

BIG FIGHT ON LABOR COLLAPSES

Organization That Would Wreck Teamsters Is Forced to Quit.

WHAT THEY SAY

The Employers' Teaming company was one of Frederick Job's dreams, and like the others, has been proved nothing but a dream.

At the time of the company's formation the large State street merchants led in the fight being made against the striking teamsters in 1904-05.

After the strike was over the same stores which formed the association employed George W. Miller as special prosecutor for the purpose of sending to jail Cornelius P. Shea, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

LABOR MEN INDICTED

These men were indicted on the charge of having conspired to wreck business in Chicago. After a mistrial before Judge Farlin G. Ball they were again tried before a jury in Judge Marcus Kavanagh's court and acquitted.

AMONG THE CONTRIBUTORS

- Marshall Field & Co., \$25,000. Montgomery Ward & Co., \$20,000. Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., \$10,000. The Fair, \$5,000. The International Salt company, \$10,000.

The Chicago Record-Herald in printing the story of the dissolution of the company, prints the following significant statement:

When Chicago was in the throes of one of the greatest labor strikes it ever experienced the Employers' Teaming company was incorporated under the laws of West Virginia, for the purpose of procuring an injunction in the United States Court.

ADMISSION IS FRANK

This frank admission that the big business interests wanted the federal troops in Chicago gives fresh interest to some secret history of the strike.

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WOMEN ARE TO TAKE PART IN CITY CONGRESS

Delegates from Women's clubs from various parts of the United States will attend the first international convention of cities, which will open at the Coliseum on Monday.

The "clean city" will be one of the features which they will take up, and they will find plenty to interest them in street cleaning devices, some consuming devices and other appliances for the practical use of such a city.

Housing conditions will also be illustrated, showing the types of city dwellings. Women in city politics will also be discussed and the suffrage agitation fostered.

"Civic Work of the General Federation of Women's Clubs" will be discussed on Saturday, Sept. 23, following an address on the topic by Mrs. George Zimmerman of Fremont, Ohio.

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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Fuel Enough in Alaska to Supply Nation for Centuries, Says a Prospector Who Knows

Man Who Has Traveled Controller Bay Country on Foot Declares That it Will Be a Crime if This Enormous Wealth Falls Into the Hands of Morgans and Guggenheims.

Portland, Ore.—Few people know that there are in Alaska, southeast of the Bering coal fields, where the Cunningham claims are located, an almost unbroken chain of coal fields over 100 miles long.

The coal fields are almost inaccessible because prospectors must carry all their food on their backs.

No exploring can be done in winter and in summer the dog snow is gone from the flats and sleighs cannot be used. Quicksand prevents the use of horses.

WHAT PROSPECTOR SAYS

Here is what Herbert Spencer, an oil prospector, who rowed across Controller Bay last summer and "mashed" on foot from Cape Suckling to Cape Yakataga and back, has to say:

"High mountains, gigantic glaciers, and at their base, endless miles of quicksand flats traversed wide shallow streams where melted ice rushes seaward."

Do you get the picture? That's Controller Bay, the coal fields, and the country southward all in a nutshell.

"We started from Katakta by boat," says Spencer, who is interested in oil, which, he says, seems to be nearly as plentiful as coal in this part of Alaska. We had to carry a collapsible boat, and all our food in packs.

SHORE WIDE AND FLAT

The shore of Controller Bay is wide and flat, miles on miles of mud flats, and back of that timber lands, then mountains, and then the great Bering coal fields, the Cunningham claims, the center.

Many people have prospected this region, so we determined to go south and climbed across the ridge which makes Cape Suckling and down onto the beach.

"From Suckling to Yakataga is 104 miles. The mountains give inward in the form of a giant crescent, but straight across from tip to tip and filling all the great area in between are quicksand flats formed of silt and sand carried down by hundreds of rivers running from the edges of the ice fields at the base of the mountains.

"We went straight across, following



Upper—Crossing glacial streams on the quicksand flats south of Controller Bay, Alaska.

Lower—Miners at Cape Kakataga, 100 miles south of Controller Bay.

the shore line, and it was a fierce trip. The first man carried a pole and punched the sand in front of him to see if it would bear weight, the others following in his tracks.

Every few miles we were forced to unpack the boat and ferry ourselves and food across the streams. It was slow going and we were a tired lot when after many days we climbed over Cape Yakataga and looked down into icy Bay, a marvel of a place with one side a glacier and other bleak hills, but it seems to me a far better harbor than Controller Bay.

It is simply stupendous the amount of coal that lies in these mountains south of Controller Bay, where few white men have been.

NEED BIG INVESTMENT

"It was apparent that only by large investment could this coal be transported to shipping points, and I also saw that this was true concerning oil. We found many seepages and saw many signs of oil, but realized the hopelessness of ever developing such remote fields.

"None of these coal fields are as accessible as those in which the Cunningham group is located, but the coal is there and all that's needed is a railroad and docks at either Controller or icy Bay.

These are the only outlets for the flats and three rows of never ending breakers made entrance from the sea impossible at any other place."

MILLION OR TWO

He says that with a few exceptions it is far easier to think of developing any of these resources without the expenditure of a million or two.

"And so far as I know," said Spencer, "there is nobody who is not controlled directly or indirectly by the Wall street and the Morgans who has this much to spend."

That's why Spencer wants to see the government mine and sell the coal direct to the people.

BRIDGEWORKERS GATHERING FOR BIG CONVENTION

Will Meet in Milwaukee Confident of Freeing McNamara Brothers.

Filled with the hope that J. J. and J. R. McNamara will be freed and Otis and Burns even more thoroughly discredited than they have been up to date, delegates to the convention of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers will gather in Milwaukee Sept. 18.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS

Four days prior to that time the members of the international executive board will reach the convention headquarters at the St. Charles hotel. The delegates from local No. 1 of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Chicago, are: James Martin, William Shupe, David Burke, S. M. Dulex, E. P. Ryan, W. E. Francis and John R. Mullen.

POT BOILING IN LOS ANGELES

In the Bridgemen's Magazine for September J. E. Timmons, an organizer, tells of the political situation in Los Angeles as follows:

"The political pot is boiling in Los Angeles, and those of the strikers who are not actively engaged along the industrial lines are being pressed into service in the various precincts, and the outlook is encouraging. The campaign was opened today with a great mass meeting in the Temple Auditorium.

ATTENTION, COMRADES

The board of directors meets this evening at 8:30, at which time very important matters concerning the paper will have to be decided. Members of the board and comrades interested in the paper are urgently requested to be present.

