLS TO RUIN

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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SPECIAL EDITION ON COMMERCIALIZED VICE

THE STORY OF A PROSTITUTE'S LIFE—FROM THE LOW WAGE STORE TO THE SUICIDE'S GRAVE



1. She begins work in a department store at \$4 a week. 2. Forced to do without lunch to make ends meet. 3. Invited out to dinner. Hungry and, craving excitement as reaction from fatigue, she accepts. 4. For more excitement she goes to the vicious dance hall and soon becomes lax in morals. 5. The procurer meets her and tells her she can make a lot of money. The life is made to look attractive. 6. In the house of shame. For a while she is a favorite, but soon health and good looks are gone, and— 7. The end is a suicide's grave, unknown to mother or friends.

The Daily Socialist today presents a portion of the report of the Chicago Vice Commission.

The selections for publication have been made to show the causes of the great social evil.

Socialists have always contended that economic conditions are responsible for the existence of this institution. The report fully substantiates this claim.

It shows that girls enter this life of shame as a direct result of their inability to secure living wages in decent occupations.

Hundreds of individual cases have been studied by the Commission's expert investigators and their stories tabulated so as to show the causes of their downfall.

The overwhelming evidence obtained in this manner showed that were it not for the difficulty of obtaining a salary upon which they could live only a very few girls would have been drawn into this life.

The Commission which made this report was appointed by the mayor of Chicago and its expenses were met by an appropriation provided by the city council.

It included in its membership Dean Walter T. Sumner of the Episcopal church, Edwin W. Sims, United State's district attorney, and Chief Justice Harry Olson of the Municipal Court.

(FROM THE REPORT OF THE CHICAGO VICE COMMISSION.)

THE ECONOMIC SIDE OF THE QUESTION

The life of an unprotected girl who tries to make a living in a great city is full of torturing temptations. First, she faces the problem of living on an inadequate salary. Six dollars a week is the average in mercantile establishments. If she were living at home where the mother and sister could help her with mending, sewing and washing, where her board would be small—perhaps only a dollar or two toward the burden carried by the other members of the family—where her lunch would come from the family larder—then her condition might be as good as if she earned eight dollars per week.

UNDERPAID GIRL A TEMPTED SOUL

The girl who has no home soon learns of "city poverty" all the more cruel to her because of the artificial contrasts. She quickly learns of the possibilities about her, of the joys of comfort, good food, entertainment, attractive clothes. Poverty becomes a menace and a snare. One who has not beheld the struggle or come in contact with the tempted soul of the underpaid girl can never realize what the poverty of the city means to her. One who has never seen her bravely fighting against such fearful odds will ever understand. A day's sickness or a week out of work are tragedies in her life. They mean trips to the pawnbrokers, meager dinners, a weakened will, often a plunge into the abyss from which she so often never escapes.

Hundreds, if not thousands, of girls from country towns, and those born in the city but who have been thrown on their own resources, are compelled to live in cheap boarding or rooming houses on the average wage of six dollars. How do they exist on this sum? It is impossible to figure it out on a mathematical basis.

A SIX-DOLLAR WAGE

If the wage were eight dollars per week, and the girl paid two and a half dollars for her room, one dollar for laundry, and sixty cents for car fare, she would have less than fifty cents left at the end of the week. That is provided she ate ten-cent breakfasts, fifteen-cent luncheons and twenty-five-cent dinners. But there is no doubt that many girls do live on even six dollars, and do it honestly, but we can affirm that they do not have nourishing food, or comfortable shelter, or warm clothes, or any amusement, except perhaps free public dances, without outside help, either from charity in the shape of girls' clubs, or friends in the country home. How can she possibly exist, to say nothing of live?

Is it any wonder that a tempted girl who receives only six dollars per week working with her hands sells her body for twenty-five dollars per week when she learns there is a demand for it and men are willing to pay the price?

MUST BE NEAT ON SMALL SALARY

On the one hand, her employer demands honesty, faithfulness and a "clean and neat appearance," and for all this he contributes from his profits an average of six dollars for every week. Her honesty alone is worth this inadequate wage disregarding the consideration of her efficiency. In the sad life of prostitution, on the other hand, we find here the employer demanding the surrender of her virtue, pays her an average of twenty-five dollars per week.

Which employer wins the half-starved child to his side in this unequal battle? It would be unjust, however, to cast any reflection upon those girls who are brave and pure, by intimating that because they earn so small a wage they must necessarily be in the same

\$15,000,000 PROFIT ON BODIES OF GIRLS

Five Thousand Victims of Modern Civilization in the Grasp of Vice System.

The commission does not attempt to give absolutely accurate figures as to the number of professional prostitutes in Chicago. But, taking the police list as a basis, even though proved incomplete, and adding to this the number of resorts found by investigators which are not on the police list, and allowing for those which lack of time and money prevented discovery, the commission believes, after the most careful survey, that there are not far from 5,000 who devote their time wholly to the business of prostitution.

According to the commission investigation, there are 514 houses, flats and hotels and saloons, used for immoral purposes not on the police list, with 1,514 women not included in the police list. This gives a grand total of known women engaged in the business as 4,484. We again emphasize the fact that the commission was unable to cover the entire city in its investigation, and that many resorts, their keepers and inmates, are still unrecorded. The estimation of 5,000 is, therefore, considered conservative but fair.

ESTIMATE CONSERVATIVE

The commission, after careful examination of the data at hand, has made an ultra conservative estimate covering the annual profits of those interested in the social evil in Chicago. This includes the owners, keepers and inmates of the houses and flats given in the police list; the immoral places discovered and investigated by the commission; and the profits from the sale of liquor in resorts and 228 disorderly saloons.

From this estimate the commission can assert that the annual profits in the city of Chicago alone, is between fifteen and sixteen million dollars.

In order to bring out vividly the present conditions the commission submits the information which immediately follows with typical cases as illustrations. It must be borne in mind that these typical cases are but a few of hundreds which have been reported on by investigators and recorded. They have been carefully selected as being normal and representative types under the various phases of the problem. Names and addresses have been suppressed, being designated as (X1), (X2), etc. The actual names and addresses are in the possession of the commission. This statement is made that it may be understood that they are real and not hypothetical cases.

"MADAME" TAKES HALF

That the profits from prostitution are enormous is well known, but until certain facts are known and studied, no clear idea can be obtained regarding them. When two or three of the principal factors are examined a flood of light is thrown on the problem.

INDIVIDUAL PROFITS OF PROSTITUTES

The universal practice is that the "madame" takes half.

If the profit, therefore, of the inmate is given that of the keeper is known. One madame testified before the commission that in a 50-cent house on the West Side, she with one girl took in \$20 to \$25 per week. She also testi-

fied that she herself entertained sixty men in one night at 50 cents each.

This madame is supporting members of her family, and has \$7,000 in the bank.

Other testimony shows that girls are not encouraged to stay in these cheap houses who do not turn in \$25 per week at least. Testimony from a keeper and inmates shows that her girls earn from \$100 to \$400 a week, and in one or two cases where the girl is especially attractive and "womanly" even \$500 per week. This keeper has twenty-four "boarders."

KEEPERS GROW RICH

Investigator's report gives the case of one woman who had conducted a flat on the South Side in the residence district for a few years, who had made enough to purchase property on the North Side, and "retire from business," and another who proposed to retire, and wanted to purchase an orange grove.

Inmates of other houses not so pretentious (\$2 and \$3 houses) testify to making \$50 per week and upwards.

That there is even published and obtainable data to prove conclusively the conservatism of the estimates that are given farther on, is shown by the two following instances:

In May, 1907, Leona Garrity, keeper of a house at 75 South Florida street, was arrested on the charge of "allowing an unmarried female under 18 years of age to live, etc. in a house of prostitution." The case was tried by a jury, and a verdict of guilty returned, and appeal taken to the Supreme court, where the verdict was sustained.

In the printed abstract of record filed in the Supreme court in this case, certain pages are reproduced, taken from a book kept by the madame of the house. These pages give the record of the inmates of the house for five consecutive days in May, 1907. And shows the number of men received by each inmate each day, and the amount each girl received.

The price for "service" in this house was 50 cents. It is shown that six regular inmates on four consecutive days received 204 men, an average of between sixty-five and sixty-six per day, or thirteen per day each, and were paid a total of \$25.50, or approximately \$4 per day each. This would show weekly earnings of \$28 each, and as the total amount of money received was divided equally between the inmates, and the madame, the madame's earnings on this basis from these six inmates would be \$112 per week, or \$5,524 per year.

The record, however, of two of the six inmates who worked five consecutive days is as follows:

S. M. T. W. T. L. A. V.					
No. of men...	24	14	12	9	17
Florida:					
No. of men...	20	23	21	21	4
"Kitty" therefore averaged a little over fifteen visitors per day, and her weekly earnings would be about the same as those given above.					

UNBREAKABLE SLAVERY

"Florence," however, who was the

THE WEATHER

Showers tonight and probably Friday; light to moderate easterly winds becoming variable. Is the official weather forecast today. Sunrise, 4:46 a. m.; sunset, 7:06 p. m.; moonset, 11:45 p. m.

WESTERN MINERS HELP ST. LOUIS GARMENT STRIKE

By United Press.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 3.—The Western Federation of Miners today decided to give moral and financial support to the striking garment workers at St. Louis.

The convention heard a St. Louis delegation. John M. O'Neill, editor of the miners' magazine, answered the criticisms of delegates that he had devoted too much space to his private feud. The brewery workers asked the federation to give them jurisdiction over the engineers employed in the breweries. No action was taken.

NEW UNION CLUB IS BIG SUCCESS

A crowded hall greeted Comrade Dan White last evening at 206 West Washington street when he opened the meeting of the new organization of labor unions. His address proceeded the permanent organization of the club, which is to be known as THE LABOR UNION SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA LEAGUE.

The speaker reviewed the Socialist attitude toward the labor unions from the beginning of the first Socialist party until the present day, pointing out errors made by the movement, and in which he confessed having participated.

"The union men will be with us if we approach them as union men, and make them understand that we are with them," he said.

"This is our opportunity and we want to make the most of it. Old prejudices have been wiped away to a large extent and we want to avoid making any new ones."

"If those comrades who are not members of labor unions and who do not understand the work we have cut out for us will just keep hands off and let us do the propagandist work among the union men we will show the party and the entire trade union movement that we are with the Socialist movement."

The audience was very enthusiastic and immediately proceeded to business. Comrade Madson was chosen chairman and Comrade Foster secretary. The report of the committee on organization was read, and after some discussion adopted.

Anyone holding membership cards in both the Socialist party and a labor union is eligible to join the new league. The dues are five cents per month. Another meeting will be held next Monday evening in Y. P. S. L. hall.

FACTS SHOW CAUSE OF PROSTITUTION IS POVERTY OF WOMEN

Thirty Women Questioned by Commission; Answers Prove Economic Conditions to Blame.

The Vice Commission made a study of 2,420 cases of women who have become prostitutes with a view to arriving at the causes. A special analysis of a group of thirty is presented to show the method and to give an idea of the general results.

(From the Report of The Chicago Vice Commission.)

Personal histories secured from thirty women, who are either now inmates of houses of prostitution, or have been until very recently. These histories have been secured, and carefully verified through repeated interviews by a woman who is the confidential friend of these women, and who has carefully safeguarded their confidence.

