

SENATE HEARS CRIME RECORD

Revolutionary Report Read by Solons but Not Given Out to the Public

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—(By Mail.)—The report of Messrs. Stafford, Edison and La Dow, who compose one of those new instruments of government by parliament...

WORK ALL NIGHT FOR BIG BAZAAR

Young People's League Labors Until Late for Daily Socialist Benefit

The members of the Young People's Socialist League have been sitting up till 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning for the better part of a week, leaving no stone unturned which will make the bazaar for the benefit of the Daily Socialist a success.

MORE ACTS OF LETTER BOMB

Ziegler, Ill., Feb. 10.—Joe Letter's model coal mine, which is operated by non-union miners, continues to claim victims. Two minutes in a scramble for safety during a panic caused yesterday. Fourteen other miners barely escaped with their lives.

IRISH RAB HARD AT HEALEYITES

Silence O'Brien at League Meeting for Hostility to New Land Laws

Dublin, Feb. 10.—English liberals are still supreme in Ireland. John Redmond closed down the trap when the Healeyites and the ex-Healeyites as impersonated by the members from the far south of Ireland attempted to assault Redmond just as his opponents failed to secure a respectful hearing on the floor...

SOCIAL REFORM ABSORBS CHURCH

Professor Declares Religion Is Sacrificed to Doctrines of Industrial Revolution

Prof. Francis Greenwood Peabody of Harvard university expressed concern last night because he feared that many churches are preaching the doctrines of industrial and social revolution and neglecting the revivals and conversions. Speaking in Orchestra hall before the Religious Education association, he said:

UNION LIABLE FOR DAMAGES

New York, Feb. 10.—A novel decision affecting labor unions was handed down yesterday by Justice Mills in the Supreme court in White Plains, N. Y., who holds that labor organizations which picket a factory and thereby put the owner to expense for guards for his property and employees must pay for such expenses. Justice Mills further finds that the unions involved and the men directly concerned by giving and taking pecuniary support aided and abetted the unlawful acts of the pickets.

HASSAN THE TURE SMILES AS DEAD BOY'S MOTHER SHERIES

TAFT VESSEL IN PATH OF STORM

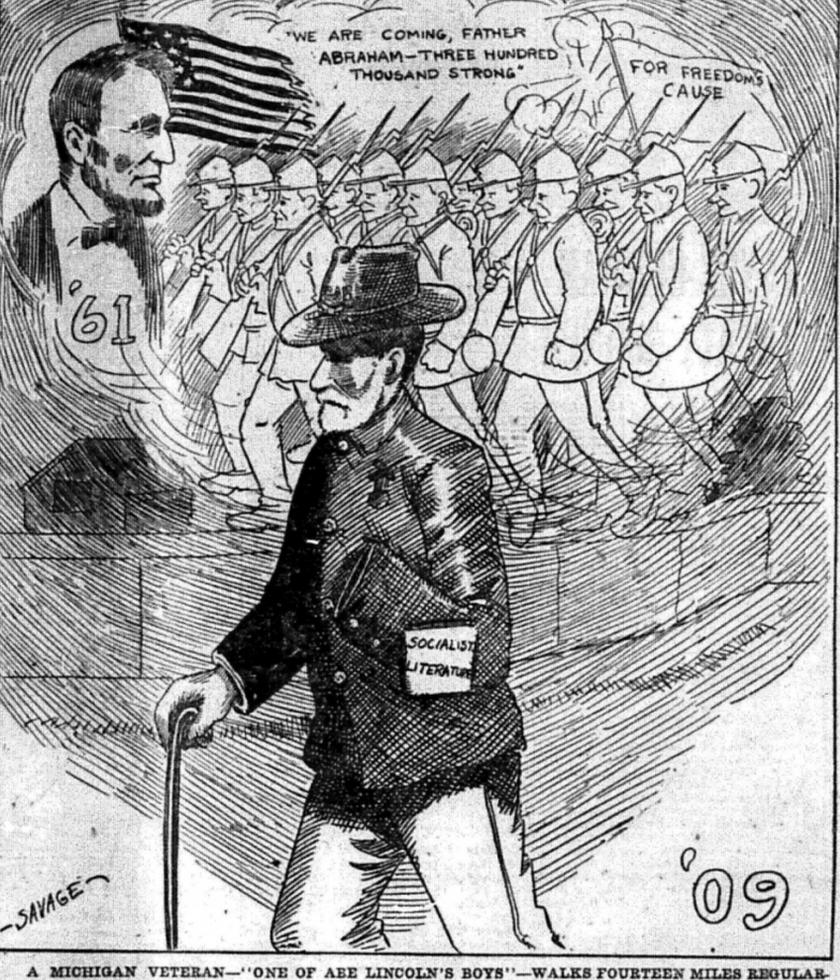
New Orleans, Feb. 10.—Anxiety is felt here for President-elect Taft and party, who are en route to New Orleans on the armored cruiser North Carolina and Montana, because of the severe hurricane raging on the gulf today. The warships, which left heard from the wireless were north of Cape Antonio...

CHARGE ILLINOIS TORTURES WIFE

MINER MINISTER QUILTS PULPIT

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 10.—Ten days on the chair seat was the penalty given out by Judge Austin to A. H. Owen, who recently charged Illinois had beaten his wife and poured scalding oil down her throat. He is now in St. Anne's maternity hospital in a serious condition.