THE WEATHER

"Unsettled weather with showers and thunderstorms and warmer tonight; tomorrow generally fair; brisk to high southerly winds, changing to westerly, with squalls," is the official forecast today.

Sunrise, 5:29 a. m.; sunset, 6:02 p. m.; moonrise, 9:23 p. m. The official temperature for the last twenty-four hours shows a maximum of 68 degrees and a minimum of 56 degrees.

HEARST SHEETS CONTINUE AID TO EMPLOYERS

Attempt Is Made to Line Old Men Up Against the Younger.

The Hearst papers continue to print stories with the purpose of discrediting the system federation on the Illinois Central.

One of the chief methods of serving the interests of the Illinois Central is to divide the older employes in line for pensions and the younger ones.

STORIES CIRCULATED

Stories to the effect that the old men fear to lose pension privileges and so are fighting against any struggle to cause recognition of the system federation are being circulated in the Hearst papers.

It is known, however, that any terms of settlement, even in the event of a strike to force recognition of the system federation would bear a clause that no pension rights were to be forfeited by any employes. Clauses of this sort have been insisted on in minor strikes on the Illinois Central.

NO CHANGE IN WAGE

Dispatches from San Francisco and Los Angeles state that there has been no change on the part of the Union and Southern Pacific in their attitude against the recognition of the system federation.

BAKERS GET AID IN WAR AGAINST BREAD TRUST

Morrison Pledges Support of American Federation of Labor.

By National Socialist Press. Kansas City, Sept. 14.—Messages of congratulations were received by the delegates to the bakers' convention in this city from Socialist Mayor Emil Seidel of Milwaukee; John M. Work, national secretary of the Socialist party; the United Hebrew Trades of New York, and the Jewish Bakers.

MESSAGE TO McNAMARA

A message of condolence, confidence and support was sent to the McNamara brothers, in jail at Los Angeles.

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, delivered an address to the delegates, assuring them assistance from the American Federation of Labor in their fight against the bread trust. The bakers were greatly stirred up over the fact that the last issue of the American Federationist contained a large advertisement of the Ward Baking company, which is one of the firms of the bread trust that the bakers' union have been fighting. Morrison assured them of the federation's support.

WAR AGAINST BREAD TRUST

A committee consisting of nineteen delegates was elected to provide ways and means to carry on the war against the bread trust. It is probable that an extra session of the convention will be held for that purpose.

CONDUCTORS MEET

A committee of the Order of Railroad Conductors is meeting in the Grand Pacific Hotel, drafting a new agreement for presentation to the Illinois Central. Work has not progressed far enough for a public statement to be made, according to members of the committee.

CHICAGO SOCIALISTS TO PLEDGE SECURITY FOR DEBTS IF \$10,000 START IS MADE BY NEW CONCERN

Labor's Co-Operative Press Association Will Enable Paper to Continue; Breathing Spell to Be Given Workingmen's Press.

Today brings a turning point in the struggle to save The Daily Socialist from permanent suspension. The one difficulty that has stood in the way of the rapid sale of the profit-sharing certificates of the new company will probably be completely cleared away within forty-eight hours.

That difficulty has been some definite plan for holding off the creditors of The Workers' Publishing Company while the new concern is getting under way. Socialists and sympathizers have not been able to understand how this was to be accomplished without converting the funds of the new company to the payment of the old debts of the paper, which would be beyond its powers.

PROPOSITION THOROUGHLY DISCUSSED.

This proposition was thoroughly discussed at the time Labor's Co-Operative Press Association was launched and it was the consensus of opinion that the establishment of such an undertaking would give The Daily Socialist sufficient standing to enable it to secure extension of its credit until such time as the current receipts would wipe out its obligations.

As the "Daily" has in the past carried heavy debts for many months at a time this opinion was well founded. But it has not been easy to make the Socialists understand this when they were approached about buying profit-sharing certificates.

To clear up this feature of the plan a movement was started today by a few Chicago Socialists to practically guarantee that the creditors of The Daily Socialist will not be allowed to close in on the paper if the ten thousand dollars necessary for the launching of the new company is raised.

MUST RAISE \$10,000.

These comrades will sign an agreement that they will take the responsibility of holding off the creditors until such time as the paper can pay them out of its regular business receipts, even if they have to furnish personal security for such debts.

These comrades could not sign such an agreement except on condition that the movement raise the ten thousand dollars needed for starting the new company by purchasing the profit-sharing certificates. Were they to make such a guarantee without any assurance that the paper would continue, they would, of course, have to pay the debts if the paper succumbed now.

They are willing to make such a guarantee if they feel that the paper can continue and make profit enough to pay its debts. They do feel that they are making a safe guarantee if the ten thousand dollars is raised to start the new company. They know that the new company, even with that small beginning will be able to initiate features that will bring saving and profit and at the same time necessitate only a reasonable charge to the "Daily" for printing service.

They know that with a start of ten thousand dollars the company will be able to continue the sale of profit-sharing certificates until the full amount of the issue is taken and the American Socialist and labor movement is provided with a gigantic printing and publishing house such as the German movement has.

IT IS UP TO YOU.

The question is now up to the Socialists and sympathizers of America. The old debts will be taken care of. You are asked only to invest your money in what is a reasonably safe investment, a concern that starts out with promises of more printing business than were ever given to any other concern prior to its establishment.

The Daily Socialist could have issued a call for cash donations and would probably have raised a large amount. But we felt that it was better to lay the foundation for future work at the same time. In the working out of this plan we have been able to offer you something for your money.

Comrades, do not be confused by the fact that a new company has been started, by the fact that we will have both a new company and an old one. Each company will have its own work to do. They will strengthen one another. The success of one means the success of the other.

We ask you to take action at once, to subscribe for these shares. There is only one alternative, if you do not raise the ten thousand dollars in this way. That is to close down the plant and issue one last final appeal for ten thousand dollars cash.

ANY MORE URGING?

Do you need any more urging than that? Are you willing to delay until it is too late? We have tried to make clear to you both the details of the plans and the desperate nature of the crisis.

Every party local must act at once. Vote yes or no whether you want The Daily Socialist continued, and if you vote yes, send subscriptions for profit-sharing certificates. Get your labor union to take action. Tell the members the kind of work this paper has done for the working class.

Let the cry of distress be heeded once more by those who are working for the freedom of the toilers. Let the great solidarity which we have shown in the past be once more brought in evidence.

The Daily Socialist, the paper you have loved and cherished, is waiting for your answer. Let it not wait in vain.