Studying the occupations, it is found that of the thirty only three never worked; one of these was educated in a convent; of the other two, no data is given. The rest tried to earn their living as follows:

Domestics, 6; waitresses, 5; clerks, 3; saleswomen, department store, 2; dressmaker, 2; milliner, 1; stenographer, 1; governess, 1; telephone girl, 1; vaudeville, 1; factory, 1; total, 25.

The average wages of the twenty-five given is \$4 per week.

Family

One was an orphan, two boarded, one lived with an aunt, the rest had apparently drifted away from their homes. Twenty-three of the inmates enumerated thirty-eight brothers and forty-four sisters, so it would seem that most of them come from good-sized families.

Price of House

The price for "service" of the houses in which these inmates "worked" are \$1, \$1.50 and \$5. Of these prices the madame received one-half except in the \$1.50 house. This particular house has white girls who receive Chinamen only—no man of any other nationality is permitted to enter; the madame receives one-third—the girl getting one dollar and the madame fifty cents for each "service."

Money—How Spent

As to the disposition of the money

made by these prostitutes the table shows that three allege they are supporting or helping their family or mother; one, a mother and her own seven-year-old child; one is saving money so she can give up the life. The other twenty-five apparently spend the money on themselves. It is rather remarkable that no one speaks of supporting a lover or "boarder."

Use for Enticing Life

Nine were seduced; three could not earn enough to live on in any other way; two were enticed by other women into the life; two were too ignorant to do any ordinary work; two lost their husbands by death and two by desertion; two said they were naturally bad; one said she wanted to, was "born with the devil in her"; the other that she "was bad with boys before she was 15; two for drink; two ruined by drink and one each on account of trouble with family; poverty, money said because she was tired of drudgery (this girl said dance halls ruined her).

Twelve, therefore, out of the thirty may be said to have gone wrong because of economic conditions and most of those reduced found prostitution the only or the least "badest" way.

TO BUILD SUBWAY WITH CITY'S TRACTION PROFITS

City Treasurer Henry Stuckart, who, under the law, is the custodian of the city's sinking fund of 56 per cent of the traction companies' net profits, notified the subway engineering commission that he is ready to disburse the sinking fund for the use of the commission and the construction of a subway. The notice was sent to City Engineer Ericson, chairman of the subway commission.

ROAD BARS WOMEN EMPLOYEES

San Francisco—The Southern Pacific Railway is putting into effect a rule that hereafter no women are to be employed as clerks or stenographers in the company's passenger department. Officials of the company assign as reasons for this action the tendency of the girls to marry just when they are becoming of great service.

These Are the Causes

(From the Report of the Chicago Vice Commission.)
Among the economic conditions contributory to the social evil are **LOW WAGES, INSANITARY CONDITIONS**, demoralizing relationship in stores, shops, domestic service, restaurants and hotels; the street vending of children in selling papers and gum, collecting coupons and refuse; the messenger service of boys, especially in the vicinity of disorderly houses, vicious saloons, dance halls and other demoralizing resorts; employment agencies, which send servants to immoral places; the rest rooms or waiting places where applicants for work resort; **TOO LONG HOURS AND HIGH PRESSURE OF WORK**; the overcrowding of houses upon lots, of families in the house, and of persons in single rooms.

TABLOID NEWS

AGNES MASS, 12 years old, 4038 Eberly avenue, ran away from home Tuesday with \$8 belonging to her mother and has been missing since.

MARY MAC LANE threatens to write a book, "What I Think of Chicago People." She will not use the names of characters—only their pictures.

F. M. BARBER, 2813 Washington boulevard, and his 8-year-old daughter have mysteriously disappeared. He told his wife Thursday that they were going out for a little boat ride.

W. H. PRINCE, dubbed "prince of swindlers," was arrested at 479 Deming place. He is said to have extracted \$10,000 from unwary investors in the West and South.

CHARITY SOCIETIES were ordered out of the County Hospital by Peter Bartzen and a commission appointed to take care of extreme cases of poverty of disinherited patients.

EDWIN W. SIMS, former district attorney and foe of white slavers, will enter the law business here. He has been in public employ eleven years. E. Wilkerson takes Sims' place.

CHICAGO ORTHODOX JEWS began fasting last night at 6 o'clock and will continue doing so until their twenty-four-hour commemoration of the two falls of Jerusalem have been completed.

PURSUED by a policeman after he stole a pair of trousers Wallan Francis, a negro, felt a peculiar stinging sensation on his head, and about the same time heard a report. The bullet had fastened.

PITTSBURG—"Marty" O'Toole, the \$25,000 beauty, will be here at 4 p. m., read the sign in front of a room on W. W. avenue. When "Marty" O'Toole, policeman, appeared, he almost was mobbed.

DR. HOMER E. WEBSTER, a surgeon, says his wife often interrupts his operations by telephoning him, about a neighbor's new hat, with heron feathers on one side. He is therefore asking a divorce.

STREET CAR SERVICE on the North and West Side was derided at a hearing before the local transportation committee. Twenty-seventh ward citizens presented a petition asking better facilities.

HOME-BUYING by the "endless chain" system was aimed at by postal inspectors when they arrested C. A. Commons, 77 West Washington street, head of the Co-operative Home Purchasing Society.

HERMANN FREEMAN laughed, but it was a hollow laugh. He has hawed because two robbers threatened to "bore" him if he did not laugh while a policeman was near. Then he was escorted home and robbed.

AN EMPLOYMENT BUREAU is a necessity as an adjunct of Judge C. N. Goodnow's court of domestic relations in order to relieve destitute wives and dependent children. The judge obtained jobs for ten during July.

VOTING MACHINES for Chicago are probably a far-off dream as the result of a struggle in court over the discharge of Judge Green of two election commissioners. The contract for the machines has already been signed. Litigation may follow.

AVIATORS will be overjoyed when the \$100,000 which the Chicago Association of Commerce commenced collecting today is all in. Twenty-six airmen have entered the meet to date. The big event will take place at Grant Park August 12 to 20.

CORPORATION TAXES will continue to be dodged as the result of an appeal in the courts from the decision of the board of review by John M. Glenn, secretary of the Illinois Manufacturers' association. So-called "paper profits" figure in the case.

ELECTRIC POWER in the suburbs of Chicago was placed under further trust control when the Chicago Suburban Edison Company as formed to build generating plants to use the electricity generated by the company plant at Joliet to light sixty-five adjoining cities.

WILGAR POST CARDS sold in the loop were the subject of a massing of police moral censors today. Offensive cards, mostly of foreign importation were ordered under the ban. Postmaster Campbell ordered the sale of improper post cards discontinued in 300 drug stores, which are at the same time branch postoffices.

KEWANEE, Ill.—Carl Hennel, 29 years old, a farmer, was accidentally drowned when he fell into the Green River, north of here.

LENN, Miss.—Rev. E. E. Harriman has asked the police to find a man who has been breaking up church services by proposing to young women during the preaching. After proposing, the man invariably flees.

NEWARK, N. J.—When the city ordered Mrs. Mary C. King to have a concrete sidewalk laid in front of her home she mixed the cement herself and built the walk. She will buy bricks with the money saved.

WILMINGTON, Del.—A masked man armed with a shotgun halts all autoists at Coochs bridge, near here, at night, seeking a man who ran into his horse. He threatens to kill. The police are searching for him.

NEW YORK—Although Frank Albert and Mary Murphy have been wed only two weeks, they appeared in the domestic relations court. Too much Irish stew is the complaint of Frank, who wants hamburger, steak for dinner.

HARTFORD, Conn.—The announcement that President Taft would visit the Connecticut fair in September led the officers of the state grange, strong

opponents of Canadian reciprocity, to call off Grange day, long a popular institution at the annual exhibit.

POLICE SHARE IN PROFITS ON VICE

(Continued From Page 1.)

15-year-old girl of the case in court one day received forty-five men, averaged twenty-six per day, and was paid \$32.50 for the five days, or at the rate of \$6.50 per week. And, of course, "earned" a similar amount for the keeper.

The total amount the six girls received for the five days was \$114 (although four of them "worked" only four days). The weekly profit of the madame, therefore, from these six inmates, taking this as the average would be \$109.40, or \$9,209.20 per annum.

It should be remembered that this house was one of the lowest and cheapest sort, a first-class house.

Assuming the lowest figure with twenty-four girls earning \$50 per week, the madame's share is \$42,000.

If, however, the statement of daily expense amounting to \$225 is correct, this must be too low, as there would be a deficit.

On the basis of \$100 per week for each inmate as the madame's share, there would be a profit of \$42,676 per year.

These figures speak for themselves, and show in a startling manner why vice exists in Chicago, why it is allowed to exist, and why politics and graft are inseparable from it under existing conditions.

The rich board thus offered explains the reason for the army of cadets and thieves, exploiters and scoundrels who live on the earnings of the bodies of the unfortunate women, who are led to believe the life is "easy." It also accounts for the commercial interests that support, bolster, and live upon it, the real estate owners, and agents, the liquor interest, costumers, furriers, jewelers, druggists, doctors and many others who live on or share in the earnings of the prostitute.

GRAFT ON INMATES

The girl is peculiarly susceptible to all forms of graft, and is persistently grafted upon by all. Nobody respects, admires or loves her; no one wants her but for one purpose.

Confined as in a prison, her only resource is in "blowing in her easy money" for what she can get to make the hours fly, and she is an easy victim to such and every grafter who gets the chance to prey upon her. It is the ease of her exploitation that largely accounts for the so-called commercialization of prostitution and its perpetuation.

An inmate of (X45) avenue said that the madame had on could be purchased over the counter for \$3. She had paid \$15 for it to a man who came to the house. Of this amount the madame received \$9 and the salesman \$6. She further stated that the madame receives a "rake-off" on every "tick" the girls purchase. They never "tick" on any bills. They know they get "the worst of it" all the time.

Neither does the madame "lick" at her bills; they are paid without question, every bill, whether for light, ice, laundry, coal, etc., is padded, and they are compelled "to stand for it."

January 29, Dolly, an inmate of (X45) avenue, recently paid (X50), keeper of the house, \$10 for a hat, which he had bought for \$40. Another inmate of this house paid this same man \$45 for a dress which he had purchased for \$35. Two weeks ago this same man had a number of rings which he had purchased for \$5 and \$1. He sold 50 rings to inmates for \$14 and \$15 and the 75 rings for \$20. He is continually urging the girls to buy clothes, hats, jewelry and other things.

Y.P.S.L. Notes

A co-operative employment agency will shortly be started at the Young People's Socialist League. This is to aid all members and their relatives who are out of work and looking for jobs.

There are hundreds of Socialists in the various trades who are constantly begging for jobs, either directly or indirectly, and if they would send their information to the Y.P.S.L. headquarters they would be doing a service to every Socialist out of work.

All Socialists and others who know of a job that is open should report it as soon as possible to the hall manager of the Y. P. S. L., 111 West Franklin street, or drop a postal card or letter giving all the necessary details to the league headquarters at 165 West Washington street.

By this means many good jobs can be given those who need them, which would be a benefit to the Socialist movement.

YOUR HEALTH CAN BE RESTORED WITH THE OXYBON

It is no longer necessary in most cases for sick people to suffer month after month. The remarkable success of the Oxybon in overcoming the most stubborn cases makes it most indispensable to the sick today.

"THE OXYBON" treatment is a simple natural method that can be used by every member of the family. It is the most effective remedy for the oldest person, with the same grand results.