KEEPING UP THE GOOD FIGHT



A MICHIGAN VETERAN—"ONE OF ABE LINCOLN'S BOYS"—WALKS FOURTEEN MILES REGULARLY TO ATTEND SOCIALIST MEETINGS

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CHURCHES AS CHARITY BUREAUS

"The situation certainly is not without gravity when many circumstances of the time conspire to transform the Christian church into a charity bureau or a lecture platform or a recreation ground or a medical clinic. And, on the other hand, we may ask: Are the vast expenditures of money and self sacrifice in churches and Sunday schools on the preaching and teaching of religion justified by their social product? Is the Christian church to be reckoned with as a factor in the social problem, or is it—many agitators frankly assert—the shell of a discarded faith, a club of the prosperous, a bulwark of the capitalist, a social menace rather than a social force?"

GOTHAM THEATER MANAGER URGES STAGE CENSORSHIP

New York, Feb. 10.—That the stage in this city today is a feasting spot of fifth in urgent need of a censor was the opinion expressed yesterday by Chas. Burnham, president of the Theatrical Managers' association. Five theaters would close their doors today if Mr. Burnham had his way. And he declared that if the trend toward "the inexpressible filthy shows" that have drawn crowds for a year or more continues stage censorship will be a reality.

DIES; INVENTION REVOLUTIONIZES?

Cotton Picker Devised by Late Thomas Oliver Will Do Work of Sixty

Thomas Oliver, inventor of the Oliver picker, who had just completed an invention which is expected to cause the disappearance of the southern cotton picker, died last night on the platform of the Northwestern elevated at Argyle avenue. He was preparing to take a train when he fell dead into his wife's arms. Death came just as he was on his way to the Illinois Central depot to leave for the south, where his cotton picking device was to be tested.

'LINCOLN BOY' OF 70 STILL FIGHTS

Grizzled Veteran Marches 14 Miles Over Snow to Attend Socialist Meeting

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Grand Junction, Mich., Feb. 10.—Abraham Lincoln's boys in 1863-65 marched through the swamps and glades of Georgia and Florida, fighting for freedom. Just to show what Abraham's boys are doing today, F. E. Miller of Grand Junction, who served "Father Abraham" for five long years, is marching 14 miles through the snow and slush to attend a meeting of his Socialist local.

WARRIOR STILL, THOUGH SEVENTY

Now Battles for Socialism

The only time he comes forth from his little home is to battle for Socialism in the meetings of his county local, 14 miles away. He is known as one of the most uncompromising Socialists in his community and declares that Socialism alone is Lincoln's doctrine today. This lonely, old, broken hearted man is only one of thousands of Father Abraham's boys who are today enlisted under the banner of Socialism and fighting hard for the "new freedom" as they fought for the freedom of the blacks half a century ago.

GIVE SECRET AID TO IDLE

With Panic in Full Force Bankers Do This to Allay Fear of the Public

LOEFFLER PLAYS A PART

Fund Is Raised on the Quiet and an Overflow Lodging House Is Established

The panic continues in full force. To make things appear all right, business men and bankers are secretly spending thousands to relieve the unemployed. Last year, with a blare of trumpets, the Chicago business men and bankers announced that they would raise \$100,000 to relieve the unemployed. Of that sum \$60,000 was raised. This year similar relief for an even worse situation is being given under the pledge of the strictest secrecy for fear that the knowledge of true conditions would alarm the public and affect Chicago's credit.

PUBLICITY WOULD STALL GIFTS

'BIG BUSINESS' SAVES SITUATION?

The exact scheme for relief at the new lodging house is that employed at the municipal lodging house on Union Street and being pledged to secrecy, did not crowd about its beneficence. The reason for all this secrecy is simply this: After the presidential election the panic was officially dead. The big real estate advertisers and others declared it to be officially dead. Dun's and Bradstreet's reports told a different story, but they did not have general circulation. The panic was dead from the standpoint of the Chicago newspapers. It was only an actual observation that there are as many, if not more, men out of work this winter than there were last.

BIG CLEVELAND BROKERAGE FIRM FAILS FOR \$1,000,000

Cleveland, Feb. 10.—With liabilities running close to \$1,000,000, the firm of Lepprecht Brothers & Co., bankers and brokers, yesterday made an assignment in the state court to E. H. Bushnell, who, in later action in voluntary bankruptcy in the United States court, also was appointed receiver.

FOUR SMOTHERED IN CULM RUSH

Pottsville, Pa., Feb. 10.—Four men were smothered today by a rush of culm at the St. Nicholas washery of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal company. They were digging at the bottom of the bank when the rush occurred.

OLD, OLD DREAM OF SOCIALISM

Spargo Tells Boston Conference Time Is Coming When It Will Be Realized

(DAILY SOCIALIST CORRESPONDENCE.) Boston, Mass., Feb. 8.—A large interested audience filled Chickering hall here at the opening session of the three days' "Conference on Socialism as the World Movement," which was called by a committee of prominent Socialists, reformers and advanced thinkers of all types.

Berger Talks on History "The History of Socialism" was Berger's subject and he described how the Socialist movement had begun in a most insignificant manner, but had kept on gaining until now the Socialists are an important factor in every so-called civilized country in the world.

Spargo spoke on "The Common Sense of Socialism." He said in part: "Socialism is not a Utopian scheme. Of course, in one sense Socialism is a dream and we are dreamers. We look forward to a time when neither the black shadow of poverty nor the scarlet shadow of war shall distress our hearts; to the fulfillment of the old dream of human brotherhood.

Spargo on Ages-Old Dream "If that is what you mean when you say that Socialism is Utopian and that all Socialists are dreamers, we gladly plead guilty."

But Socialism is not a scheme, a dead plan for the regeneration of society and the removal of all ills. It is no political and economic cure-all, guaranteed to make a perfect society. We cannot paint for you a picture of the future society, such as men have painted from the time of Plato.

What Socialists Don't Know "The Socialist, of course, makes the common sense answer that he does not know. The Socialist knows very well that you cannot make the world to conform to the dream of Socialism, and he knows that the dream of Socialism is not a futile and vain hope that mankind can be made perfect by any ingenious legislative devices."

No Socialist believes that the diversities of human capacity and ability will ever be uniformity of intellectual or spiritual development. When the Socialist state is reached there will still be mountains of genius rising above the plain of life, mountains of varying attitudes and more numerous than a present.

The only equality which Socialists hope to see realized in the world is that divine equality which cannot be changed without denying liberty and brotherhood at the same time, equality of opportunity. The protest of modern Socialism is not directed against nature's inequalities, which give us the heroes of wood and warriors of war.

Chains on Souls of Men "It is directed against those artificial, man-made inequalities which bind chains upon the souls of men, stifle genius, and keep down the masses in poverty and despair, and exist a few upon thrones of privilege—thrones that are founded upon the prostrate and bound forms of the oppressed. Not all the riches in the world can be piled equal in beauty or fragrance, but the world will not be a fit place for a human child, will not be worthy of man's highest aspiration, until every flower has equal soil and opportunity to grow. Not until the economic conditions of life make it possible for every child born into the world to attain the fullest development of its powers will it be proper to rest content."

Denman Thompson Improved "Socialism is most grievously misunderstood and misinterpreted when it is believed to be opposed to private property. Socialism does not seek to do away with private property. The common belief that each epoch in civilization has its own good people still believe to be involved in the Socialist program, in fact, nothing to do with it."

Maintenance of Private Property "In a sense, the whole history of human civilization may be said to be the record of man's struggle with this question of private property. Every epoch in civilization has been born out of a struggle based upon property rights."

Class Struggle Is Natural "The class struggle is not an artificial revolt that is created and fostered by agitation, but a natural and necessary outcome of our economic development. Just as we may say that the history is the record of man's struggle to place property in its right relation to life, so we may say that progress has always taken the form of class struggles; that each epoch in civilization has been ushered in by the triumph of a new class over an old one. Frankly, the political Socialist movement must be essentially a class movement."

All Societies Well Attended "The other sessions of the conference were as well attended as the first and the speakers were all listened to with the utmost interest. Alexander Irvine

MEXICAN EDITOR IN U. S. PRISON

Long Sentence Given Him by American Authorities for Political Activity

Paris, Feb. 10.—France and Germany today signed a far reaching agreement concerning Morocco, thus banishing a specter which for years has loomed up intermittently as the cause of strained relations between the two countries.

FRANCO-GERMAN TREATY SIGNED

The new agreement guarantees the integrity of Morocco and assures perfect allegiance to the terms of the Algeiras act. France recognizes Germany's economic interests in Morocco, while Germany recognizes the special political interest of France there.

The agreement points out that the signatories are animated by a mutual desire to facilitate the operations of the Algeiras act, "with the view of avoiding all cause of misunderstanding between them in the future."

After this friendly trick turned for Diaz and the \$800,000,000 invested by American capitalists in his country, the authorities brought Diaz's foe to trial in Waco, Tex. The federal attorney Boynton prosecuted him and congratulated the authorities on his conviction when he secured the sentence to two and one-half years in the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth.

Case Not Yet Through With Hon. Cullen F. Thomas defended Araujo at his trial and declares that he is not yet through with the case, but will appeal to the supreme court for the purpose of determining the scope of the neutrality laws. The basis of the appeal will probably be a writ of error in the proceedings upon which Araujo has been condemned to the Fort Leavenworth prison.

League Receives Money for Bringing Refugee's Family from Russia The first dollar to bring Christian Anshoff Rudowitz's wife and children from Russia has been received at the headquarters of the Political Refugee Defense League. The dollar was received from Mrs. J. W. Mikel, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Reason for Breaking Contract The reason for breaking the Guyer company for abrogating its contract with the union was that the Guyer company could get a reduction in wages by moving to another district, and in so doing would be enabled to discharge their employees, both men and women, from the factory at Boston. The Guyer company then moved to Philadelphia and claimed that inasmuch as it had left Boston and had contracted under obligations to live up to the agreement. The other hat companies then declared war on the union in sympathy with the Guyer company.

NOTE TO NEW SOCIALISTS READ SOCIALIST BOOKS Nearly 1,000 described in our new free catalog. "The Question of the Hour." All pamphlets and leaflets at lowest prices. WILSHIRE BOOK COMPANY (INCORPORATED) 200 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

CLASSIFIED HELP WANTED MEN AND WOMEN AGENTS—TOG CAN MAKE MONEY SELLING A GOOD FAMILY MEDICINE. Large profits. See the book "A Practical Guide to Success in Selling." Dr. J. M. Greer, 10 Dearborn St., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE HERE IS THE PLACE YOU ARE LOOKING FOR. 2 1/2 acre farm with 100 head of cattle, 100 head of hogs, 100 head of sheep, 100 head of chickens, 100 head of ducks, 100 head of geese, 100 head of turkeys, 100 head of geese, 100 head of turkeys, 100 head of geese, 100 head of turkeys.

