

STRIKE MAY TIE UP ALL HEARST PAPERS

Coast to Coast String of Anti-Labor Sheets Face Demands of the Pressmen.

HEARST STANDS ON LABOR

William Randolph Hearst placed on the unfair list of the San Francisco Building Trades Council for erecting a building with non-union labor.

Blacklist against union miners instituted in Homestead Mine at Lead, S. D., controlled by Hearst interests. Hearst put on unfair list by the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America.

Hearst put on unfair list of the Boston Central Labor Union for his war on the union newspapers of that city.

Hearst jumps into limelight as aid of William J. Burns, playing up McNamara arrests in sensational anti-labor manner.

Hearst printers on American and Examiner strike because of breaking of contract with union by Hearst.

Hearst's chain of newspapers, from San Francisco to New York, facing strike of printing pressmen for violation of award of arbitrators in Chicago.

Hearst given till Thursday to settle with pressmen or face immediate tie-up of his Chicago Examiner and Chicago American.

William Randolph Hearst, who traded on labor till it served his interests to attack it, and who is now discredited by labor generally, faces a strike of pressmen on his Chicago American and Examiner, which may spread to his other papers throughout the United States.

Must Answer by Thursday

The international executive board of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of the United States and Canada has given Hearst till Thursday of this week to settle with the union or face an immediate strike in Chicago.

The cause of the action by the union is the breaking by Hearst of a scale awarded by an arbitration compact which was so favorable to Hearst that the pressmen could not stand for it. Hearst, nevertheless, put the scale into effect, but failed to abide by its one provision which gave an increase in pay.

Its provision increasing the working time from ten to ten and one-half hours on Saturday nights and its cut of a

HEARST VS. PRESSMEN

William Randolph Hearst faces a strike of the pressmen on his chain of newspapers, because of the violation by his Chicago newspapers of an arbitration award.

The Hearst chain of newspapers includes the following: Chicago American, Chicago Examiner, New York Journal, New York American, Los Angeles Examiner, San Francisco Examiner and Boston American.

REASON WHY

President Wheeler of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, Commissioner Kellogg of the Newspaper Publishers' association, and President Edwards of the Pressmen's New York local met as a board of arbitration.

The award of two members of this body was not agreeable to the pressmen's representative, but it was put into effect at the Hearst plant.

It raised the pay of one class of men and reduced the pay of others for their Saturday night work. It increased hours.

Hearst refused to put increase into effect, but put pay cuts into operation and lengthened hours.

Hearst given till Thursday to settle with union or face strike in Chicago, which may spread to all his papers.

THE RESULT

Hearst given till Thursday to settle with union or face strike in Chicago, which may spread to all his papers.

dollar in the pay of pressmen, in all but two classes of that work, were enforced on the American and Examiner. As a result of this action, the Printing Pressmen's Union has broken off negotiations with Andrew M. Lawrence, Hearst's local representative, and has issued an ultimatum direct to Hearst in New York and to Trustee Carvalho of the Hearst estate, from which William Randolph Hearst derives his chief source of income.

There was a contract entered into between Hearst and the pressmen in 1905, and this year an effort was made to increase the scale.

The union sought a flat increase of \$1 a day for all classes of pressmen. This scale was submitted to arbitration.

Results Unsatisfactory

The result of the arbitration, which was undertaken by President Wheeler of the Chicago Association of Commerce, Commissioner Kellogg of the Newspaper Publishers' Association, and President Edwards of the Pressmen's Union of New York, was unsatisfactory to the pressmen.

It resulted in the day scale, which was operative day and night, except Saturday night, remaining stationary with the exception of classes of pressmen called "carriers" and "dy boys," who were raised from \$2 to \$2.50.

The Hearst office paid the "dy boys" the new scale, but refused to grant it to the "carriers." This held true for these two classes of pressmen on both the regular and Saturday schedules.

For all other classes of pressmen the Saturday scale, which was higher than the regular scale, was cut \$1 by the arbitration. The hours at the same time were increased from ten to ten and one-half.

Hearst Gets Busy

These conditions were so unfavorable to the union that Edwards was instructed not to sign the arbitration agreement, but Hearst put the result of that arbitration into effect with the signatures of Wheeler and Kellogg on it.

of the international executive board of the union at Hale Springs. The result was a telegram to Hearst giving an ultimatum.

Hearst was given five days in which to reach a different understanding with the union. The time expires on Thursday, before which date Hearst will come to Chicago, he has announced.

At the special meeting of the pressmen yesterday it was announced that J. C. Orr of Chicago had been made international secretary treasurer of the union.

George J. Floeck, recording secretary, will act as secretary of Web Pressmen's local, No. 7, in place of Orr. Lester Waltman will take Floeck's place as recording secretary of the local union.

HEARST AGAIN SHOWS ENMITY TOWARD PRINTERS

While Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 passed resolutions yesterday demanding a fair trial for William Boener and Samuel Olsen, charged with causing the killing of Rugh V. Denon, the Chicago Examiner procured an interview with Ira Beck, of the Pinkerton agency, to the effect that he will cause the arrest of George R. O'Brien.

O'Brien was president of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 and made a strong fight to force Hearst to live up to the same conditions as those to which other newspaper publishers had submitted.

The Examiner, having O'Brien for his share in the strike which was called to enforce the union's stand, seized on the statement by "Chicago Jack" Daly that O'Brien paid him \$50, and quotes Beck to the effect that O'Brien will be arrested and charged with complicity in the killing of Denon.

MEN HIGHER UP TRYING TO END GAMBLING QUIZ

Politicians Want to Stop Fire Before It Burns Them.

Powerful politicians are at work trying to stop the present investigation of the police department, which they fear will finally implicate them and threaten the thousands of dollars income which they now receive monthly for the protection they give the principal beneficiaries of vice.

The first move of the politicians to stop the fire before it burns them probably will be made tonight at the session of the city council.

They will do all in their power to prevent the appropriation of money for the use of the civil service commission and its special counsel in the gaming probe.

Prepares Decoy Duck

These "men higher up" are also preparing to conduct an "investigation" which will trap their political enemies but leave themselves clear.

This new move was the result of startling developments. One of the most important officials in the department, whose identity Attorney Wheeler refuses to disclose, made a confession baring all the ramifications of the police ring and exposing fully the political bosses who have been responsible for the collusion between the department and the vicious element.

Labor leaders searching for evidence which will involve police officials in the scandal of having manufactured "evidence" against alleged labor sluggers were greatly helped when the confessing officials promised to bare also the connection between some of the policemen and the enemies of organized labor.

Inspectors Must Go

The end of police inspectorships is in sight, and the men now holding them will soon be dismissed or reduced to the ranks as police captains.

Mayor Harrison can at any time abolish the office by merely refusing to recommend the appropriation of money for the salaries, and it is believed he will do so at once.

Of the eight inspectors in the city five have already been named in connection with the vice ring. These five men are the ones who are known to have become suddenly rich since taking office as police inspectors. The office was originally created to give favorites of the administration soft jobs with little or no work.

Public Hearings Begun

Public hearings in the investigation began before the civil service commission with the trial of Patrolman Chas. J. McClelland, one of the two officials charged with refusing to interfere with wide-open gambling at and near Comiskey park during the Getch-Hackenschmidt wrestling bout.

Counsel for McClelland sought to have his client behind a cloud of legal technicalities. He declared the charges against the patrolman had not been filed by the proper officer and that McClelland, having been appointed by ordinance of the city council, is removable only by the city council.

Affiliations of Judges Are Vicious

There are men on the ticket and there are men now on the bench whose moral and mental unfitness are notorious, and whose affiliations are vicious.—From an editorial in Sunday's Tribune. These judges were put on the bench by both the old parties.

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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OLD PARTY SCRAMBLE FOR JOBS ON BENCH AID TO SOCIALISTS

"Shale Rock" Barnes and "Technicality" Freeman Good Propaganda Material.

The struggle within the Democratic and Republican parties to take the power of the bench out of the hands of the old line politicians in Cook county and place it in the hands of tried and true corporation lawyers, elected to the bench, is helping the Socialists.

Freeman Aids Socialists

They realize that every fight in the old party ranks is their gain. The nomination of Judge Henry V. Freeman, the notorious scoundrel for technicalities, by which to rob injured workers of compensation, is an aid to the Socialists.

The effort of the Republican politicians to put "Shale Rock" Barnes back on the bench is another help to the Socialist campaign. The Socialists realize that the politicians want Barnes for his services in freeing the men who defrauded Chicago out of \$45,000 in the shale rock scandal.

Bobs Injured Workers

The Socialists also see that the corporations want Judge Henry V. Freeman back on the bench so that he can be appointed to the Appellate Court to take care of the injured workers.

The corporations and the trust press would be happy if Jesse Holdom, the injunction specialist, had been put on the ticket, too.

"I have noticed that those who do the most have the least; that those who do the least have the most. In Russia they blame this condition on the czar, in England on the fact of having a king, in the United States they blame it on a republican form of government. The real blame rests on capitalism. Capitalism is hell on the installment plan," declared W. F. Ries, Socialist candidate for mayor of Toledo, Ohio, speaking at the Garrick theater Sunday.