"OXYBON" speedily overcomes acute attacks of all kinds of chronic ailments, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, etc., and restores the system to its normal state in a little longer time with a certainty that is surprising.

"OXYBON" is an appliance, a self-home treatment that is destined to revolutionize the art of healing. It will last a lifetime, without further expense than the first cost.

"OXYBON" is the best of insurance; it protects you and your family for all time against disease in the future, and it sends your wife to heaven, and your child to college, and your old man to the land of the living. It is the only cure for all ailments, and it is the only cure that is guaranteed.

Five cents to get to it. Twenty-five cents to get into it. And all you bring to get out of it.

TICKETS 25c a PERSON. Everybody invited. Children Admitted Free.

GROVE ORCHARD AT 10 A. M. PRIZES? WELL WE SHOULD SAY! For Dancing, Bowling, Racing, Tennis, Etc.

Vice Report Shows True Causes of System

(Continued From Page 1.)

class with those other girls who, unable to survive longer the heroic battle against poverty and self-sacrifice, have succumbed and gone down.

MONSTER DEMANDS YOUTH

Prostitution demands youth for its perpetration. On the public rests the mighty responsibility of seeing to it that the demand is not supplied through the breaking down of the early education of the young girl or her exploitation in the business world? What show has she in the competitive system which exists today? Whatever her chances may be, to stand or fall, she is here in horde; it is the business world as our problem. Let us do something to give her at least a living wage. If she is not sufficiently skilled to earn it let us mix some religious justice with our business and do something to increase her efficiency which she has never been able to develop through no fault of her own.

EMPLOYER IS HEARTLESS

ARE FLESH AND BLOOD SO CHEAP, MENTAL QUALIFICATIONS SO COMMON, AND HONESTY OF SO LITTLE VALUE, THAT THE MANAGER OF ONE OF OUR BIG DEPARTMENT STORES FEELS JUSTIFIED IN PAYING A HIGH SCHOOL GIRL, WHO HAS SERVED NEARLY ONE YEAR AS AN INSPECTOR OF SALES, THE BEGGARLY WAGE OF \$4.00 PER WEEK? What is the natural result of such an industrial condition? Dishonesty and immorality, not from choice, but necessity—in order to live. We can forgive the human frailty which yields to temptations under such conditions—but we cannot forgive the soulless corporation which arrests and prosecutes

personal prostitutes in Chicago. Medical men affirm that the average life of a prostitute is from five to seven years. Thus it follows that fresh young girls must be continually supplied to take the place of those who die or are rendered useless by disease. Where do these new victims come from? Is the demand supplied?

From the mass of evidence we learn that the path which leads down to disease and death is constantly filled with young recruits who go stumbling on, blinded by the want of necessities of life, by a desire for some simple luxuries, by ignorance, by vain hopes, by broken promises, by the deceit and lust of men.

The whole tendency of modern industrialism is to place too heavy a strain on the nervous system of all classes, men and women alike. How much more serious is this, when the strain is placed on the growing girl at the period of adolescence when the child has to assume the burden of self-support and self-direction, and often aid in the support of her family.

GIRLS SUPPORT RELATIVES

An investigation was recently made into the living conditions of 200 respectable working girls, not one among them vicious or immoral, and it was found that only 6 per cent of them had control of their wages. The rest were obliged to help relatives either in the home or out of it. The average wage of these 200 women was \$6 to \$10 a week. It goes without saying that if you have conditions which make living with comfort impossible for any large number of men and women, some of the men will become criminals and some of the women prostitutes.

From these investigations it will be seen that the tradition that women are usually in the labor market for additional spending money has little foundation in fact.

NECESSITY THE SPUR

The average girl does not enjoy work outside of her own home and will not work unless spurred on by the necessity of gaining her daily bread. This is a general rule and does not apply to all cases such as many high school girls and the higher class of working girls who have considerable ambition and independence of feeling. A student of economic problems says:

"Any investigation which did not involve a full inquiry into hours of labor, the nervous strain caused by machinery and occupations where machinery is employed operated by women and

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"HONEST AND SQUARE DEAL TO ALL"—Our Motto

Complete Home Outfitters

Watch For the Grand Opening Saturday, Aug. 5

A BEAUTIFUL SOUVENIR WILL BE PRESENTED FREE TO ALL WHO VISIT OUR STORE DURING THE GRAND OPENING

Our Goods Marked in Plain Figures

Greenstone & Klene Furniture House

2020 Milwaukee Avenue Near Armitage

Ice Men Pick-Nick

If That Don't Mean a Good Time, What Does?

SUNDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1911

BRAND'S PARK (Located at California Belmont & Elston Aves.)

Five cents to get to it. Twenty-five cents to get into it. And all you bring to get out of it.

TICKETS 25c a PERSON. Everybody invited. Children Admitted Free. GROVE ORCHARD AT 10 A. M. PRIZES? WELL WE SHOULD SAY! For Dancing, Bowling, Racing, Tennis, Etc.

girls would fall short of obtaining accurate data, and would have no foundation whatever on which to deal with vice. There are many men who own large establishments who pay wages which simply drive women into prostitution. In all large cities the common school educates boys and girls to desire at least a decent living comfort. It also educates them in discrimination, and they realize their own hard lot when compared with that of others who are well off.

They go with ambition into business or trades, but the girl soon finds out that she has reached the maximum of \$3 or \$5 a week, when she becomes discouraged, and either loses her ambition and joy of life, or essays some adventure, more or less hazardous, to supplement her meager wages.

CANNOT MARRY

Thus among the reasons why women of girls enter the life of prostitution the economic question plays a more or less conspicuous part. The low wages paid, the fact that in nearly all the employments open to women, the maximum wage is \$10 to \$15 a week, and the average wage about \$6, the lack of skill, the exacting demands especially in the department stores for good dressing, the long hours of standing, and the extra fatigue which girls must endure at certain periods, insanitary conditions under which girls work in factories—all these have a powerful effect on a woman's or girl's nervous or physical force. These many girls cannot marry, or if married they must work to help out the family income, and cannot afford to have children.

As an instance in point. One of the girls in a large department store said that some of the girls are married, but both the girl and man work. If the wife becomes pregnant she feels compelled to resort to an operation for they cannot live on the husband's salary and have children. Overwork is the cause of imbecile evils. It ends by crippling the body, ruining the health and shortening life. It certainly dwarfs the mind and leaves no room for reading or mental development.

LONG HOURS LUDICROUS

So a craving for excitement is general among girls who work long hours, for they feel the necessity of stimulation, and thus attend the shows which

are less demanded on them for attention. The department store girls are especially tempted, for they have low wages and long hours, and they are the victims of low minded people who use the store as a field for operation, and who are alert to tempt girls into an immoral life.

In 1905 and 1909 the Juvenile Protective Association made a study of the waiting rooms in the department stores, and during this investigation sixteen arrests were made of procurers, fifteen men and one woman. All of whom were convicted and fined. These rooms are used by girls looking for employment, and if the girl who is employed is often in danger, she is safe compared to the girl looking for work. In one of the waiting rooms there were counted forty-eight girls, ranging from 14 years to 20. A large number of them were continuously studying the want-ads and columns of the newspaper. Some of the girls were in groups, but many were alone, and a large number spent all day without food.

PROCURERS ON WATCH

One girl said in answer to questions of the investigator that her landlady gave her something to eat in the morning, that she absolutely had not a cent, that she worked for six weeks and trusted that she walked downtown and trusted to picking up a newspaper, as she hadn't a cent to buy one.

The men procurers come two or three together, and use all sorts of schemes to get acquainted with the girls. Other public waiting rooms, such as those in railway stations, are used in this manner. In any place where the poorer girls congregate, there are found the largest number of procurers.

After this investigation, a report was made to the managers of department stores, and conditions were much improved; but all public waiting rooms should be supervised and policed. It is believed that during the past winter the conditions in the department store waiting rooms have deteriorated. Eternal vigilance is the price of safety for young girls.

CONSTANTLY TEMPTED

In Chapter IV "Sources of Supply," attention is called to the wages received by girls in department stores. It is shown there that these wages are

very low, hardly enough to enable the necessities of life, especially if the employee happens to be alone in the city and thrown on her own resources. The temptations, therefore, to a womanless girl to accept invitations even from strangers, for luncheon, dinner or theater are great. One night while an investigator was in the (X1234) and (X1235) cases on (X1236) avenue, he saw five sales girls in these places whom he recognized as being from a department store.

From the testimony of the investigator employed by the commission a fairly large number of girls employed in department stores supplement their income by a certain amount of prostitution, and with such girls the economic question is probably the main one. They feel they cannot live on the wages they receive, and they are compelled to earn more money in order to live with the decency their position requires.

LAWLOR SUCCEEDS BRICKSON AS SECURITY BANK HEAD

At a meeting of the directors of the Security Bank of Chicago William J. Lawlor was elected acting president to fill the vacancy caused by E. A. Erickson's death. Resolutions of appreciation of Mr. Erickson's service were passed by the directors.

After the meeting J. E. Forgan, president of the First National Bank and chairman of the board of the Security Bank, said:

"In view of the fact that a bank so known as the Second Security Bank of Chicago, which is to be located on Milwaukee avenue, about two and one-half miles northwest of the present bank, is now being organized and is to be under the same management and control as the present Security Bank, it was decided to postpone for the present the completing of the permanent organization of the official force of the bank."

NEW YORK—Known imports of diamonds and precious stones at this port for July exceeded those of a year ago by over \$1,000,000, according to statistics compiled by Appraiser Francis A. Bird.

The Chicago Daily Socialist Has Investigated and Endorses The Western Casket & Undertaking Company

"WESTERN CASKET CO. EMPLOYS UNION LABOR

- 1. Giving the best possible service at the lowest possible price, thereby putting an end to extortion. 2. Employing union workmen only, paying them good wages and giving them fair hours and proper working and sanitary conditions. 3. Cutting out the "middlemen's" profit by manufacturing and selling its own goods, thereby giving the public the benefit of the saving.

What They Say: that members of labor unions have endorsed The Western Casket & Undertaking Company in its fight against the funeral trust.

Many members of the labor unions of Chicago have endorsed the Western Casket and Undertaking company in its fight against the "funeral trust, the Undertakers' association, which for years monopolized the undertaking business here, and in many cases oppressed its workers.

Since the Western Casket and Undertaking company was organized, a year and a half ago, it has grown steadily, and it is now estimated that more than three-quarters of the funerals of members of labor unions and their families in Chicago are handled by this concern.

Its policy of strictly adhering to the golden rule in dealing with the grief-stricken, of charging prices far below those of the undertakers' trust, and of employing none but union workmen at fair wages has made it the largest firm in the business in Chicago and forced the trust on the defensive.

Union workmen who follow the policy of doing one's work as well as they can, employ union labor, and give them good wages, and have found relief from extortion of the funeral trust, "the most vicious trust in the world."

The first object of the association in the trust was to raise prices and keep them raised, and this policy was carried out in impressive fashion. The "high cost of living" was far outdone by "the high cost of dying," and instances are known where four or five times the proper charge was made against families, too grief-stricken to know that they were being imposed upon, and robbed. In many cases the family purse had been exhausted by long illness and heavy doctors' bills, and the burden of debt caused by the extortionate charges of the funeral trust was one under which families struggled for months and years.