One of the most advantageous features of the plan of the Labor's Co-operative Press association is the fact that it will carry out the theory advocated by Socialists for years, that the real way to do things is on a large scale.

It has been a hard pill for the Socialists to know that their lack of many dollars in their pocketbooks has prevented them from accomplishing what they wanted to do.

The Socialists have been plugging away in a very wasteful way with their small and scattered plants, much in the same way as the poor man, who pays three times as much for his coal in buying it by the bucketful.

TRUE IN CHICAGO

In Chicago this has proved true more than anywhere else. Of course we know it was the same way with all industry; that's just where the rub comes in.

The Socialists of Cook county got down on their knees and counted up what they had. They found out that they had a few decrepit print shops in a more or less lamentable condition. These plants and the papers they printed were always keeping the Socialists and their friends on the tramp in order to scrape together the necessary coin to keep the wolf from the door and satisfied.

'INNER RING' IS BARED IN POLICE INVESTIGATION

Civil Service Commission Hopes to Entrap Protectors of Gambling Resorts.

A score of special investigators in employ of the Civil Service Commission has begun an investigation of the police department with the intention of ascertaining the extent of the complicity of the police in protecting vice.

The investigation, it is said, will be continued until the doing of the so-called "inner circle of five" have been bared.

The Civil Service Commission hopes to entrap within a few days those who have had the "power" to enable the gamblers to ply their trade without molestation, safe blowers and thieves to operate without fear of capture, and white slayers and dive keepers to openly defy the law without fear of punishment.

They will attempt to learn the ultimate recipients of the \$5,000,000 which it is believed has been paid annually by the underworld for its protection.

Several disgruntled "go-between" are said to have confessed privately to the investigators and to W. W. Wheelock, special counsel of the commission. Fifty alleged paymasters of the ring have been ordered to appear and tell what they know, with the promise that they will be held immune from prosecution.

FOUR POLICE INSPECTORS ACCUSED

Mr. Wheelock admitted after his interview with the confessed gamblers that four of the eight police inspectors in the city had been directly charged with complicity in the dealings of the underworld and that two plain clothes men had been accused of "shooting craps."

Several hundred letters were received yesterday by the special commission and hundreds of anonymous telephone calls were received. Late in the afternoon a mass of evidence had been accumulated, which, it is believed, will be enough to convict the 200 gamblers, go-betweens and paymasters, whose names have already been given to the Civil Service Commission.

The investigators learned the names of three worst side men, one of them a brother-in-law of an alderman, who were charged with collecting 40 per cent of the profits of saloon vaudeville shows.

FIND DEPOSITORIES OF VICE "FUND"

Evidence was heard that the proprietors of one resort of the west side had been paying \$10 a week to the vice ring for each girl patronizing the place in order that she might be free to solicit on the streets without fear of arrest.

Names of three south side saloon-keepers, whose places of business have been regular depositories for the police protection fund, were revealed in the investigation.

It was also learned that three politicians have been designated as the chiefs of the vice rings on the south, west and north sides, whose business it has been to supervise police activities in their districts and to insure the continuance of the protection.

PEACE PACT IN LABOR DISPUTE

The dispute between the steamfitters affiliated with the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers and those affiliated with the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers has been referred for final settlement to the convention of the American Federation of Labor which will meet in Atlanta, Ga. in November.

Pending a decision of that body neither organization will endeavor to prevent the employment of members of the other buildings in the course of erection.

Nor will either organization demand the calling of strikes to procure the discharge of members of the other organization now engaged under contract with contractors. This compact was signed by Simon O'Donnell, representing the United Association, and Martin B. Madden, representing the International Association. The dispute has lasted throughout the summer and has caused strikes all over the city.

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Tabloid News Received by Wire

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—With a temperature of 98 here schools for younger children have been closed on account of excessive heat.

NEW YORK.—Although Jane Robinson, 80, had property worth \$10,000, she died of starvation. Her son, with whom she lived, is held on the charge of insanity.

PHILADELPHIA.—Refusing a dare coat Ernest Day, 17, cabin boy on the British ship Potomac, his life. He tried to swim around the ship, but sank before help could reach him.

WASHINGTON.—"Milk or beef broth three times a day" is the formula offered by the department of agriculture as best suited for the quick fattening of chickens.

NEW YORK.—The Dental Hygiene Council of the school board has reported that the teeth of 60 per cent of the school children are seriously defective and 50 per cent need treatment.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y.—Timothy Rafferty, 35, a trusty, serving sixty days in the county jail, is building an aeroplane. He expects to fly out of jail when his time is up.

LOS ANGELES.—Because he followed the parental advice and did not smoke until he was 25 years old, Don Gates, son of A. N. Gates, received a present of \$50,000.

NEW ORLEANS.—The entire street cleaning force, a fire company and three gangs of prisoners from the jail are engaged in killing flies, attracted by the molasses food from a broken reservoir.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—A Chinese export company, with only Chinese directors, has been formed here to operate between the United States and China.

DENVER.—While Dr. J. E. Thompson, dentist, was filling a tooth, Sheriff Dennis of Jefferson county arrested him on a charge of disturbance. Thompson resisted and was dragged away from the patient's teeth.

DENVER.—When Herman Carn, city dog catcher for five years, was bitten by a dog today it was the two thousandth dog bite he had sustained. He says dog bites are not as bad as mosquito bites.

DENVER.—Mrs. C. W. Borst, instructor of domestic science in the high school, wants to teach the lost art of meat carving in the public schools, so youths, when they grow up, won't spatter gravy over everything.

NORTHEAMPTON, Mass.—Henry Johnson, charged with wife-beating, told the court he used only enough force on his spouse to take from her an umbrella which he wanted. The court held he was within his right.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

TWELVE children were left fatherless when Ole Olson was killed at Des Plaines on the Northwestern railroad while working.

BECAUSE a dentist extracted the wrong tooth, 14-year-old William Merkel sued for \$2,000, claiming that his speech was impaired.

WHEN a train conductor interpreted for a deaf and dumb plaintiff in a breach of contract suit, Municipal Judge Scully "talked" to the mute, and all was well.

UNCLE SAM is something of a dog peddler, for a brindle bull housed at the United States appraisers store since it arrived from Canada was "knocked down" for \$11.

NO LONGER will the messenger boys of the Western Union Telegraph company revel during business hours in the mysteries of "Daring Dave." Their new uniforms are minus pockets except for messages.

MOVING PICTURES will be used to keep the people at the city hall amused. Sergeant O'Connor, censor of films, will have a machine installed to test the fitness of the pictures. No doubt but he will have good attendance at his shows.