A large audience greeted Ries when he talked at the first large hall meeting of the Socialist judicial campaign.

Explains Co-operative Press

W. E. Rodriguez, who acted as chairman of the meeting, explained in detail the plan of Labor's Co-operative Press Association and described the work that a paper with such backing could do in a campaign in Chicago.

Ries in an interview prior to the meeting asserted that the courts are the final bulwark of the present conditions of the working men and women of the United States.

Speaking of such conditions in the course of his lecture at the Garrick he said: "Every thoughtful person realizes that we are on the eve of a great change. This has been an age of great progress and unparalleled inventions, yet the people are neither happy nor contented. On one hand we have immense wealth and on the other distressing poverty."

Distribution of Wealth

He put the responsibility for these facts on the system of industry, which he declared is so organized that while there is an average production of wealth of \$2,711 by each wage earner per year the recompense for each toll is but \$437 a year.

The difference between these two sums, he asserted, goes to make up huge fortunes of the great trust magnates.

Ries cited an assertion of the late Wm. E. Gladstone, the British premier, to the effect that with the improvement of machinery the capacity of manufacture doubled every seven years.

WILL DENOUNCE KIDNAPERS

By United Press. Evansville, Ind., Sept. 25.—Resolutions denouncing the state officials, the city officials of Indianapolis and Detective Buis for the "kidnaping" of John J. McNamara from Indianapolis were prepared today and will be offered before the state convention of the Indiana federal convention of labor which convenes here tomorrow.

HANG SLAYER OF STOLYPIN

Kiev, Russia, Sept. 25.—Dmitri Bogroff, the assassin of Premier Stolypin, who was condemned to death by court-martial, was hanged today.

NOON DAY MEETINGS

TUESDAY, SEPT. 26
Allis-Chalmers company, 12th street and Washenaw avenue, machine shop side. A. A. Patterson.
Kellogg Switchboard company, Green and Van Buren streets. H. Miller.
Adams & Westlake shops, 308 West Ohio street. W. M. Yeatman.
Goodman's Machine shop, 18th place and Halsted street. L. W. Hardy.

HIGH PRICE OF FOOD BRINGS REVOLT NEAR

All Europe Blazes With Peaceful Monster Demonstrations of Starving Workers on Sunday.

Special Correspondence.

Paris, Sept. 25.—"Big business" statesmen all over Europe today admit their inability to cope with the present unrest among the workers.

They fear to take any action, believing that repressive measures on their part will cause peaceful demonstrations to break out into open revolution.

Hold Big Demonstrations

Under the direction of the Socialist party the workers assembled in monster demonstrations in all the principal cities of Europe on Sunday.

One of these demonstrations in Paris, called by the Socialist party in conjunction with organized labor, was attended by 15,000 people. This was one of the demonstrations which the police claimed they would suppress.

The proceedings were orderly and the soldiers and police were both conspicuous by their absence.

Although the workers are directing some of their attention against the war probabilities, their main protest is against the increasing high prices of food.

Complaints are being heard from every part of the continent, not merely from the poorer classes, but from the entire population generally.

Socialists Active

The Socialist town councillors of Offenbach, in Hesse-Nassau, have petitioned the mayorality to urge the Hessian government to instruct the Hessian representative in the federal council to move that the taxes on provisions and fodder be suspended; that the frontiers be opened to the import of foreign cattle and meat, and also that the problem of meeting the increased cost of foodstuffs be put on the agenda at the meeting of the delegates of the German cities shortly to take place at Posen.

Delegates were asked to further discuss steps for meeting the increase of prices, and especially whether it would be possible for the town itself to cooperate by purchasing provisions cheaper, chiefly potatoes, bread and meat, and supplying them chiefly to the poorer classes.

The urgency of this petition was unanimously accepted and passed by the town council.

Labor Unrest Widespread

The labor unrest in other countries has given rise to considerable uneasiness in Germany. This is manifesting itself both on the side of the workmen and on the side of the employers.

In the metal trades, in which nearly a million and a half men are engaged, strikes and lockouts have been going on for some time, and the situation has become so threatening that the united federations of employers have been forced to meet to discuss measures of protection.

For the moment, however, they have decided to take no combined action, although they hold out the menace of a general lockout unless the men show some inclination to limit their demands.

Use Laws as Weapon

While this disquieting outlook in one of the principal branches of German industry continues, the employers in other branches are seeking to strengthen the law against picketing, which they regard as a danger against the community at large.

A number of petitions have been drawn by various federations and committees and laid on the table of the reichstag demanding that the amendment of the criminal code now under consideration shall include sections for the protection of those willing to work, remedies against threats and injury, and also the introduction of measures against boycotting of tradesmen, etc.

Want Law Against Picketing

An amendment of the criminal law in the following terms has already been proposed by the government: "Whoever by means of dangerous threats disturbs the peace of any other person shall be liable to a year's imprisonment or a fine of \$50."

The Central Federation of German Manufacturers proposes in its petition an additional clause reading: "Whoever undertakes the systematic picketing of employers, workmen, workshops, thoroughfares, street open spaces, railway stations, canals, docks, or other places of traffic shall render himself guilty of dangerous menacing in the meaning of the first paragraph."

It is expected that the reichstag will make this petition one of the first subjects of discussion on its resumption.

High Prices Here, Too

Washington, D. C., Sept. 25.—Higher prices for the winter of 1911-12 is the forecast for the officials of the department of agriculture, based on the knowledge of crop conditions already in hand.

It is regarded by the statisticians of every bureau of the department that the prices of foodstuffs generally for the coming winter will be even higher than those of the winter of 1909-10. That those of last winter will be exceeded is already accepted.

"The coming winter is bound to be a winter of advancing prices and probably some new high records," says the government's statisticians.

TAFT IN KANSAS

Coffeyville, Kan., Sept. 25.—The tank town circuit of Kansas was the center of President Taft's activity today. Coffeyville was the first of five towns on his schedule, and with a population of 12,000 it was the biggest point on the day's trip.

Older affidavits will be presented in court on Friday, when Harrington answers to the citation for contempt of court. The local newspapers have an inkling of what is going on and the whole affair will create a tremendous sensation when it is sprung.

REFORM LEAGUE TO MEET

The Initiative and Referendum League of Illinois will hold its state convention at Springfield on Tuesday, Oct. 3, during the state fair. Ex-Major Dunning of Chicago and State Senator Walter Clyde Jones will be the principal speakers.

FOUR DEAD IN FIRE

Four persons, including an entire family, lost their lives, a score had serious escapes from death and many spectacular rescues were made by firemen and policemen as a result of a fire at 1236 South Saranac street at 2:30 a. m. today.

'ON TO TRIPOLI' IS CRY RAISED ALL OVER ITALY

Government Is Being Forced Into War to End Discontent

By United Press. London, Sept. 25.—The advices from Italy and Turkey are causing gravest concern in all of the capitals of Europe.

Hostilities at this time between the two nations might furnish the spark to set off the powder magazine on which Europe has been sitting for a decade.

The attempt of Italy to seize Tripoli is resented here, but the position of the British government will be one of stern neutrality for the present at least.

"On to Tripoli," Cry

Throughout Italy the cry "On to Tripoli" has been raised by the friends of the government as a good plan to put an end to the industrial discontent and to the conditions resulting from the spread of the cholera.

The move has been popular as, owing to the hostility now evident in America toward Italian immigrants, and the absolute lack of opportunity at home, the poorer class of Italians are unable to find a place to dispose of their labor.

Turks Prepare for War

By United Press. Constantinople, Sept. 25.—The new army corps is being mobilized for expedition to Tripoli to reinforce the 30,000 Turkish troops already there in readiness to oppose an Italian seizure of the colony.

NAVAL DISASTER STUNS FRANCE; BLAME OFFICERS

BULLETIN

Toulon, France, Sept. 25.—At 5:30 this afternoon it was semi-officially stated that the list of casualties as the result of the destruction of the warship Liberte numbered 218. Her total crew numbered 710, of whom 120 were on shore leave.

By United Press. Paris, Sept. 25.—Stunned by France's latest disaster, the 1,000 of the magnificent fighting ship Liberte while lying peacefully awaiting at her anchors in the roadstead at Toulon, the minister of marine and his assistants took immediate steps to aid the families of the victims and determine the responsibility for the disaster.

The news has convulsed all France and is everywhere accepted as an evil omen, coming as it does on the heels of the peaceful settlement of the troubles with Germany over Morocco.

Rejoicing has been turned into mourning and there is a concerted demand to have the entire naval system thoroughly investigated, experts declaring the higher officers of the navy unfitness to command and the personnel of the rank and file very low.

There is still much confusion regarding the actual details of the explosion. The minister of marine was in communication by long distance phone with the port captain at Toulon and received a detailed description of the disaster.

COBURN'S JOBY PROVES

By United Press. Neenah, Wis., Sept. 25.—A coroner's jury is being impaneled to probe this afternoon into the accident early today in which thirteen persons were killed and ten injured, some fatally, when a Chicago and Northwestern passenger train crashed into a hayrack, load of thirty-one young excursionists returning from a dance in the country.