BUSINESS PERSONALS SUPTURE CURED IN THIRTY MINUTES. SIGNS, BANNERS, WINDOW LETTERING, CHARTS, BOOKS, etc. Estimates furnished; part made if desired.

PIANOS TEN NEW PIANOS, REGULAR IN VALUE. Special low price on 100 new pianos. SAMUEL BLOCK, 128 Wabash St.

BUSINESS CHANCES NEW MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY ESTABLISHED IN CHICAGO. Excellent location, large factory, modern equipment, etc. Information mailed free. Trade's Laboratory, W. Belmont, W. Va.

SEWING MACHINES AKAM, 6 JACKSON BLVD., WITH POLYMER. Sewing machines for sale. Estimates furnished. Part made if desired.

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Department of Country Life "For this reason it is of the first importance that the United States department of agriculture, through which as prime agent the ideas of the commission stand for much reach the people, should become without delay in fact a department of country life, fitted to deal not only with crops but also with all the larger aspects of life in the open country."

13,000 in East on Strike Secretary Loughridge said that reports received from general headquarters state that there are now 8,000 men and 5,000 women on strike in the east, and so far the fight seems to be going in favor of the strikers.

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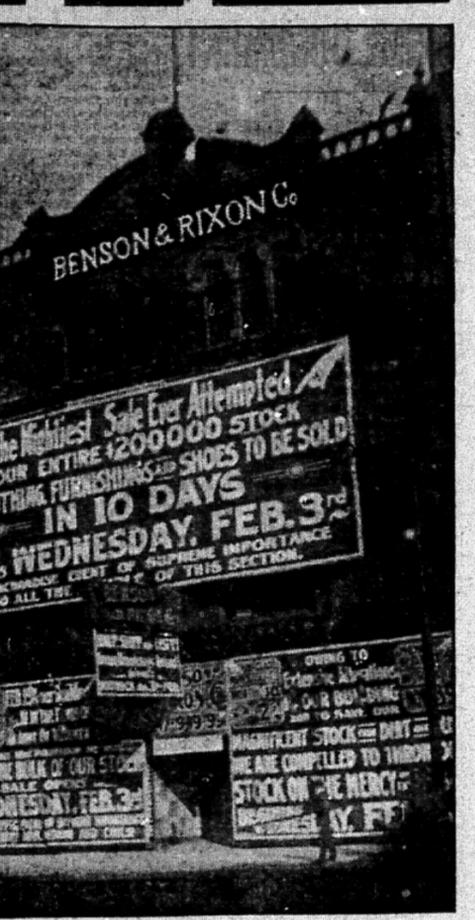
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Jammed to the Doors.



The above building has been occupied by us, and will in a few days be altered into a new, up-to-date 1909 structure.

BENSON & RIXON CO.'s big alteration sale now on in full blast at 947-949-951 Milwaukee avenue. Crowds continue to jam our large building to the doors at the big sale, where the most magnificent stock of clothing for Men, Boys and Children is now being mercilessly slaughtered. The pick of the stock is still to be had, and all reserve stock has now been brought to the main floor. No such sale of such dependable merchandise has ever been placed on sale in Chicago and at prices that actually do not cover the cost of material, leaving the labor entirely out of the question. A rare opportunity to clothe yourself at one-third, and in many instances one-half, what you would be obliged to pay other dealers. Regular dealers cannot—dare not—compete with these prices, which we are forced to place on this high-grade stock, as it will only be a few days until our building will be in the hands of the workmen, and necessity compels us to place these prices on this high-grade stock for the balance of the week.

OVERCOATS SUITS Men's black and blue Cheviot Overcoats, as perfect in fit and wearing qualities as the very finest grades, warm and heavy, regular price \$10.00, sale price \$6.99. Buchan Cheviot Suits, like you have never bought here at \$9.00, the same handsome patterns and plain blacks, price \$3.88. Men's Suits in high grade dark silk mixed Cheviots, dependably lined, splendidly tailored, best for business wear, regular price \$12.00, sale price \$5.99. Not what we say here, but the value themselves, will about the loudest of this sale, value like these \$15.00 suits and worsted Suits, hundreds of them included and money back for a garment returned, regular \$15.00, sale price \$7.49. Handsome black Thibets, and unfinished Worsteds Suits, also Richfield brown & white stripes, suits that sell everywhere at \$20, sale price \$9.49.

Children's Clothing One lot of Boys' Suits, worth \$1.19, up to \$3.00, sale price \$1.19. One lot of Worsteds and Scotch Plaids, worth \$5.00, sale price \$2.45. One lot of Boys' Suits, sold at the actual worth \$4.00, go at \$1.95. Children's Overcoats go at \$2.19. Children's Knee Pants, worth 50c, special sale price 15c.

SHOES Boys' and Girls' durable Shoes \$1.75, sale price 98c. Men's and Ladies' Shoes, worth \$2.50 and \$3.00, price \$1.09. Men's Dress Shoes, price \$1.45. Ladies' Shoes, price \$2.25, sale price \$1.37. Ladies' fine Vici and Box Calf Shoes, price \$3.50, sale price \$1.68.