There are approximately 4,000 deaths in Chicago each month, and there are 410 undertakers. This means an average of seven funerals to each firm each month. The smaller undertakers, however, often handle as low as one or two funerals each month. In many cases the family purse had been exhausted by long illness and heavy doctors' bills, and the burden of debt caused by the extortionate charges of the funeral trust was one under which families struggled for months and years.

Every employe is a union man of good standing, and it has been the policy of the company to encourage workmen in their union affiliations, knowing that enlightened unionism stands for the rights of the employed and the employer alike.

Wages are fair, hours are reasonable, the working conditions are maintained at a high standard, and sanitary conditions are excellent.

As a result of this policy it would be hard to find a more loyal, contented and better satisfied lot of workmen than the employe of this company.

Union workmen who have patronized the Western Casket and Undertaking company have been led in the practice of the clients of the Western Casket and Undertaking company, already its circle of friends in Chicago, already large, growing rapidly and constantly.

In other words, the Western Casket and Undertaking company, while a corporation, is a corporation with a soul.

Through all its dealings with its workmen and with the public it serves shines the purpose of its officers to conduct the undertaking business along upright and honorable lines; observing the golden rule in every transaction and causing its clients to feel that the officials and representatives of the company sympathized with them in their loss and would do all in their power to make the loss less poignant.

The corporation form of the Western Casket and Undertaking company is merely a convenience.

The company found a ready response. The public, finding at last that it could obtain far better service at prices far lower than the trust charged, gave steadily increasing patronage to the Western Casket and Undertaking company. Families of small means found that the day of the "cheap funeral" was over. They discovered that richly appointed, dignified funerals were within their reach for half or less than what the prices the trust had charged for its cheapest and poorest service.

They found also that their grief was treated with the same tender consideration as if they had ordered services costing thousands of dollars.

At the same time families of greater means found great reductions in their bills, and at the same time greater elegance, dignity and beauty of service.

All this superlative excellence of service, something new to Chicago, together with the extremely low prices charged, brought forth such a public response that the Western Casket and Undertaking company today handles more funerals than all the trust undertakers put together.

The factory of the Western Casket company, at 30th street and Center avenue, Chicago, is one of the largest factories of the sort in the world.

Every employe is a union man of good standing, and it has been the policy of the company to encourage workmen in their union affiliations, knowing that enlightened unionism stands for the rights of the employed and the employer alike.

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that three-quarters of the funerals of members of labor unions and their families in Chicago are conducted by this concern.

that the Western Casket & Undertaking Company's prices are far below those of the funeral trust.

that Western Casket & Undertaking Company employs none but union workmen at fair wages.

that union workmen find relief from the extortion of the funeral trust by engaging Western service.

that instances are known where four or five times the charge was made against families by the funeral trust.

that the Western Casket and Undertaking Company is a corporation with a "soul."

that the Western Casket & Undertaking Company today conducts more funerals than all the trust undertakers put together.

Amusements

RIVERVIEW EXPO WESTERN-BRONX-CYONOUN-BOZOE TODAY, TOMORROW and SAT. S. & H. Green Trading Stamp Picnic

MORE THRILLS! MORE SPEED! MORE RECORDS! Saturday and Sunday Nights at the Motorcycle Races

RESERVED SEATS 15c FROM 1 P. M. FOR RESERVATIONS

FOREST PARK BABY CRYING CONTEST TOMORROW

GARRICK TWICE DAILY KINEMACOLOR

Ben. A. Hallgren GEN. W. & MGR. 3007 W. Erie St. Chicago, Ill.

From The Chicago Daily Socialist, July 17th, 1911. Page 4, Column 8. In Case of Death Telephone Central 368 WESTERN CASKET & UNDERTAKING CO. SEVENTEEN BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CHICAGO

LOW WAGES IN BIG STORES FORCE GIRLS TO RUIN

PROCURERS WAIT AT DOORS FOR VICTIMS OF CORPORATE GREED

Daughters of Working People Have Little Chance in Face of Poverty and Temptation.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The girl in the department store is confronted with certain temptations which are ever pressing harder upon her. The first of these is the procurer, the second the "cadet," and third, the man directly over her, who may even be the manager or the proprietor himself.

But in spite of these temptations it is only fair to say that many of these girls never fall before these allurements. They work grimly on enduring and suffering to the end.

It has been established after exhaustive study that it is quite impossible for a working girl in any large city to live on less than eight dollars per week, yet employers of these department stores say that they pay on an average of from \$6 to \$7 per week.

This is all the girls are worth, they maintain, the law of supply and demand regulating all this.

And because the unskilled girl workers are a drag on the market the employer keeps piling up enormous profits and paying great dividends, sometimes extra dividends.

In writing upon this subject in Pearson's Magazine for February, 1911, at page 178, Richard Barry refers to a census taken last year by the Women's Trade Union League of Chicago, which showed that "from 25 per cent to 30 per cent of the women employed in the department stores were not receiving sufficient money to enable them to procure the necessities of life."

And again, Mr. Barry calls attention to the work of a New York home for women, the matron of which is said to have declared that "16 per cent of girls who applied there for refuge, have entered a life of immorality in the greatest city in the country, because of insufficient wages, which do not allow them to pay for food and lodging."

Under the heading "Profits from Prostitution in Chicago," in this Commission's report, attention is called to the earnings of the inmates of houses of prostitution giving as an average \$25 per week or \$1,300 per annum, which is ultra conservative. This is 5 per cent on \$26,000. The average wage paid in a department store is \$6 per week or \$300 per annum. This is five per cent on \$6,000. In other words a girl represents a capitalized value of \$26,000 as a professional prostitute, where brains, virtue and all good things are "all," or more than four times as much as she is worth as a factor in the industrial and social economy where brains, intelligence, virtue and womanly charm should be worth a premium.

Does it surprise one in the face of these conditions that many weak, tempted, nervously exhausted girls realizing the financial profits from the sale of their virtue enter upon what they believe for the moment to be the "easiest way," only to experience finally its sad consequence.

A former salesgirl in a department store was seen in a fashionable all-night restaurant. She said that four weeks previous she had been earning \$8 per week. She enumerated different articles of clothing which she was wearing, and gave the prices of each, including her hat. The total amount came to over \$200. Her eyes had been opened to her earning capacity in the "sporting" life by a man who laughed at her for wanting her good looks and physical charms behind a counter for a boss who was growing rich from her services, and the services of others like her.

A girl who had been employed as a waitress in another department store at \$10 per week also learned that she could easily become a "sporting" girl, by frequenting a notorious dance hall. She had been in this hall two weeks when she remarked that the "graff" was so easy she was almost "ashamed to take the money," and "it beat the department store game all to hell."

The perils of the "sporting" life are too plain to need the aid of theorizing on the subject. Let us look for a moment at the results of the field investigation as undertaken by the Commission showing some of the methods used in the stores, the wages now actually being paid and then the various forms of temptations surrounding the girls.

METHODS USED IN THE STORES

1. Application for Employment—The application blank which a prospective salesgirl must fill out usually contains blanks for a record of a girl's entire business experience, as well as educational qualifications, etc. A study of these application blanks would be intensely interesting, if it were possible to obtain them.

waists in one year in order to "be cleanly and neat in appearance, avoiding extravagance and display," as required by the rules. Of course, the girl knew that 25 waists would last longer than 20-cent ones, and it would be economical to buy such waists, but in her case she never could amass a sum like \$5, so she purchased the 25-cent ones, washed them once or twice and when they fell to pieces, threw them away. No doubt other girls could do better, having a knowledge of sewing and washing. Another washed her one waist every night, in order to appear "cleanly and neat," and avoid "extravagance and display."

III. The Fining System—Another method used by certain department stores under the guise of "maintaining discipline" is the fining system. For every mistake an employe makes, for every moment they are late in their places, there is a regulated system of fines. These natural, and often unavoidable losses are watched and recorded, and the amounts deducted from the weekly salary.

IV. Wages Paid—The information given below was obtained from the girls in the different stores by a woman who has worked among them for fifteen years and knew they were telling the truth.

(X980) pays a uniform scale of wages, amounting to \$2 per week to six clerks, and they allow in addition a percentage on goods which are sold in the house as follows:

- On Hat, selling for \$2.35, 15 cents.
- On Hat, selling for \$4.95, 25 cents.
- On Fur, selling, \$4.95, 25 cents.
- On Feathers, selling for 69 cents, 5 cents.
- On Feathers, selling for 93 cents, 5 cents.
- On Underwear, selling for \$2.19, 10 cents.
- On Underwear Garments, selling for 24 cents, 1 cent.
- On Waists, selling for \$1.93, 7 cents.
- On Hose, selling for 19 cents, 1 cent.
- On Gloves, selling for 24 cents, 1 cent.

Young sales inspectors receive a straight salary of \$4 and older ones \$5 per week. If a mistake is made by a "y" of the clerks in making out sales, they are charged 10 cents, an error slip for this amount being put in against them.

Another store (X981). A girl in the sales department receives \$6 per week. She has been in the employ of this firm for a long time. This house pays 2 per cent over a certain amount of sales for the week. Young inspectors receive \$4 and older girls \$4.50 to \$5 per week.

Another store (X982). A salesgirl without much experience receives \$3 per week. Some are raised to \$7 after a year or two. They offered a young lady with some experience \$10 per week to work in the curtain department. This is one of the most difficult positions to hold in a department store, as a salesgirl must know how to display the goods, as well as the names of the different grades.

One of the girls in the hosiery department receives \$6 per week; one in the hardware department \$6. Some girls in the different departments receive \$7 per week; one girl in the grocery department \$6. A woman about 45 years of age in the general department works from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. and receives \$6 per week. Another clerk works from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. and also receives \$6 per week. A girl has to be a very good saleswoman to get more than \$6 in this department store.

(X983). This department store pays from \$4 to \$5 per week for new help. One of the managers told a young lady who had had a great deal of experience that they would not pay more than \$6 per week, for it was possible to get a great many girls for \$5. "Most of our girls," he declared, "live at home and only work for pin money."

(X984). This department store will take new help at \$6 per week. If they have had any experience, they pay young inspectors \$3, \$3.50 and \$4.50 per week, and older ones \$5 per week. Some of the older women are paid \$7.50 in such departments as suits, hats and coats.

One of the girls in the hardware department of this store says she went to dances two or three times a week, and was only working for the holidays. When asked what she expected to do after that, she said, "I will get along all right."

(X985) pays \$8 per week to a great many of their salesladies. Inspectors are receiving \$3, \$3.50 and \$4 per week. One young lady was very bitter in her remarks, and said, "If the folks who were getting up the tag days would go into the department stores and help the poorly paid girls they would be doing something worth while."

His Recruiting Ground



Overwork Directly Affects Girls' Morals

DEPARTMENT STORES

As an introduction to the study of Department Stores it may be well to call particular attention to the fact that the present economic and insular conditions under which the girls employed in factories and department stores live and work, has an effect on the nervous forces of the girl in such a way as to render her much more susceptible to prostitution.

This is true as a basis. The whole tendency of modern life, which places a greater strain on the nervous system of both men and women of all classes than has ever been placed at any time in the history of the civilized world cannot but help, to a great extent, develop considerable criticism. The sexual senses of the brain, as well as the seminal parts, are from the very nature of their natural functions, susceptible organisms and they will be the most readily influenced by modes of life, and highly speeded modern life must stimulate these organisms.