EXPLOIT DEVELOPMENTS

By United Press. Niles, Mich., Sept. 25.—The people of Niles settled down today to await developments in the mysterious Kimmel case, which has stirred this little town as it has never been disturbed before. Rumors of sensational developments to be expected this week are being thick and fast, but nothing definite as to their nature can be learned.

LEWIS TESTIFIES

By United Press. Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 25.—Thomas L. Lewis, former president of the United Mine Workers of America, testified before the special committee in the executive board which is investigating the whereabouts of several thousand Illinois votes that are alleged to be missing. He denied that he knew anything regarding the ballots.

Tabloid News Received by Wire

PITTSBURGH.—Attempting to rescue his son from death in a quagmire, John Herman, a farmer, himself was smothered to death. Help came in time to save the boy.

BOSTON.—Begrimed, perspiring and almost naked, women are doing the hardest sort of manual labor in steel mills within sight of Beacon Hill, according to "no" leaders.

ATLANTA, Ga.—The famous lucky petticoat of the Strout family is on its way to Texas to be worn by a bride for the nineteenth time. It has been in commission fifty-five years.

CLEVELAND, O.—It took five years for Millionaire Edward Langenbach to win Miss Rosa Janson, who has never known anything but poverty. They are married now and are going to Europe.

WATERBURY, Conn.—Co-respondents are named by both Frank Smith and his wife, each over seventy, in their cross suits for divorce. They separated in 1882.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. Y.—Thomas F. Burke, undertaker, and candidate for sheriff, combines business with politics. He paraded in an automobile hearse with signs "Vote for Burke."

CLEVELAND, O.—The worm turned at last. Set upon by a howling mob of fans American League Umpire Evans got in a few cuffs himself and knocked out two of his assailants.

DENISON, Tex.—One way for a negro to avoid riding in a Jim Crow car is to hire a special car. This is what Ernest T. Washington did when he found he couldn't ride in "white" cars.

CLEVELAND, Ethel Tase, 8, ran away from her foster parent to search for her real mother. She was picked up by the police and asked them to find her a "sure enough mamma."

KENT, OHIO.—Lawrence Fritsch, 19, was nearly slain to death by an Italian who became angered when the boy laughed at him when he tried to ride a bicycle.

PITTSBURGH.—Samuel Ewing, 30, rolled out of bed and tumbled through an open window, falling three stories before he awoke. He sustained only a few bruises.

PITTSBURGH.—A life-size portrait of Andrew Carnegie, robed as a lord rector of the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, has been presented to the Carnegie tech. schools here by Mrs. Carnegie.

NEW YORK.—The Rev. George K. MacDonald is preparing to edify vaudeville patrons with a death-chair lecture. He will exhibit one of the chairs and explain (as a moral lesson) its workings.

NEW YORK.—If Ellen Joseph, a servant, hadn't such an overweening desire for dancing she would be free today, but working on that one view detectives arrested her at a dance. She was charged with theft.

PHILADELPHIA.—Asserting that "women of all time have followed styles dangerous to life and limb," the Pennsylvania railroad announces it can't prevent hobble and high heels accidents to women on trains.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Not a soured herring, but an intoxicated bused, was Julius Gravenon's catch, he says, for when he pulled up his line he found the fish clinging to six bottles of beer.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—A telegram of protest against Secretary Wilson accepting the vice presidency of the Chicago Brewers Association has been sent to President Taft by the East Ohio Methodist conference.

WORLD'S LARGEST FIRE ENGINE AT COLISEUM

The largest fire engine in the world is being shown at the Coliseum as part of the exhibit of New York City at the international municipal exposition.

It is a combination fire engine and hose wagon and is driven by gasoline. It weighs 10,000 pounds and is capable of pumping 1,000 gallons of water a minute on a 200-pound pressure.

To illustrate the progress made in fighting fire in the last half century another fire engine used by the Chicago department away back in the fifties has been placed nearby. The Chicago engines which was propelled by as many as eight men as could get a hold of it, could easily be placed in the hose compartment of the New York engine.

AWAIT FINAL ANSWER

Members of the Vice Commission are awaiting word from Washington today as to the final disposition of the 800 copies of the report issued by them and held up as "obscene" matter. The commission, through a sub-committee, has sent a telegram to Washington protesting against the action of the local postal authorities. Some of the commission members say that the report is held up as the result of a plot.

URGES WIDOWS' PENSION

Henry A. Nell, secretary of the National Probation League, is attempting to have "Mothers Pension Day" observed in all the churches of Cook county October 2. The movement is backed by the league for the purpose of obtaining pensions for widows left with children.

Amusements

SHUBERT THEATERS IN CHICAGO

LYRIC Tonight

WED. MAT. Best Seats \$1.50

AUGMENTED STAR

PRINCESS OVERNIGHT

GARRICK

HOLBROOK BLINN THE BOSS

STARTING SUNDAY NIGHT

THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER

Where to Eat

KING'S RESTAURANT

LABOR'S CO-OPERATIVE PRESS ASSOCIATION

An organization to furnish the Socialist and Labor movement of America with a gigantic \$500,000 printing and publishing plant. A safe investment. Profits above six per cent to be expended for the benefit of the Socialist movement. Its great power to be used to build up The Chicago Daily Socialist and other Socialist papers. Directors: Wm. Van Bodegraven, president; Wm. E. Rodriguez, vice-president; Percy L. Clark, secretary-treasurer; Bernard Berlyn, Carl Strover, Fred H. Krahl, J. O. Bentall. Office 205-207 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Why Labor's Co-Operative Press Association Was Started—The Long Struggle to Maintain a Daily Socialist Newspaper and Its Lessons.

The launching of Labor's Co-Operative Press Association is the result of five years' experience in maintaining a Daily Socialist newspaper in Chicago. The lessons learned in that period have been inculcated deep in the minds of all upon whom has fallen responsibility for the life of The Chicago Daily Socialist.

The one predominant cry has always been the lack of capital with which to conduct new departures that would have placed the Daily Socialist where it could have competed with other newspapers.

The regular circulation and advertising income of the paper is now nearer to equaling the expenses than ever before. The annual subscription list is greater and the general reputation of the paper more widespread and favorable than ever.

By the agreement under which profit sharing certificates are issued the trustee holding the stock is obliged to vote the stock as directed by the certificate holder. In the elections any person holding profit sharing certificates aggregating from \$1 to \$100 in face value will be entitled to one vote. Additional votes will be allowed to profit sharing certificate holders only in the ratio of one vote for each additional \$100 in the aggregate of the value of their holdings.

This places the controlling power in the rank and file of the Socialist movement.

The sale of the certificates will be controlled so as to prevent the enemies of the working class from buying up shares to divert the company from its purposes.

How the Profits Will Be Distributed to Shareholders and to the Socialist Movement.

Labor's Co-Operative Press Association is certain to make money with which to pay profits to the holders of the profit-sharing certificates. The many papers to be published by this

concern through one plant, the great saving to be effected by the consolidating of effort in production and the immense advantage of securing job work are a guarantee of profits.

Those who buy the profit-sharing certificates are expected to make their investment primarily for the purpose of aiding the working class press, asking only the security of their investment and a small return thereon.

Therefore, all annual profits of Labor's Co-Operative Press Association amounting to more than six per cent upon the profit-sharing certificates will be appropriated to the general purposes of the Socialist movement. Thus this gigantic printing and publishing business will be converted into a source of tremendous income to the Socialist movement itself, furnishing eventually a treasury from which thousands of dollars can be appropriated for sustaining its press at critical points, for conducting any special campaigns which the party may undertake and for meeting any great emergency in which the party or the working class in general might be suddenly threatened with great danger.

Knowing that all the excess profits due to the increased concentration of printing and publishing business will revert to the general working class movement all Socialist organizations and papers and all labor unions will gladly have their work done by this company.

There are such institutions in Germany and other European countries which possess plants and buildings valued at one half million dollars. Labor's Co-Operative Press Association will furnish such an institution to America.

Act Now and Help The Daily Socialist by Giving It This Auxiliary as Once.

The new company has been formed, not to supersede the old publishing company, but to act as an auxiliary to The Daily Socialist and other Socialist papers.

The new company can not pay the old debt of The Daily Socialist, but it can guarantee the continued publication of the paper at a reasonable cost and with the best of service.

If this company is formed, the guaranteeing that the paper will continue and be able to pay off its debts; a number of Chicago Socialists will undertake the responsibility of keeping the creditors' hands off The Daily Socialist.

To start the company quickly the first ten thousand dollars of certificates must be sold.

The company can then begin on the Daily. Soon afterwards it will have sold enough certificates to print other papers desiring its services.

The proposition before us now is to make this start.

The Daily Socialist is a help to the entire country.

It will be invaluable in the presidential campaign.

It must be taken care of.

We have presented the best and safest proposition that could be devised.

If you want to help send your remittance at once.

1911

Labor's Co-Operative Press Association, 205-207 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Included find (Money Order, Currency, Draft) \$

For which send me profit-sharing certificates in the Labor 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.