GEORGE MILLS, 16, declares that police made him confess to beating James Wright, 70, 467 South Union street. The police denied the story to Judge Mangano of the Juvenile Court. The boy was paroled.

THE German Catholic Verein closed its session yesterday after having condemned suffrage for women and elected Joseph Frey of New York as president and former Judge Gilten of Chicago, vice president.

MARKETS

LIVE STOCK

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head. Market steady. Mixed and butchers, \$6.80@7.35; good heavy, \$6.65@7.30; rough heavy, \$6.65@6.85; light, \$6.85@7.37 1/2; pigs, \$4.60@7.10.

Cattle—Receipts, 4,000 head. Market steady. Beef, \$4.90@5.10; cows and heifers, \$2.25@3.30; stockers and feeders, \$3@5.50; Texans, \$4.40@6.35; calves, \$5.25@9.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 27,000 head. Market strong. Native, \$2.15@4.10; western, \$2.50@4.10; lambs, \$4@5.50; western, \$4.25@6.

PRODUCE

Butter—Extras, 26c; firsts, 22c; dairy extra, 14c; firsts, 12c.

AMUSEMENTS

PRINCESS! Twice Daily, Mat., 10c, 25c. Evenings, 25c, 50c, 75c.

Dante's Inferno (Hell) in Pictures. MON. TUE. WED. M. S. BROWNE in Jack Comedy.

LYRIO Tonight at 8:15. Mat. Sat. This Week Only.

LEW DOCKSTADER SUNDAY AND HIS Minstrels GREEN.

GARRICK 10c to \$1.50. NEXT MAT. SAT. HOLBROOK BLINN THE BOSS

The Certificates are one dollar each. Fill out blank and mail it with your remittance TODAY

HOPE SPRINGS ANEW IN FIGHT FOR 'THE DAILY'

(Continued From Page 1.)

ing plants, but in only one case, that of the Bohemian Daily Spravednost, is the plant in anywhere like a nearly modern condition. The presses in the various plants are slow-speed affairs.

None of these plants, because of their handicaps, can get out live, up-to-date Socialist pamphlets and literature at a small cost and still make a profit. Some of them dare to bid on the big jobs that could be secured from time to time. The big jobs always go to some capitalist concern.

Get Plants Together

Socialists who weighed all the conditions and possibilities decided to get the plants together if possible. It was found that stock issues, mortgages, leases, bonds and other things interfered and would probably continue to interfere for years. So something else had to be done.

This something, it was decided, ought to be on an equitable basis. First of all, it was thought to increase the stock of the Workers Publishing Society, but it was found that this could not be done unless two-thirds of the stock of the plant agreed to the proposal at a meeting to be held more than thirty days from the date of the first announcement of the meeting. This was practically impossible to accomplish, and time was a great factor.

Therefore the Labor's Co-operative Press Association was formed. Of course it had to be formed on a co-operative basis. And it had to be made big enough to eventually do a business on the scope of the German and other European co-operatives.

Stock, under the laws of the state of Illinois, cannot be sold in denominations of less than \$10. This excludes many a workingman that wants to invest something but can only afford small amounts. Then, again, under stock ownership the control is never democratic.

So it was decided that the control of the new enterprise must be in the hands of the owners of the \$500,000 worth of profit-sharing certificates issued against the stock, and now being sold on the market.

From \$1 Up

These certificates are issued in any amount from \$1 up. Many friends of the Daily Socialist and of the party, as well as members of the trade unions and several locals, have purchased these profit-sharing certificates in denominations of such odd amounts as \$4, \$7, etc. Others have paid the first installment on bigger contributions.

The control of the board of directors and of the corporation will be vested through a referendum of the profit-sharing certificate owners. Every year a referendum will be sent out for the election of its officers.

The board of directors will direct the big ends of the work for the certificate holders. Of course competent managers will take care of the detail work of the plant. Every avenue of economy, from real scientific management down will be instituted. Of course the plant will be conducted on a union basis, as that is the only method to get real work and to arouse the individual initiative of each and every employe.

The business office of The Daily Socialist has refused thousands of dollars of orders for job printing during the past year because of the lack of a plant. Just the other day a big order was received for propaganda printing from a local down in Illinois. The business manager was compelled to refer it to a capitalist concern, as none of the other socialist papers could even handle it.

Study the Reports

Then there is the work done right here in Chicago. The county office of the Socialist party, the state office and the national office pay out thousands of dollars for printing every month. This can be proved from a study of the reports of these bodies to their organizations.

The unions of the city turn most of their work over to any old capitalist firm that carries the union label. Most of this work will be done hereafter by Labor's Co-operative Press Association. The association will install modern presses and other machinery immediately upon the receiving of a sufficient capital to make the initiatory payments. Linotype machines and presses will be purchased on the installment plan and paid for with the profits that accrue every month.

Regarding the other papers and the printing of same, it will take very little time to convince the managers that the new firm will be able to do the mechanical work much cheaper and better. The cheapness will be the incentive to turn that part of the business over to the association instead of setting out the journals in a destructively wasteful manner.

Labor's Co-Operative Press Association, 205-207 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. Inclosed find (Money Order) \$ for which send me profit-sharing certificates in the Labor's Co-Operative Press Association. I understand these certificates are fully paid and non-assessable.

Name _____ Street No. _____ Town and State _____

REFERENCES—State or National Offices of the Socialist Party.

THEY ALL FALL FOR IT



Here are two samples received in this morning's mail: "I think you are getting down to business by all forces joining together. If rightfully managed the plant will put all papers on a much firmer basis."—Yours for a greater paper.

"Glad to see that you have got down to rock bottom. The only way to do a thing is to do it right. The plan looks right, and if carried out ought to furnish a vast power to the Socialist movement. You are right about the printed word being the most valuable. We have discovered it right here in our Socialist local by experience."—Fraternal.

BIG FIGHT ON UNION LABOR IN COLLAPSE

(Continued From Page 1.)

to get him to call the militia. Dunne talked to Barrett and blocked the move, because he felt it to be an effort to discredit his administration.

The Employers' Teaming company was formed and negroes recruited from the wharves and streets of southern cities. The employers hoped to add race prejudice to other factors, which would, they hoped, produce such serious rioting that they could get the troops, if not the militia, the regular army.

Would Empty Jails

It was at this juncture that Chief of Police John M. Collins was given orders to empty the jails if necessary, as get enough men to swear in as special policemen. Wagons of the strike-bound companies were manned with men, who sat with high-power repeating rifles over their knees.