It is a sound medical fact that practically the same condition in regard to stimulation of nerve cells exists at the point of extreme exhaustion, where a person has a feeling of strength which is unnatural, and that point is usually reached after exceeding hard and exacting labor, or at the point where high feeling, improper exercise, and a considerable amount of alcohol can bring the nerves to a point of stimulation. That is the explanation of the fact that people prove the economic explanation of prostitution from the fact that there are people of all classes of society addicted to immorality.

D. BAD EFFECT OF LONG HOURS ON MORALS

"The effect of overwork on morals is closely related to the injury to health. Lately of moral fibre follows physical debility. When the working day is so long that no time whatever is left for a minimum of leisure or home life, relief from the strain of work is sought in alcoholic stimulants and other excesses." Massachusetts Legislative Document House, 1886, No. 98.

"Overwork is the fruitful source of innumerable evils. Ten and eleven hours daily of hard labor are more than the human system can bear, save in a few exceptional cases. . . . It cripples the body, ruins health, shortens life. It stunts the mind, gives no time for culture, no opportunity for reading, study or mental improvement. It leaves the system jaded and worn, with no ability to study. . . . It tends to dissipation in various forms. The exhausted system craves stimulants. This opens the door to other indulgences, from which flow not only the degener-

eracy of individuals, but the degeneracy of the race." (Page 24) Relations Between Labor and Capital, U. S. Senate Committee, 1883. Vol. 1.

E. BAD EFFECT OF FATIGUE UPON MORALS

The dangers attendant upon excessive working hours are shown also by the moral degeneration which results from over fatigue. Laxity of moral fibre follows physical debility. When the working day is so long that no time is left for a minimum of leisure and recreation, relief from the strain of work is often sought in alcoholic stimulants. In extreme cases the moral breakdown leads to mental degeneracy and criminal acts.

There are many men who own large establishments, who pay wages which simply drive women into prostitution. Some of the girls who are most tempted, and who enter lives of prostitution, work in the big department stores, surrounded by luxuries, which all of them crave, and sell large quantities of those luxuries for a wage compensation of about \$7 or \$8 a week, and even less.

This subject is treated in the Pittsburg Survey under the head of "The Woman and the Trades," published by the Russell Sage Foundation. On page 206, the writer said:

"Where the store is particularly as to the mode of life of its employes, and makes it a point of dismissing those who offend against its standards, the percentage of girls that lead irregular lives is lower than in those stores where it is sometimes tolerated and sometimes encouraged; yet from among the girls themselves, and those dealing with it from those sources, my information is that in the moral jeopardy of shop girls lies one of the serious problems of the women employed in trades."

"In the large cities there is a system of common school education, which is thorough and very good in most cases. It educates the desires of young boys and girls to a point of at least decent living in comfort. It also gives them the power of analyzing their own positions, and the positions of those who surround them. It is inevitable that when such young men and young women go out into life, they should be very ambitious that in a few years they will be running some establishment. But later on a man reaches \$12 or \$15 a week, and the woman \$7 or \$8, and find themselves units in a vast array of clerical and office help, with no hope for bettering their condition. This results in creating a class in society, too intelligent to burden the world with children whom they can not support and educate, and fill society with homes where only the father works, and homes which naturally will be more frequented with instant collectors for furniture, than by happiness or any other socially comfortable thing.

her "beautiful flat," in fact she was continually passing other girls to do the same thing. But her flat was a disorderly house and her own daughter was one of the inmates.

Again, one day a saleslady went to the rest room to wash. A woman dressed in very rich apparel came to her and asked her to meet a young man. The girl was afraid and told the house detective who went to the room, but the woman had disappeared.

Another woman who posed as a rich lady, traded several times with a girl at the drug counter in one of the department stores. One day she asked the girl to visit her home, saying that her husband was away. The girl accepted this hospitality, and afterwards went to live with a man who conducted a surgical instrument house.

If the "cadet"—this boy or man may be seen any evening near the employe's exit of department stores with the avowed purpose of making the acquaintance of some attractive girl and bear her off in triumph to the restaurant and the theater.

A few weeks ago two young men were attempting to talk with a little girl who was an inspector at one of the stores. They were put off the floor by two different times. The girl had about made up her mind to go with them. She was changed to another floor.

A young saleswoman, 19 years of age, in one of the department stores, formed the habit of going to cafes in the evening. One night she met a young man, and he persuaded her to live with him. Afterward she became acquainted with a rich man who gave her a great many presents. Finally, she gave up her position, and shared the rich man's gifts with her first lover. She continued to send money home to her mother, who lived in a small town, and thought her married. The girl eventually paid off a mortgage on her mother's home.

During the past summer five different men and women were frequenting the rest rooms at one of the department stores. One was arrested, but was finally released. One of these persons was a colored woman who said the girls she was talking to were her own daughters. She made this statement in spite of the fact that the girls were white, and one had red hair. While one of the employes of the store went for the girls to identify the woman, she disappeared.

III. Married Men—Married men are among the worst offenders against salesgirls, and use all sorts of methods to induce them to accept invitations to dine, or go to the theater. These men come to the counters while their wives are shopping, and thus enter into conversation with the girls. They are very bold and aggressive in their actions, and if the girls resent these attentions some of these men actually report them to the floor walkers, claiming they neglected their business. In some cases these complaints have led to the discharge of the girls in the store.

IV. Men Employers, Salesmen and Women—A certain floor walker had been in the habit of taking girls out. He was continually harassing the girls who did not accept his invitation. A house detective finally succeeded in having him discharged. Some salesgirls will testify their downfall was caused by their employers, and they actually wore diamonds belonging to these employes. Two girls who are employed in a department store (X985a) came to work one day in an intoxicated condition. They went to the office of one of the partners, sat down in chairs, and put their feet on his desk. An employe of the store tried to persuade them to leave. They said they would not, and dared him to put them out. He did not do so.

An employe of (X985b) store said she actually heard a superintendent ask a girl who had complained that she could not work for \$6 per week, if this was the only way she had of earning money. She answered that it was. He then told her that the house could not pay her any more.

A man at (X985c), a large department store, had charge of inspectors. One day he went so far as to take one of the girls to his home when his wife was away. The girl got into trouble and he left the city. The firm cautioned all the employes not to speak of the incident.

The head of (X985d) department store told an employe he did not care what the girls did outside of working hours.

Frank Masek

Mason Contractor and Builder

HIS MOTTO:
Honest Work for Honest Pay

2139 S. Fairfield Avenue
Chicago

Ship Your Produce
TO AN HONEST HOUSE

We handle everything in the line of produce that comes from the farm. Write for our prices and our plan.

Co-Operative Commission House

150-152 South Water Street, Chicago

Union Made Beer

Mc AND Porter

OF AMERICA

CENTRAL STREET BOSTON 1900

so long as they did not bring disgrace on the name of the store.

The superintendent of (X985e) department store mistreated his stenographer. She was a very good looking girl, just from the country, and bonded at the Y. W. C. A. After her downfall, she left the store, and was finally put out of this charitable and religious institution. The superintendent proved to be a cigarette fiend, and finally committed suicide in Denver. The girl lived with this man after her trouble. The last time she was seen by a friend, she was going to kill herself soon.

A matron at one of the large department stores once told a salesgirl who was foolish to work there, as she could make money easier in the "sporting life." About two weeks later this girl resigned, and was found by a detective from this store in a basement saloon on Madison street.

PLEAD NOT GUILTY TO CHARGE OF DYNAMITING

Los Angeles, Aug. 3.—F. Ira Bender, A. P. Maple and Bert H. Connors pleaded not guilty to charges of having conspired to dynamite the county hall of records.

Judge Willis overruled the motions to quash the indictments against Maple, Bender and Connors, charged with attempting to dynamite the hall of records. He announced that he would immediately set the date of trial.

Fall River, Mass.—Notices were posted in the Fall River Iron Works Company's textile mill that after August 4 they would shut down until further notice. The shutdown affects 5,000 operatives and idleness will cost them \$55,000 a week in wages.

Made to Order Suits

You Save \$5 to \$10 on Each Suit

\$12 and Up

No retailer's profit. UNION MADE. Entire stock new goods. Fall & Winter styles now ready. Work and quality guaranteed.

OPEN EVENINGS

UNION CO-OPERATIVE CLOTHING MFG. CO.

1354 West Taylor Street

Phone Monroe 3960 Near Loomis St.

Bring this ad and receive three months' subscription to Chicago Daily Socialist.

E. IVERSON & CO.

1342-50 MILWAUKEE AVE.

These and Many Other Special Bargains on Sale All Day Friday

School Suits
Buy your Boys' School Suits now and save money; 1,500 New Fall Suits, ages 5 to 16 years, worth \$2.50; on sale Friday..... **1.48**

Pants
1,200 Pair Boys' Blue Serge Pants, plain or knickerbocker styles, extra well made, ages 5 to 16 years, worth 98c; Friday..... **57c**

Neckwear
1,000 Dozen of Fine Silk Four-in-Hand Tubular Ties, in all plain and fancy colors, these are all 50c ties; on sale Friday, 2 for 25c; each..... **15c**

Wash Suits
Lot of Boys' Sample Washable Suits, plain white and colors, all nicely trimmed, ages 2 1/2 to 10 years, values to \$2.00; Friday in 3 lots, 35c, 50c and..... **79c**

Laundry Soap
The Well-Known Fels Naptha Laundry Soap, regular 5c bars; Friday, only 5 bars for..... **19c**

Kitchen Klenzer
The Best Scouring Powder Made, "Kitchen Klenzer," is 10c equal to any 10c kind; Friday, 3 cans for..... **10c**

Preserving Kettles
Large-Size Gray Enamelled Preserving Kettles, the regular 45c kind; Friday only..... **19c**

Dress Silks
5,000 Yards of Fancy Dress Silks, in all kinds of patterns and shades, worth up to 50c yard; special Friday, yard..... **15c**

Underwear
Women's Shaped Vests, regular and extra sizes, also Lace-Trimmed Pants, the 25c values; Friday only..... **12 1/2c**

Underwear
Boys' and Girls' Underwear, in all sizes, that formerly sold at 25c and 29c; choice of all sizes Friday..... **15c**

Umbrellas
Women's Rainproof Taffeta Umbrellas, fancy handles, worth 75c; Friday only..... **40c**

Window Shades
Linen Window Shades, made with good spring roller, in all colors, the regular 25c kind; Friday, each..... **12 1/2c**

Pillows
Large-Size Bed Pillows, made from good quality ticking, in fancy stripes, worth \$1.25 a pair; Friday, each..... **29c**

Shoes and Oxfords
Children's Shoes and Oxfords, patent leather, tan, violet and velvet, 1 and 2-strap, lace and button, sizes up to 8, worth \$1.00; pair..... **49c**

House Slippers
Women's House Slippers, all solid leather, with extra strong soles, all sizes, regular 75c values; Friday, pair..... **40c**

Huck Towels
60 Dozen of Union Linen Huck Towels, with fancy red border, the regular 15c kind; Friday, each..... **7 1/2c**

Pillow Slips
40 Dozen Pillow Slips, size 36x42 inches, made of extra good quality bleached muslin, sold everywhere at 19c; Friday, ea. **10c**

House Dresses
Women's House Dresses of all descriptions, made from gingham, lawn and percales, in all this season's best styles, worth to \$1.50; Friday..... **69c**