COLORED MEN'S SOCIALIST CLUB IS ORGANIZED

The colored people of Chicago are flocking to the Socialist movement in great numbers," said Arthur L. Leisner, organizer of the second ward branch, who has organized a Socialist club of colored people who are party members on the south side.

"There are 2,500 colored voters in the Second ward, and 3,200 in the Third ward, and the Socialists are going to make a determined effort to build up a strong organization among them," said Leisner. The South Side Colored Men's Socialist club was organized last night with eighty-five members to start.

"The negroes seem to take more readily to socialism than white men in most cases," said Leisner. "No attempt has ever been made to reach them until the last month. Preachers, doctors, lawyers and other well educated negroes are among those who have joined."

Developing Good Orators

Several fine orators have been developed among the negroes, among them being Fred E. Staud, who addresses large crowds of his own people every night at Third and State streets. Staud is an able orator and stirs his people up more than any person who has yet been tried.

The colored men's club is planning to carry on an extensive campaign for socialism among the negroes and is planning to organize several more clubs in the negro districts.

By United Press.

Berlin, Sept. 25.—In connection with royalist activities in Portugal, and particularly with the reported engagement between the cruiser Adamster and an unknown warship, the Deutsche Montagszeitung prints extracts from a letter, which it declares to have been written by ex-King Manuel, now in London, to a well-known English financier.

It is Manuel's opinion, according to the newspapers, that the Portuguese are tired of the revolutionaries and are ready to return to the monarchical rule.

"No nation in its whole nature is so adapted for monarchical rule as mine," says the ex-king.

Needs British Help

"You are certainly right," the letter continues, "when you say that the help of England is no longer to be counted on." It goes on to explain that Portugal needed the financial help of England when Manuel was on the throne, and that it needs it just as much now that the republic is established.

In view of the fact that Manuel, driven from Portugal, found refuge in England, the closing paragraph is remarkable.

Kaiser May Intervene

"That England will support me on grounds of justice is out of the question. The case is otherwise with Spain and the German Emperor."

"Especially as far as the latter is concerned, I have firm confidence that the Emperor William, the only idealist among the European princes and diplomats, will in a certain eventuality not abandon me. I know why I say that."

"Therefore, dear friends, so far as you have involved your affairs with mine, be of good courage. Thank you for—and your efforts in the circle of British diplomacy."

ASK DELAY IN TRIAL

Los Angeles, Sept. 25.—Clarence Darrow has announced that he would demand of Judge Bordwell a two weeks' delay in starting the trial of the McNamara brothers, which is scheduled for Oct. 11. The request will be made when Attorney Harrington appears in court today in contempt proceedings instituted by the district attorney.

WILEY CLAIMS SOLUTION FOR HIGH FOOD PRICES

By United Press.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Solution of the high cost of living, Dr. Wiley said this afternoon, lay in the elimination of the useless middleman.

"In this city," he said, "I would have public stores at which the government civil employes could purchase household supplies, as is done by the army and navy. The producer and the consumer must be brought closer together."

"Every city has a supply bureau, and there is no question that this could be broadened into a depot of supply. When it comes to meats the product passes through five hands. The public has to pay five profits."

ENGLISH SCHOOLBOYS STRIKE AGAINST HATED SYSTEM

London, Sept. 25.—The strike fever among schoolboys in England has spread to London, where the students of the Bath street school formed a procession of protest against the "tag" system, the cane and too much home work.

The boys, evidently inspired by the success of their fathers in the recent railway strike, wrote on their banners the following motto:

"What our fathers did we also can do."

A squad of police was summoned by the infuriated school authorities and the little fellows were compelled to disperse.

LABOR OFFICIALS TALK TO MACHINISTS' MEETING

Special Correspondence.

Davenport, Ia., Sept. 25.—International officials of the system federation unions on the Harriman lines are here today to appear before the convention of the International Association of Machinists.

J. W. Kline, head of the Blacksmiths, President Franklin, of the Boiler-makers; and Vice President Buckalew of the Machinists will take part in the discussion of the future policy of the machinists.

Officials in Conference

The officials of the blacksmiths, boiler-makers, carmen, sheet metal workers, painters, steamfitters and other federated trades on the Illinois Central and other Harriman lines are scheduled to meet in Davenport today with delegates from the Machinists' convention.

Meanwhile the carmen and other federated employes to the number of several thousand have walked out of the shops of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, commonly known as the "Katy."

This walkout followed a refusal of the management to deal with the federated craft shops on the line.

Ultimatum Given

On the 20th of this month an ultimatum was sent to the officials of that railroad, and they were given until Sept. 22 to meet with a committee representing the system federation of their employes.

This demand was refused and yesterday notices were sent along the road calling the shophmen out.

According to dispatches the carmen were the first to come out. At Denison, Texas, 1,200 dropped their tools and quit work. At the shops at Sedalia, Mo., there are nearly 3,000 men out on strike. Several thousand men must be affected. Other shop trades are joining the carmen.

Telegraphers Take Vote

From Cleveland, Ohio, comes a dispatch that the telegraphers on the Baltimore & Ohio are today taking a strike vote as to whether they will quit work on that road to enforce their demands. The union is said to have a very large strike fund, which is placed by some at \$3,000,000.

Other labor unrest is indicated in a dispatch from New York, which states that the cooks and pantrymen on the French liner Provence struck on the voyage from Havre to New York.

TELLS STORY OF GOOD WORK DONE OUT IN SPOKANE

The commission form of government is in line with industrial evolution and gives the Socialists the best possible opportunity to put their demands into execution," was the statement of D. C. Coates, the Socialist commissioner of public works of Spokane, Washington, who is representing that city at the municipal congress here, while speaking last night at the Y. P. S. L. hall.

Coates was elected one of the five commissioners of Spokane under the commission form of government, though he made his campaign as an advocate of Socialism.

He has absolute power in his department and has been able to introduce ideas that a Socialist would never have an opportunity to put into execution under the party form of government.

\$3.00 Minimum Wage Now

One of the resolutions Coates had passed calls for a minimum wage of \$3 for an eight hour day for all men employed by the city. Before Coates came into office all work was done under the contract system, contractors employing men at wages ranging from \$1.25 to \$2.50 a day.

Though a law had been passed fixing the minimum wage at \$2.75 a day, it remained a dead letter, as the contractors imported Italians, Greeks, Servians and other foreign labor from Chicago and other cities, paying them \$1.75 or \$2 a day of ten hours.

When Coates was elected to office the contractors thought they could hoodwink him as they had the former officials, never having had experience with a Socialist official before. Coates threatened to cancel the contracts if the contractors did not live up to the law.

To make it more secure, he had a new ordinance passed fixing the minimum wage at \$3 for eight hours, providing that Americans and married men labor be given the preference to men imported from other cities.

The result is that it has greatly helped to relieve the unemployment situation and most of the men now employed on the city work are residents of Spokane.

Coates Popular Official

Union labor is employed on all city work and the unions are strongly backing up Coates and the Socialists.

The former commissioner established an asphalt plant for doing repair work. Coates decided to use it for all city paving. When bids were called for recently on some paving the city put in a bid along with the bids received from the contracting companies.

The city bid \$55,220 on the work, which was \$10,754 lower than the lowest bid received from the contractors. Coates induced the commission to let him do the work and the city will do all its own paving in the future.

Any man who is out of employment and living on a street that is being paved, therefore, having to pay for the improvement, is given preference in employment if he desires it.

The business men, as well as the laboring men, are more than pleased with

the work of Spokane's first Socialist official. The men working for the city are receiving higher wages than ever before and are able to buy more from business men of the city than in the past.

The unions are solidly behind Coates, because union men are being employed on all city work at union wages. The people in general are backing him because he is helping to raise their standard of living by raising wages of city employes and giving the city cheaper paving than ever before.

One of the commissioners, who has been opposing Coates because he is a Socialist, has turned the people of the city against himself, and a plan is now on foot to have him recalled.

NEGROES IN THE SECOND AND THIRD WARDS FLOCKING TO PARTY.

"The colored people of Chicago are flocking to the Socialist movement in great numbers," said Arthur L. Leisner, organizer of the second ward branch, who has organized a Socialist club of colored people who are party members on the south side.

"There are 2,500 colored voters in the Second ward, and 3,200 in the Third ward, and the Socialists are going to make a determined effort to build up a strong organization among them," said Leisner. The South Side Colored Men's Socialist club was organized last night with eighty-five members to start.

"The negroes seem to take more readily to socialism than white men in most cases," said Leisner. "No attempt has ever been made to reach them until the last month. Preachers, doctors, lawyers and other well educated negroes are among those who have joined."

Developing Good Orators

Several fine orators have been developed among the negroes, among them being Fred E. Staud, who addresses large crowds of his own people every night at Third and State streets. Staud is an able orator and stirs his people up more than any person who has yet been tried.

The colored men's club is planning to carry on an extensive campaign for socialism among the negroes and is planning to organize several more clubs in the negro districts.

By United Press.

Berlin, Sept. 25.—The high prices of food, resulting from the past season's serious drought, disturbed finances and the "war scare," are giving the German government serious concern. Emperor William has asked the Imperial chancellor to take steps to lay before the coming Reichstag the necessity of reducing the high tariff on food, which is 75 per cent higher than in New York. It is generally acknowledged that the empire is facing a hard winter.