This did not satisfy the employers, though it was as far as the city administration could go in their interest. John G. Shedd of Marshall Field & Co. and other leading business men took a special car to Springfield to see Governor Deneen and get the troops. This step was not taken, however, till a leading Democratic lawyer, one of the men on Mayor Dunne's bond, went to the mayor's office and shook his fist under Mayor Dunne's nose, saying: "If you don't call the troops I will have them here over your head."

While the special train was en route to Springfield Governor Deneen was reached on the long distance telephone

STRIKE AGAINST WORKSHOPS IN NEW YORK CELLARS

New York, Sept. 14.—To enforce their regulations against cellar workshops and sweating through the piecework system, 10,000 men and women employed in making women's clothes have struck here. One thousand shops, ranging from small factories to large ones, are tied up.

The strikers belong to the Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers' Union. They assert that they have sufficient funds in their treasury to make a successful fight, and as the production of fall and winter clothing is being rushed this season they have hopes of a speedy victory.

Cellar workshops have been shown to be injurious to the health of the workers and the piecework system encourages the taking of garments home and the sweating of not only the mature workers, but small children. The union demands that these conditions be changed.

GETTING IN AHEAD OF THE RAILROAD

That's How Thousands of People Have Made Their Fortunes—Buying Property in New Towns in the West.

Every Western Canadian railway town shows from 100 to 1,500 per cent increase in land values upon completion of the railroad and has made big profits for those who were keen enough to get in first.

This is the way land values have jumped in some Western Canadian cities: Fort George, B. C. lots which sold, 18 months ago, at \$100 and \$150 cannot be bought today for less than \$600, and run as high as \$1,300 for 25-foot lots.

Prince Rupert lots were sold two years ago at \$200 and \$300, and are worth today anything from \$1,000 to \$3,000, while some run much higher. The same, and even greater, ratio of increase applies to Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver.

Fort Fraser, the "Hub" of British Columbia, is the coming city, of which there is so much talk at present—with an apparently brighter future than any other new towns in all Canada. It is situated on the Nechaco River, adjacent to Fraser Lake, in the heart of the richest agricultural section of the Province, into which settlers are pouring, and on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway soon to be completed from ocean to ocean.

Formerly a Hudson Bay Company's trading post, Fort Fraser was always an important point. It commands over 1,000 miles of navigable water and is destined to be a center of great commercial importance. The railway is the magic wand which will transform this site into a busy, prosperous city, with natural advantages far beyond any other of the new, teeming and prosperous Canadian cities.

The completion of the railway will make land values there jump to high money-making figures. Every purchaser of Fort Fraser town lots today may reasonably expect to double or triple his money in two or three years, or less. This is a conservative estimate. Because of its extraordinary location and advantages, Fort Fraser is positive to show unprecedented development and profit for the investor who acts quickly in acquiring property there.

Fort Fraser town lots, 33x123 feet, are now being sold at \$100, \$150 and upwards; 10 per cent down, 5 per cent per month, no interest or taxes until fully paid. The representatives of the Townsite Company in Chicago are SPENCE, JORDAN & CO., 312 Marquette Bldg., who will send booklet, map and full information on request. The title to Fort Fraser lots is guaranteed by the Government. Every transaction strictly a square, honest deal. Send for literature today. Now is the time to "get in right."—Adv.

JOHNSON CONFESSES TO KILLING LITTLE GIRL

By United Press. Madison, Wis., Sept. 14.—John A. "Doc" Johnson today began a life term in the state prison at Wausau for the murder of Annie Lemberger, the 7-year-old girl stolen from her home, killed and cast into Lake Monona.

Johnson last night confessed he had killed the girl, was at once sentenced to life imprisonment and was rushed out of Madison in an automobile long before the people knew he had admitted the killing.

OUR BOOK CORNER

DO YOU read Socialist literature? Do you wish to convert your friends? If so, examine this book-list. Here you will find, from day to day, all the new ammunition and old standbys. If you don't see what you want one time, look the next. SOMETHING NEW EVERY DAY.

THOUGHTS OF A FOOL By Evelyn Gladys. Cloth, \$1.00. Bright, entertaining essays, with a refreshing flavor of humor, and with a far better understanding of social forces than is shown by most of the "wise men."

THE GLASS STRUGGLE. By Earl Kantaky. Cloth, 50c; paper, 25c. On the whole the most authoritative statement of the commonly accepted principles of Socialism to be found.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY South Side

Card Indexes, Border's Stationery Stores, Macfadden's Restaurants, Ames Hats, Watchmakers and Jewelers, etc.

North Side

Moving and Coal, Men's Furnishings, Cigar Manufacturers, etc.

West Side

Men's Furnishings, Watches and Jewelry, Coal and Wood, etc.

Northwest Side

The Humboldt, Men's Clothing, Edwards North Ave, Nuoffer Clothing Co., etc.

Out of Town

The Diary of a Shirt Waist Striker By Theresa Malkiel. The only book of its kind. The best propaganda book to give the outsider. Full of object lessons on Socialism without sermons or technical phrases.

Patronize Our Advertisers

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 23, 1894, at P. O. Chicago, under act March 3, 1879.

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NOTICE—The expiration date opposite your name on the red label indicates the time of the expiration of your subscription. If you would not miss an issue, then renew at least TEN DAYS before expiration, and mark your order "Renewal."

The publication of a signed article does not mean endorsement by the Daily Socialist of opinions expressed therein. Enclose postals for return of unused manuscripts.

The Employers' Teaming Co.

It Is Dead and the Workers Are More Solidly United Than Ever Before.

The Employers' Teaming Company, which was formed during the Chicago teamsters' strike in 1905 for the purpose of defeating the men, has failed. Its effects will be sold today at auction. A morning newspaper account of the finish of this concern contains the following illuminating paragraph:

"When Chicago was in the throes of one of the greatest labor strikes it ever experienced, the Employers' Teaming Company was incorporated under the laws of West Virginia, for the purpose of procuring an injunction in the United States courts. The Superior court previously had issued an injunction, but it had little effect on the riotous strikers and the employers believed that through the United States courts they would get Federal troops to maintain the peace if necessary."

From this frank statement a lesson can be drawn by the workers. If it makes no difference to them who are the judges on the bench or how those judges are elected and controlled, how is it that it did make a difference to the employers whether they used judges elected under the state law or judges appointed for life by the President of the United States?

If the law is the same and is evenly and justly administered by all courts, then why did these employers feel that they could get stronger injunctions and stronger executive action behind them by applying to the Federal courts?