Dress Skirts
Women's All-Wool Dress Skirts, made of serges, panamas and novelty dress goods, black, navy and brown, worth to \$2.75; Friday..... **1.48**

Hosiery
Women's Black Cotton Seamless Stockings, double heels and toes, worth 10c; Friday, pair..... **6 1/2c**

Notions
King's 200-Yard Spool Cotton, 4 spools for 5c; Ironing Wax, wooden handles, 2 for 1c; Nickled Safety Pins, all sizes, doz. **1c**

Aprons
Lot of Gingham Aprons, made of good quality apron gingham, the best 25c values; Friday only..... **15c**

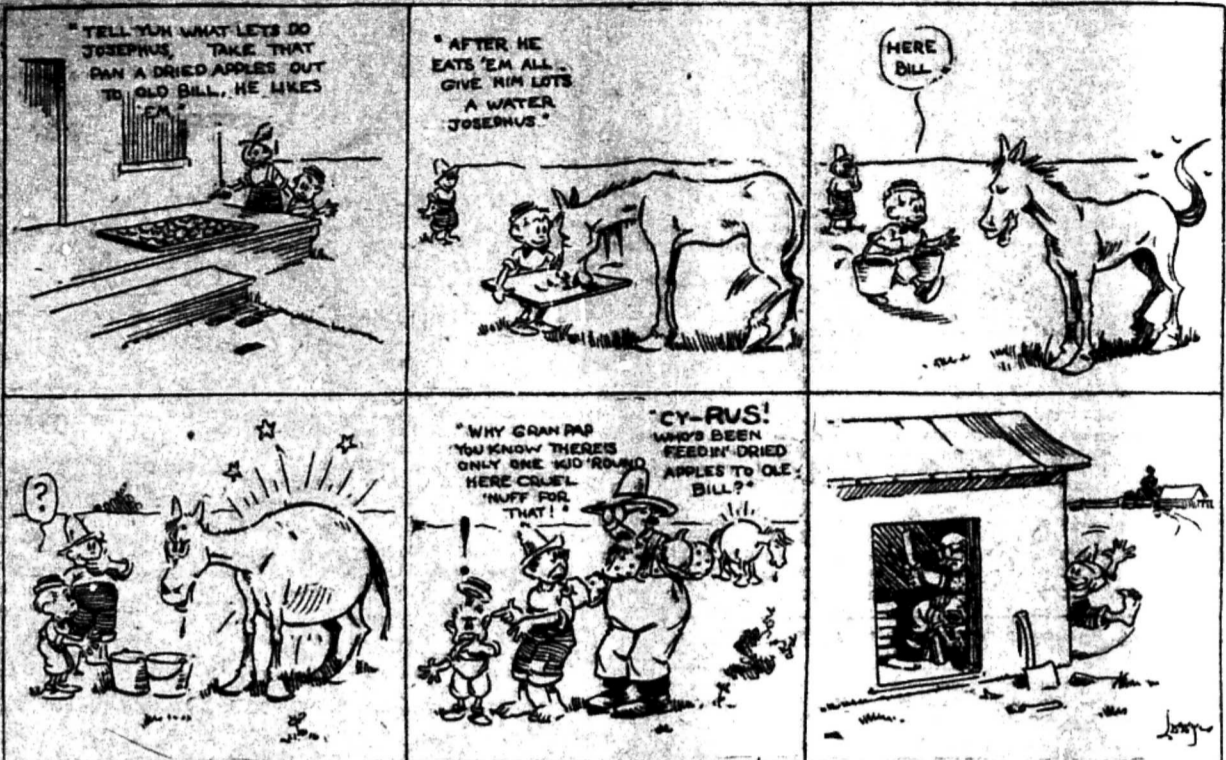
HOUSEHOLD PAGE

OF THE

DAILY SOCIALIST

Vacation Joys of the Joy Family

OLD BILL HAS A SWELL TIME.



"So Long As Men Eat Beef; and So Long As a Horse Is a Horse, a Cowboy Will Be a Cowboy"

And Because of the Nature of His Work, He's Just as Picturesque Today as When Cattle First Dotted the Western Ranges, Says Correspondent Who Went to Find Out.

ARTICLE NO. 1

BY M. C. LARKIN. Smelling, Cal.—There is only one way to break a horse. That is to ride him. As long as a horse is a horse, he is going to "buck" the first time he is ridden—and maybe from the first time to the "old" time, according to his ancestry, and some other things not apparent to the uninitiated.

there is just as much of the picturesque in the sun-burned athlete with the shaggy chaps and the rolling gait as there was when cattle first dotted the western plains. That's not saying that the cowboy hasn't changed. He has, a lot. One side of the old cowboy has passed. The wild, howling, ignorant, whiskey loving type of the old days has gone, along



So long as horses "buck" there will be "broncho-busters" to "bust" them. And, since horses are the most necessary of implements on a cattle ranch, the round-up, the branding and all the other hard work that goes into the life of the cowboy and his crew, is going to be punctuated with the joshing, the side-splitting fun, the comradie and friendly roughhouse that goes with busting a "bronc."

with the other trash of the range, and in his place has come a sober, intelligent, well-educated American who understands the science and theory of stock raising as well as the money-making end of it. And as long as men eat meat this new kind of cowboy will be very much in evidence. It is true that the big ranches are breaking up, but the process, instead of giving a few men a big chance, is giving a lot of men an even chance and the aggregate in quantity,

quality and profit is increased. That's how it happens that instead of finding all the cowboys working for a few dollars a month for whiskey, as in the old days, you'll often run across the modern cowboy raising his own cattle, perhaps a very small bunch, and putting his money in the bank. Also, underneath the shirt and chaps, you will find the new type a lot more interesting and just as picturesque as the old. It's the work. It's the healthy, vigorous freedom of the life.

The modern cowboy is the best "back to the soil" sermon that has yet come out. On big ranches, where there are several thousand head to be worked the modern method of branding is to put the cattle through a chute. This method is much faster than the old method of roping and throwing. Another popular method is "chaining." This trick is done by catching the animal by one ear

GIRL GUIDES WILL CHEER BOY SCOUTS TO LEARN MURDER

Spokane, Wash.—Not satisfied with foisting upon the working class of the nation the Boy Scout movement, enthusiasts for murder are attempting to place their movement in a new light by forming a girls' auxiliary called the Girl Guides of America. The new girls' organization is divided



MISS AUBREY BOTHAM, CAPTAIN OF THE GIRL GUIDES CO.

into "patrols" in order to give it a military flavor. Miss Aubrey Botham, pretty and vivacious, is the "captain" of the local or "Buttercup" Patrol. David Perry, scoutmaster of the Boy Scouts, has provided a manual for the girl guides. The patrol is said to have the favor of Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scouts movement. The Spokane Chamber of Commerce also indorses the move, of course.

Most Anything.

ESTIMATED that what England spent on war debt and armaments last year meant a tax of \$50 on every household in the kingdom.

THE GOAT TO THE RESCUE.

Uncle Sam is determined that we shall all keep goats, or at least that a very large percent of us who can't conveniently keep cows. And he is developing a new brand, "the American goat," that won't hurt our social pride. This new "Nannie" can be kept in anybody's backyard, though not exclusively on a tin-can diet. Her milk beats the old cow product for children, invalids and cookery. It is free of tuberculosis germs. And cheese! Why, all the famous European cheeses are made of goat's milk! A little garden, a few hens and a goat—say, we've got "high cost of living" on the run! Maybe and maybe not.

THE SALE OF CHAMPAGNE IN THIS COUNTRY

shows a falling off of 50 per cent. You know why, don't you?

CAN HE RAISE THE DOUGH?

Robert B. Davis, millionaire baking powder manufacturer, has been sued for alimony.

THIRTEEN submarine boats are being built for the United States navy.

Carry an onion in your pocket and you won't have fits in a popular superstition. Nor friends, either.

Norway has twenty-six alcohol distilleries.

The first quarantine was established at Venice in 1127.

Nobody will ever know how many germs the old oaken bucket had.—Albany Journal.

In Worcester, Mass., there's a law prohibiting barkeepers from treating. That's our idea of a wasted law.

Canada's butter exports are decreasing. Last year they amounted to only about \$1,000,000.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIALISM. William B. Hayward and Frank Brown have written this progressive book of the year.

Pain and Lithographed Tin Boxes. Also Tin and Paper Goods Boxes. (Not in the Trust) DAVID B. LEVIN

CLASSIFIED. HELP WANTED. WANTED—MAN ON FARM. HE MUST BE neat and clean. Would like a vegetarian user need apply.

FREE CLAND. NORTH-WESTERN FREE CLAND AND DISPENSARY, 1205 Milwaukee street, near Paulina street, near Madison street.

STATE DENTISTS. STATE AND VAN NUBER STREETS. VISIT OUR MAMMOTH NEW SHOE DEPARTMENT.

ROOMS FOR SALE. 1-ROOM HOUSE, FINE BATH, 1212 W. WASHINGTON ST.

CHICAGO WATERS PROGRESSIVE. Large circulation makes it a paying advertising medium.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

South Side. STATIONERY. CASH BOXES. Two Keys 40c to \$1.50. Horder's Stationery Stores. PRINTING. H. G. ADAIR. CAMERA SUPPLIES. Kodaks and Supplies. Macfadden's RESTAURANTS. TAILORS. G. BODERBERG, MERCHANT TAILOR. BANKS. ETCHING AND ENGRAVING. CIGARS. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS. Ames Hats.

West Side. HOUSE FURNISHINGS. The Humboldt. MEN'S FURNISHINGS. BAY AT BROWN'S RESTAURANTS. WHERE TO EAT. TAILORS AND CLEANERS.

North Side. MOVING AND COAL. MOVING & COAL. MEN'S FURNISHINGS. CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

Northwest Side. MEN'S CLOTHING. EDWARDS' NORTH AVE. NUOFFER CLOTHING CO. MEN'S AND BOYS' OUTFITTERS.

Out of Town. ADVERTISE. THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST. LARGE CIRCULATION MAKES IT A PAYING ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

GO GLOBE-TROTTING WITH OUR CARTOONIST



HAROLD T. WEBSTER. Around the world with a cartoonist. Read the Daily Socialist and take a most novel tour of the globe. Harold T. Webster, the cartoonist, is on his way around the world and he is sending back sketches of the things he sees.

TO FREE MRS. NAPOLITANO

The coupon petition reproduced below is being published in a number of progressive papers at the request of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, 508 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and all readers of the Chicago Daily Socialist who are in sympathy with the Italian woman who killed her brutal husband because he attempted to force her to sell her body for his profit, and who wish to help toward a full pardon for Mrs. Angelina Napolitano instead of life imprisonment, are requested to sign the following coupon vote to the governor general of Canada.

Name..... Street..... Town or City..... State.....

POINTERS ON PICKLING. The best way to put up pickles is to put them in large-mouthed bottles and seal while hot.

REASONS FOR CLEAN HANDS. During the hot weather some people busy themselves arranging vacations for children whose parents are not able to send them out of the cities.

TEY AGAIN. Two young girls boarded a crowded street car and were obliged to stand. One of them, to steady herself, took hold of what she supposed was her friend's hand.

Always try to get cider vinegar, as the other kinds often eat up the pickle entirely or cause them to turn soft.

It is said that if one-half bushel of grape leaves are added to one barrel of pickles they will remain sweet and firm.

The same which often runs on the beautiful Denver city.

MORE WOMEN VOTE THAN MEN IN NEW SOUTH WALES

New York.—J. S. T. McGowan, premier of New South Wales, Australia, who arrived on the Mauretania with Mrs. McGowan, said that the system of equal suffrage in his state had operated most satisfactorily during the ten years it has been effective.

"A higher morality has resulted," he said, "and the home life, on which the vitality of any nation depends, has been strengthened. More women vote now than do men, and contrary to such argument the franchise does not unsex them."

"It makes our women more womanly and the result has been that there is a great decline in the infraction of laws, although the population has wonderfully increased."

German universities had 54,222 students this year. Think of it—material for 27,411 duels.

That's What You'll Get. Gold Crown Set of Teeth \$3.00. STATE DENTISTS. STATE AND VAN NUBER STREETS. VISIT OUR MAMMOTH NEW SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Patronize Our Advertisers

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

Published on second-class matter, Dec. 22, 1894, at P. O. Chicago, under act March 3, 1879.

Owned by the Workers Publishing Society, 237 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Number (all departments) Franklin 1124.

By carrier in city of Chicago... Daily, per month, \$5.00. Order by mail in advance...

Why We Attack Vice

This paper recently published some very startling stories about the vice system of Chicago. It put very large headlines over these stories.

A large headline is a newspaper's way of shouting. We called a spade a spade and told some very revolting details of the underworld of this city.

We did not do that to satisfy the prurient. We did not do that as purists. We published the startling stories and the big headlines BECAUSE WE WANTED TO CALL ATTENTION TO THE EFFECT OF A VERY GRAVE CAUSE.

In that way we hope to focus attention soon on the cause and get it wiped out. Today we publish a review of the Vice Commission's report as a part of this same plan of attack.

The Vice Commission was not composed of Socialists. It was composed of Republicans and Democrats—business men, lawyers, physicians, professors, judges and clergymen.

But this commission said what the Socialists have always said: THAT NO MATTER WHY A WOMAN MAKES HER FIRST FALSE STEP SHE ENTERS A LIFE OF PROSTITUTION SOLELY BECAUSE SHE HAS TO DO SO TO MAKE A LIVING.

Page after page of the Commission's report affirms this statement, and not one newspaper in all the land has denied the assertion, though the report has been out for several months.

After a girl enters the life of prostitution there is another force that keeps her there. The vice system is highly commercialized. Respectable citizens own the property on which the houses of ill-fame are situated, and they demand high rents.

These rents must be paid out of the proceeds of her virtue. Then there is the keeper and generally a "cadet," a vile creature who acts as a personal guard over her, and, after beating or intimidating her, takes most of her money from her.

PROFIT for her employer DROVE HER INTO THE LIFE. PROFIT for the exploiters of vice KEEPS HER THERE. SHE is a victim of the profit system. The profit system, CAPITALISM, is what the Socialists wish to remove. It is the cause of other misery as well as prostitution.

CAPITALISM BREAKS UP THE HOME. It prevents young men and women from marrying, for the simple reason that they can not afford it. Their employer takes too much profit off their labor.

Edison, the Useful Man. He is not the Richest, Because Capitalism Rewards the Parasite and Robs the Worker.

Thomas A. Edison has gone abroad on a vacation, the first one in twenty-two years. Perhaps no other man in this country so richly deserves a vacation and all the good things of life.

He has done more to increase the productive power of man and to provide for his comfort and entertainment than has been done by any other one man. Judging by work done, Edison should be the wealthiest man in the country today.

BUT HE IS NOT. The wealthiest men are those who do nothing except to devise ways and means of taking wealth away from others. J. P. Morgan is a great financier. That means that he knows how to juggle stocks and bonds and get the other fellow's money.

Edison can not do that. He can think of nothing except machines that will make work easier and more productive and life more pleasant. Edison is useful. Morgan is a parasite. Edison CREATES. Morgan TAKES. But Morgan reaps the big reward. He has many millions. Edison's fortune is comparatively modest, only one or two millions. In return for his fortune Edison has given the world many, many MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN TIME, LABOR AND PLEASURE.

In return for his wealth Morgan has given the world NOTHING. That is where capitalism proves itself unjust according to the theories of its own supporters. It does not reward. It merely affords opportunity for the parasites to fatten off the workers.

The Eight-Hour Day

BY EUGENE V. DEBS

Since the early years of the last century when the average workday was at least twelve hours for artisans in New York and other eastern states, efforts have been made by the workers through strikes and otherwise to reduce the length of the working day.

The federal report of the Bureau of Labor, quoted by Sidney Webb in "The Eight Hours Day," shows that "as early as 1825 the building trades and the ship carpenters and caulkers of New York and other places along the Atlantic coast were striking for a ten hours day," and that "this movement was thereafter carried on continuously by them and other trades with frequent strikes."

From that time to this the struggle has been carried on by the workers, now in one form and now in another, to shorten the working day, and as Dr. Ely points out in his "Labor Movement in America," "the length of the working day has formed a topic of absorbing interest to the wage earners of the United States from the very beginning of its industrial history."

The eight-hour day was probably first proposed in England by Robert Owen as early as 1817, "when even children were kept at work in the textile mills for fifteen or sixteen hours a day."

However, this may be there has been almost a century of agitation among modern workers for a shorter day, the hours being gradually reduced until now eight hours constitute a day's work in quite a number of skilled and partially skilled trades.

And eight hours is long enough, and even too long, for a day in modern industry, and there is no earthly reason why the work day should be longer.

On the contrary, there is every reason why it should be reduced to that in every trade and occupation, and if the right effort is made on the part of the workers within the next year or two the eight-hour day can be conquered for every industrial worker in America.

Upon that issue I believe the workers could all be united and brought into harmonious co-operation, not for the eight-hour work day alone, but in the wider activities that are required to emancipate them from wage slavery.

There is something in the shorter work day that appeals to every workman whether he belongs to a union or not, and it is this something which gives vitality to that issue and power gives vitality to that issue and power fights to realize it for the workers.

Everything that is of interest to the workers in their struggles to better their condition should appeal to the revolutionary movement.

Indeed, the only way to make the movement truly revolutionary is to make the daily struggle of the workers its own struggle and so thoroughly incarnate and breathe that struggle as to make it not only a necessary and inseparable part of the workers but the very workers themselves in organized and conscious action to throw off the burdens that oppress them and walk the earth free men.

In the past a number of strikes have been precipitated to enforce the eight-hour day, notably that as far back as 1886, which resulted in the Haymarket tragedy, but not one of them could bring to bear the power latent in the labor movement of this day and which requires only the right issue to call forth its triumphant demonstration.

The eight-hour movement has failed to a considerable extent in the past, for reasons not necessary to discuss at this time.

It is sufficient to say for our present purpose that failure to secure the eight-hour day has but served to intensify the demand for it, and it appears quite certain that a nation-wide campaign, vitalized by a spirit of the revolutionary movement, would develop amazing proportions and spontaneous power, bring millions of workers into closer touch and better understanding, awaken them to the identity of their interests, and promote their industrial and political unification.

Of course it is to be understood that the eight-hour workday is to be established without any decrease of wages. That this can be done is so self-evident that it need not be argued here.

All the workers are in favor of this step, all organized labor can be readily committed to it, and if the movement is rightly organized and the campaign properly directed and energetically pressed all over the country the eight-hour work day can be uniformly established in American industry and its triumphant inauguration will add great impetus to the industrial movement of the workers and mark a new era in their struggle for emancipation.—International Socialist Review.

Looting the Home Trade

BY ARTHUR M. LEWIS

The man who leaves an English city where he has been accustomed to buy the best of California oranges at 15 cents a dozen, and lands in San Francisco is naturally surprised to find that the very same grade of oranges cost more than three times as much—sixty cents—when bought for consumption in their native state.

We remember the orator who passed through these parts and who riveted the attention of his audience by removing his shoe and placing it on his desk to bring it the more readily within the line of public view.

Having with great success thereby appealed to popular curiosity, he proceeded to explain that the shoe now before their eyes, and its mate still functioning on the other foot, were made in Lynn, Mass., and purchased by him in a shoe store in London, England.

The point of his narrative was that he bought the shoes in London for one dollar less than he would have been obliged to pay for them in the Massachusetts town where they were made.

And now it leaks out that if a European customer buys a machine from the Chicago company it is carried from Chicago to New York, without charge, but if anyone living in New York buys the same machine he must pay for its carriage from the one metropolis to the other.

Everybody knows that these are only isolated instances of the universal numbo-jumbo which dominates in the trade of nations.

It is the everlasting humiliating scramble of the various groups of exploiters to obtain the largest possible share of the wealth which is purchased from the working class.

What a tremendous dissipation of mental energy all this price of juggling entails.

The real struggle of the human race is, and should be, to wring from nature the means of the highest human life.

For this grand task we need the physical energies and the mental powers of every human being.

Some day presently the world will grow tired of allowing the bodies and the brains of millions of people to labor and grow weary solely to the end that one pirate may have a shade the better of another.

They Speak Every Day

BY CARL SANDBURG

Napoleon Bonaparte is reported to have said, "I fear one newspaper more than a hundred thousand soldiers."

The power of the newspaper is one of the strongest, deepest powers in all modern society.

The newspaper costs only a penny. Those who do not have libraries, those who have never gone to college—millions and millions of people—depend on the cheap daily newspaper. To them it is library and college. To them it is a daily speaker and teacher.

And so the capitalistic interests have got the newspapers. Vast armies of soldiers could not exercise control over the minds of the people as the newspapers do.

Even you who read this now, you know you have to struggle sometimes against false impressions which the whole capitalistic press is trying to drive into your mind.

This is why Charles Edward Russell regards the power of the press as a power fully as tremendous and perhaps greater than the power of the trusts.

There are reasons why you must do your share to get a daily newspaper in Milwaukee.

The ground we have gained here is working class ground.

A terrific campaign of misstatements, insinuations, lies and half-lies, is being carried on against the Milwaukee Socialists.

A daily paper must be started here. We must have this one-cent daily newspaper to speak and teach the people and present the truth.

It will be one more weapon for close, hard fighting against the system.

To begin with, \$100,000 will be needed. On this amount over \$41,000 has been subscribed in bonds of ten dollars each. It is believed that a new circulation will be attained, and that the bonds will be a paying investment.

Take your pencil and write a card to H. W. Batorius, Brisbane hall, Milwaukee. He will inform you of the details of the plan.

WORK AND PLAY

The singer must sing and the writer must write, because they must, just as the child plays because he must, and not because it is good for his health, or his papa and mamma want him to play, or even because he is paid to play, if anyone can imagine a caper so silly.

For an actor to "pretend" he is Hamlet, for a child to "pretend" he is a fractious horse, for a writer to imagine stories, for a little girl to imagine a mythical playmate and carry on conversations with the invisible, air-drawn child, for Caruso to sing or for the shrill juveniles to squeal out, "Good morning, merry sunshine," for a boy to paint to paint pictures and for a boy to draw on his slate—it's all play, not work.

And the minute money comes into the proposition, Zip! the fun is all gone out of it. And that is true whether the player is a child or an adult.

Work should be paid for right up to the handle, service for service in full: play is reward enough in itself. All that anybody can rightfully ask is a chance to play, to have his work paid in full so that over and above the time put in to produce the things needful for the body, he shall be the leisure for things needful for the mind. From "The Big Chance," by Eugene Wood, in The Coming Nation.

GREAT OHIO'S CHANCE

Ohio's Bar Association asks the constitutional convention to provide that judges must be lawyers, and we hope that the genuine human citizens of that illustrious state will set a good example to the nation by instructing their constitution builders not to do it.

Ohio has law enough to run the universe. What she needs, and what we all need, is substantial justice. This has not been got by invariably putting lawyers on the bench all these years and years.

Ohio, observed of all observers, try putting human beings on the bench, men who will render substantial justice, humanity and morality as well as printed statutes and moldy precedents.

THE IMMEDIATE NEED

Archbishop Messier says: "The immorality which Socialism breeds and the dangers which it leads to can be averted only by the influence of religion and religious teachings."

This is interesting and possibly true, but is not at present a vital concern. What we are worried about is the immorality of capitalism, which seems to be leading to numerous dangers.

What can religion and religious teaching do about that? If the good archbishop will lend his influence to avert these present evils we will assist him in averting the evils of Socialism when the proper time comes.

COME IN HANDY LATER

"My son," said the proud father, "I trust you listened carefully to those beautiful precepts in the graduation sermon."

"Yes, father, and I trust they have inspired me to try to lead a noble life."

"I am pleased to hear you say so, and now, if you will carefully lay them away where they will not get rusty they will be a joy to you in later years."

"Aren't they to be used in every-day life?"

WARM OPPOSITION

Berlin—The Russian Dism, E. Levit, died recently at Heidelberg. He had for many years taken an active part in the revolutionary movement, first as a Social Revolutionary, then as a Social Democrat. He was one of the writers for the Neue Zeit and Vorwarts on oriented questions of which he had an intimate knowledge.

CENTRALIA HAS PIONEER

Centralia, Ill.—A large crowd turned out at the first picnic of the Centralia Socialists and a joyous day was had by all. F. T. Maxwell, state organizer for Illinois, was the speaker of the day.

His talk was entertaining and instructive and he held the crowd well. A balloon ascension and a parachute leap were also attractions.

WORK OF SOCIALISTS DEFEATS PROPOSITION

Mosca, Ind.—The voters of this town recently held a second election to determine whether or not it should become an incorporated town. The population is principally made up of coal miners, sewer pipe factory workers and their families.

The proposition was voted down several months ago, but the business men, being dissatisfied with the decision, brought the matter up a second time. It was a hotly contested election, but was voted down, owing to the work of the Socialists, especially Edward Hawkins, who issued a leaflet setting forth some of the facts in the case from the standpoint of the enlightened worker.

This leaflet was given general distribution over the town, and as a result the proposition was voted down by a majority of 49.

BERLIN SOCIALISTS HOLD MANY PROTEST MEETINGS

Berlin—Thirty-one large meetings were held in Berlin, in one day, by the Socialists to protest against the way in which the Prussian Landtag has rejected the demand for general suffrage. In many of them resolutions were also passed condemning the new outbreak of hostilities in Morocco, pledging those present to fight for peace and against war, and sending greetings of brotherly concord to the proletariat of all lands.

WRITES HISTORY FROM SOCIALIST STANDPOINT

New York.—All persons conversant with special historic facts not generally known are urged to write a synopsis of such facts, noting place for research, to Josephus (Chas. Lipes, 850 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.).

Lipes is now writing a history of the United States from an industrial and economic standpoint and desires any information which will help him in bettering his work.

SOCIALIST WRITES DISE

Berlin—The Russian Dism, E. Levit, died recently at Heidelberg. He had for many years taken an active part in the revolutionary movement, first as a Social Revolutionary, then as a Social Democrat. He was one of the writers for the Neue Zeit and Vorwarts on oriented questions of which he had an intimate knowledge.

WARM OPPOSITION

"I don't like broad shoulders." The summer maid said. "They make a man look like a fright."

SOCIALIST NEWS

from EVERYWHERE



COLUMBUS SOCIALISTS PUT BEYOND TICKET IN FIELD

Columbus, Ohio—Here is the ticket which the Socialists of this city expect to elect to run the next city administration.

Mayor—Alvah C. Eby, mechanical draftsman.

City Auditor—Thomas C. Southard, president Southard Novelty Co.

City Treasurer—R. E. Radebaugh, advertising man.

President of Council—D. J. Farrell, printing pressman.

Police Judge—Enoch B. Eubanks, carpenter.

Police Clerk—Alons Nick, tailor.

Justices of the Peace (two to be elected)—L. B. Taylor, barracks soldier, and J. C. Connell, plasterer.

Constables (four to be elected)—E. L. Appel, laborer; R. C. Anderson, blacksmith; Clarence Marggraf, shoe worker, and Jacob Mounier, clerk.

Councilmen-at-Large (three to be elected)—Dr. C. W. Albright, physician for Jeffrey Manufacturing Co.; J. C. Little, insurance man, and W. E. Bues, railroad telegrapher.

Members of School Board-at-Large—Miss Ella June Purcell, attorney, and Mrs. Georgia Crooks.

Delegates to Constitutional Convention—Marsh C. Green, carpenter; Dr. E. E. Adel, physician, and Dr. D. M. Kuhns, dentist.

SOCIALISTS FIGHT FOR VICTORY AT COLUMBUS

Columbus, Ohio—Arrangements were made for a lawn fete by the 11th ward branch of the Socialist party here, but when the crowd began to arrive, instead of a lawn fete the affair had to be turned into a mass meeting.

More than 2,500 people turned out and listened to the speaker till close to midnight. J. L. Bachman, who came near being elected congressman from this district at the last election, enthused the audience with his vivid portrayal of the present conditions and his clear, logical explanation of the Socialist philosophy. He was repeatedly interrupted by cheers and applause.

The music for the occasion was furnished by the Socialist band, headed by A. C. Eby, Socialist candidate for mayor. Eby laid down his cornet to make his first public address and hit the target of capitalism with every utterance.

A full ticket has been put in the field and the next mayor of Columbus will be a Socialist.

COLUMBUS SOCIALISTS' PIONEER BIG SUCCESS

Columbus, O.—The Socialist outing at Orlanburg Park was a great success so far as the attendance and enthusiasm were concerned. The capitalistic newspapers admit that there were over 20,000 present.

Every section of Ohio was represented and many came in from adjoining states. This despite the fact that the railroads refused to make any concessions in the way of rates, although manufacturing concerns were given every facility to take their employees out of town on the day of the Socialist gathering.

It was the first great meeting of the sort ever attempted in Columbus, and the local Socialists were hardly prepared for the thrush. Such an assembly will undoubtedly be an annual event hereafter. As it was, the outing demonstrated the unbounded possibilities before the Socialists of Ohio.

WORK OF SOCIALISTS DEFEATS PROPOSITION

Mosca, Ind.—The voters of this town recently held a second election to determine whether or not it should become an incorporated town. The population is principally made up of coal miners, sewer pipe factory workers and their families.

JAPAN'S MAIN CONCERN IS SUPPRESSION OF SOCIALISM

Now that Japan has entered the commercial field, with her factories and mills running night and day, the suppression of Socialism seems to have become the main concern of the government.

Noguchi publishes to the world in this article what he calls the open secret, that the mikado has been vainly trying to revive the old Chinese classics and the ancient ethics of ancestor worship.

In short, as a member of the modern group of civilized nations, except on the military and naval side, Japan seems out of place. Scratched by Socialism, she shows herself about 300 years behind the times as regards all the advancing ideas of relations of government and people.

In laying the situation before the fit-errary world, as if to appeal to the "opinion of mankind," the Boston "Tribune" quoting Noguchi, says: "I see no time when the government and the literary mind in general are so estranged as in the present day. The government which represents the new age must have an empathy with the new literature."

"It seems to me almost incredible that the Japanese government, which recognizes and encourages the material westernization, is so despotic against the new thoughts."

Rev. Clay Manley, so long a Unitarian missionary from Boston, Japan, is out in a long tractate on the social problem, with an addendum against militarism, printed in Yokohama, in which he argues for co-operation as against Socialism.

MILWAUKEE PLANS CARE FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

Milwaukee, Wis.—The first and probably only action to be taken by the large cities of the country to cope with the unemployed problem, which will undoubtedly confront them the coming winter with greater hideousness than ever before, was taken by the Milwaukee city council at its last meeting.

William Coleman, Socialist alderman, introduced a resolution asking for the creation of an unemployed commission, to consist of twenty members of the common council, the county board, the Federated Trades Council and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

The commission is to study the unemployed problem and to submit a plan to the city council to raise funds to care for the unemployed, which will flock to the city during the coming winter.

"The government statistics give the number of constantly unemployed in this country at a round number, 3,000,000," said Alderman Coleman.

"Thoughtful and observing men who are students in economic problems are gradually reaching the conclusion that a great crisis is approaching, and that during the coming winter there will be no less than 8,000,000 men and women out of employment."

CONVENTION DISCUSSES CHURCH AND SOCIALISM

Richmond, Cal.—"Can the Church Fulfill its Mission Without the Aid of Socialism?" was the topic discussed before the free-for-all convention which was held here. The negative of the question was discussed by the Rev. A. Wells.

The convention was called for the purpose of discussing the attitude of the church toward Socialism, and was open to both Socialists and non-Socialists.

An address on "Christianity and the Age" was delivered by the Rev. Fred S. Newhouse.

The pastor of the Presbyterian Church of this city, Rev. E. A. White, spoke on "Christianity's Opportunity." Rev. J. S. Cate of Oakland, who filed the place of Rev. H. J. Loken of the Bible Seminary of Berkeley, Cal., who was unable to attend, also spoke.

Socialist Mayor J. Stitt Wilson of Berkeley, Cal., made the closing speech of the conference, declaring that although the human body was the most potent argument for Socialism, yet man is not an eating machine and needs spiritual food as well as physical food.

MILWAUKEE SOCIALISTS TO ESTABLISH SCHOOLS

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Socialists of Milwaukee are going to establish a school for the purpose of teaching sociology from the Socialist standpoint, similar to the Rand School of Social Science in New York.

Edmund T. Malone, Socialist president of the city council, and the Socialist organizer, states that the school will probably be opened in the fall.

The executive committee of the party in Milwaukee is now communicating with professors in the different colleges throughout the west for the purpose of securing the best teachers possible.

It is probable that there will be several schools conducted in the different parts of the city, as it is expected that a great number will be enrolled, and it is desired to establish the schools as near the homes of the students as possible.

HOLD DEMONSTRATION AGAINST MILITARY BILL

Budapest, Austria-Hungary.—Singing revolutionary songs and waving flags, 25,000 Socialists marched through the streets of Budapest in a demonstration for universal suffrage and against the bill dealing with military affairs.

The demonstration began with a procession which formed at the Reform Club and marched down Broadway street, their numbers constantly increasing till they reached one of the large squares, where several speeches were made. The police did not interfere and the demonstration passed off without trouble.

SOCIALIST NOMINATE TICKET AT EQUA. OHIO

Piqua, O.—The old party politicians will be the recipients of a big surprise when the votes are counted on election day if the work of the Socialists here is going to count for anything.

A full municipal and township ticket was nominated and the prospects are that the Socialists will succeed in putting several men into office.

Greater enthusiasm prevails among the Socialists than ever before. An organizer has been put in the field who is working day and night to carry the new Socialism.