RODGERS AGAIN HALTED BY INJURIES TO MACHINE

By United Press.

Red House, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Again halted by injuries to his machine, Calverth P. Rodgers, cross country flyer, spent today getting ready for another hop tomorrow. The machine was damaged more than was at first supposed, and it was almost certain he could not start today.

At his present rate of progress Rodgers will land on the Pacific coast a month and a half too late to win the \$50,000 prize.

BEER CONGRESS AND EXPOSITION TO OPEN OCT. 12

On Oct. 12-23 the International Brewers' congress, the international hop and cereal exhibit and the brewers' exposition, will open in the Coliseum Annex and the First Regiment Armory.

There will be no element in the process of beer making that will not be shown at this exposition. It will bring to Chicago some of the most eminent biologists, chemists and prominent educational and government officials from many countries abroad.

The agricultural exhibit in the line of hops and cereals will be an important feature of this exposition, inasmuch as the agricultural department of the United States will be represented.

Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture will be present and has consented to act as the honorary president of the congress.

German People Are Facing Hard Winter

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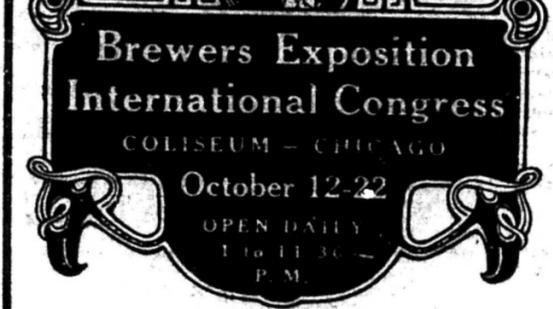
A Great Educational Exhibit

WHAT BEER IS HOW IT IS MADE

Working Models of Modern and Old-Time Breweries

Egyptian Hall: Scenic Art and Historical Exhibits

Special Art Features



MODEL PUBLIC HOUSE "BIERSTUBE" UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT EXHIBITS

Some Delightful Surprises

Roman Chariot Race—Scene from Merry Wives of Windsor—Barbarossa in His Cave of Rock—Bohemian Harvest Scene—Swiss Alps—Stalactite Cave—Old English Inn—Barbaric Forest Scene—Jewel Vault—Monastery Vaults—The Birth of Steel—"Daughters of the Rhine."

Breweries of Samuel Adams and William Penn—Larding of Dubuque—Battlefield of Lookout Mountain—Old Kentucky Home—Mount Rainier.

NATION FACES RAILROAD CRISIS

M. K. & T. Men Strike; Others Await Davenport Conference Today.

MARKETS

LIVE STOCK Hogs—Receipts 32,000; market weak. Mixed and butchers, \$6.60@7.10; good heavy, \$6.20@7.05; rough heavy, \$6.20@6.55; light, \$6.55@7.10; pigs, \$4@6.40. Cattle—Receipts 23,000; market weak. Steers, \$4.75@5; cows and heifers, \$2.10@4.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.10@5.70; Texas, \$4.60@5.15; calves, \$5@7.75. Sheep—Receipts 40,000; market steady. Native, \$2.30@4.30; western, \$2.75@4.45; lambs, \$4@4.20; western, \$4.60@5.30. PRODUCE Butter—Extras, 25c; firsts, 23c; dairy firsts, 24c; firsts, 21c. Eggs—Prime firsts, 20c; frats, 19c. Cheese—Twins, 18@15.1-4c; young Americas, 14@14.1-4c. New Potatoes—60@65c. Live Poultry—Fowls, 11@12c; ducks, 14@14.5c; geese, 11@12c; spring chickens, 12 1/2@13c. PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

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. PHYSICAL BASIS OF MIND AND MORALS. By M. H. Fitch. Cloth, \$1.00. A most interesting and valuable argument, proving that "mind" is only another form of "life," and that morals are the necessary product of economic conditions. SOCIALISM FOR STUDENTS. By Jos. E. Cohen. Cloth, 50c. A clear, comprehensive and scientific analysis of the Marxian system, with suggestions for supplementary readings. SOCIALIST SONGS, DIALOGS AND RECITATIONS. By Josephine E. Cole. Paper, 25c. Designed especially for children and young people desiring to arrange for Socialist entertainments. SHOP TALKS ON ECONOMICS. By Mary E. Marcy. Paper, 10c. This is a hand-book of easy lessons for working people and others not accustomed to the study of economics.

WATCH THIS LIST—IT CHANGES DAILY

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST 207 WEST WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

Thank God we have a system of labor where there can be a strike—Abraham Lincoln.

In the world's broad field of battle we have in the strike—Longfellow.

PROBE CHARGES AGAINST LOCAL UNION WORKERS

Labor Leaders Expect to Disprove Factory Inspector's Statements.

An investigation is being made by local labor leaders of the charges State Factory Inspector Edgar T. Davies has made against certain union men he says have been removing and destroying safety devices which he ordered the manufacturers to install in their plants.

Disbelieve Charges

Secretary Robert Hanlon of the Chicago Building Trades Council and Secretary Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor said they knew nothing about it, that they had never heard of any union workers removing or destroying safety devices, as the unions themselves were the pioneers in demanding safety devices, and that they were inclined to doubt the charges pending the investigation.

"I don't know anything about it," said Secretary Nockels of the Federation of Labor. "I don't believe it. It must be a 'grapevine'."

Inspector Davies declared the workers had removed the safety devices because they were in some cases necessarily inconvenient and bothersome and hindered them in the speedy performance of their duties. The names of the accused workmen and their places of employment will not be disclosed until the charges have been filed against them.

Until further investigation is made it will be impossible to learn whether the charges are true, but if any fault is found it should be with the manufacturers, who have hounded the workers on by threats and persuasion of various sorts until the workmen were willing to expose themselves to injury and perhaps death rather than endure the abuses of the bosses.

MONSTER M'NAMARA PROTEST MEETING AT SPRINGFIELD

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 25.—The Socialists and labor unions of this city recently held a monster protest meeting against the judicial usurpation of power in the McNamara case and demanding the return of the McNamaras to the state of Indiana.

MACHINISTS' RESOLUTIONS CONDEMN EXECUTIVE BOARD

Braddock, Pa.—Members of Machinists' Union, Local No. 22 of this city, passed resolutions condemning the action of the machinists' executive board in refusing to sanction the strike of the system federation on the Harriman lines.

BASEBALL GAMES TODAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Boston at Chicago (two games), Brooklyn at Pittsburgh, New York at Cincinnati, Philadelphia at St. Louis.

RESULTS YESTERDAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Chicago-Boston (train), Cincinnati, 6; New York, 5; Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 2. Only three games scheduled.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

Club	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	30	48	.659
Cincinnati	33	45	.750
Pittsburgh	32	46	.704
Philadelphia	32	46	.704
St. Louis	27	51	.646
Cleveland	27	51	.646
Boston	29	49	.672
Brooklyn	29	49	.672
New York	29	49	.672

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	W.	L.	Pct.
Philadelphia	45	47	.790
Detroit	34	58	.590
Cleveland	37	55	.655
New York	37	55	.655
Chicago	37	55	.655
Boston	37	55	.655
Washington	37	55	.655
St. Louis	37	55	.655

MINEERS, KEEP AWAY

All coal miners are requested to stay away from Alberta or British Columbia, in Canada, as the strike of the miners is still on.

DON'T EAT SOBE BREAD

All Tip-Top bread that does not bear the Union Label of the Bakery Workers is unfair and should be shunned by organized labor and its friends.

Union Meetings TONIGHT

Bielik, Tile & T. C. Wynn, 245, Momence, Ill. Cap Makers, 417 W. Erie. Carpenters, 60, 408 W. Madison. Carpenters, 181, 1029 W. Division. Carpenters, 182, 515 E. 35th. Carpenters, 448, T. and L. Hall, Waukegan. Carpenters, 1706, 1115 W. 18th. Cement Workers, 17, 11th and Michigan. Engineers, 85, 392 Kensington av. Firemen, Local, 803, 203 North av. Firemen, Local, 575, 1023 Chicago av. Firemen, Local, 621, Dolan Jct., Ill. Firemen, 814, 231 La Salle. Garment Workers, 23, 1901 W. North av. Garment Workers, 111, 811 Maxwell. Glass, 27, 418 W. Clark. Hod Carriers, 4, 114 Harrison. Hod Carriers, 170, Harlem and Madison. Machinists, 8, 100 N. La Salle. Millers' Conf. Bd., 204 S. Halsted. Painters, 258, 152 E. Randolph. Painters, 466, 18th and Hammond, Ind. Painters, 687, 134 W. Randolph. Plasterers, 402, Waukegan, Ill. Plasterers, 400, Gary, Ind. Plumbers, 307, Hammond, Ind. Provision Trades' Council, 418 N. Clark. Woodmen and Helpers, United Assn., 820, 234 N. Clark. Steamfitters, 5, 351 La Salle. Tailors, 27, 418 W. Clark. Tailors, 223, Strauss Hall, Elgin, Ill. Trainmen, 400, Madison st. and 49th av. Trainmen, 281, Blue Island, Ill.