It was not for the enforcement of any Federal laws that they took this step. It was for the purpose of enabling a Federal court to step in and decide the application of Illinois laws, a duty for which judges had been elected by the people of this state.

Even these judges had so far responded to the orders of the capitalists as to issue injunctions, but they dared not enforce them. A Federal judge is not afraid of losing his job and is therefore free to do the bidding of the employers without fear of the wrath of the voters.

Six years have gone by since the memorable teamsters' strike. During that time the workers of Chicago have been slowly learning such lessons as the above. They instinctively feel that the judges put on the bench by the Republican and Democratic parties are against them. This feeling is developing into a clear understanding and the Socialist judicial ticket in Chicago will receive the votes of thousands of workers who remember why the Employers' Teaming Company was so interested in the courts.

Why Policemen Go Wrong

By J. C. Carroll

The Civil Service Commission of the city of Chicago is undertaking a "searching probe" into the relations of the police department with "protected crime." It is the general impression given by the newspapers that after the police department has been "cleaned up" a rigorous enforcement of the law will take place and Chicago will be "saved from crime."

Of course nothing of the sort will happen. The relation of the police department to the public is a peculiar one. In a rough way members of the department are forced to become students of sociology. One of the first things that a policeman learns is that repression does not "stop crime."

The policeman then learns that crime is conducted like a business, men of all sorts engaging in it, the little criminal usually being caught, the greater ones much more often escaping.

The policeman finds that the running of dives, being a very profitable business, the divekeeper is in politics to protect and promote his business interests, just as the steel trust magnate is in politics to protect his.

A vast mass of information which never reaches the public ear is known to the police department. Shady business deals and similar transactions of men of prominence are continually coming to police notice. Sometimes these things get into the papers, very many times they do not.

The policeman finds first that the criminals already produced by a variety of conditions within society are so numerous that they can not all be jailed.

He finds next that the wealthier criminal, being able to hire the most skillful counsel and command the most powerful political influence not only is seldom prosecuted, "for lack of evidence to convict," but has friends higher up who say, "hands off" whenever the police approach him.

Crime then appears to the policeman who has reached the rank of lieutenant, captain, or a higher post, or who is a patrolman of "experience," as a vast system which has always existed and, so far as he knows, always will.

He finds then that there is profit and comparative peace in "regulating" it, since suppression is hopeless. Unless things get "too raw," or the newspapers "kick up a row," usually for political purposes, "regulated crime" is the rule in nearly all big cities, probably in all.

The next step follows when the man who realizes that "regulating" crime is profitable comes to the knowledge that judicious promotion of crime and division of spoils with the criminal is still more profitable.

It is then that a policeman may acquire a "string" of "dips," or other petty thieves who operate under his guidance and pay for protection, or that high police officials may sell protection to thieves and divekeepers.

Police Commissioner Bingham, of New York, recently resigned, is authority for the statement that he had chances to clear up over a million dollars a year from protected crime, dives and other illegal activities in New York. Speaking in a prominent hotel, he asserted that within a few blocks was a place where major and minor crimes could be procured for varying sums of money, and he could not touch the place.

The position of an inspector of police in his district is that of a small king, his grafting chances limitless.

There are undoubtedly many policemen, high and low in office, who, not having learned the game, hunt crime with a savage rigor. But the tendencies of the police life and the present system of society are such that they tend to produce the grafter, and experienced policemen know this and in their own minds, or in confidential moments, admit it.

Mayor Ames, of Minneapolis, was accused of having entered this police game and of having shared the profits of judiciously promoted pocket-picking.

Rumor in well-informed police circles credits some police inspectors with a business sense equally acute. In fact, the Chicago Tribune editorially admitted that a story had reached it that two police inspectors had quarreled over the "pickpocket privilege" at the aviation meet.

The keynote of present society is "get something for nothing." Labor is exploited so that many men of brains enter crime intentionally, if they can not enter high finance, because of the small reward and great uncertainty of employment at honest toil.

Bills Out for Bill's Big Swing Around Circuit

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- MINSTREL

TOWN HALL TO NIGHT
GOTTA FREE TICKET
GEE!
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF HAW HAW AND LAUGHLONGER

BOSTON MASS., SEPT. 14.—THE THREE-SHEETS AND BIG BILLS ARE OUT FOR BILL BAFT'S BEVERLY BELLES COMPANY, WHICH LEAVES HERE TOMORROW ON A TOUR TO THE COAST. THE BOOKING HAS BEEN DONE BY HAWHAW & LAUGHLONGER AND THAT THE COMPANY WILL HAVE SOME GREAT ONE-NIGHT STANDS GOES WITHOUT SAYING. BIG BUSINESS IS EXPECTED AT SYRACUSE SEPT. 16 (MATINEE). FROM THERE COMPANY JUMPS TO ERIE FOR NIGHT PERFORMANCE. SOLD OUT.

UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL

By CHARLES E. LATHAM, in The Machinists' Monthly Journal.

The time has come when all members of the working class must sink their petty differences, questions of union jurisdiction and personal political opinions, and take a united and definite position. Any other course will be fatal, unpatriotic and criminal.

There comes a time in the development of every great question when all those directly involved in it abandon all minor considerations in favor of the common good.

Everything except the main question must be left to the future consideration. The mists of inherited dogma, the fallacies of time-worn ideas and policies and inherited prejudices must be swept away, and solidarity of purpose and action attained.

If every member of the working class would, for a moment, step outside of all his existing relations to society and think independently upon the facts of the situation, he would necessarily come to the conclusion that the only possible course for him to take in the present struggle between capital and labor is to stand solidly with his class in every respect.

There never is any tenable middle ground in great fundamental questions. Eventually all the working class, except purchasable traitors, must be on the one side, while on the other is arrayed the capitalists and their parasites.

But the great danger is, that before the working class realize this, the capitalists will, by means of their entrenched power in government, judiciary, the public press, military and naval strength, and financial organization and control, obtain such a hold upon the social organization that the work of redemption will be frustrated for generations to come.

While the working class divide their energies and divide their power by being enrolled in different political parties, by giving their attention to minor questions of tactics and of organization the capitalist class will move solidly along well defined lines, and with a well defined purpose.

We are apt to pride ourselves upon our organization, but as a matter of fact the capitalist class organization is so far superior to ours as to utterly exclude comparison.

In the first place, the capitalist class is absolutely class conscious, while the working class is not. Secondly, the capitalist class organization has been steadily building up for the past centuries with still other centuries of the growth of capitalist ideas behind it.

