

SOCIALISTS AID UNIONS IN WALKOUT

Mayor of Butte Orders the Arrest of All Imported Strike Breakers.

Special to The Daily Socialist. Sacramento, Cal., Oct. 31.—"When the strike of the system federation took place I gave orders that every strike breaker who was brought into the city of Butte should be arrested," said Lewis J. Duncan, Socialist mayor of Butte, Mont., in speaking to an audience of more than 2,000 people in this city.

Duncan showed how the city's debt had been reduced from \$300,000 to \$150,000 during the Socialist administration.

Pledges Redeemed. "Our first action was to redeem the campaign pledge that we would clean up the city's streets. We decided that it would be cheaper to own our own teams for the work and bought them at an expense of \$2,275, thus saving \$10,000 in a year.

Then the salaries were given attention and in the first six months, by engaging only experts in the departments, cutting off useless employees and seeing that every man had a personal interest in the success of his department we saved \$10,000.

On the other hand, we rigidly kept the pledge to take no tribute from the red light district. We preferred to gain our revenue from the horses rather than the women. This lost us a tribute of \$20,000 a year; we made it up in other ways.

Gambling Dens Closed. "I have had many chances to sell my protection to professional gamblers; today not one professional gambler is operating in Butte. They made me the proposition to allow them to appear once a month and pay their perfectly legal fine; I told them I would have them arrested thirteen times a day if necessary.

"There was an old wino law; we enforced it, and abolished the booths in saloons, where the recruiting and assignment for houses was being done. Now, in all this, the Socialists stood together. We have not needed to bring in expert aid from the outside; we were all trained economic thinkers. And we know that we were not merely making a capitalistic system bearable; we were, of course, giving the laboring man an even break, but the thing that makes capitalism bearable is contentment with receiving wages—and we are certainly not contented with that.

"The Socialists realized that within a city's limits the economic system could not be overturned; yet we are as radical Socialists as any in the nation.

To Tax Mines. "Our increased revenue came from an addition of 4.2 mills on the tax of taxation. We wanted a license tax, charging mining companies a sum based on the tonnage lifted, and banks an amount based on their deposits for the preceding quarter; but this was killed in committee of the council, and we were driven to raising the tax. It will be lowered after it has done its work.

The city also went into the garbage business, supplying every house with two cans for less than they could have bought one before, and we went into the business of laying sidewalks, saving the citizens 50 cents a square yard. The city has been an eminent success."

The Sacramento Socialists are fighting hard and the chances of electing Allen C. Stuart as mayor, and the entire Socialist ticket with him, grow as the day of election draws near. The Sacramento Socialists are fighting the same battle along the same lines as are the Los Angeles Socialists.

The Sacramento Star is waging a great fight in this city, as The Record is in Los Angeles, giving daily editorials, both on the front page and editorial page, rousing the workers to action. Following are a few extracts taken from one of the editorials appearing in that paper:

Sentiment Changing. "Public sentiment is changing. The once prevalent and utterly erroneous conception of the representative Socialist as a bomb-hurling madman or a demagogue is fast disappearing.

"People are coming to see that there are just two divisions of people on this earth, the takers and givers and that daily, year hourly, the average man's chance of becoming one of the former is shrinking towards the infinitesimal.

"The world may be the young man's oyster, but his tools for opening it have been taken away. In place of a community of people independently well to do has come the oligarchy of owners and the vast proletariat of owned."

"The man as a man counts for nothing in this election. The man as an embodiment of the eternal principle of the greatest good for the most people, counts for everything.

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

VOL. VI.—NO. 8 TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1911. PRICE ONE CENT

RECALL OF BANISHED CHINESE REFORMER COMES TOO LATE TO SAVE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT FROM WRATH OF REVOLUTIONISTS



Hankow Harbor, looking up River



Europeans leaving Honkow

Yuan Shi Kai

It has now become certain that the eleventh hour appointment of Yuan Shi Kai to a practical dictatorship in China came too late to check the rebellion. Yuan Shi Kai, reformer who had been degraded and banished from court, was recalled—and given supreme command of the imperial army and navy. His well-known for Manchu rulers leads many to think that if he does succeed in ending hostilities, it will be upon terms more advantageous to himself than to them. In the lower picture is shown a train on the Peking-Hankow Railroad, departing from Hankow for the capital. Hankow has been the storm center of the rebellion, and the most desperate of the fighting thus far has raged around it.

BIG LOS ANGELES FIGHT CHEERS LOCAL SOCIALISTS IN JUDICIAL CAMPAIGN

Keynote of Struggle Is Sounded at Enthusiastic Meeting.

Chicago Socialists took a new hold in the fight to elect Socialist judges as cheering news of the primaries in Los Angeles drifted eastward today. A large audience heard the keynote of the judicial campaign sounded last night at Yondorf's hall, North avenue and Halsted streets, by Dr. Soukup, former member of the Austrian parliament, now on tour of this country, and Charles Schroeder, one of the ten Socialist candidates for judge in the Superior court.

The tenor of the speeches denoted the whitened campaign set for this week, the closing one, prior to the elections, November 7. The audience was made up principally of workmen, and it is one of those who attended votes either the Democratic or Republican ticket at the approaching election he will do so because he wants to.

Dr. Soukup pointed the conditions in Europe, and he impressed upon the minds of the men that they must vote into office men who will represent the working class. Dr. Soukup covered much ground in his address, which was frequently punctuated with applause.

Schroeder declared that the voters of Cook county must recognize the distinction between Socialist and capitalist candidates. He reviewed the judicial history of Illinois briefly, and concluded by stating that the courts, once in the hands of the working class, will sound the death knell to the capitalist system.

James P. Larsen, county secretary of the Socialist party, is communicating with secretaries of the locals in a successful effort to thoroughly organize every ward in the city into a distributing station. Workers are sent to the big industrial centers at noon and at night when the voters are going to their homes, to distribute among them Socialist literature, telling about the campaign, the candidates, and the cause.

See Victory for This Ticket Today

Here is the ticket that the working men of Los Angeles are striving to elect at the primaries today. After the greatest campaign in Pacific coast history the Socialists feel confident of winning:

- FOR MAYOR. Job Harriman. FOR CITY ATTORNEY. Edward W. Tuttle. FOR CITY AUDITOR. George W. Downing. FOR CITY ASSESSOR. A. M. Salvar. FOR COUNCILMEN. C. F. Grov. Alex. Kane. Fred Knerr. A. J. Mooney. Dan Reagan. Fred C. Wheeler. G. W. Whitley. T. W. Williams. Frank E. Wolfe. FOR BOARD OF EDUCATION. Mrs. Sallie E. Bowman. Edward Adams Cantrell. Mrs. Mary T. Garbutt. W. Scott Lewis. Clarence Melly. Mrs. May Cady Williams. Dr. L. Paul Zahn.

BERGER WOULD KILL SHERMAN ANT-TRUST ACT

Proposed Bill Provides for National Benefit From All Combines.

By United Press. Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 31.—Congressman Victor L. Berger, Socialist, will introduce a bill in the next session of congress to repeal the Sherman anti-trust act and substitute in its place a law providing that wherever a pool, a combine or a trust controls over 50 percent of the total output in any industry the government shall take the control over, at the actual value in bonds, and manage the business for the benefit of all the people. Berger proposes that a department of manufactures be created for that purpose.

By United Press. Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 31.—Earl Gilchrist, the young negro convicted of killing Will Longley, a playmate, and sentenced to die on the gallows, will serve a term of fifteen years in the penitentiary, according to an order of Governor Donaghey, formally announced here today.

By United Press. Constantinople, Oct. 31.—The Turks have recaptured two more forts at Tripoli, according to government information here, forcing the Italians to withdraw within the city itself, abandoning quantities of arms and ammunition.

'TAKE LOS ANGELES?' FIGHT IS ON TODAY SOCIALISTS IN LEAD

Harriman or Alexander, Workers or Bosses, Is the Issue.

By United Press. Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 31.—After the most exciting campaign in the history of the city the municipal primary for the nomination of candidates for mayor is being held here today. Under the law, any candidate receiving a majority of all votes cast at a primary is elected and need not be voted upon at the general election.

Harriman vs. Alexander. It was conceded on all sides today that the majority battle was really a fight between George Alexander, Republican incumbent, and Job Harriman.

ELECT NINE SOCIALISTS. Bern, Switzerland, Oct. 31.—Yesterday's elections returned a Radical majority to the national council. Of 170 seats filled 110 are Radical, 44 Conservative, 9 Socialist, and 7 Independent. Elections to the national council are held every three years.

Socialist and one of the attorneys for James B. McNamara, Muesel and Gregory, the other candidates, are not conceded a chance. The laboring people and radicals in general have supported Harriman's campaign, while the conservative element stands back of Alexander.

Rush Begins. The constitutional amendment granting women the right of suffrage was not passed in time to permit them to vote in today's primary, but they will be eligible for the general election and thousands of them have already registered.

Campaign Closes. Special to The Chicago Daily Socialist. Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 31.—Carrying banners with striking epigrams, singing the Marsellaise, cheering Job Harriman and the Socialist ticket, and waving their red banners along with the stars

GET RETURNS TONIGHT. The Daily Socialist has planned to secure early returns of the Los Angeles election today from its special representative, Frank E. Wolfe. They will read off at a mass meeting to be held at 207 West Washington street tonight. Be there and get the first news of the capture of Los Angeles by the Socialist party.

and stripes, 18,000 men and women marched through the streets of this city last night to the Labor Temple, to hear the Socialist candidates deliver the parting shots of the campaign in the greatest demonstration of the kind ever held in this city.

As the day of election drew nearer the energy and enthusiasm of the Socialists seemed to have no bounds. The meetings grew greater and greater, both in numbers and the enthusiasm displayed.

When Lewis J. Duncan, the Socialist mayor of Butte, spoke last Wednesday night the people turned out in such great numbers that one of the largest halls and one of the largest theaters in the city had to be secured to hold the crowds and then 2,000 stood for two and one-half hours before the city hall waiting for Mayor Duncan to speak.

With the moonset meetings Saturday, Sunday and Monday, the likes of which were never seen in the city before, the Socialists will enter the election having waged the greatest campaign in the history of the coast.

ZABEL AND STEDMAN WILL SPEAK AT CAMPAIGN MEETING



SEYMOUR STEDMAN Socialist Candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court



WINIFRED ZABEL Socialist District Attorney of Milwaukee County

Interest today in the Socialist judicial campaign is focused on the mammoth campaign meeting to be held tomorrow night at the Metropolitan Opera House, at which Winifred Zabel, district attorney of Milwaukee, will speak, as will Seymour Stedman, Socialist candidate for judge of the Circuit Court.

THE WEATHER

Generally fair, but with some cloudiness tonight and Wednesday; cooler tonight, with temperature near freezing; moderate northwest to north winds. This is the official forecast today.

CALL MEETING TO LAUNCH NEW BRANCH IN 12TH WARD

A meeting will be held tonight at 3225 West Twelfth street, corner of Sawyer avenue, for the purpose of organizing a new branch in the northeast end of the Twelfth ward. Sarah Jacobstein and J. Mahlon Barnes will be the principal speakers.

M'NAMARA TRIAL IS ECLIPSED BY CITY PRIMARIES

Intense Interest in Los Angeles Election Overshadows Court Session.

By United Press. Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 31.—Interest in the primary election overshadowed today's session of the McNamara trial. The jurors now in the box were rushed to the polls and permitted to vote before court opened.

There are now seven men in the box who have been passed by both sides and an eighth against whom the defense has tried to lodge an impeachment challenge, which is considered almost certain to fail.

STRIKE WILL BE CALLED AT ROCK ISLAND AT ONCE

Referendum Vote Shows System Federation Favors Walkout.

The strike of the Rock Island system federation, which has been pending for several weeks, probably will be called at the end of this week or early next week.

International officials of the crafts represented in the federation are making arrangements preparatory to calling out all the men who are connected with the federals.

An interchange of many telegrams between J. W. Kline, president of the International Railway Blacksmiths and Helpers, J. A. Franklin of the boiler-makers, Michael O'Sullivan of the sheet metal workers, James O'Connell of the machinists, and Martin Ryan of the carmen, show that the strike vote taken on the Rock Island probably will be overwhelmingly in favor of a strike.

The tabulated vote of all unions connected with the federation will be made public this evening by James W. Kline. Officials agree that all the crafts have voted for a strike and the only unanswered question is the exact majority in favor of the strike.

Texas Uacife Involved. Immediate strikes are also threatened on the Texas Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas & Pacific, which, if called, will involve about 35,000 men in addition to the 35,000 already out on strike. Refusal of the companies to grant a recognition of the system federations on these two roads is the cause of the impending walkouts.

Two months ago the Rock Island recognized the system federation of its shipmen but balked at the demands made by the men and finally issued an ultimatum containing the greatest number of concessions which it would make. By rejecting this ultimatum the men have made peace impossible unless the company should unexpectedly back down and offer a better wage schedule to prevent the strike at the eleventh hour.

Strike Rapidly Spreading. A general strike of all the shipmen on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas is now considered inevitable. The carmen to the number of 1,500 went out about a month ago.



Tabloid News Received by Wire

NEW YORK.—Edward Fleet smoked a cigarette in bed last night, fell asleep and burned to death when the bedding caught on fire.

BRADFORD, Pa.—Mary Hayes, 15, committed suicide by shooting because her mother refused to allow her to celebrate Halloween.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Indianapolis will celebrate its first "safe and sane" Halloween with a mammoth masked parade tonight.

NEW YORK.—Grace Howard Fisher, opera singer, fell in love with Dr. Oscar C. Reeve when he saved her voice after an attack of fever. Now she is Mrs. Dr. Reeve.

PHILADELPHIA.—"No successful business man can be honest in these times," was the assertion of the Rev. Reginald John Campbell, of City Temple, London, in a lecture here.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—Worn-out horses from New York City are to be brought here to recuperate, then to be bled, the blood to be used in making anti-tuberculosis serum.

MINNEAPOLIS.—A badly frightened red fox mingled with startled crowds today on a downtown street. "Bor" will adorn the window of a local furrier.

NEWPORT.—Reginald C. Vanderbilt did his own sleuthing when rare wines and silverware disappeared. He suspected a butler, obtained a confession, then discharged the servant.

NEW YORK.—The city budget for the coming year will be \$129,000,000, according to latest estimates. It may be a trifle over that—by a few million or so.

CHICAGO.—Too much counting of money in the sub-treasury caused Fred L. Lathrop temporarily to go insane. It was estimated that in the last five years he has counted about \$50,000,000.

NEW YORK.—Patrolman Thomason spied a man cutting grass in Flatbush and asked what he was doing. "Playing pinocchle," replied Henry Rice. Henry was taken for mental observation.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—"We insist as much care be given to the breeding and welfare of children as is given to improving stock in horses and hogs," declared the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention here.

KENOSHA, Wis.—Twenty-six years after he mysteriously disappeared from home, Albert Morgan today quietly came into the home of his daughter here and hung up his hat. He does not explain his disappearance.

CHICAGO.—Judge Owens, of the County court, today summoned presidents of the five biggest packing houses to serve on an insanity jury next week. The county will pay them \$2.10 a day.

ELGIN, Ill.—When the police arrested Fritz von Mueller for vagrancy today, he produced papers proving that he was a German count, and formerly a prosperous merchant at San Francisco.

REBELS REFUSE PEACE; REPUBLIC NOW THEIR GOAL

Revolutionists, Encouraged by Victories, Demand Overthrow of Monarchy.

By United Press. Shanghai, Oct. 31.—Yuan Shi Kai's emissaries are negotiating today with the rebel leaders at Wu Chang for a cessation of the rebellion upon the basis of the reforms promised in yesterday's edict issued by the Chinese emperor at Peking.

The rebels are not inclined to come to terms. They argue that they are certain to win their fight in any event and prefer a republic to even a strictly limited monarchy.

Distrust Peace Offer. Moreover, they doubt if the emperor's promises will be fulfilled. The sacking and burning of Hankow, with the slaughter of hundreds of its inhabitants, immediately following the city's recapture by the imperialists and on the very day that the imperial edict was issued, are cited in support of the contention that the Manchus are not to be trusted.

Rebels Retake Shanghai. Advises today say the rebels have recaptured Hankow after a terrific battle lasting many hours. They opened up their batteries below Wu Chang, pouring a terrific fire into the imperial fleet in the river.

All foreigners have been ordered to leave the concessions and are seeking safety in flight. At last reports the battle was still raging.

Imperialists Repulsed. Hankow, Oct. 31.—Fighting has been resumed between the revolutionists and imperial troops here. The imperialists tried to rush the rebels' position at Wu Chang, but were repulsed with heavy slaughter. The battle is still raging. One thousand rebels and 200 imperialists have been killed since Friday.

Amusements. LYRIC FOR ONE WEEK ONLY Wed. Mat., Best Seats \$1 GERTRUDE ELLIOTT "REBELLION"

GARRICK WED. MAT., Best Seats \$1.20 LEW FIELDS (Himself) IN THE TEN PECKS 3 WEEKS ONLY

PRINCESS TONIGHT AT 8:30 Wednesday and Saturday Mts., 2:30 OVER NIGHT

GIRLS STRIPPED AND WHIPPED ON BACK WITH LASH

Timid Victims Tell Civil Service Commissioners of Inhuman Beatings.

BY HUGH MANN Under the pretense of hearing the charges of inefficiency, neglect of duty and lack of executive ability against John H. Witter, chief probation officer of the Juvenile court, who was suspended one month ago, the Civil Service Commission, under Ballard Dunn, entered into the third week of the investigation of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls.

The evidence, which if true, would be very damaging to the school, is, as far as the case of the chief probation officer is concerned, irrelevant and immaterial. Under the existing laws after a child is sent to an industrial institution or school, the jurisdiction of the Juvenile court and its probation department ceases. The bill establishing the Juvenile court specifically says that no part of the law should in any way interfere with the Industrial School Act passed in 1879.

Witter Not Involved. Even Ballard Dunn knows that the present hearing does not in any way bear on the trial of the chief probation officer. In going down in the elevator with County Attorney Charles L. Daly, he said, "The witnesses heard had nothing to do with Mr. Witter."

Some of the witnesses called by County Attorney Johnson were told that they were to testify against the Illinois Industrial School, not against Mr. Witter.

A number of colored girls were on the stand and testified to being ill-treated in homes to which they were sent by the Illinois Industrial School. If the stories they told are true, the women in charge of the private homes should meet with their just punishment.

Tells of Whippings. One of the girls, Mrs. Frank Jones, who was Hazel Ford at the time she was at the home of Mrs. Louise McDonald, West Sixty-second and South Ada streets, testified to alleged beatings on her naked body with a black strap about one and one-half yards long, three inches wide, and about one quarter of an inch thick.

"How were you beaten?" "Mrs. McDonald told me to strip. Then she tied my legs at the ankles, and my arms behind by back and stood me up against the door in the room, and she beat me something awful."

"For how long was the beating kept up?" "For about a half hour or so."

"Were you beaten any other times?" "One day—Ruby Anderson, Louise Davis and I were late at school, and when we came home we were stripped naked and whipped. We were all in the same room and at the same time, and were whipped one by one."

Boys Flogged. This witness also testified that boys were whipped because they had complained to some neighbors that they had not received enough to eat while at the home of Mrs. McDonald.

Another girl, Florence Hagan, 13 years old, who was the first witness of the day, told of alleged cruel treatment at the hands of a Mrs. Covington, who has a home for colored girls on Hartwell avenue.

She testified to being compelled to scrub the floors and wash clothes at a time when this work meant considerable pain. She suffered from rickets and her legs were crooked and knees knocked together and the bending made her ill for several days after each effort.

"Were you ever beaten by Mrs. Covington?" "No, she only attempted to beat me with her slipper, but never did."

"Did she beat any of the other girls?" "She beat Mary Hayden with her slipper one day for being noisy."

"Were you given religious training while at Mrs. Covington's place?" "No, sir! Mrs. Covington was against it. She was also against us girls saying prayers. One day she kicked Mary Hayden, who was kneeling in prayer in the room."

The last witness called was a colored girl of 16 named Pearl Hughes, who also testified to ill-treatment at the home of Mrs. Covington.

Upon cross examination by Albert McKales, senior attorney for Mr. Witter, she said that a week ago Sunday she left the home of a Mrs. Kennedy on Lake avenue, where she was employed as a servant and met a young colored man whom she did not know.

"He tried to get acquainted with me on the stairs of the elevated station and then took me down to a dance hall and wire room near the town, where we stayed until 12 o'clock midnight."

"While there two policemen came in and becoming afraid of getting arrested the man left me and went away. I was afraid to go back to the home of Mrs. Kennedy and I went to my uncle's house on Twenty-ninth street."

"How did you get to your uncle's place?" "I walked."

"When did you get there?" "Five o'clock the next afternoon."

"Don't you mean 12 o'clock in the morning—Monday morning?" "No, sir! Five o'clock in the afternoon."

Takes Midnight Walk. "Do you mean that you walked from your uncle's home on Twenty-ninth street from 12 o'clock midnight Sunday until 5 o'clock Monday afternoon?" "Yes, sir!"

"Whom did you meet on the way?" "No one. I did not see anyone in the street."

Further questioning of this girl failed to disclose why it took her seventeen hours to walk a distance of about two and one-half miles. Nor could it be discovered where she was all of this time, nor why she did not meet any one while in the street.

All of the streets she traversed were filled with pedestrians and her statement that she did not see any one is certainly a mystery to be solved by some one.

J. C. KENNEDY WILL TELL ABOUT GERMAN MOVEMENT

John C. Kennedy, who returned recently from Germany, where he made a study of the Socialist and labor movements, has prepared an address which he will deliver Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock at the Garrick theater, as a pre-election address. Kennedy will compare the German



JOHN CURTISS KENNEDY.

Socialist movement with the Chicago and American movement. He has a fund of information in this regard, and that his meeting will be largely attended is evidenced by the demand for tickets.

Kennedy will speak of the methods employed to build up the Socialist and labor movements, the party's attitude toward the Catholic church, the platform of the radical movement and the general tactics applied in their campaigns which have been fruitful in the past and which promise success in the future.

He will point out to the Americans how the "progressive" movement here should be treated by the Socialists, and how the La Follette movement should be handled.

A very important matter will be included in his address. This is the relation of the Socialist and labor movements of Germany toward their Socialist press. This subject is of vital interest to local party members as well as the national movement here.

BERGER WOULD KILL TRUST LAW

(Continued From Page 1.)

Private ownership of the trusts is an unmitigated evil. The trusts fix the price of their products as they please.

"Therefore they have it in their power to decide what we must pay for meat, iron, oil, lumber and sugar, and almost everything else. The trusts directly decide how well or how poorly we are to live—and indirectly how long we shall be permitted to live."

"However, combination of capital and producing on a large scale is the natural evolution of modern invention and modern methods. We can not stop evolution."

"Modern business can not be made to conform to the Sherman act and exist. We can not go back to competition wherever competition has been abolished. We might just as well try to stop the Mississippi river from flowing to the sea and make it flow backward."

Evolution Must Proceed. "Any legislation that interferes with natural evolution of industry means a futile attempt to make the world go backward, and can not succeed. It can only bring about panics and ruin."

"But as long as the trusts are in the hands of a few, these few will naturally use this private ownership for their own private advantage."

"The trusts, as they are, are a tremendous benefit to their owners. What we must do, therefore, is to extend the benefits of this ownership to the entire nation. That will be the object of my bill."

Supreme Court's Decision. Washington, Oct. 31.—An important opinion was handed down yesterday by the Supreme Court of the United States in which it is foreshadowed that ere long the railroads of the country will be under the complete control of the Interstate Commerce Commission. This opinion virtually eliminates state commissions of railroads.

The court held that hereafter all locomotives, cars or other equipment used on any railroad which is a highway of interstate commerce must comply with the federal safety appliance act.

Compliance with the federal law is held by the court to be compulsory on all railroads which are engaged in the transportation of persons or freight from one state to another.

WORKERS' HOURS REDUCED. Washington, Oct. 31.—The maintenance of way employees (railroad track men) have won a victory on the railroads in Georgia. An organization has just been effected and as a result their work day has been reduced from sunup to sundown, to ten hours. A short conference held between the officials and the organization resulted in the establishment of the hours mentioned.

"What's the Matter With The Daily?" STARVATION

Will Become Robust If You Give a Penny or Two a Day to Its Sustainers' Fund

Send Your Address to 207 Washington St.

ECLIPSE TRIAL WITH ELECTION

(Continued From Page 1.)

eran talks too much. I'm likely to tell him anything any time in order to get away from him."

Attorney Darrow is trying his best to keep this juror, as Frakes insisted he has no opinion and had never read much or talked about the case.

His brother is a member of the plasterers' union of San Francisco and for this reason the state is striving desperately to keep him from being seated.

Yesterday's late session was eventful and was marked by much wrangling between attorneys and a severe rebuking of the defense by Judge Bordwell.

This was especially noticeable when the defense was trying to get rid of Venireman Johnson, who characterized all union men as "tramps."

When he said he had conscientious scruples against hanging a man on circumstantial evidence alone, the defense challenged. The challenge was ruled out by the court, who held the defense could not challenge for this cause, that being a right exclusively retained by the state.

Court Shows Partiality. Darrow was very angry and said that was the first time in his life he had ever heard there was one kind of law for the state and another for the defense.

He cited the code and insisted that such a juror should not be "permitted or compelled to serve," and declared Bordwell had committed a reversible error by his ruling.

The defense planned today to renew its effort to impeach Johnson, but the defense's detective, Fitzgerald, made an unfavorable appearance on the witness stand late yesterday.

His story that Johnson defended General Otis and said the McNamaras undoubtedly were guilty was challenged and his failure to remember anything gave the state an advantage which it promptly seized.

Defense Lands Mendenhall. The defense managed to land Venireman Mendenhall on the jury. He insisted that he could be fair and resisted all efforts of the state to dislodge him. He is a bitter personal enemy of District Attorney Fredericks, making it certain the state will have to waste a peremptory challenge to remove him.

The present indications are that the defense will have to use four peremptories and the state two to remove men from the box, leaving only Manning and possibly Green. The state has ten, the defense twenty peremptories.

COOK COUNTY SOCIALIST NEWS

James P. Larsen, secretary of Cook County Socialist party, 205 West Washington street. Phone Franklin 1829.

MEETINGS TONIGHT 7th ward—6306 Ellis avenue. E. R. Pritchard, secretary of the Board of Health, will speak. Subject: "Health."

21st ward—Southwest corner Chicago avenue and Clark street.

25th ward—911 Belmont avenue. Woman's Auxiliary—At the home of Mrs. Voorhees, 3524 Indiana avenue. Important business. Election of officers.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS 1st ward—Calumet avenue and 31st streets. Speakers: William M. Fox and A. L. Liesemer.

24th ward—Barry and Lincoln avenues. Speakers: J. Mahlon Barnes and J. F. Uhlenbrock.

WEDNESDAY MEETINGS 19th ward—At the home of A. J. Dubin, 1135 S. Halsted street.

27th ward, 2d district—4319 N. Springfield avenue.

27th ward, 4th district—At John Sterling's place, corner Belmont and Sacramento avenues.

23rd ward—Settlement House, 1917-19 N. Humboldt street.

31st ward—Elke's hall, 1048 W. 63d street.

35th ward—3709 W. Division street.

34th ward, Bohemian branch—Kafka's hall, 26th street and Avera avenue.

West Side Jewish branch—Apollo hall, Blue Island avenue and 12th street.

Scandinavian branch No. 1—Scandinavian hall, southwest corner Paulina street and Haddon avenue.

South Slavic Woman's branch—Radnicka Straza, 1800 Center avenue.

Great Debate—Resolved, That the Prohibition of the Sale and Manufacture of Intoxicating Liquors Will Solve the Liquor Problem." Dr. Clarence True Wilson, affirmative, national lecturer Prohibition party; William Francis Barnard, negative. Admission, 15 cents, at Y. P. S. L. hall, 207 W. Washington street.

SPECIAL LEAFLET On hundred thousand copies of the new campaign leaflet with the unique title of "Judges" are now ready for distribution. Ward secretaries will kindly bring notice before their branch and urge upon them to get busy for next Sunday morning's distribution of same. All individuals desiring to help distribute this leaflet can be supplied with same by calling at this office. There are also a number of posters on hand which are suitable for hanging in

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35th ward—3709 W. Division street.

34th ward, Bohemian branch—Kafka's hall, 26th street and Avera avenue.

West Side Jewish branch—Apollo hall, Blue Island avenue and 12th street.

Scandinavian branch No. 1—Scandinavian hall, southwest corner Paulina street and Haddon avenue.

South Slavic Woman's branch—Radnicka Straza, 1800 Center avenue.

Great Debate—Resolved, That the Prohibition of the Sale and Manufacture of Intoxicating Liquors Will Solve the Liquor Problem." Dr. Clarence True Wilson, affirmative, national lecturer Prohibition party; William Francis Barnard, negative. Admission, 15 cents, at Y. P. S. L. hall, 207 W. Washington street.

SPECIAL LEAFLET On hundred thousand copies of the new campaign leaflet with the unique title of "Judges" are now ready for distribution. Ward secretaries will kindly bring notice before their branch and urge upon them to get busy for next Sunday morning's distribution of same. All individuals desiring to help distribute this leaflet can be supplied with same by calling at this office. There are also a number of posters on hand which are suitable for hanging in

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE

Winford Zabel, district attorney of Milwaukee, will talk upon the judicial campaign at the Metropolitan Opera House, Wednesday, Nov. 1. Seymour Stedman, Socialist candidate for Circuit court judge, will also make a short talk. A play entitled "Dverhele Muehesen," by Jacob Gordon, will be given for the benefit of the Jewish Labor World. The speaking will take place between the acts.

SPECIMEN BALLOTS Specimen ballots can be secured on Wednesday. Secretaries and others desiring to put them up and display them can secure same by calling at this office.

WATCHING AT THE POLLS Can you help count the Socialist votes on election day? If so, either call this office by phone or drop a postal card to that effect, saying that you will watch and what precinct if any in particular. Credentials will be sent to you. Credentials have been sent to ward secretaries. Remember, that the counting of the ballots is a very important matter in elections and a member can not perform any greater duty than being on hand at the polling place, when the ballots are counted for the

28TH WARD SOCIALISTS

Twenty-eighth ward branch has secured new headquarters at the Settlement House, 1917-19 North Humboldt avenue, between Armitage and Cortland. They will hereafter meet regularly every Wednesday evening. All members will kindly give notice to all other members of this fact.

CAMPAIGN FUNDS All comrades holding campaign lists are requested to forward whatever funds they may have secured towards the campaign fund as soon as possible. Readers who may see this notice and who are able to contribute in a small way are hereby requested to forward their donations direct to this office.

WAGE INCREASE DENIED The packing-house teamsters roundly denounced the award of the arbitration committee which decided that the wages of the teamsters will not be increased and that the wage scale which has been in effect for the last eight years will be the wage scale for the next two years.

SECOND SECURITY BANK OF CHICAGO. Corner Milwaukee Avenue and Western Avenue. Opens for Business Wed., Nov. 1, 1911 and extends to you a cordial invitation to visit its new and well equipped banking office. OFFICERS: James B. Forgan, Chairman of the Board; Wm. J. Lawlor, Acting President; J. C. Hansen, Cashier; J. B. Forgan, Jr., Assistant Cashier. DIRECTORS: James B. Forgan, Chairman; Otto Schulz; A. A. Carpenter, Jr.; Edward Johnson; Wm. J. Lawlor; Thorwald Morris; E. C. Schies; J. C. Hansen; George F. Porter; J. A. Spoor; Wm. J. Watson.

Join With the Biggest Thing the Working Class Has Ever Undertaken

Labor's Co-Operative Press Association

A Gigantic Co-Operative Profit-Sharing Publishing and Printing Plant to Furnish the Power of Publicity to the Socialist and Labor Movements.

What is the most dangerous thing to the workers on strike? The capitalist press. What is the only thing that will defend the workers from the attacks and misrepresentations of the capitalist press? Daily and weekly papers owned and controlled by workmen. The Daily Socialist is the greatest of these. It has fought a hundred fights for the workers. It will be the foundation of the

new Gibraltar from which American labor will defend itself against the malicious lies and insidious doctoring of news by newspapers owned by the enemies of labor. Trusts combine to down the workers by controlling newspapers which print distorted reports of the activities of the unions and cast odium upon them in time of strikes. Labor can only reply with a powerful press of its own.

Labor Should Learn From the Experience of European Trade Unions. Hundreds of European Papers Owned by Socialists and Trade Unions. Why Not Have the Same Thing Here?

Profit-Sharing Certificates Are on Sale in Denominations From \$1.00 Up. The Holders of the Certificates Choose the Board of Directors.

What Labor's Co-Operative Press Association Can Do:

- Publish one English and three foreign language daily newspapers in Chicago devoted to the Socialist and Labor movements.
- Publish nine weekly papers in foreign languages that are issued by Socialists.
- Publish weekly labor papers in Chicago and elsewhere, furnishing them with special syndicate matter.
- Publish scores of weekly papers for the Socialist movement in neighboring states.
- Conduct a syndicate of Labor News and feature reading matter for the use of Labor and Socialist press, patent insides, boiler plate and other up-to-date aids to newspaper publication.

- Conduct an immense book publishing business for the production of Socialist and progressive works that are demanded by the working people.
- Operate an extensive job printing plant that will receive orders from hundreds of Labor and Socialist organizations.
- Furnish the two wings of organized labor with a powerful institution that can be depended upon in times of peril to the interest of the working man.
- Provide one great engine of publicity that all the money of the trusts cannot suppress.

The Certificates are \$1.00 each and up. Fill out blank and mail it with your remittance TODAY

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 Office of the Socialist Party.



WORKERS JOIN IN EFFORT TO OWN COURTS

Nation-Wide Movement to Wrest Ill-Used Power From Tools.

A nation-wide war is being waged against judicial bossism.

Throughout the country cities are struggling to wrest the courts from the hands of the corporations who install their pet tools to interpret the laws.

New York City is struggling to regain its own from the power of Boss Charles Murphy, who has nominated his own ticket of Tamany heeler.

In Chicago the struggle, which will be carried to the polls on November 7, is whether or not the workmen of Cook county will acquiesce in the domination of the courts by Lorrimerism—the Hearst-Harrison duet—the Deneen machine, or, on the other hand, whether they will declare themselves as men, demanding the election of men pledged to represent the thousands of regiments of toilers in the interpretation of the laws.

Election Will Decide The great judicial campaign now in progress in Cook county will determine next Tuesday what the workers want. The workers will get what they want, when they want it.

In every campaign meeting, in every piece of literature being distributed in this city by the tons, it is vividly pointed out that if the workers are satisfied with the present condition of the courts they have but to declare themselves by scratching an "X" before the names of either the Democratic or the Republican candidates.

If they desire judges who will sympathize with them in their conflicts with the bosses, if they want judges who will not be afraid to dictate to the masters, if, on the other hand, the workers desire able lawyers who have risen with the working class and understand the needs of the working class, the workmen of Cook county have but to sweep these eleven men into office next Tuesday.

Socialist Candidates Pledged The Socialist party is behind the campaign of eleven men for judges in the Superior and Circuit courts, because these men are pledged to the Socialist party to be the representatives of the workers.

The Socialist party being the political right arm of the working class has the right to declare these men unfair to the workers and untrue to their pledges if they do not fair with the working class.

Democratic and Republican candidates are under no such pledges. Candidates on both of these tickets can not pledge themselves to be fair to the working class when they are representatives of a gigantic system which is as great a monstrosity as was ever seen in a political zoo.

Forces of the Jungle Hundreds of ward and precinct meetings were held in Chicago yesterday by the Democratic and Republican forces. Both parties are lining up against the Socialist ticket. If they did but realize the sentiment in the ranks of the workers they would have nominated a "strong" fusion ticket.

Democrats and Republicans are wangling among themselves like a pack of wolves, feinting their respective aspirants to the bench will not "do the trick" for their masters.

The "trick" is to place the workers into greater subjection by interpreting the masters' rules and applying them to the administration of maljustice.

President Taft, himself a capitalist judge, having acquired the title of "Injunction Bill," told a group of lawyers here that the courts should have more power.

To simply means the courts should usurp the power from the people and give it to Wall street. That is his view of "power."

Campaign Material Ready Special ballots can be secured tomorrow, and all locals wishing to display them can secure these specimens at this office. It is also imperative that party workers watch at the polls in their own precincts.

This is an important feature of the campaign, as a Socialist or a Socialist sympathizer should be in the polling place when the ballots are counted to see that none are thrown out. Detailed information in this respect can be secured at the county office, 205 West Washington street.

The "Judges" leaflet, containing pictures of the Socialist candidates and articles by each candidate, are ready for distribution wherever campaign meetings are to be held.

Ward secretaries should be supplied with these leaflets, as well as posters which can be conveniently placed in homes and store windows.

SUFFRAGE CONVENTION ON AT DECATUR, ILL., TODAY More than three hundred delegates, officers of suffrage clubs in various parts of the state flocked to Decatur, Ill., to day to attend the forty-second annual convention of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association.

MINERS, 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.

Union Meetings TONIGHT

- Bricklayers, 21, 121 Monroe. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 1, 229 W. Washington. Carpenters, 1, 248 N. Clark. Carpenters, 21, Center av. and Taylor st. Carpenters, 58, Diversey and Sheffield. Carpenters, 141, 7059 Cottage Grove. Carpenters, 272, Chicago Heights. Carpenters, 419, 1907 Sedgwick. Carpenters, 1784, 630 W. Lake. Engineers, 402, Wells and Chicago. Engineers, Hoisting, No. 1, 232 N. Clark. Firemen, Asso., N. O., 316 W. Kinzie. Firemen, Marine, 316 W. Kinzie. Garment Plants Makers, 144, Hall B, 12th and Blue Island. Garment Vestmakers, 152, 1212 Marion pl. Hod Carriers, 1, 814 W. Harrison. Hod Carriers, 5, 229 17th st., Chicago Heights. Hod Carriers, 41, 90 State st., Hammond, Ind. Painters, 161, 1619 N. California av. Painters, 147, 20 W. Randolph. Painters, 180, 3956 Madison. Painters, 184, 6259 Halsted. Painters, 194, 726 Randolph. Painters, 275, 429 N. Clark. Waiters, 236, 118 S. Clark.

TOMORROW

Waiters, 530, 183 W. Madison, 3 p. m.

SPECIAL UNION NOTICES

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

CIGAR MAKERS, ATTENTION

CIGARMAKERS TAKE NOTICE STRIKES

at the Milota Factory, Milwaukee.

CIGARMAKERS UNION, NO. 24

BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS UNION NO. 1—Important meeting Tuesday evening, Oct. 31st, at 229 West Washington street. Do not fail to attend as there are matters of importance to be taken up.

JAMES MARTIN, Pres.

Socialist Judicial Ticket

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE

Seymour Stedman.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES

Vincent Verde. D. J. Bentall. Charles Schroeder. Samuel Block. E. Hazel Black. Henry E. Murphy. John C. McCoy. Carl Strover. Otto C. Christensen. Louis J. Delson.

MRS. DARROW TAKES INTEREST IN TRIAL

Mrs. Clarence Darrow



Mrs. Clarence Darrow, wife of the famous lawyer who is defending the McNamara brothers, on trial at Los Angeles accused of having destroyed the Los Angeles Times plant with dynamite, visits the courtroom daily and sits behind her husband as he examines prospective jurors. She is one of the most interested spectators.

Y.P.S.L. Notes

The orchestra meets for practice and rehearsal every Tuesday evening. New players are desired.

The dancing class meets every Tuesday evening. Contracts wishing to give the privilege of the "ridy whir" are invited to come down and practice.

Beginning the first Monday in November, a class in economics will be started by the Young People's Socialist League. The teacher will be Miss Jennie Wilson, instructor at the Waller High School. All members and friends of the league wishing to join this class are welcome, and should communicate with the hall manager. The class is free.

A great debate has been arranged for next Wednesday, Nov. 1, will be held in the Y. P. S. L. hall at 287 West Washington street. The subject to be debated is "Resolved: That the prohibition of the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquor will solve the liquor problem in Chicago." True Wilson will take the affirmative and William Francis Bernard the negative. Dr. Wilson is a national lecturer for the prohibition party and an experienced orator and manufacturer of fiery speeches. Bernard is a touring Illinois. Bernard is also known to Socialists as a speaker and debater of some merit and it is felt that a battle royal on the intellectual field will take place. Admission will be 15 cents at the door.

Where To Go

Arthur Brooks Baker will deliver the first lecture of the National Equal Suffrage Bureau Course, under the auspices of the 15th ward branch of the Socialist party, Sunday morning, November 26, at the City Center, North and Fairfield avenues. Tickets for the entire course of five lectures, 50 cents, which also includes a copy of literature or subscription to Socialist Party, 10 cents. Tickets for the entire course of five lectures, 50 cents, which also includes a copy of literature or subscription to Socialist Party, 10 cents.

HUSTLERS COLUMN

CONDUCTED BY WILLIAM CHERNEY.

YOU!

For some time there has been such a feeling of doing big things—a sort of a spirit of success filling the air—that I know you want to keep on whistling the same tune. That's why you are going to see some tall kicking in this column if there is going to be any easing down.

And I feel sure that YOU don't want to see any slump in subscriptions. Just as soon as you hear that the subs are not coming in as fast as they have been YOU are going to put in a few extra licks to make up for it. YOU, just like all of us, have your eye on that gain of TEN THOUSAND before January 1, and you are going to do all you can to make it.

So, then, buckle down. This week we are winding up for October and will start off November. A good, strong, healthy pull at this time will make the load much lighter for the rest of the way.

Here is another thing that you should keep in mind all the time: Getting subscriptions is the one best way of financing the paper. Whenever the life of the Daily is in danger you raise enough money to meet the emergency. It would not cost you so much, and it would mean more in the end, if you would put your efforts into getting subscriptions PERSISTENTLY!

The more readers you get the more assistance comes from each individual subscriber. There is a certain expense in getting out a daily paper. The more readers the less it costs per reader. More readers, therefore, mean a stronger paper.

But aside from that, more readers mean more converts to Socialism, and that is what you and I are looking for. There is always a sense of encouragement when the gains made are so rapid that they can be FELT and SEEN EVERY DAY!

When you get readers—new subscribers—you help the Daily, but that is only part of it. You are using the Daily for the purpose for which it was established—to bring the sweating, toiling and bleeding working class the message of hope and emancipation.

YOU are one of those who should enlist in the effort to get ten thousand new readers before January 1.

WORKING CLASS VOTERS, READ THIS!

Mr. Workingman, it is imperative that you direct your attention to the matter beneath if you intend to cast your ballot for judicial candidates on election day, Nov. 7.

Positively no voter is eligible to vote at the ensuing election unless he registered on last registration day. JAMES P. LAEBEN, Secretary Cook County Socialist Party, 205 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: Answering your communication of Oct. 26, 1911, beg to advise: First. A citizen moving into this county from another county, although having been a resident of this county for a period of ninety days, cannot vote at the coming election unless he has registered as a qualified voter.

Second. A man having lived here continuously and who failed to register on the last registration day cannot vote at the ensuing election.

Third. A person arriving at his majority on or before Nov. 7, 1911, will be entitled to vote at the election on that date, provided he registered on March 14 last for such election, the law providing that he might have done so.

Fourth. A voter having moved from one place to another in the same precinct since the last session of the board of registry, and whose name is on the registers as a qualified voter, will be entitled to vote by applying at his polling place and making the usual record affidavit, supported by the affidavit of two householders.

Fifth. A voter who has moved from one precinct to another since the last day of registration, will provided he will have lived in his precinct full thirty days, on the day of election, be entitled to vote by affidavit, if he was registered as a qualified voter in the precinct from which he moved.

Yours very truly, W. H. STUART, Chief Clerk.

DIPHTHERIA IS SPREADING TO ALL I. C. CHOPS

Strike Breakers at Campaign, Ill., Terrorized by Outbreak of Epidemic.

Special Correspondence. Chicago, Ill., Oct. 31.—This city is the fourth to be caught by the epidemic of diphtheria and other contagious diseases which is spreading among the strike breakers at all points along the Illinois Central lines.

Diphtheria first broke out in the scabs' camp at Waterloo, Ia., and from there spread to the shops at Chicago and Louisville. There is also an epidemic of scarlet fever at Burnside and smallpox at Louisville.

Complaint Is Made The strikers lodged a complaint with the local board of health demanding that the afflicted men be removed from the shops, where they were exposing the other employes and the entire community to the disease.

The board ordered one man taken to the city hospital and compelled the company officials to put two men, who believe they are taking diphtheria, in a room at a considerable distance from the other strike breakers.

Firemen Aid Strikers Special Correspondence. Clinton, Ill., Oct. 31.—Each member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen here has donated a trip's pay each month to the strikers, and other unions are expected to take similar action.

The action of the firemen and other brotherhoods will mean a monthly benefit of several thousand dollars for the Clinton strikers, enough to prolong the strike here indefinitely.

Five Thousand in Parade New Orleans, La., Oct. 31.—A great parade in which more than 5,000 strikers and sympathizers took part marched through the streets carrying display banners bearing the mottoes which the strikers here have adopted.

A mass meeting was held at which resolutions declaring the confidence of the men in finally winning and their determination to stay out till the Illinois Central sees for peace was unanimously adopted.

Capitalist Admits Defeat Special Correspondence. Carbondale, Ill., Oct. 31.—The Southern Illinois Herald, a capitalist newspaper which has strongly supported the Illinois Central during the strike, admits that the strikers have the company beaten and that the road is badly crippled in consequence of the strike. It says in part: "Here in Carbondale all is quiet and, seemingly, things are running smoothly. These are only surface indications and

city administration and ministers' association have been won over to the shopmen's cause almost completely. The ministers, after hearing the Reverend Doolittle's address in the Baptist and Universalist churches, promised that if it became necessary they would guarantee to feed and clothe the strikers and their families.

Strikers Bare Plot

Special Correspondence. Oakland, Cal., Oct. 31.—The strikers here foiled what was evidently a plot on the part of the Southern Pacific to discredit them and turn from them the sympathy of the general public.

Men who were doing picket duty for the strikers were approached late at night by a shabbily dressed individual who offered for a consideration to plant charges of dynamite in the railroad shops and yards.

His proposition was angrily refused by the pickets, and he beat a hasty retreat to avoid rough handling. Two of the pickets say they saw him in the yard before the strike wearing a Pinkerton badge.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

You are hereby notified that at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Nov. 26, 1911, at the office of The Chicago Daily Socialist, 205-207 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill., the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Workers' Publishing Society will be held for the purpose of passing upon the annual report of the board of directors and for the election of seven members of the board of directors for the ensuing year.

Members who cannot be personally present may send a proxy to any stockholder they please to vote their share or shares for them.

B. BERLYN, CARL STROVER, GEORGE KOOP, PERRY L. CLARK, MARY O'REILLY, J. O. BENTALL, AXEL GUSTAFSON, Board of Directors.

FORM OF PROXY

To: I hereby authorize and direct you to vote \_\_\_\_\_ shares of stock in my name at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Workers' Publishing Society, to be held in the city of Chicago, county of Cook, and state of Illinois on Nov. 26, A. D. 1911.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

That's What They All Say... "Painless, Reliable Work at Cut Prices" GOLD CROWN 22k Bridge Work SET OF TEETH \$3.00

STATE DENTISTS

STATE AND VAN BUREN STREETS

14 ft. above the fruit store across the street from Regal Coppers.

Union MADE Beer OF AMERICA

The Rose Door

House of Prostitution

Visit Our Mammoth New Shoe Department

"REBELLION"

JOSEPH MEDILL PATTERSON'S STARTLING NEW BOOK ON DIVORCE

\$1.25

NOW ON SALE AT THE BOOK DEPARTMENT

Chicago Daily Socialist

207 West Washington St., CHICAGO, ILL.

CLASSIFIED

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A husky young man to work in a room; must have counter experience and be an all-around man. Address B. E. care of Daily Socialist.

AGENTS

MEN AND WOMEN AGENTS—YOU CAN MAKE MONEY selling a good family use product. See prospectus. The book "Physic" in the hands of the people. Write Dr. J. H. Greer, 62 Dearborn St., Chicago.

FLAT FOR RENT

FOR RENT—4 ROOM FLATS, 2141 Herndon ave., between Garfield and Western aves.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

South Side

STATIONERY

Blank Books For Every Purpose and Every Business ENORMOUS STOCK

Holder's Stationery Stores

PRINTING

Kodaks and Supplies

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING CAMERAS REWINDING, EXCHANGED AND REPAIRED

HERE TO EAT

Macfadden's RESTAURANTS

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REMOVAL

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CARL STROVER

DAVID J. BENTALL—Attorney at Law

FREDERICK MAINS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR

SAMUEL BLOCK, ATTORNEY AT LAW

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS

AMUSEMENTS

RESTAURANTS

ADVERTISE

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST'S LARGE CIRCULATION MAKES IT A PAYING ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

West Side

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

W. WILKEN—358 North 48th Avenue

MEN'S CLOTHING

JOHN V. POUZAR

HATS

OUR HATS ARE RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES

TAILOR AND CLEANER

J. C. MATTHEWS, Tailor, Cleaner, Dyer

DYER AND CLEANER

A. L. KAPLAN, 1825 W. MADISON ST.

North Side

MILLINERY

Correct Styles, Highest Standard of Quality

J. & R. HAUKE

MOVING AND COAL

LUCKERSON BROS. CO.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

AXEL A. GUSTAFSON

SHOES AND SLIPPERS

WEDSTROM SHOES

FOR WARM FEEL—FELT SHOES AND SLIPPERS

JEWELRY AND OPTICIAN

SACH'S

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THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST'S LARGE CIRCULATION MAKES IT A PAYING ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Northwest Side

HOUSE FURNISHINGS

The Humboldt

FURNISHINGS OF HAPPY HOMES

MEN'S CLOTHING

EDWARDS NORTH AVE

MEN'S AND BOY'S OUTFITTERS

LIFE INSURANCE

SEND A POSTAL TO A. BAYER

CEMENT CONTRACTORS

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COAL AND WOOD

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THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST'S LARGE CIRCULATION MAKES IT A PAYING ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Out of Town

ADVERTISE

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST'S LARGE CIRCULATION MAKES IT A PAYING ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

BUFFET

HEIDRICH HALL

GREEN'S TONIC

A good medicine is like a good friend.

There are times when both are badly needed.

Successful medicine are usually the well tried ones.

It is not a cure all, but it is a valuable remedy for general nervous debility.

Purely vegetable and absolutely non-poisonous. Good and worth it.

The use of GREER'S TONIC may have you the best priced physician, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE. Sold at

DR. GREER'S SANITARIUM, 162 N. Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.



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

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NOTICE—The expiration date opposite your name on the yellow 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."

Perkins and the Trusts His "Regulation" Is for the Benefit of the Exploiters.

George W. Perkins has again delivered himself of an interview on competition. He says:

Attempt to sweep the country back into the old era of competition, the direct consequence of the vigorous enforcement of the Sherman law, and there will return the evils of deceit and fraud in business, violent fluctuation in prices, the deliberate driving to the wall of weak concerns, and the eventual creation of monopolies by survivors.

Competition is directly responsible for the sweatshop, for child labor, for nonemployment, for low wages and for panic and failure. It exemplifies the principle that might is right. It has no mercy. It is an inexorable machine which crushes those not strong enough to dominate it.

So far, very good. Competition does mean that someone is going to win out. It means survivors. It means the end of the competition.

No contest, whether it be for business patronage or for something else, can last forever. The strongest competitor will win. It is also true that a return to competition means violent fluctuation in prices, deceit and fraud, etc. It means anarchy. It means the management of industry by a lot of rival rulers who are responsible to no one for what they do and who have no principles except to get the best of the other fellow at all cost.

But what is Mr. Perkins' remedy? Only this: that the few who have gained the top in the industrial world shall be "regulated"; that there shall be a court of business men who will pass upon prices and methods of business who will supervise the affairs of all concerns.

This court is not to be conducted for the purpose of determining the rights of the employes of business. It is to be conducted for the purpose of settling questions between business men themselves.

We have a condition wherein a class of men are engaged in exploiting another class of men. They are making these other men work for them and produce commodities which they sell, under a complex set of rules or lack of rules, to the same workers whom they exploit.

Through the complexity of these rules some of the exploiters take advantage of the other exploiters. This is to be remedied by a court which shall decide which exploiter has the right to work the workers in a given industry.

This, of course, is a bold way of putting it, but it is the truth, which analysis of the situation reveals. There is nothing in Mr. Perkins' proposals that concerns the workers any further than a change in exploiters and consequent possibility of the workers making a better fight for their own emancipation.

The remark of Mr. Perkins which most interests us is as follows:

There are comparatively few Americans favorable to government ownership and fewer to Socialism. Yet the tide, unless arrested, will sweep us on those shoals.

He thinks the tide can not be reversed, but he thinks it can be made to stand still.

He can see that it is impossible to go back to competition, but under the influence of his own wishes he can not see that it is impossible to stay where we are. Perkins belongs to a set of men that new conditions are creating. Men who will act as the agents of the capitalist class in a last effort to stay the coming of Socialism by devices to make the capitalist system workable for a while longer.

At no time in the history of man has there been so important a change as that which is now taking place through the growth of Socialist sentiment and influence. For thousands of years men have toiled for mere existence. Within the last century they have achieved the power to produce all that they need for their sustenance and material pleasure, and the problem has shifted from the mechanical world to the political world. It is now a question of distributing among all men and women the benefits of man's material achievements. The world-wide gathering of the forces of labor in demand of a correct settlement of this question through the adoption of Socialism is the greatest movement that has ever taken place.

China is still the reverse of the rest of the world. The ruler of any other country, in handing down a grant of constitutional government or other reform measure, would preface the proclamation with a statement of his own glory and goodness to the people and declare that the new decree was in line with the precedents of his own beneficent reign. Not so the emperor of China. He comes out flat-footed and says: "I have not employed men properly. I have put too many nobles in power. All these things are my own fault, and I hereby announce to the world that I swear to reform."

A Pennsylvania politician reviews the expenditure of large sums of money by Republican and Democratic candidates for office, and closes up with the remark: "Is it any wonder that the Socialist party is making progress by leaps and bounds?" That is getting to be a very common remark. The Socialist party is here ready to do business, and the country is recognizing the fact.

A London pastor declared that no successful business man in modern times can be honest. Now Baltimore and Washington clergymen have cancelled invitations to have him speak before their congregations. It is really strange how sensitive some pastors are about criticisms of the men who pay their salaries.

Republican candidates for the bench in Chicago announce with pride that they have a total of ninety years' experience as judges. The workmen have also had a total of many years' experience with Republican and Democratic judges. Perhaps they will be guided by that experience next Tuesday.

HISTORY OF "THE DAILY"

By MAY WOOD-SIMONS.

When The Weekly Workers' Call was started in March, 1899, the Socialists of Chicago felt that a great thing was accomplished. Labor had a voice.

But as the struggle with the employing class became more bitter the workers realized that events were moving fast and the need for a daily Socialist paper was urgent.

So it was that, as the congressional campaign of 1906 drew near, the half-expressed desire became a demand, and the workers of Chicago, supported loyally by the Socialists of the country, laid plans to at least run a daily during the campaign.

What Socialist does not know how The Daily Socialist was born? Some of us who were privileged to be with it on its first day still feel the thrill that went through the whole organization when the first number of the first English Socialist daily paper ever published in the United States appeared.

That first copy saw the light of day in a little bare room on the fourth floor of a building on Fifth avenue.

Difficulties that would have staggered a group of less enthusiastic and determined men and women were met at every turn and conquered.

A few pine tables, some candles for night work, three typewriters and one desk made up the equipment of our editorial rooms.

At daylight we began work, the four of us who worked regularly, for the type was set up in one place and the press work done several blocks away, and all had to be completed to catch the afternoon mails.

There were no regular reporters on that first daily, but the strength of the paper lay in its host of volunteer helpers that came from the first to make it a success. They brought stories from every part of the city, they telephoned in stories, and sent them through the mail.

When the election was over and the work at first planned for The Daily was done, there were letters from all parts of the country urging the Chicago Socialists to keep the paper going and offering help. The Socialists of Chicago took up the question.

It would be a stupendous undertaking, but was it not worth the struggle? They decided yes, and efforts were redoubled to make it a permanent engine to fight the battles of the workers.

From the first The Daily realized that it must make a place for itself. Its mission was unique in journalism.

It was a young combatant, with all its power untried, but one thing was certain: it was in the field for the workers.

The Daily realized that the struggle of the classes is more than a theory, and few men or women who have ever worked on The Daily have failed to learn that the war between economic powers is on here and now, and is not some far off affair.

The teachers and firemen of Chicago, two groups of public servants, had organized into trades unions. The interests were bending every effort to destroy these organizations.

The Daily took up their fight. It printed the facts about the school loans held by the Tribune, which reduced the school funds by several thousand dollars yearly, and gave a full description of the advantages of the two-plateau system for the firemen.

On December 24, 1906, the first call was made for help to secure a printing outfit. For some time it had been almost impossible to bring out The Daily with the clumsy arrangement.

The response to the call was beyond

expectations. Many large sums were sent in, but the great number of small sums bore witness to the wide extent of the interest in maintaining the life of the paper.

When at last the plant of the old Worcester Spy was purchased and reached Chicago a gala day came. Workers of all crafts necessary to set up a printing plant volunteered to put the press, the linotype machines and all the other apparatus in order.

And how they worked, polishing, oiling and fitting it all together. Nights and Sundays saw a squad always on duty.

When it was done and the first paper was printed from the new press, The Daily was five months old and had already proved itself a sturdy youngster that had met and downed more than one opponent.

All during its first summer The Daily waged on its agitation against the attempted hanging of the officials of the Western Federation of Miners.

For a child, it had a strenuous summer. For that year came the big telegraphers' strike and the office of The Daily was filled with telegraphers who looked on the little paper as their staunchest friend.

The presidential year of 1908 saw the two-year-old youngster doing first duty in publishing appeals for funds to support the now famous Red Special.

A few days after the election was over it took up the struggle to save Christian Rudowitz from being sent back to Russia. The right of asylum for political refugees was the question involved.

At first The Daily stood all alone. Then one by one clubs and organizations took up the fight, and finally after a struggle with the power of Russian autocracy Rudowitz was freed on Jan. 26.

The right of asylum had been defended and secured through the efforts of The Daily. Then those who had struggled so long said among themselves: "This victory alone is worth all the hard work of establishing the paper."

Who has not heard how the little David of a Daily met the Standard Oil Goliath and downed it in one fight at least?

The Corn Products Refining Company, a subsidiary corporation of Standard Oil, was building a ten-million-dollar plant at Argo. The most inhuman labor conditions were discovered by The Daily among the men who were employed at Argo.

The facts were collected and put before the United States District Attorney. To make a long story short, the result of this struggle was to unionize the plant, making it a closed shop. Two great antagonists had been met, Russia and Standard Oil, and in both The Daily won.

In events that occurred from day to day The Daily saw living representations of the class struggle. So it was when the case of Ella Gingles came into court. The Daily, seeing in this an example of the way in which working girls are caught in the economic system, took up the defense of the little Irish girl.

Ella Gingles, through the efforts of The Daily, was finally sent to her home in Ireland, after the diabolical way in which she had been assaulted by white slavers had been shown in court.

This case opened the way for an exposure of the vice and graft that rules in Chicago through the corrupt politicians. The paper began publishing the facts as to the collection of tribute from the red light district by the police and showed how the city treasury

had been looted by the political ring in control.

All this was for the purpose of making clear the cause of graft and corruption in cities ruled by old political parties, and The Daily succeeded in fully discrediting the city administration. Later, when the vice commission was appointed and made a report, it kept up its expose of conditions.

Then came the great garment workers' strike. The Daily became the mouthpiece of the strikers, and it did more. It got out a splendid edition, which was sold on the streets and the funds turned into the strikers' treasury. A considerable sum was added to their defense in this way.

"By their work you shall know them," and by their work The Daily has proved itself a power in the Socialist movement in America.

While it has always interpreted the news of the day from the standpoint of the workers and carefully guarded its facts it has not neglected the educational work. It would require a list of literally hundreds to count the excellent educational articles that have been printed in The Daily.

And these have not been without considerable literary value. Have we yet forgotten the time that the Civic Federation attempted to organize in Chicago and catch workmen?

Then appeared that sparkling little skit, a literary gem, filled with satire descriptive of the supposed meeting at Mrs. Potter Palmer's, where the Civic Federation was to be organized. Needless to say, so ridiculous was the whole thing made by The Daily that few labor men went to the meeting, and the Civic Federation was not revived in Chicago.

All of these big battles that the paper has carried are but a few of the great ones, and the more complete accomplishments of The Daily have been equaled and more so by the continuous smaller struggles it has carried on day after day.

When a paper like one of Hearst's or the Record-Herald published a story unfair to the workers The Daily was on hand to correct and refute the falsehoods and misrepresentations. When political leaders and other men in public life made statements prejudicial to the Socialist movement and the cause of labor, The Daily was ready to reply through its editorial columns and show the workers the misrepresentation and falsity of the old party leaders.

Who can for a moment reckon the immense value to the cause of labor of this continuous work and the watchful care that The Daily has had over events and public utterances?

To accomplish its splendid work with no hindrances would have been great indeed, but to do it in the face of financial difficulties has been still greater.

Few weeks of The Daily's history has seen it without financial questions to face that would have made its continuance seem impossible to outsiders.

But in The Daily itself and among the Socialists there has never been the least fear that it would not somehow survive every storm. When it has seemed nearest to suspension the men and women to whom it is so dear have said, "The Daily can never die." And the help has come.

It has passed its fifth birthday. Its thousands of loyal supporters stand as ready as five years ago to push their charge on to success and avert anything that would endanger the usefulness of this valiant weapon of the workers of Chicago, of Cook county, of the United States, and yes—of the workers of the world.

SOCIALIST NEWS



LYCEUM BUREAU HAS ARRANGED LECTURE COURSE

It has been decided to establish a fifth circuit of the National Lyceum Bureau for the southern states, beginning early in February. The lectures for this circuit will be announced next week. At southern localities that would like to take advantage of the lecture course are requested to send in their applications at once.

Eugene Wood will begin the Pacific Circuit at Sheridan, Wyo., on November 26. In the afternoon of the same day W. F. Ries will start the Western Circuit at Minneapolis, Minn. Arthur Brooks Baker will begin the Central Circuit under the auspices of the 28th ward in Chicago on Sunday morning, Nov. 26. The start for the Eastern Circuit has been postponed until after Christmas. Charles Edward Russell will open it at Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday, Dec. 27.

Rose Pastor Stokes has been compelled by sickness to give up her place as second speaker on the Central Circuit. W. Harry Spears, editor and manager of the Findlay Call chain of papers, has been engaged to take her place as lecturer on "Why Things Happen to Happen."

The 25 cent subscription cards will be the first week of November, and will be sent to each local, together with all the dated advertising matter in one freight shipment.

An office force of ten people is now necessary to handle the work of the Lyceum Department. Nine advance organizers are in the field. One hundred and eighty locals are now actually at work, and additional contracts are arriving daily. Over seventy Socialist papers are now in the agreement.

Almost without a disjunct note the entire party organization seems to be working to make the undertaking as great a success as possible. All state organizations, except Connecticut and Texas, have given their consent for their locals to take the matter up.

ST. LOUIS CITY COUNCIL

St. Louis, Mo.—The Socialists of this city are putting up a vigorous fight for the election of William M. Brandt to the city council. Brandt was elected as alderman from one of the wards, but was prohibited from taking his seat by Judge Withrow.

There were fifty-six illegal ballots cast. If all had been counted Brandt would have won. If all had been thrown out Brandt would have won. The Judge decided against him because he had not paid taxes on real estate for two years before the election. He also allowed the ballots of a number of students of the theological seminary, who lived in all parts of the world who voted the Republican ticket and who were expressly forbidden to vote by law, to be counted.

Brandt is now running for a vacancy in the council and the Socialists are striving every effort to elect him. The capitalists are fighting him hard and are throwing barrels of money into the campaign to defeat him.

DEBS HAS GREAT MEETINGS; ATTACK DRAWS BIG CROWDS

Eugene V. Debs is having great meetings everywhere. At Morgantown, W. Va., he was met with a circular entitled "Beware of Debs" which was put out by a Catholic priest.

Since then at almost every town in which Debs has spoken the Knights of Columbus or some other Catholic organization has put out this circular warning the people not to hear Debs. The result has been great advertisements for his meetings and monster audiences everywhere.

In New York city Cooper institute was packed to the doors. In Albany, Gloversville, Syracuse and in all the cities where the circular denouncing him has been distributed he is greeted by greater crowds than ever before.

The capitalist papers are giving him good advertising, some running his picture and an article about him before his arrival and all giving columns of space in reporting his speeches.

ANOTHER PENNSYLVANIA TOWN LIKELY TO ELECT SOCIALISTS

Bradford, Pa.—The Socialists of this city are striving hard for victory, with a strong probability of electing their ticket here at the election, November 7. J. M. Barr, the secretary of the Socialist local, is the candidate for mayor. The Socialist platform has been printed in all the papers and a systematic distribution of literature setting forth the Socialist principles and demands is being carried on.

The Socialists recently defeated a street car franchise which the council wanted to put through by stirring up a great public sentiment against it. The mayor was asked to address the Socialist Lecture Club and defend the franchise.

A big crowd turned out and after the Socialists had finished with him a great wave of protest swept the city. This did a great deal to stir up sentiment in favor of the Socialists and they are now determined to win.

MRS. BALL WILL JOIN SOCIALIST LYCEUM BUREAU

The National Socialist Lyceum Bureau announces that it has secured the services of Mrs. Samuel Ball, formerly connected with the Illinois state office of the Socialist party at 205 Washington street, to assume charge of the subscription department of the bureau.

Mrs. Ball has been visiting in Iowa, but she also lived in Pennsylvania, where her husband is an active worker for the Socialist party in that state. Comrade Ball was formerly connected with the Chicago Daily Socialist in the book department.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT FIGHTS YOUNG SOCIALISTS' MAGAZINE

Berlin.—The Prussian Minister of Education has issued instructions to the school superintendents that the school teachers should be requested to find out among the higher grades in the public schools, which of the scholars are in the habit of reading "Arbeiter-Jugend," organ of the Young People's Socialist League. The authorities intend to combat this paper by every means in their power. The teachers are to report the result of their investigation.

GALLANT

Old Maid—But why should a great strong man like you be found begging? Wayfarer—Dear lady, it is the only profession I know in which a gentleman can address a beautiful woman without an introduction.—London Sketch.

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.)

Justice Wilson's Participation

In 1792, the state of Pennsylvania received a formal grant from the United States of what was called the Erie triangle, comprising 302,187 acres in the northwestern corner of Pennsylvania, bordering on Lake Erie. Under the Pennsylvania act of 1792, opening all lands to settlers, the state officials began to sell it.

But they made no pretense of disposing of it to actual settlers, despite the law requiring that it be sold to actual settlers, and that it be settled within two years. Through dummies, and with the full connivance of the state officials, principally Comptroller General John Nicholson, the Holland Company, 1792-1793, bought 1,162 tracts of 400 acres each, paying at the rate of 10 pounds 10 shillings (\$25.20) per 100 acres; from these 1,162 tracts 356 tracts were deducted by reason of prior settlements, bounties, and on other grounds. (39)

The headquarters of the Holland Company was at what is now Meadville.

Of about \$380,000 that the Holland Company professed to have expended for improvements, settlements, etc., Judge James Wilson was credited with contributing the sum of \$22,071.10 in all; (40) he must have been an uncommonly rich man to have been able personally to put in so large an amount. No doubt his bank of North America supplied him with part of the funds.

Had it not been for the courts, however, especially the Supreme court of the United States, this great fraudulent operation and similar seizures in Pennsylvania would never have succeeded. In a case that came up before Judge Huston, in the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, thirty-eight years later, involving land in western Pennsylvania, Huston gave a very comprehensive survey of the land frauds of the time here dealt with.

"At one period of our history," wrote Judge Huston, in delivering the court's opinion, "from 1784 till December, 1786, our then Supreme court made some decisions which alarmed everybody; and an act of Assembly was passed, declaring all warrants issuing for lands on which a settlement had been made, except to the settler or his legal representative, should be null and void. And soon after the courts decided that all such warrants which had issued for and occupied by a settler were void. The same thing should have been decided, and was the settled law, before the Revolution." (41)

Judge Huston then cited from a decision of Judge Yeates (42) in which Yeates wrote that for some years after the Revolution the sentiments of some of the Judges of the Supreme court of Pennsylvania "were unfriendly to settlers and improvers," but that a change

of opinion took place about the year 1793.

Then, going on to describe at length the fraudulent processes by which, through fictitious settlers, large speculators obtained the land, and the prolonged scenes of riot and bloodshed ensuing in conflicts between pretended actual settlers up to the year 1802, Judge Huston continued:

"The lands west of the Allegheny were taken upon warrants paid for by Judge Wilson, John Nicholson, Robert Morris, and many others, none of whom were ever in or near that country, but they had agents who procured the surveys, and paid for them money furnished by the owner. . . . (43)

Further facts concerning the Holland Company we shall be under the necessity of narrating later in their appropriate place in relation to a certain decision of Chief Justice Marshall.

Wilson's land operations were by no means confined to any particular section of Pennsylvania. His gathering in of land ownership extended throughout that state; many of the most valuable coal tracts in Pennsylvania derive title from his ownership. He owned large areas of coal lands in Huntingdon and Northampton counties, Pennsylvania. We find from the court records that, in consideration of debts that he owed to Benjamin R. Morgan, of Philadelphia, and General Henry Lee, of Virginia, Justice Wilson, on August 20, 1794, made a deed to them of all his real estate in those counties, which deed was followed by a trail of litigation lasting for more than three quarters of a century. (44)

At the same time, Trench Cox and John B. Church were jointly acquiring extensive tracts of timber and coal lands in Luzerne county and in other counties; in 1795 they made a division of their holdings, part going to Cox, and part to Church; (45) Hamilton must have been acting for Church, who was not in the United States at that time.

The scandalous methods by which these valuable lands had been obtained, the accompanying violence and trickery and the public bitterness, induced the Legislature to pass an act, on April 11, 1795, "to prevent intrusions on lands within the counties of Northampton, Northumberland and Luzerne."

Section II of this act provided that every person who combined or conspired to convey, possess or settle any lands under null warrants or pretended titles, should, for each offense, pay \$500 to \$1,000 fine, and should be subject to imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding eighteen months. If any state officer were resisted in execution proceedings, he was empowered to call out the militia. (46)

But the very courts expected to enforce this act, civilly and criminally, were then composed of judges who were

either interested or subservient; and the act was almost entirely diverted, it is quite clear, to be used as a weapon against actual settlers. The land speculators had seen to it that their lawyers were put on the state benches equally as well as upon the bench of the Supreme court of the United States. (47)

This fact was well known; and at a time when the Pennsylvania Legislature was kept busy with impeachment proceedings against judges and officials, the state judges who had been counsel for the Holland Company preferred frankly to state the fact, and not sit in cases affecting it, rather than inflame public excitement, already great, and risk impeachment.

The fact, however, that various kinds of actions, brought long after in the courts, were against the heirs, legatees or assigns of Wilson, Cox, Nicholson and others, shows that these original appropriators were eventually successful in getting original title, by reason, as will be seen, of decisions of the Supreme court of the United States.

(39) See case of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. Trench Cox, Dallas' Reports (Supreme court of Pennsylvania), Vol. IV, p. 175.

(40) Ibid. This is the exact amount stated in the court record in a suit brought by Pennsylvania in 1809, two years after Wilson's death.

(41) Case of Campbell vs. Galbreath, Watts' Reports, Vol. I, p. 78, etc.

(42) Lessee of Bonnet vs. Devebaugh, III Binney's Reports.

(43) Ibid., p. 106.

(44) See case of Allegheny Railroad and Coal Company vs. Casey, Pennsylvania State Reports, Vol. LXXIX, pp. 85-86.

(45) See case of Steiner and Newbold vs. Cox, Vol. IV, Pennsylvania State Reports, p. 14.

(46) Carey and Bioren's Pennsylvania Laws, Vol. V, p. 72.

(47) Thus, Judge Breckenridge of the Pennsylvania Supreme court had been, as an attorney, counsel for the Holland Company (IV Dallas' Reports, p. 196). In the case of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. Cox, he was disqualified from sitting, having, as he inserted in the records, been counsel for the Holland Company.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)