SPECIAL UNION NOTICES

Insertions under this head, 5 cents per line per day. No display.

COGAR MAKERS, ATTENTION

on at the Mills Factory, Milwaukee.

COGARMAKERS TAKE NOTICE STRIKES

on at the Mills Factory, Milwaukee.

COGARMAKERS UNION, NO. 14

on at the Mills Factory, Milwaukee.

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FREE PRESS IS 'NOT GUILTY,' IS JURY'S VERDICT

Persecution of Socialist Editors for Seditious Libel Fails.

Newcastle, Pa., Sept. 25.—After an all-night session the jury in the case of the commonwealth against the publishers of the Free Press, a Socialist weekly, charged with seditious libel, brought in a verdict of not guilty and divided the costs in the case between the prosecution and the defendants.

Police Chief Complained

The case was brought by Chief of Police Joseph Gilmore on account of articles published in the Free Press at the time of the strike against the American Sheet and Tube company here two years ago.

The case was tried once before in June, 1910, and the jury at that time was unable to agree on a disposition of the case, although the verdict had been practically agreed upon as not guilty.

The case of contempt of court, in which the editors of the Free Press were found guilty one week ago, grew out of this case, the editors criticizing the action of the court in the last trial.

Was Persecution

The entire proceedings were one of persecution, all the powers of the government being turned against the Free Press editors in order to put them in jail and put the Socialist paper out of business.

Though the seditious libel case was two years old and should have been tried before the contempt case, the court decided that the contempt case be tried first.

With the victory in the seditious libel case the Socialists of New Castle are determined more than ever to carry on the fight for a free press. The case has been a heavy expense on the Socialists, handicapping the work in other directions.

OTIS EVOLVES NEW SCHEME TO BREAK STRIKES

COOK COUNTY SOCIALIST NEWS

James P. Larsen, secretary of county Socialist party, 265 West Washington street. Phone Franklin 1522.

MEETINGS TONIGHT

NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE
Meets 205 West Washington street, third floor. Come between the hours of 6 and 7:30 p. m. 11th ward—Oysyk's hall, 20th street and Paulina.
18th ward—1455 Carroll avenue.
22d ward—German branch—Willow hall, Burling and Willow streets.
Scandinavian Agitation Committee—County headquarters.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

1st ward—Congress and State streets. Speaker: L. W. Hardy.
2nd ward—40th and State streets. Speakers: W. M. Yeaman and F. E. Stuart. Chairman, J. H. Oliver.
2d ward—31st street and Rhodes avenue. Speaker: Carolina Lowe; chairman, C. W. Kuen.
2d ward—28th and State streets, 9 p. m. Speaker: F. E. Stuart.

TUESDAY MEETINGS

6th ward—At the home of W. J. Standley, 426 Langley avenue.
7th ward—626 Elgin avenue.
12th ward—White's hall, 2860 West 22d street.
31st ward—Southwest corner Chicago avenue and Clark street.
39th ward—4620 Gross avenue.
Scandinavian Karl Marx Club—Jacobson's hall, Wabasha and Washburn avenues.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

2nd ward—39th and State streets. Speaker: George Koop and F. E. Stuart.
2d ward—Speaker and 128th street, 9 p. m. Speaker: F. E. Stuart.
2d ward—31st street and Calumet avenue. Speaker: John C. McCoy.
1st ward—Congress and State streets. Speaker: B. C. Diehl.
15th ward—Madison and Kedzie avenue. Speakers: John C. Carroll and A. A. Patterson.
24th ward—Lincoln and Berry avenues. Speakers: L. W. Hardy and J. P. Uhlenbrock.

Where To Go

The Socialist German Kamerbund will hold its 15th annual celebration, commencing Monday night, Sept. 25, at the Germania hall, 123-24 N. Clark st. Music by the band. Admission twenty-five cents. Free will contribution for refreshments at the close of the event.

HURRAH! COLUMN

CONDUCTED BY WILLIAM CHERNEY.

Hurrah!

"Hurrah," said the circulation manager, when he tallied up last week's subscription report. "Hurrah," said the office boy when he heard the news. "Hurrah," said the hustlers as they see that they are making dents in the shell of capitalism.

"Hurrah"—so say we all. Below is the report for last week: Number of subscriptions received week ending Sept. 23..... 802 Number of expirations..... 677

GAIN FOR WEEK

You are pulling up with a master stroke. Up to Sept 9 there was a loss of 77. The next week there was a GAIN of 27. Now a gain of 125.

You've made up for that weak start made in the early part of the month. You are 75 to the good for the month up to date and rumbling along at a good rate and hitting higher every minute. Just a week left in September, and that week must be a top notcher.

As you read this the week is cut down to less than six days. That means every minute delayed is a minute lost. Hit quickly and hit hard!

Comrade J. A. Rule, Clinton Forge, Va. writes us: "I am doing all I can and will be better next time." Comrade J. T. Schenker, Ellensburg, Wash., putting over a club of four.

And then Comrade J. C. Spencer, Travlers City, Mich., writes us: "I am with you in the fight. They're coming boys they're coming."

Danville, Ill., gets another stirring up that it will never forget. It is becoming famous these days. Twenty-one subscribers from Comrade A. C. Snyder.

Comrade J. A. Rule, Clinton Forge, Va. writes us: "I am doing all I can and will be better next time." Comrade J. T. Schenker, Ellensburg, Wash., putting over a club of four.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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100 FOR 10c
500 FOR 40c
1,000 FOR 75c
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H. G. ADAMS
Commercial Printing and Stationery
Machinery Composition Publications
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THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 22, 1894, at P. O. Chicago, under act March 3, 1879. Issued by the Workers' Publishing Co., 237 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

More Discussion of Policies Being Only What the Present Editor Thinks Is the Prevailing Opinion, and Allowing for Fallibility.

In Saturday's issue we endeavored to pave the way for a more satisfactory discussion of certain criticisms of The Daily Socialist than can be produced by a consideration of particular acts of individual or papers.

The Daily Socialist is a newspaper. Its essential function is the presentation of the events of each day in such a way as to disclose to the workers the exploitation to which they are subject and the irresistible evolution that is making way for Socialism.

It may be that some day The Daily Socialist will be made a general newspaper, for the purpose of completely supplanting capitalist papers in the homes of the workers and robbing capitalist editors of the opportunity to mislead them.

It must be admitted that there is no stronger evidence of the clash of class interests than the existence of labor unions and the incidents of their fights with their employers.

This is news. This is illustrative. It is especially educational to the men who are on strike. A Socialist paper that ignores strike news is shutting itself off from the working class.

Every account of a struggle between workers and employers is a propaganda article for Socialism. It furnishes material with which workmen can do their own thinking.

As the bulk of the organized workmen are in the trade unions it follows that the principal strikes are walkouts of trade unions. Publication of the news of these strikes and the refutation of slanders about them which are put out by capitalist papers is not an endorsement of the form of organization.

The preponderance in the Daily Socialist of news of strikes by trade unions over news of strikes by industrially organized unions is due solely to the fact that there are hundreds of the former to one of the latter.

This, in brief, is the reason for the appearance of much news matter about trade unions in the Daily Socialist. The wish that these trade unions were industrial unions can not be fulfilled by eliminating facts from our news columns.

The defense of their interests by an exposure of capitalist oppression and trickery does not cause them to become more attached to the form of their union. It does not preclude Socialists from urging improvements, and a conscientious support of the men on strikes leaves them disposed to listen to proposals for such changes.

It must be reiterated here that it is not fair that The Daily Socialist should be asked to become the special organ of those who are carrying on a propaganda for changes in the form of labor unions.

The Socialist Party has distinctly announced that it will not seek to dictate to the unions in such matters. The Daily Socialist desires, above all other things, to follow the party attitude.

To convert it into a medium for the special propaganda of ideas pertaining to the economic organizations is to divert it from its purpose of educating the workers politically. Let those who are conducting that propaganda do so without seeking to make the party or its press their agents.

Taking up the specific points in Comrade Debs' criticism, we are first confronted with an editorial which appeared in The Daily Socialist the day after the municipal election.

To a capitalist paper an appearance of infallibility is always necessary. Its acts must be defended at all times, right or wrong. It would never do for a capitalist paper to admit that its editorials were merely the work of a man, subject to all the influences on judgment by which ordinary mortals are affected.

Fortunately, a Socialist paper is under no such necessity. One of our main tasks is to teach the workers that editorials are the work of a man who may be wrong or right, like any other man, and that they, the workers, are to do their own thinking.

An editor of a Socialist paper is expected to reflect the consensus of opinion of the movement back of the paper. He may at times err in his judgment of what that opinion is. This is the more likely to happen in reference to matters of party tactics, the internal questions of our own organization.

Without feeling any necessity of standing for the editorial referred to and assuring the reader that these remarks, like those of the former editor, are merely one individual's opinion, that may or may not prove to be that of the majority, we shall discuss some of the points made.

The editorial which Comrade Debs quotes is, in part, as follows: "No effort has been spared to show organized labor the position of the party. The comrades have largely catered to the unions and been scrupulously careful not to give offense in any way."

determined effort as at present to help the only labor political party in the field.

"But all this activity for clean-cut working class progress is in the rank and file. Only a very few exceptions to this are to be found. The leaders have almost to a man gone over and given their influence to either Harrison or Merriam, the capitalist candidates."

"The scandalous treason of these labor leaders will some day be an issue among the rank and file. There will be some severe jolts for the presidents and secretaries and business agents who have lent their influence to the oppressors of labor and deserted their post as servants of the rank and file."

"It is a sad fact that as a rule the men who are chosen by the rank and file as heads of the organization ally themselves with capitalist politicians and fake reformers."

"What right has a labor leader to go over to the labor haters in the time of a crisis and dicker with them about who shall crack the heads of the men in times of strike?"

"One of the main assets of Harrison and Merriam in this campaign is the labor leaders."

"Harrison knows them and has them. Merriam knows them and commands them."

"When and by what means did these capitalist politicians get so well acquainted with these labor skates?"

"Is it love at first sight or is it love of long standing?"

"The rank and file will express what it thinks of this affair."

"Labor in Chicago wants neither Harrison nor Merriam for stepfather."

"Just wait till the many wage-earners show up their position on the COURTSHIP OF THEIR LEADERS WITH THE CAPITALIST GANG."

"It will a hot kick and a swift blow these fellows will get. Watch the fur fly some day."

"For the rank and file have gotten their eyes open—many of them. And these many are getting more numerous."

"The Socialist party candidates will be generously supported. They deserve to be supported."

"These candidates are union men, clean and capable men, honest and intelligent men. Men who stand for principle and progress. Men who are in the rank and file of labor, who understand labor and who can solve the problems of labor."

"The Socialist candidates are the only ones that a wide-awake wage-earner will vote for. The blind ones or the sleeping ones will vote for Harrison or Merriam."

"Everything indicates a fresh hold by the workers in Chicago. Come on, fellow workers. This is your opportunity. You have started well. Keep up your splendid recruiting work in your ranks and we will win the day."

"The future belongs to labor, awakened, intelligent labor."

We capitalize the words "COURTSHIP OF THEIR LEADERS WITH THE CAPITALIST GANG," because the same editor, a few days ago, says of the municipal campaign and his editorials at the time:

"For the trades union leaders were expected to do something brilliant in the spring election and I was not going to keep them from doing it."

"In their tender condition their hearts should not be bruised by any statement whatever, for I was made to understand that the Chicago movement and the trades union movement were TWO YOUNG FOLKS IN LOVE and that they would get married very soon."

In the campaign editorial he says that the leaders were conducting a courtship with the capitalists. In the aftermath of discussion he endeavors to convey the idea that The Daily Socialist and the Socialist party of Chicago were parties to a courtship with these leaders of the unions.

If any evidence is wanted that we did not cater to union labor officials during the campaign, surely the editorial on "The Unions and the Campaign" is convincing enough.

As to the editorial quoted by Comrade Debs, entitled "Socialists Learn a Lesson," it ought to be sufficient to state that the Milwaukee Journal has used that editorial again and again to prove to the trade unionists of Milwaukee that the Socialist party has no use for the unions except to get their votes.

That editorial says: "Treat the unions as other workers, but not differently." That means to treat them with indifference so far as their economic work is concerned. Will Comrade Debs, who unqualifiedly approves the editorial, say that we shall be indifferent to the economic battles of such noble organizations as the brewery workers, the bakers, and other unions that are Socialistic in their sentiment?

Of course, we will give to all the workers the same benefits under Socialism, but what about now, when there is a fight on? Will we stand idly by when workmen are engaged in a fight for the products of their toil? Comrade Debs says he will fight for the rank and file. When, Comrade Debs, when? The above editorial says never, except in the same way we would fight for the unorganized workers.

It says we should do nothing to help the economic organizations and it makes no distinction as to their form.

There are many points in the editorial "Socialists Learn a Lesson" which are covered in the general discussion of this topic and it is sufficient here to have called attention to Comrade Debs' error in trying to hold the present editor responsible for divergent views.

There are three other specific complaints by Comrade Debs. One is as follows:

"When I spoke at Riverview Park, Chicago, in September last, along the lines of the editorial above quoted, that part of my speech was cut out of the report which appeared in the Daily Socialist, for fear, doubtless, of offending the grating trade union leaders, who that very day were denouncing the Socialists at their meeting in the most violent terms."

The answer to this is in the following extract from his speech which was published:

"I am in favor of thorough industrial organization of the workers. No victory for the workers can be achieved without it. By that I don't mean unionism. That has been outgrown. The capitalists want unions. They can use them against each other. They want the workers divided all the time. If the workers should become united the capitalists would lose their jobs. There are two kinds of industrial organizations. One is the craft union, which is fostered by civic federations. The other is a union embracing workers in a thoroughly revolutionary movement."

"I do not believe in unionism supported by August Belmont, and I have no respect for labor leaders banqueting with Belmont. Any man who will sit at the same table with this arch enemy of labor becomes himself an arch enemy of the workers."

If the editorial staff chose for publication that portion of Debs' speech which was argumentative instead of vindictive denunciation of individuals, they exercised good judgment. We have to believe in unionism supported by August Belmont, and I have no respect for labor leaders banqueting with Belmont. Any man who will sit at the same table with this arch enemy of labor becomes himself an arch enemy of the workers."

The exact portions eliminated were as follows:

"If the Workmen of Chicago were not inert as clods, white-livered excuses for men."

"When will these union men awaken? Or are they dead, except for the use of the city hall at election time?"

"Craft unionism stands utterly condemned in the presence of this ghastly strike of the garment workers."

"The specters of starved babies hover all over the battlefield; ghosts of mothers sweated to death fit about, and human hyenas knaw at corpses, while inevitably, bloated capitalists await the inevitable surrender."

"With industrial unionism—the kind of unionism that every criminal corporation and every ward-healing labor politician is fighting—that strike would be won and the heartless bosses brought upon their senses within twenty-four hours."

"Fine unionism this, that submits, except upon the part of the noble few whom I applaud with all my heart, to such shocking indignities and brutal outrages."

These words were written in the midst of the strike, to be read by men and women who had barely learned the meaning of organization, people who could easily be discouraged and driven back into the shops to break the strike upon the slightest hint that it was all of no use.

The effect of such words would have been much the same as would have been the effect of a direct advice to "Go back to work; your form of organization makes it impossible for you to win. You may as well give up this struggle. You are betrayed and deserted by other workmen of Chicago and there is no use for you to fight longer on this line."

This alone would have justified the curtailment of the article at a time when hope and not carping criticism was needed.

The remaining criticism is that Haywood's meetings were not played up in the Daily Socialist, and an accompanying assumption that if it had been President Gompers, his picture and speech in full would have appeared on the front page. That the assumption is false is proved by a reference to the pages of the paper.

Comrade Debs' world renowned big should have kept him from this misrepresenting a paper that is fighting the cause honestly and sincerely. For if he will search the editorial columns of the Daily Socialist he will find editorials severely criticizing Gompers.

Haywood, it is well known, represents a special propaganda in the economic field. His principal work has been to develop industrial unionism. He did not come to Chicago under the auspices of the Socialist party. There was no reason why the Daily Socialist should have him with exceptional announcements.

History of the Supreme Court of the United States

By Gustavus Myers Author of "The History of the Great American Fortunes," Etc. (Copyright, 1911, by Gustavus Myers.)

(Continued From Yesterday.)

An Inquiry Into Reasons and Causes. Meanwhile, during the Revolution and the drafting of the Constitution, what were the actual acts of the majority of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and of those who drew up the Constitution? These were the functionaries who were among the most active and influential in the different colonies. They were, many of them, officials of the Continental government, and later held the highest posts in the State or Federal governments.

While continued acts were being passed disqualifying, dispossessing and impoverishing the poor, what were the interests and motives animating these great dignitaries of the Revolution? Were they heroic, incorruptible patriots it has been the fashion to represent them? Some, like Jefferson, no doubt, were actuated by the highest, and for the age, most democratic principles. But what of the majority?

In these painful questions lie most vital answers which will show the economic interests behind the successful carrying out of these enterprises as was the Civil War, nearly a century later, when the most colossal frauds and thefts were consummated. Among those participating in this jobbery during and after the Revolution, were several who became distinguished justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. This exposition will reveal the special reasons why it was that certain clauses, of the most tremendous importance, were inserted in the Constitution. No longer does it satisfy authentic historical inquiry to assert grandiloquently that acts and instruments have resulted from disinterested altruism. Men and women are the products of environment, and are, when defined into classes, swayed by the varying interests from which they benefit, or the aims from which benefit is expected. What were the particular material interests of most of the leaders of the Revolution, and those of the drafters of the Constitution of the United States?

Whatever pretensions they assumed in public, for the awe and wonderment of the populace, and for the better molding of the mass to their ends, they must be said to their credit, took on none in the candor of their own private circle. None would be more astonished than they if by some miracle they could wake from the dead and read the effusive eulogies since published of their careers, attributing to them nothing but excess of virtue, and motives superior to those impelling ordinary mortals.

They were human, all of them, and proved it so to their own gratification. Nor did they profess to pose as humanitarians, engrossed in promoting the good of the whole human race. Their acts revealed that the special interests they were furthering were those of a particular class, and their own. Many of them left the fullest evidences in the form of annuals that they were not so inactive as to allow splendid opportunities for self-enrichment to pass by ignored. During the Revolution and later, they and other notabilities took instant advantage of their power, their inside knowledge of affairs, and the stress of the times to accomplish schemes involving the most extensive land jobbing, and the procurement of other self-beneficial legislative acts. The Revolution was as excellent a cover for the successful carrying out of these enterprises as was the Civil War, nearly a century later, when the most colossal frauds and thefts were consummated.

Among those participating in this jobbery during and after the Revolution, were several who became distinguished justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. But even more. Between the large and ambitious projects and schemes then accomplished or begun, and the subsequent character and decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, there lay a connection and sequence of the very gravest significance.

Absentee Landlords Covertly Retain Control. One of the long-standing grievances of the bona fide settlers or those of that intention, was not only a grievance arising from the excessive and highly-centralized monopolization of accessible land. The blighting evils of absentee landlord ownership had also implanted deep popular hatreds and bitterness, immense tracts of land in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, the Carolinas and other sections were held wholly or partly by British lords, or by companies composed of titled nobles and native personages. One of these

powerful British companies, for instance, was the Principio Company, embracing a number of British lords and Maryland and Virginia manorial lords. In this company "a certain Mr. Washington, a subject of the State of Virginia," had an undivided one-twelfth interest (25)—but whether it was the original and immortal George, the Maryland Act of 1781 does not say. There were also many other companies, with some of which we shall have to deal anon. The property of the British and native Tories was confiscated by general legislative acts during the Revolution, the acts, however, reserving to patriotic shareholders their rights.

But the confiscatory laws were often fraudulently evaded, and their force was later still diminished by legislative enactment. "By our laws," wrote Jefferson in 1781-82, referring to Virginia (28), "the same as the English in this respect, no alien can hold lands (30), nor alien enemy maintain an action for money or other movable things. Lands acquired or held by aliens become forfeited to the State; and on an action by an alien enemy to recover money or other movable property, the defendant may plead that he is an alien enemy. . . . By our separation from Great Britain, British subjects became aliens, and being at war, they were alien enemies. Their lands were, of course, forfeited and their debts irrecoverable. The Assembly, however, passed laws at various times for saving their property. The first sequestered their lands, slaves and other property on their farms in the hands of commissioners, who were mostly the confidential friends or agents of the owners, and directed their clear profits to be paid into the treasury. Jefferson further says that monies so turned were declared to be the property of the British subject, and if used by the state were to be repaid."

(28) "Laws of Maryland, 1683-1784," Vol. I, Chap. XXIII. (29) Jefferson's "Notes on the State of Virginia," edition of 1803, pp. 211-212. (30) The astonishing connection between this fact and the operations of a certain Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States is explained fully later in this work.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

RELIGION OF J. PIERPONT MORGAN

BY W. F. BARNARD

The daily press of the country is evincing a mild interest in the proposal of Mr. Morgan and his friends and associates to "Christianize" American working men during the coming winter.

The press reports indicate that the movement will be well organized and that plentiful funds will be forthcoming.

A train of thought is suggested by the announcement of this new move on the part of the financiers. That train of thought leads directly to the inquiry, what is the religion of J. Pierpont Morgan?

Mr. Morgan has for a long time been known as one of the richest men in the world; one of those upon whose will not only great trusts and combinations, but kings and governments wait, that his accumulations have become so vast that his influence over economic conditions is undoubtedly tremendous, and his power over the lives of those who toil for him and his class, incalculable.

Also, Mr. Morgan is a patron of the arts; and a treasurer of painting, sculpture, etc. which the wealth and culture of Europe have accumulated, have been laid under tribute to him again and again, these many years.

Mr. Morgan is a cultivated man in the sense in which the word "cultivated" is conventionally used; but what is his religion?

Evidently he is not devoted to serving the "meek and lowly" Nazarine; for were he, he would be engaged in laying up "treasures in Heaven," rather than in accumulating them here, below, or would hasten to obey the injunction, "sell all that thou hast, and give it to the poor."

His interest in Christianity must be something extrinsic to the spirit and purpose of that religion as they might affect his own life.

We shall know what Mr. Morgan's religion is when we have determined the source of his twin interests in Christianity and the workingmen; when we have learned why he desires that labor shall be evangelized.

Why does he wish the toilers of this country to be converted?

The answer to this question is plainer than it would be were it written in letters of fire on the clouds of night. Mr. Morgan is concerned with the state of the working man's mind in relation to him and the men of his class, the money kings; and he wishes that they shall accept that special, official, church "Christianity," which lays particular stress upon submission to power and authority, and the uncomplaining bearing of burdens, offering in return hope of unalloyed happiness in another and later existence.

In other words, J. Pierpont Morgan desires to go on accumulating money and objects of art, and be quite undisturbed meanwhile. He desires that workingmen shall continue to give their labor unselfishly to him and men like him, and not become restless and discontented, disturbing thus the sacred solidarity of the stock market and allied institutions.

Mr. Morgan's religion is the worship of power; his is the prayer for might and the strength to subdue. He cares nothing for Jesus, except as that leader can be used to stultify and render innocuous the spirit of revolt.

We are told that Mr. Morgan's religion is non-sectarian. So much more astute in the founder, who is working for an undivided proletariat in the interest of Mr. Morgan. This representative of the master class does not lead a Christian life, but he is not at all averse to using the Christian religion as an asset.

Doubtless this is the reason why the newspapers have shown but a mild degree of excitement over the new movement. They understand the working

man far better than Mr. Morgan and his fellow workers do. The scheme is too ridiculous even to win the support of the official press already surfeited and jaded with such fakery.

The interest of the toilers in Mr. Morgan's new religious propaganda will prove to be purely negative, and much milder than that of the newspapers. The toilers know Mr. Morgan and his religion well, very well.

OPEN FORUM

TOLEDO PROPOSED REFERENDUM. To the Editor: With regard to the proposed amendment forbidding the national executive committee to pursue its activities within the organized labor union movement—if this proposed referendum offered by Toledo local should receive a sufficient number of indorsements to go before the membership, it ought to be defeated.

Without a statement at this time may be to some unwarranted because of the failure of the proposers to have received the indorsement necessary for its submission and feeling that it is within the possibilities that a number of those who do not understand the labor movement and its logical relationship to the Socialist party this statement is presented at this time.

In the endeavors of the Socialist national executive committee to reach the rank and file of the organized workers the chief aim and purpose is to prevent the formation of a labor trade union party, which is seemingly inevitable if the rank and file of these workers are not educated to an understanding of Socialism.

The claim has been made by comrades in Toledo, and from which this proposed amendment originates, that the purpose of the national executive committee is to create a labor party, while the very contrary is true. In the relationship of the Socialist party to the labor unions we have pursued anything but a sane policy. The greater part of the Socialist unionists ceased their activities within unions, thereby practically delivering over the control of the unions to the non-Socialists.

But, however, as elections approached, they would go into the unions and seek the indorsement of the candidates of policies of the Socialist party.

They carried no weight or influence for support, because during the greater part of the year they were constantly criticizing the efforts of those members of their own union and were looked upon as men who wanted to destroy the union and gave the opportunity to the leaders of the trade union movement to point out that this was their purpose.

That we have not succeeded better is not a surprise. It is that we have succeeded so well and when it is considered that the two millions and a half of organized workers must come to Socialism and to an understanding of it before Socialism will reach any great development within the nation, is not reaching the heights of absurdity to try and prevent the efforts of the national executive committee to educate the rank and file of the unions?

This is their purpose, and I trust

ANSWERED. Bishop Goodman was once addressing a Sunday school when he said, in a most expressive way: "And now, children, let me tell you a story and fact. In Africa there are 10,000,000 square miles of territory without a single Sunday school where little boys and girls can spend their Sundays. Now, what should we all try and save up our money and do?"

And the class, as one voice, replied in ecstatic union, "Go to Africa!"—The Watchword.

A NECESSARY CHANGE. Rev. Mr. Holler—Mistah Johnsting, whah? Whah? call dat son of yeh Inah? Whah? Walton, when he was baptized George Washington?

Mr. Johnson—Because, sah, dat rascal's reputation for veracity made dat change 'imperative.—Christian Register.

INFORMED. Small Brother—Are you going to marry Sister Ruth?

Caller—Why—er—I really don't know, you know?

Small Brother—That's what I thought. Well, you see—Lafa.

THE CRY

BY MARY O'REILLY

I turn from the home in the valley To journey in storm and in rain; From love which has offered me shelter To love which has given me pain.

Through heavy-hung orchard and vine, That each year the harvest of autumn Would ripen for me and for mine.

But ah! I have heard and forgot not, Though all of my loved ones be fed; The cry of the earth's hungry children, The cry of the children for bread.

I turn from the home in the valley, To follow that cry once again; From love which has offered me shelter To love which has given me pain.

I know that my children would wander