Recent events have revealed, as never before, the definite and malignant purpose of the capitalist's organization which has become apparent, whereas it was obscured previously.

In all parts of the United States the capitalists have formed organizations for definite purposes and well officered, needlessly to add well financed. Mine Owners' Association, the manufacturers' association, the merchants' associations, the national erectors' associations, the railroad managers' associations, the bankers' associations, the political clubs, the inner rings of the old political parties, together with their adjuncts, in the way of detective companies, protective organizations, formed for the purpose of spying upon unions and union proceedings, the closed shop leagues, the press associations, the system of lawyer lobbyists, and a multitude of other forms of capitalization are now openly and actively at work, with the avowed purpose of maintaining the capitalist system in its most aggravated form, and for the purpose of destroying unionism and every effort of the working class to protect themselves against the aggressions of capitalism.

The seizure of the public domain and of natural resources, which originally began with railroad land grants, more particularly during the civil war, has reached such proportions as to arouse universal comment and condemnation.

The conspiracies hatched by these various organizations against the peace of the country, against the commerce and trade of other countries, against the unions and against the public wealth of a nation, have been numerous, and, for the most part, successful.

The prostitution of our legal system to the uses of the capitalist class by means of the fine-spun law of precedence has resulted in placing organized labor in an almost helpless position.

The Tarr-Vale decisions, the Danbury hatmakers' case, the flight of unjust application of the injunction law, are but

examples of the abuse of law and of legal procedure.

The conspiracies hatched out in these organizations, and worked by means of unlimited cash, and thoroughly unscrupulous agencies, are startlingly manifest in the gigantic and baseless conspiracy against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and now against John McNamara.

These organizations have no respect for constitutional law or the judiciary. By means of their far-reaching organizations and control of governmental activities they are seeking to suppress the rights of free speech and a free press and free public assemblage.

In doing all these things they endeavor to cloak themselves under the law as far as possible. But it must be remembered that they also make the law.

The working class of today have so little influence or power in the making of laws, that it may be well said that they have no influence and no power, and it appears that, so long as the working class traffic and compromise with the old political parties, which are absolutely controlled by the capitalist class, no more power or influence can be expected.

Laying aside all prejudices and considering merely the facts, there can be no question whatever in the minds either of the workers or the capitalists that there is but one political party which clearly, definitely and truly represents the working class interests.

The capitalist class have no shadow of a doubt that this party is the only party of the working class. Neither have they any doubt as to the old parties representing their class.

It only remains, therefore, for the

workers to think as straight and see as clearly as their industrial enemies do. So long as the capitalist keep the working class divided in organization, so long they can whip us in detail.

But the day that the working class unite will be the day of doom for that gigantic system of extortion, robbery, fraud, violence and anarchy, which we denominated the capitalist system.

Every man and woman who works and is honest enough to eat his own bread in the sweat of his own face, must sooner or later stand on the one side, while on the other will be arrayed those who wish to exploit their fellows and live upon the labor of their fellows.

Inasmuch as our political organization is popular in its form, the only logical and effective method through which the working class can emancipate themselves from the thrall of capitalism is to unite at the ballot box.

The growth of the just ideas of the social organization, the growing realization of the evils of the capitalist system and its hellish robbery of the working class, the awakening sense of the American people to the unjust conditions prevailing, and to the utter disregard of law and labor, the rapid diffusion of information on these matters, now present an opportunity which never has existed heretofore.

Therefore, workers of the world, unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains and the world to gain.

Sever all political relations with your masters and join hands and suffrage with your fellow workers. Recent elections prove that the day of victory is at hand.

VOTE DOWN REFERENDUM C.

To the Editor: The pending amendment to reduce the national dues is a stupendous mistake. Surely no member who takes the trouble to familiarize himself with the fact will vote for it.

Let us take a look at these facts.

As for the Lyceum department in the national office, it is expected to bring in as much as it costs. It may, therefore be dismissed from consideration so far as this question is concerned.

If the amendment were carried, the amount of dues received, after deducting the mileage, would be about twelve hundred dollars per month. Supplies, literature, buttons, etc., would bring the net receipts up to about two thousand dollars.

Now, as to the expenses.

The expenses for organizers could be cut off entirely. The press service from Washington, D. C., could be abolished, though it ought not to be. An assistant for Comrade Berger, and let him shift for himself in order to get the necessary assistance to ship out hundreds of thousands of his speeches. These are just about the only items that could be cut.

The wages paid to employees in the office and to the foreign translator-secretaries are more than a thousand dollars per month and are constantly increasing.

The postage bill runs from two hundred to eight hundred dollars per month, and is also constantly increasing. The express and freight bills are two or three hundred dollars per month and are constantly increasing.

Hereafter the printing bills will not likely be less than one thousand dollars in any month. It costs nearly two hundred dollars per month to publish the Monthly Bulletin. Exchange, general expenses, telegrams, telephone, office equipment, light, mimeograph supplies, stationery, etc., etc., take several hundred dollars more. And there's the rent, which has been one hundred dollars per month, but which will hereafter be more, because more room is necessary.

These necessary expenditures come to at least four thousand dollars per month.

Just take your pencil and try to figure out how four thousand dollars are going to be paid with two thousand.

Then vote against the amendment. Besides, it is a shame to retrench. We need to expand instead of retrench.

We need to expand the very services

OPEN FORUM

We need to expand our incipient lead and pamphlet industry into an enormous Socialist publishing business. We need to expand the Woman's Department until it shall reach every woman in the land with the message of emancipation. We need to expand the agitation among the unions. We need to have more money to give active assistance in every battle of the class war.

Furthermore, the presidential campaign is fast approaching, in which the national office should have enough money to flood all unorganized communities in the land with propaganda literature.

In conclusion, do you know where this amendment originates? It emanates from a privately owned publishing house, which exploits the movement for individual profit. And naturally it tries to prevent the development of the national organization to take on the publishing of Socialist works, even at the expense of destroying the efficiency of the national organization.

In view of all these facts, it would be nothing short of a crime against the cause to reduce the dues at this time.

BARNEY BERLYN, Chicago.

LIKES EDITORIAL

Editor Chicago Daily Socialist: I have just read your editorial of August 26 regarding the position of the paper and the Chicago movement to the Barnes case and with a great deal of pleasure. I like its tone. Such regrettable incidents in our organization require patient, intelligent handling, and we must learn to dispose of them without malice or recrimination, otherwise we are not fit to lead the human race into the path of its regeneration.