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THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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The Silent Gun

A new invention renders firearms, from revolvers to cannon, practically noiseless. Of course, all the armies of the world must be at once armed with this gun, and henceforth these armies will fight in a silence broken only by the shrieks of the wounded and the groans of the dying.

After all, militarism already kills far more silently than otherwise. The victims of armies and navies are far greater during peace than war, for war is brief, though spectacular, while peace is silent and lasting. It is not alone that the strongest youths of a nation are torn away to disease and dissipation. This is the smallest of the terrible toll of death by militarism.

Today the expense of armies and navies, lays a crushing, murderous burden upon the workers of the world. Because millions must be spent upon instruments of death nothing will be expended for the saving of life.

This year the United States will expend \$122,000,000 for the navy. THAT SUM WOULD PRACTICALLY ABOLISH TUBERCULOSIS IN THIS COUNTRY. The "silent death" of the white plague exists in part that more warships may be built, that greater armies may be equipped with more and more perfect instruments for killing.

Silently, far more silently than the terrible new weapon of Maxim's, the victims of the military frenzy meet their death. They are dying in every slum today, killed in silence by the power that maintains militarism.

The Facts and the Economists

There was a time when the economists loved to tell us that the monopoly principle would never gain a foothold in anything except the public utilities, such as the railroads, waterworks and street railways.

It is interesting to read these statements of ten years ago in the light of recent developments.

Statistics just published on the steel corporation, for example, show that something very much like monopoly has entered into the steel industry.

In no industry has centralization of industry in the hands of a few taken place to the degree that it has in the steel industry.

It employs more workmen, when its plants are running, than any other concern in the United States except the federal government. It employs a force three times as large as the army and navy combined.

The effect on the political and industrial life of the country of a privately owned corporation that controls so large a part of the industry is at once evident.

There is yet another interesting side to the steel industry. With the completion of the plant at Gary it is stated that the steel work will be shifted from all the smaller and less modern plants where steel cannot be produced so economically and will be taken to those plants where the most modern equipment is located.

This perfect organization of the steel industry should be regarded by the worker as preparatory to the time when they will take this industry and run it for themselves.

Incentive to Heroism

The hero of the moment is Jack Binns. There is no doubt of that. At least there was none when this was written, but the few hours that must elapse before it reaches the reader may have furnished a new hero.

Jack Binns, the wireless operator who saved a shipload of lives by sticking to his post some forty-eight hours at a stretch, has been unanimously voted one of the most valuable citizens of the present moment.

What was Jack Binns' incentive to action? How has he been rewarded for his heroism? How was he being rewarded when he performed his heroic deed?

Let us answer the last question first. He was getting twelve dollars a week and his board. Surely that is a magnificent incentive to heroism—IF NONE BUT A FINANCIAL INCENTIVE MOVES TO HEROIC ACTION.

He has been rewarded for his heroism with several pages of yellow newspaper slush and an offer of a THOUSAND DOLLARS A WEEK AS A DIME MUSEUM ATTRACTION.

We were going to draw a moral about the way in which Socialism would destroy incentive, but do not think it is really necessary.

THE RANSOM INDUSTRY DEMANDS

Thirty to thirty-five thousand workmen killed last year by accidents, two million injured, was the industrial accident record in the United States, according to a bulletin on accidents by the Bureau of Labor. The number does not include an almost equal number of people killed by those general accidents to which all men regardless of occupation are the victims.

Measured by the number of killed in war the fatalities of occupation are greater than the death roll on both sides in McClellan's first advance on Richmond (six battles), and in addition Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and the Wilderness. It exceeds the number killed on both sides of the two tremendous battles of Liaoyang and Mukden.

A casualty record of this kind is far above that of Germany and England combined, and it is largely due to that spirit of carelessness and waste which makes our fire losses greater than those of all western Europe combined, and wastes our natural resources without regard to the future.

Census and governmental statistics of industrial accidents leave much to be desired as to accuracy and detail. Statistics have been compiled by the various states, however, that sufficiently indicate existing conditions.

On an average in all industries, eighteen to nineteen per cent of all accidents of occupation (males) result in permanent disability or death. New York state for instance shows that nearly 40,000 men have been injured in the different occupations in the last five years; of these accidents 22 per cent were fatal, over 16 per cent resulted in permanent disability.

Massachusetts reports (16 years) show that out of 17,463 workmen injured 25 per cent were killed; the percentage of

permanently injured was about 17 per cent.

Industries of course vary in the different states, and with the nature of the industry the exposure.

Taking the metal trades (manufacturing) in the state of New York for five years we find the accidents number 8,457. In metal smelting and refining 45 per cent of the accidents were fatal; 64 per cent caused permanent disability.

In rolling mills the same proportion of fatalities but 9.9 per cent disability. In the manufacture of boilers, engines and pumps 10.9 per cent of accidents resulted in permanent disability. In miscellaneous metal industries 15.3 per cent of the accidents resulted in permanent disability. During 1906 the death rate from all causes among workmen in the iron and steel trade (report of the Cambria Mutual Benefit Association of Pennsylvania) was 7.8 per cent per 1,000; 25 per cent were one-half due to accidents, a tremendous total. In thirteen years the occupational accident death rate had varied from 1.4 per cent to 11.7 per cent.

In the experience of the Prudential Insurance company 2,853 deaths of persons employed in the iron and steel industry 19.8 per cent died as the result of accidents.

The five year record of chemical industries in New York state records of 330 accidents of which 25 per cent were fatal, 63 per cent resulted in permanent disability.

Saw and planing mills in New York state record 796 accidents, 2.8 per cent fatal, but 58.8 per cent resulting in permanent disability.

Rhode Island, a large textile state, shows a record of 6.4 per cent of all accidents as fatal. In ten years 10.5 per cent of all deaths due to accidents among carders, and among dyers 11.4 per cent.

Michigan, a state largely devoted to manufacture of lumber (five years) shows that 12 per cent of accidents of

occupation were fatal, 13 per cent serious, 47.9 per cent severe.

In the electrical industries of New York among 1,123 casualties among electricians the death rate was less than 2 per cent and permanent disability 16.8 per cent.

Of electricians (Prudential experience ten years) 14.7 per cent of deaths from all causes were due to accidents. Among electric men out of 645 deaths from all causes 46.7 per cent were due to accidents.

Pennsylvania, noted as a great coal mining state, showed that in ten years 4,833 anthracite miners were killed and 1,148 injured; 3,623 bituminous miners were killed, 1,671 injured.

Quarrying is a dangerous occupation. The records of the Prudential company show that in this industry 25.3 per cent of all deaths were due to accidents.

On the railroads, trainmen only, 285,554 men employed, 2,310 were killed and 24,969 injured.

In every occupation the death and disability roll is far higher than it should be. Many accidents of course occur which diminish the chances of subsequent longevity even though they are not fatal or even serious at the time of their occurrence. Preventable accidents in industrial occupations cause a most serious impairment of industrial efficiency and a resulting diminution of health and longevity which for insurance purposes require to be most carefully taken into account. It should be possible to prevent at least one-third and perhaps one-half of these accidents by intelligent and careful methods of inspection, safeguards and control.

Much that could be done for the protection of the workingman is neglected. No wonder that this question is looming large in the public mind and that the question of workmen's compensation for injuries due to occupation is receiving the most serious consideration by the different states and by congress.

THE FARMER AND THE MARXIAN LAW

BY THOS. N. FREEMAN.

The intelligent wage earner will apply the Marxian law to the economic condition affecting his wages in order to discover the limits of price. Only by the study of the same law can the farmer arrive at conditions controlling the price of farm product.

Take a given commodity, say cotton, how can we discover its price? By finding the average labor cost. Not the labor cost of any particular bale of some certain cotton producing section, but the average for the whole section. It is plain that cotton produced on rich land would cost less human labor than that produced on poor land or under unfavorable conditions.

About one fourth of the cotton land in the south, the Black Belt of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and the black lands of Texas produce more than half of the cotton. It costs just as much human labor to cultivate an acre of poor land as it does so much good land.

The larger portion of the vast poor and hilly area is cultivated by small

land owners and share renters, who produce on an average about six bales of cotton to the family. On the other hand, the smaller area of rich land yields ten and more bales to the working family. The richer land referred to is usually held in large tracts by landlords who live in the towns and cities.

At the lowest market prices for cotton the negro on the plantation will have his means of subsistence and leave to the landlord enough to live in luxury in the city. The white farmer of the poor hills must sell his cotton at this low average labor cost or seek other employment.

It is conceded that the effort to boost prices by organization and holding the cotton for a rise, is and must be a failure. Along what line then shall we expect development in the cotton growing industry? Improved machinery, scientific culture, rotation of crops, high fertilization, in a word more capital investment in the farm is decreasing the labor cost even in the poorer sections,

above referred to on the exceptional farm. It is on these farms that surplus labor can be exploited at the average labor value of the commodity on the market.

In other words, capitalist production on the farm will drive away from the farm the small owner and renter laboring under the most adverse conditions. They are and will enter the mines and factories of the south and become wage earners. At the present the average income of the cotton farms per family is \$350 each year. That is below the average for all occupations in the United States and even capitalism is destined to bring this up to a higher standard, for she is the great lever, and this vast southern population have potentialities that the capitalists are learning to appreciate and the rise of wages in the towns and cities will do the work. To sum up the argument, cotton farming is flowing in the direction to become a capitalistic enterprise.

Leesburg, Ala.

A MODERN FABLE

BY EMANUEL JULIUS.

In the Sociological section of the Nyack Museum could be seen a camel, a white elephant, a bronco, a mule and a horse.

They were all dejected and ill-humored. "Yes, here we are, but no matter how hard I look I can't see why the auto should be so popular," said the white elephant. "I have carried many a heavy load through the forests of Indo-China and won many a battle for my people, but since this new monster has become so popular there doesn't seem to be any use for me."

"Nor me either," the camel said, "though many times have I been needed to carry my people safely through the deserts."

"Well," said the bronco, dejectedly, "there is no use for me to try and show any more horns, when these sixty and eighty horse power dragons are flying by me all the time."

"None of you have anything to complain of when you think of all I have had to bear," said the horse.

"I can't even go out for a little trot without a roaring monster whirling by me and leaving nothing but a cloud of dust to blind me. All of my professional have been entirely taken from me by my unrelenting enemy."

For a while deep silence prevailed. The poor beasts could not find more words to express their mortification on their being superseded by this iron monster.

Suddenly a noise was heard. It was a slow, weak, drawing "honk honk." Retire this "honk honk" carried a

sense of contempt and superiority with it but now it impressed one as whining and pleading for mercy. But those quadrupeds were stern creatures. They paid no attention to its pleadings and in a few moments it was securely propped up on the shelf, next to the horse. On it was tacked a placard, reading:

..... An Automobile One of the means of Transportation used in the Twentieth Century.

Presently the horse turned to the newcomer and in a jocular tone asked: "Pray, my iron friend, what are you doing here? You who could speed faster than the deer, what brings you here to this museum of antiquity?"

"Reason enough," answered the motor. "Time was when I was king of the highway. I was the pet of humanity. Only turn a crank and I would speed off to whatever place my master's fancy would direct. In the midst of my glory, when I thought myself safe forever, along comes a frail looking contrivance, with wings, and it laughs me to scorn. My master sent me here and bought an almsbop, so here I am."

The poor motor was so intensely pained that he could say no more and with one fervent sigh he burst into tears and wept at least a gallon of gasoline.

Moral—That which is in the arena today may be on the shelf tomorrow.

A PERILOUS PREDICAMENT Robert Herrick, the brilliant realistic novelist, said at a recent luncheon at Chicago:

"There is a type of American wife who is far greed for wealth and displays, brings unhappiness on herself. She rather reminds me of the fat man and the table d'hôte diner."

"This man entered a restaurant that served a dinner at the fixed price of seventy-five cents. He knotted a napkin about his neck and fell to heavily. So heavily, in fact, that the waiter, after a whispered conversation with the proprietor, approached him and said: 'Beg pardon, sir, but I'll have to charge you a quarter extra; you eat so much.'"

"The fat man, red and short of breath from his excessive gorging, said earnestly: 'For goodness sake, don't do that! I'm nearly dead now from eating seventy-five cents' worth. If you make me eat another quarter I'll bust!'"

Almost as Good Little Ike came up to his father with a very solemn face.

"Is it true, father?" he asked, "that marriage is a failure?"

His father surveyed him thoughtfully for a moment.

"Well, Ike, he finally said, 'if you get a rich wife it's almost as good as a failure.'"—Lippincott's

PICTORIAL ANCESTRY

An Englishman, fond of boasting of his ancestry, took a coin from his pocket and pointing to the head engraved on it said: "My great-great-grandfather was made a lord by the king whose picture you see on this shilling."

"What a coincidence!" said his Yankee companion, who at once produced another coin. "My great-great-grandfather was made an angel by the Indian whose picture you see on this cent."—Christian Endeavor World.

NECKS TO NOTHING



IS LABOR REPRESENTED IN THE COLORADO LEGISLATURE?

BY ROBERT HUNTER

In the Colorado legislature there are eleven trade unionists. They have been elected on the Democratic ticket as a part of the new plan to tie labor to the Democratic party. They are evidently well-known trade unionists, active and efficient in the affairs of the unions. They hope, it is said, to pass legislation in the interests of labor.

Some of the labor journals have spoken of them as representatives of labor. But that is saying too much. Unfortunately they are not the representatives of labor. They are the representatives of the Democratic party.

One of two things will happen. They will either forget labor and become political schemers and tricksters, or they will defend labor and break with the Democratic machine.

They have already been tested. I do not know how they voted. An enemy of labor, a corporation vampire of the most despicable sort, has been chosen to represent Colorado in the senate. He probably could not have been chosen had these eleven men voted against him. In case they voted for Charles J. Hughes they began their political career by dealing a deadly blow to labor.

Just such things will happen again and again. Their honesty and sincerity will undergo a terrible strain, and soon they will be forced to believe that the interests of the Democratic party are more precious than the interests of labor, and they will abandon labor and cling to the betrayer of labor.

I want to ask labor a few questions. Are these men NOW YOUR representatives? Do they report to YOU? Are they responsible to YOU? Do you control and guide their actions? Do you know what they do? DO YOU INSTRUCT THEM?

These are practical questions, because he who is responsible to political bosses is not, and cannot be, by the very nature of the case, your representative.

The time is arriving for the political representation of labor. It already exists in every other white man's country throughout the world. But the workmen of other countries have realized one fundamental proposition. A man cannot serve them and another at the same time.

In those countries the workmen had the same experience you are now having. For years they elected their men on old party tickets, and the time came when these men betrayed labor and had to be gotten rid of.

It was not because those particular labor men were more corrupt than the rest of us, or less earnest in their devotion to the interests of labor. It was simply because they were responsible to other interests, and being responsible to other interests, their responsibility to labor ceased.

Throughout all the world now labor is in politics. Not to assist Democrats or Republicans, but to fight their own battles. They have broken away from the old parties and have sent men to REPRESENT THEM.

In this way the ones elected serve one interest, and one interest only—the interest of labor. They receive their instructions from labor. They report to organizations of labor, and they are often continued on the payroll of labor. When they do not vote right or act right, they are forced out of the organization of labor.

It is time to think of these things. Some of the best leaders labor has ever had have been ruined and corrupted by trying to serve two masters. They can be saved to the labor movement in one way only, and that is for labor to go into politics as a class, to oppose all other political organizations, and to force their representatives to fight the battles of labor and those battles alone.

Labor has no representatives in Colorado. The Democratic party has added to its machine eleven trade union men, who, however honest and sincere they may be now, will in time be forced either to betray labor or to resign all relations with or affiliations to the parties of Hughes and Guggenheim.



Hunt, Higgins and Political Economy Down in the southeast corner of the editorial page of the Chicago Daily Socialist, like down in the southeast corner of the United States, is a great place for filibustering. In the intellectual combat that has raged between Hunt, the single taxer, and Higgins, the collectivist, there has been a disposition to spar for wind on both sides, up to the issue of Jan. 25, in which Hunt shows a desire to "kick Mr. Higgins, to do some fierce fighting. He says of Higgins as follows: "What would be the economic effect of placing all taxes on land values?"

"(3) What would be the economic effect of abolishing all land titles and allowing any one to use unused land?"

May a Socialist who thoroughly understands the meaning of the single tax, having been a single taxer for years, and who "utterly condemns" it as a means of bettering the condition of laborers or anyone else, permanently, be allowed to reply to Mr. Hunt?

To No. 2 I should say that if all taxes were levied on land, and the tax was equal to the value of the land, the result would be transferring the rent rolls of the country from the pockets of the landlord class to the public treasury, to be distributed, under a capitalist government, by capitalists and for capitalists. The surplus products of agriculture, instead of going to the landlord for distribution, would go to the people, and in the case of the single taxer, the result would be a more democratic and Socialist government, a government of the workers, rent rolls of every description would doubtless be distributed as nearly as could be for the benefit of the workers.

This would augment the wages, or the income, of the laborer, materially. This augmentation of reward would be spread abroad over a starving world, and immigration would be multiplied until all the "slack" would be taken out of the single tax, and we would be just where we are now, with this difference: Instead of a landlord class wasting or hoarding or investing surpluses that are owing from the laborer as interest to owners, to monopoly, we would substitute laborers more laborers, and still more laborers, until we had enough to consume all surpluses at home, no laborer's condition one whit better, no laborer's standard of living one whit higher than the standard of the countries from which we recruited our immigrants, and the same is true of No. 2. An unlimited passage of numbers will drive Mr. Hunt, to parcel your land into tracts capable of supporting the laborer up to the standard you fix for him, or he lives for himself, and tax him not at all if he stands on his own feet, or give him more land, he can raise a surplus tax out of him, if he insist on digging your taxes all out of the farmer and trust to him to dig them back again until an equilibrium is restored. If all consumers under the single tax are producers also, clearly you cannot tax the food supply, or tax anything, but you are taxing producers and consumers both. And since, as I take it, the object of the single tax is to equalize the reward of industry, of labor, you might just as well levy your tax upon salt or sugar as upon "land values," which exist because land sustains both salt and sugar, in the price of which we now pay tribute to landlords.

If we pay a like tribute to a capitalist state in the form of land taxes the prices of these necessities will remain the same. If these prices fall, taxes will fall with them, and the benefits of the tax will be reduced from the standpoint of the capitalist, who has the handling of the tax. But, unfortunately for the single tax theory, prices of agricultural products are determined by the cost of the costliest part of the necessary supply, or, as Marx puts it, by the cost of reproduction, of depletion.

That the pressure of numbers sufficient to drive us to the cultivation of inferior soils would reduce laborers in every place to the

level of those farming under the least favorable conditions. And this, of course, would be true under any form of democracy with unrestricted immigration, or with unlimited pressure of numbers from native natural increase of population.

If you would guarantee a man an adequate food supply you must guarantee him either a certain, sufficient amount of land or guarantee him the pressure of numbers will not reduce his pro rata of the product under a collectivism to less than you contend he ought to have.

Carbon, Cal. LINCOLN BRODIE.

Reply to Lind G. Edward Lind says: "The very fact that Marxian Socialism is scientific precludes the possibility of speculating about the particular process or change from capitalism to Socialism."

As a fact, the process, from cause to effect, in all other sciences can be explained. This discussion started with the Bernard-Lewis debate, hence it is proper to quote Lewis, who said in this paper: "The sum total of Marxian teaching is: given society as it is, given the laws that have governed evolution in the past and which govern it now, and only possible independently of anybody's opinion. Our opinions follow blindly and gropingly in the rear. The opinions of individuals do not manufacture social laws, according to certain ethical requirements; they indicate the scientific laws which they discover in the process of evolution, and do not determine opinions of laborers that would influence their acts to further Socialism; there is no need of this. Misery must wait on evolution. If you believe the process is working, that is all that is necessary to know of the operation of Socialism."

Surplus value, Marx teaches, is that part of the final price, to the consumer, which is taken from the producer as rent, interest and profit. This price is expressed in gold values at present by the unerring law of supply and demand, and the quantity of labor stored in the product, and the gold, through certain conditions of supply or demand, make the price more or less, it must, as a rule, gravitate back to equilibrium.

Certain facts seem against this theory: The immense variety of prices for a certain article in the same territory, and the continuous and rapid inflation of price caused by tariffs. Lind may here find food for his argument. Chicago, Ill. J. M. C.

Commends Socialist Press I am glad to see that you are using the Socialist to do its share in riding the labor movement of Chicago as "Hinky" Madden. The Socialist and labor movements often suffer more setbacks and hindrances from such false and selfish leaders as Madden than from capitalist opposition, and it seems to me that the Socialist press can do no better service than to aid in riding the movement of such men. They block the advance of the Socialist movement, as well. Appleton, Wis. IRAC PETERSON.