We comrades away from the central authority can closely all the phases of the movement, perhaps more closely than those in the thick of the fight and it pleases us intensely when we see good common sense and intelligence exhibited in such cases as this, and I write this simply to let you know that we have the utmost confidence in the party management.

Yours fraternally,
W. P. METCALF,
Albuquerque, New Mexico.

BLOQUIST SPEAKERS

"Once at the height of the civil war," said the veteran, "two men at a railway station saw a carload of wooden legs depart for a military hospital.

"Those wooden legs," said the first man, "are a rather eloquent protest against the war, aren't they?"

"Yes," agreed the other, "they are what you might call going speeches."

SOCIALIST NEWS

from EVERYWHERE

SHOULD ESTABLISH POWERFUL NATIONAL SOCIALIST PRESS

BY J. L. ENGBAHL.

Every Socialist, and especially every Socialist newspaper, should be interested in establishing an efficient national Socialist press.

This article is written in the hope that some of this interest will result in valuable suggestions.

The national executive committee started a National Socialist Press last spring by securing a correspondent at Washington, D. C., to cover congress, and another at Los Angeles, Cal., to watch the McNamara case.

Since congress adjourned the National Socialist Press correspondent at Washington, D. C., has been dropped, and on Sept. 1, by order of the national executive committee, the same thing happened to the correspondent at Los Angeles.

The National Socialist Press, therefore, as it was recently known, is a thing of the past.

The next meeting of the national executive committee will be held at Bridgeport, Conn., on Oct. 14th. Preparations ought to be made at that time for the re-establishment of the National Socialist Press at Washington and Los Angeles, with a view to an even greater increase in its usefulness.

The national executive committee at this time ought to hear the needs and get the ideas of every Socialist newspaper editor in the country; the only way that proper steps can be taken to provide for an efficient service for the growing Socialist and labor publications of the country.

With one man in congress, comrades in five legislatures and Socialist city and county officials in every nook of the land, the Socialist party is in a real political struggle, fighting for the working class.

We are now entering on extended campaigns to educate the workers to support the legislative programmes of the Socialist party. The Socialist and labor press, and even the capitalist press, to some extent, is the great weapon to aid us in this direction. The press must be utilized to the utmost.

In the five states where there were Socialist legislators last winter, the Socialists of Pennsylvania alone provided for a press correspondent at their state capital. In the other four states there were no Socialist press correspondents.

In Pennsylvania the work of Socialist State Representative James H. Maurer proved of great propaganda value. Efforts to break into the non-Socialist and non-labor press were made with success.

What the Pennsylvania Socialist party did in that state the National Socialist party should do in the United States.

In Germany last year the National Socialist Press Agency spent \$10,000. The sum of \$8,000 was paid back by the publication able to do so, but the deficit had to be met by the national party.

It is no disgrace to admit that the fighting Socialist press of the United States today is not burdened with any great wealth. It is therefore up to the national party to furnish the finances.

But it is of the utmost importance that the problem should be handled in the best manner possible. Ideas are therefore in order. If you are interested

HISS CAPITALIST SPEAKERS AT LABOR DEMONSTRATION

St. Paul, Minn.—Hisses greeted the old party speakers who were substituted in the place of Socialist Congressman Victor L. Berger and Socialist Mayor Emil Siedel, when 30,000 people turned out to hear them at a Labor picnic here.

The crowd was angry with the management, who had advertised Berger and Siedel as speakers, while both men claim to have made no such engagement. Congressman Frank M. Nye, who was substituted for Berger, was hissed when he attempted to speak. The Minnesota congressman made his speech very short.

President Brown of the Minnesota Wool Growers' association followed, and also got into trouble when he started to reprimand the audience for its attitude toward the congressman. "He's not ours!" were the shouts that met Brown.

The crowd was only quiet when they received the Socialist speakers. Rev. Thomas E. Green was well received when he spoke on "The Evolution of a Working Class." David Morgan and Becher Moore also spoke.

SOCIALISTS MAKE BIG HIT AT LABOR DAY CELEBRATION

McAlester, Okla.—The Labor Day celebration here participated in by 4,000 people, despite heavy rains in the morning, which kept a great many away.

A copy of the Appeal to Reason "Rescue Edition" was put in every house in the city and the park was flooded with them and The Chicago Daily Socialist.

Speeches were made by Pete Hanratty, Democratic mayor of McAlester; Rev. J. S. Weaver of Halleysville and E. S. Hurt of Madill, Okla., both Socialists.

Hurt made a scathing arraignment of capitalism and incited the wrath of the old party politicians, who a ged S. F. Whitman, Democratic representative, to make a reply, which resulted in a debate between him and Judge Hurt.

Hurt simply took Whitman's hide off, receiving much applause while Whitman did not even get a handclap from the crowd.

MANCE AT OSKOSH

Oshkosh, Wis.—A. W. Mance of Milwaukee was the principal speaker at the Labor Day celebration here. Mance delivered a scathing denunciation of the capitalist system and showed the true condition of the workingmen today.

Mance made a plea for the McNamara brothers, asking his audience to help raise funds for their defense.

BULGARIA ELECTS SOCIALISTS

At the recent elections in Bulgaria the Socialists succeeded in electing six members. The results are: Government party, 38; Agrarians, 2; Socialists, 6; Liberals, 5; Radicals, 4; Stambulovists, 4; and Democrats, 2.

Will You Do This?

By W. R. S.

Will you get your Socialist Study Club to make a detailed study of Comrade Berger's old age pension bill.

Will you make a motion at the next business meeting of your local that requests be made to Socialist speakers to dwell at length upon old age pensions in all their addresses?

Will you draw up a resolution, or get the local to appoint a committee to draw up a resolution, on old age pensions, for agitation purposes?

Will you see to it that this old age pension resolution is sent to all the papers for publication and editorial comment, also to labor unions, woman suffrage associations and other societies with a courteous note asking them to take similar action?

Will you write to various magazines and newspapers requesting them to publish articles on old age pensions in general and Mr. Berger's proposed measure in particular?

Will you make it a point to discuss "Socialism and Old Age Pensions" with your neighbors, your shopmates and your friends?

Will you do your best to make other comrades realize that Comrade Berger's old age pension scheme can be made a mighty hammer to rivet public attention upon the Socialist party and its platform of working class demands?

HIT AND RUN

"When I arose to speak," related the martyred statesman, "some one threw a base, cowardly egg at me."

"And what kind of an egg might that be?" asked an attentive listener.

"A base, cowardly egg," explained the statesman, "is one that hits you and then runs."—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE

