MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1910.

RAGE BOUNCES CRITIC PINCHOT

Man Who Dared Accuse President's Pet Gets Royal Discharge

CANNON LOSES POWER

Progressives Win Signal Battle; Republican Party Rupture Complete

Washington, D. C., Jan. 10.-This city is in a fever of expectancy. Three events have just taken place which are part only of the series which is to split the Republican party, driving the progressive Republicans and the pro Democrats into one party and the reactionary Republicans and the reactionary Democrats into another.

President Taft, in a letter such as a king might have written to a disobe dient servant, has dismissed Gifford Pinchot, chief forester, for the letter Senator Dolliver, denouncing On the very heels of that action came a vote in the house of epresentatives, 149 against Speaker Cannon and 146 for him, thus decree ing that the congressional committee which is to probe the Pinchot-Ballin ger controversy shall be elected by the house of representatives and not ap pointed by Speaker Cannon.

Lack Faith in Taft

The vote meant more than that, small as the margin was. President Tatt has selected Speaker Cannon as an "ad-ministration man" and Cannon will be depended on to drive the Tatt policies through the house, passing them on to gh the house, passing them on to tors Aldrich and Root in the sen

Taft, in his letter dismissing Pincho ws that the president expects army depline to prevail in the government artments and that no subordinate shall have the right to present any evi-dence to congress which does not come through the heads of the respective de-

Gag Rule Is Shown

is a gag rule and presents the expedient of placing in the of corporation lawyers the entire

hands of corporation lawyers the entire say as to what the people shall know concerning government affairs.

When the letter from Pinchot to Dolliver was read in the senate Taft was angry and called about him, at once, that sterling patriot, Philander Knox, former attorney for the Pennsylvania, railroad and now secretary of state; Attorney General Wickersham, that grave respecter of wealth and place, and Franklin MacVeagh, secretary of the treasury, whose adulterated food products have interested several state legislatures.

Confer With Ballinger

Confer With Ballinger

Then Richard Ballinger, secretary of the interior, was called to meet in conclave with the rest of the "servants of the people." The upshot of several such conferences, held with intermissions of a few hours, resulted in the Taft letter dismissing Pinchot. The first part of the letter is a masterpiece of that pseudo-judicial tone, habitually assumed by the president, while the conclusion of the letter shows that Pinchot's crime was "lese majeste." The most interesting points of Taft's letter read:

most interesting points of Taft's letter read:

"The plain intimations in your leiler are, first, that I had reached a wrong conclusion as to the good faith of Secretary Ballinger and the officers of the land effice, although you and your subordinates had seen only the evidence of Glavis, the accuser, and had nover seen or read the evidence of those accused or the records that they disclosed, which were submitted to me; and, second, that, under these circumstances, without the exploitation by Messra. Shaw and Price in the daily, weekly, and monthly press of the charges of Glavis, the administration, including the president and the officers of the interior department and land office, would have allowed certain fraudulent claims to be patented on coal lands in Alaska, although the matter had been specifically hrought to the attention of the president by the Glavis charges.

Dared to Have Opinions

AGES-NATIONAL EDITION.

Phantom of Husband Sealed in St. Paul Mine Kills a Mother

Cherry, Il., Jan. 10 .- Because usband's body is still rotting in the fetid waters of the St. Paul Coal mine Mrs. Charles Ermilano died of grief at Spring Valley, whither she had gone in the hope of escaping from the haunt ing horror. In the long vigal after th disaster, the woman brooded and prieved until her heart broke. At first she was frantic. She seemed to see her husband's body lying prone in the second level, where it was washed to and tro by the waters covered with

She had married when young and her husband was a strong man who worked hard digging coal, always digging coal His muscles were hard and played un-der his bronzed flesh in cords and knots. His face was hard and set, the face of a man who has met danger undsunted and tolls side by side with gaunt hard-ship and privation. Yet in his home he was cheery and it was terrible to think of his body festering in the mine.

Dead and Moldering

The woman had seen dead dogs wel ering in puddles and she knew how the slime gathers and the maggots crawl. She pictured her husband gradually rotting till he becamed a bleached skeleton, his fine strong muscles dissolved into the recking water.

Then the first frenzy of grief passes and left a worn and weakened woman, a woman with no interest in life. Slow-ly-she wasted. She became thin as with a gnawing sickness. She ate little. Doctors were called and they gave med-icine. The medicine had no effect. The woman failed steadily. Nothing helped her. The doctors shock their heads. "It's grief," they said.

Daily the woman became paler, weak-er, and more hopeless. Last night she died. The end came peacefully. First the reason for living had gone and then life itself followed.

Girl Gives Token to Aid Workers; General Strike Is Urged

New York, Jan. 10 .- With Miss Ann Morgan self delegated to the side lines and attempting to form scab unions of all the girl tollers of New York to aid the striking shirtwalst makers.

"If it is necessary I would even ex tend this strike of women to Philadel phia and other cities," Mrs. Belmon said, in discussing the subject. "Every girl, whether she is employed in employed in any other capacity, ought to help the striking shirtwalst makers. I believe that if they ceased working the shirtwalst manufacturers soon would be forced to recognize the girls now on strike.

Urges General Walkout

"The situation is now at a stage where the strikers need aid more than ever before. I believe that a day should be appointed when every girl worker in New York would walk cut and force the demands of the ebirtwaist strikers at be accepted."

Donates Wedding Ring

The gift of a woman's wedding ring to the strike fund of the shirtwaist makers expresses more vividly than words the spirit of loyalty and solidar-

words the spirit of loyalty and solidarity of labor which has been crystallized around this strike of brave, determined girls. Although the story has just been made public, the gift was made New Year's eve at a gathering of Socialits in the home of Helen Flansig. in Brownsville, Brooklyn.

Twenty or more friends and comrades in the labor movement were laughing and singing, enjoying themselves, when one of the guests spoke of the strike of shirtwaist girls and suggested that a collection be taken up for the strike fund. It was done. The collection amounted to \$7.50 and a gold ring.

After some urging the woman who

Dared to Have Opinions

Tou solicited the opportunity to make such a declaration in congress, for the purpose of offsetting, if possible in the public mind the president's decision is the Glavis case, supported by the opinion of the attorney general, atter a full examination by both of the evidence on behalf of the accused, while the latter evidence you and your subordinates had never seen.

"You clid this against the advice of the secretary of agriculture, without notifying him that you intended to do so, and without conferring with me at all.

"Your letter was in effect an improper appeal to congress and the public to secretary of agriculture without subordinates ledore I could act.

Thy your own conduct you have destroyed, your usefulness as a helpful subordinate of the government, and it therefore now becomes my duty to direct the secretary of agriculture to remove you from your office as the forever.

WILLIAM H. TAFT."

To a solicited the opportunity to make the gift, a little woman, came forth and eald that sbe. Rose Spector, had given her wedding ring, as it was the most valuable thing she could give.

NATION WILL AID WAIBT

MAKERS TO WIN STRIKE

Delegation to Make Appeal in Chicago

and Other Cities

Shirtwaist stickers from New York are planning to invade Chicago in an attempt to gather sufficient funds to carry on the war against their masters. According to the plans being made by Mrs. Eva McDorald Valesh of the United States contrally the principal cities of the work and indeed west.

Thy your own conduct you have destroyed, your usefulness as a helpful subordinate of the government, and it therefore now becomes my duty to difful triple principal cities of the principal cities of the principal cities of the principal cities of the secretary of agriculture to remain the proper supposed to congress and the public to see the fore the principal cities of the prin

COMING IN U. S., SAYS EDUCATOR

President of Presbyterian College Flays Money Tyrants of Country

ROCKEFELLER LIKE DIAZ

The Bread Cry Will Lead to Overthrow of Trusts. Is Predicted

social revolution which will disrupt the country unless the poor are induced to leave the crowded cities and make homes for themselves in the country, Dr. J. W. Stagg, president of the Alabama Presbyterian college, and a noted scholar, assailed the oppressive system of the business magnates of the country in an address before the students of the college.

Rockefeller, Morgan and men of similar position were classed with the most cruel of the old world rulers in

bygone centuries. Revolution of Bread

Revolution of Bread

"The revolution of the twentieth century will be one of bread." declared Dr. Stagg. "During the French revolution the people cried for bread and the king answered: "Let them eat grass." Later these people lived to stuff grass into the gaping jaws of the king's skeleton. Rockefeller, Morgan and others of the same ilk make virtually the same answer to the cries of the unemployed today.

"The average man patiently gives 6

"The average man patiently gives 6 per cent of his blood to capital, but 190 per cent is too much. Rebellion will surely follow. The bread cry which a few years ago was merely a plaintive appeal has grown into an ominous rum-ble. Unless this impending death struggle is solved by the exodus from the cities to the country. I fear a revo-lution within the next few years."

Referring to the position of the Standard Oil company as one of the great engines of oppression, Dr. Stagg declared that the brains which had made the organization what it is had been taken away with the death of H. Rogers. On this account, he said, the great corporation was already dwinding in power and would soon fall to pieces.

HAD NOTHING AGAINST TAFT; NEVER HEARD OF PRESIDENT

Raffale Palme, 389 South Jefferson street, failed to become a citizen of the United States because he did not know that William H. Taft is presiknow that William H. Tart is president of the United States. He thought Theodore Roosevelt was in office still. Further questioning developed that he did not know who is governor of Illinois nor mayor of Chicago.

TO PLEASE DIAZ

Patriot Is Found Guilty in Face of Evidence and Judge's Charge

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 10 .- Jose M. Rangel, the leader in the Las Vecas fight against the tyranny of the Diaz Mexican rule, has been convicted in the United States court here, to the great delight of the caar of Mexico's emissaries, who have been manipulating

American justice to suit their own ends.

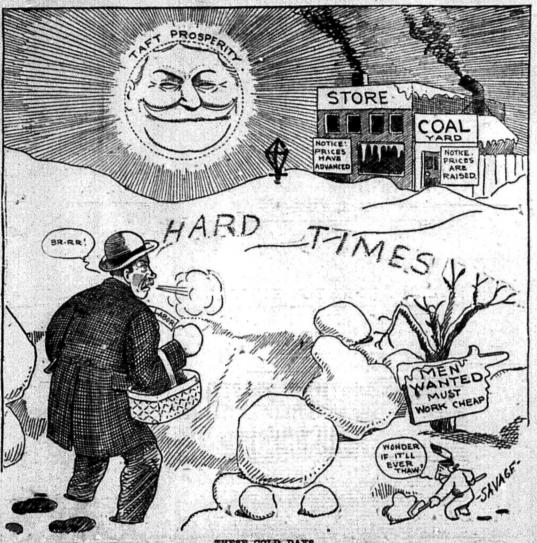
The verdict came as a surprising shock. All the witnesses had testified to Rangel's honesty and bravery. Ext the doom of the Taft-Dias love feast across the Rio Grande seems to spell death and imprisonment for every Mexican revolutionist seeking an asylum in the United States.

"If the defendant merely crossed the river and joined in the fight, he had a right to do so. The indictment does not charge fighting in a foreign country," said Judge Maxey in charging the jury favorably.

Press Flays Verdict

WOMAN DEPICTS SLAVERY AT MONTGOMERY WARD'S

THE SUN DOESN'T SEEM TO WARM THINGS UP A BIT-



JULES GUESDE HALF OF BAKERS

Sewage Flooded Basements III Health Threatens to Minnesota Senator, Who of Swell Hotels Reek With Disease Germs

"Fifty per cent of Chicago's bakers die from tuberculosis and the remainder are victims of rheumatism and the

tional secretary of the Bakery and Con- will depend largely on the condition fectionery Workers' union, attacked the of his health, which has been declinbasement bakeries, which the rich restaurateurs and big hotel owners are seeking to influence the city council to perpetuate in a new ordinance. Leaders of the party all over the world Health Commissioner Evans confirmed hope that he will be able to continue Myrup.

"Poisonous bread stuffs for the cor sumer and deadly diseases for the bak-ers are what the basement bakeries hold," is the way Dr. W. A. Evans, health commissioner, puts it.

Filthy Conditions

Both fighters against the basement bakeries described the filthy conditions under which bakers are forced to work under which bakers are forced to work where the sewage is knee deep at least four times a year. The weltering slime in these death holes, the fettd odors and the noxious gases. Dr. Evans declared, are a terrible menact to health.

Dr. Evans backed up his expose, which was made before the city council license committee, by a series of incriminating facts. Chief Sanitary Inspector Ball, who assisted Dr. Evans in

criminating facts. Chief Sanitary Inspector Ball, who assisted Dr. Evans in his attack on the sewage bakeries, supplemented Dr. Evans' arraignment by a list of offenders.

As the reports and discussions occupied the entire session of the committee, no action was taken on the proposed ordinances. The committee will-take up the matter again next Friday afternoon.

afternoon. The Death Traps

Mr. Ball said he found bakers actual-y working in sewage at these places: "Paul Brauer, 229-231 State street, "Henrici's, 79-51 East Van Buren

"John R. Thompson, 75-77 Rendolph Saratoga Hotel, 159 Dearborn street

"Saratoga Hotel, his Dearborn street."
Fred Harvey, Polk street depot.
"BAUEK'S—Eight to ten inches of
sewage in the basement; the vilest looking stuff I ever saw. Baking wis go-"HENRICI'S-Was so flooded

MAY QUIT POST

End Activity of Socialist Deputy

Paris, France, Jan. 10.-Information has reached Paris that M. Jules as deputy from Roubsix. His decision ing for some time.

M. Guesde, who is now 65 years old, has served the party for many years in his position for at least another term. He has held it for two terms, having been elected for his first term in 1893.

Depends on His Health

"Whether I accept a renomination," my health. At present my health is not of the best, and it looks as if I had best turn over my duties to some younger man. My physicians have placed me under special treatment, no if I shall recover fully I shall continue

to serve my party. If I do decline to run for the deputyship, it will not be a matter of shirking my duty."

M. Guesde came into strong prom-inence in 1879, when he with Marx, Engels and Le Fargue drafted the platform of the Marxiet Parti ouvrier française, of which he became the fore-most leader.

CRISIS IN RAIL STRIKE NOW DUE

In mediation of the wage dispute be tween the Chicago switchmen and the railroads, a meeting of representatives of both sides with Chairman Knapp of the interstate commerce commission and Charles P. Neill, commission of

Heads Probe Committee, Is Conservation's Foe

Washington, D. C., Jan. 10 .- While the power of Speaker Cannon to place his pets on the committee which will investigate the Pinchot-Ballinger row has dent Sherman, chairman of the senate, still has both the power and the intention to place Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, on the investigating committee as chairman. In this connection it develops that Nelson is a fee of the conservation of national resources and therefore unfit to sit on such a com-mission as that to handle the Pinchot-Ballinger matter. The danger averted in the house has therefore arisen in the senate, where Nelson has the back-ing of Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island. and boss of the senate.

Attacked Conservation

At the close of the Roosevelt admin-istration Nelson called and argued against conservation and later a comstration Nelson called and argued against conservation and latev a committee on commerce was formed which was opposed to conservation. Senator Frye was chairman of that committee and he appointed Senator Nelson to the chairmanship of a sub-committee which looked into the matter.

The Nelson report concedes that the government can absolutely regulate the construction of a dam to create water power, or can forbid it altogether, but it can have nothing to say as to how shortly before I was invited to inter-

notified the committee on commerce that if any grants of the character un-der discussion were made, he would veto them. Senator Nelson act-

"HENRICI'S—Was so flooded the girls couldn't get down to get a change of clothes. A boy in rubber boots was passing out their aprons. A man with trougers rolled up to his knees was standing knee deep in the sewage, chopping up meat. It is one of the worst pik as in the loop.

"FRED HARVEY'S—They, were working in six to eight inches of sew on an umpire, the duty of select an umpire. Should the two arbitrations fail to age. I saw the marks of it plainly."

In all these visits Mr. Ball was accompanied by other inspectors

Aboy in rubber boots was passed around among the various for the last two years, will be resumed for the last two years,

Stenographer Tells of Brutal Pacemaking Tactics That Shattered Health

RECOVERY TOOK 2 YEARS

Firm's Method of Slavedriving Unique in Cruelty. Says Ex-Employe

The perfected sweating system at Montgomery Ward's has been exposed by the Daily Socialist, in so far as it deals with the men, women and children who toll in the huge departments of the mail order house, filling the orders which pour in from the farmers. Vice President William C. Thorne of the company has admitted the paym of starvation wages. President John Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor has charged the firm maintaining a contemptible system maintaining a contemptible system of espionage. It now remains for the per-sonal narrative of one of the firm's women stenographers to show that the workers in the "executive offices" of the firm are as thoroughly sweated as any of the girls who grow pale and sick from inhaling chemical dust instead of air.

PACEMAKER'S RECORDS

The stenographer who tells her story today was considered the best one in the offices of the firm. She was a pacemaker. In proof of the work which she did she presented carbon copies to the Daily Socialist of her daily reports which won for her the title of the most efficient stenographer the company had. One of these records shows: Letters written. 103: time taken in dictation.

written, 103; time taken in dictation, 1 hour 45 minutes. Another record shows: Letters writ-ten, 102; time taken in dictation, 1 hour

ten, 102; time taken in dictation, 1
30 minutes.

Still another shows, and these records, as quoted, are records of consecutive days: Letters written, 103; time taken in dictation, 1 hour 40 minutes.

The next day's report shows: Letters written, 90; time-taken in dictation, 1

FIXED MACHINES: PIRED GIRLS

necessary. Often I had my ma changed every couple of weeks during my first year and a half. I hard usage the type on the type the keps came off, and before the con-tact could be avoided, the finger would pound down on the sharp bar and be-come painfully bruised. This happened often."

When this stenographer left, after two years of service, from which is took her two years to recover, she received the following letter of recommendation from the firm:

"This is to certify that Miss
was in the employ of Montgomery Ward and company for a period of two years, during which time she performed as correspondent and stenographer to our entire satisfaction. We can recommend her to anyone requiring the services of a reliable clerk.
(Signed) Montgomery Ward & Co.

(Signed) Montgomery Ward & Co. Per J. K. Mayne, Supt. of Corres.

power, or can forbid it satogement, out it can have nothing to say as to how shortly before I was invited to intervals ownership.

Despite the Nelson report, Roosevelt myletter, and was assigned to work motified the committee on commerce at the same salary, with the underthal if any grants of the character under discussion were made, he would be I should receive \$9 the following week.

der discussion were made, he would veto them. Benator Nelson acting as a representatives of the commerce committee, visited President Taft, frequently, urging with great persistence that the Roosevelt policy as to the granting of water power rights be set aside.

"Won Over Taft"

President Taft was won over. He informed the members of the commerce symmittee that he would not maintain the attitude of his predecessor respecting legislation conferring water power ifghts. Therefore legislation of this character, which had been suspended for the last two years, will be resumed at this session.

Standing that if I was all I claimed to be I should receive \$9 the following week.

Is was put to work in their claim department and for a very few months too district from the man having in character and for a very few months occupanies. Meanwhile my salary was not raised to the promised point (owning to oversight I was told week after week) for at least two months after week) for at least two months

Notorious Werner and Co., Goes Into Hands of Receiver Amid Scandal

BANKER BETRAYED TRUST

U. G. Walker Used Depositors' Money for Personal Investments

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Cleveland, O., Jan. 19.-Because 1 tried to fight trade uniquism and stay the progress of organized labor, the company, a \$3,000,000 "scab" publishing house of Akron, O., has been thrown into a receivership, carrying with it in the crash the South Cleveland Banking company, one of the strongest of Cleveland's suburban banks, with \$1,600,000 savings deposits The bank has filed a deed of assign-

The Werner company, one of the largest publishers in the country, was ene of the bitter opponents of the eight hour strike of the bookbinders, in addition to the struggle for better conditions put up by the typographical union. In this research the firm stood side ion. In this respect the firm stood side by side with the Butterick company of New York, which has lately acquired Everybody's Magazine.

Firm Loved Scabs

made by Paul E. Werner and Edward P. Werner, holders of a majority of the stock, who make the usual assertion that the company is not insolvent, claiming that it cannot meet present obligations due and falling due in the near future, and that only a receivership can prevent the ruin of a business which spends \$150,000 annually in advertising and produces annually \$1,500,000 worth of books and other printed matter.

U. O. Walker, president of the bank that went down in the crash, is also a director in the Werner company. Loans said to approximate \$1,000,000 made to the Werner company, is given as the cause for the closing of the bank's doors. The tollers thereby put their savings into a bank that used their own money to fight them, and their savings into a bank that used their own money to fight them, and then robbing them of what they had laid aside by announcing they had

ing department that the bank must reduce the amount of Werner paper carried by it and that a reduction of \$40,-800 was then made. After a meeting of the bank's officers, Vice President Caine said that the directors and finance committee never had an opportunity to learn of the loans to the Werner company. He said that Walker attended to these "details."

FIRE 50 SHOTS;

a revolver fight in which only shots were fired before the fugitive escaped of darfield park. It was thought one of the men had been wounded, and policemen searched every possible hiding place in the park.

Detectives Malloy and O'Conneil saw the men hiding in a shadow in front of the Schmale drug store, Madison street and Homes average.

them and the men ran. Commands to halt caused them to in-

crease their speed, and suddenly both turned and fired shots at the detec-tives. The fire was returned as the fugitives ran south in Homan avenue. to Monroe street, to St. Louis avenue, to Garfield park.

SARAH FRANCES NORTH, ONE OF PIONEERS IN THE CAUSE

Troy, N. Y., Jan. 10. — Mrs. Sarah Frances Norton, one of the first expo-nents of woman suffrage in America, is dead in this city. She lost a small fortune through the panic of 1898 in New York by the failure of an invest-ment company, and she lived on a small person which came from her husment company, and she lived on a small pension which came from her husband's services in the union army. She was an associate of Susan B. Anthony and a friend of Horace Gregley and Henry Ward Beecher.

Mrs. Norton was widely known as a lecturer. A note which she left pinned to the wall of her room read:

"This is the end; friendlessness, dissolution and death. Let no one play

solution and death. Let no one play the game of philanthropy who could desire peace and a peaceful end."

TWO WORKERS KILLED; TWO OTHERS HURT IN TRAIN WRECK

North East, Pa., Jan. 10.—An engineer and lineman were killed and two other trainmen injured when Lake

ed, pinning the engineer and lineman, at Orchestra hall.

who was riding on the engine, underneath. None of the passengers was been carried on for the most part

This is the second wreck in two This is the second wreck in two weeks here on the Lake Shore rail-road. The other occurred about two weeks ago, when the Twentieth Cen-tury limited crashed into the Boston

REDIESKE HITS UNION LABOR

Busse Man Blames Bridgetenders' Organization for His Own Laxity

Nearly all the other publishers in the country have signed the agreements presented to them by organized labor, but the Werner company still held out. It was long battles in the courts against the union, finally proving a victory by blaming the proposed union of the state of the proposed union of the propose bridges, Deputy Commissioner of Pub-

he also declared that he was conduct-ing an investigation on the quiet into the reasons for so much "overtime" be-ing charged up- in the department of bridge repairs, and intimated that be-fore he got through something dis-concerting to the employes of the de-partment "from the chief down" might

superintendent of sewers, brought Mr. Fisher to the point of asking a question of Mr. Redieske which was calculated to hurt his feelings. The attorney felt constrained even to apologire to the deputy commissioner for the harshness of his question, declaring his purpose in asking it was "to get down to brass

THIEVED EDUAPE

"There are two classes of employes,
Mr. Redieske, those who keep up to
the mark and try to do their work
conscientionally and efficiently, and those
who let things slide," said Mr. Fisher.
"Which class do you think you fall in,
Mr. Redieske—the Quinn class?"

LABOR NOTES

A Right to Work Act is one of the planks of the New Zealand Party's platform.

ATTENTION, HUSTLERS

THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES. Bead it carefully. Pay particular attention to what prominent Socialists and educators say about it. If you haven't read the ad, then turn to it NOW. If you have read it, then turn to it ONCE MORE and go over it AGAIN.

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CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST.

180 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.:
Inclosed find three dollars for one year's subscription to the Daily and a copy of Vol. I of the HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.

against the union, many position of its own greed.

The application for a receivership is made by Paul E. Werner and Edward made by Paul E. Werner and Edward of "inefficiency" against William E. Oulpn, the chief of the bureau of sew-

ers, by saying "He is a lenient man toward his employes." The attack up-on the proposed bridge tenders union came when the charges of "inefficiency" were brought closer to Redieske's of-

were brought closer to Redieske's of-fice.

"Mr. Redieske," said Walter L. Fish-er, attorney for the commission, "if your departments are supervised care-fully as you claim they are, why doesn't some one see that the bridges are kept in better condition? They are the most wretched bridges a city can have. There is ice and show on them as if they had not been swept all win-ter."

"Well, I am waiting for a report from Mr. Phifeldt on that subject," declar-ed Mr. Redieske, evasively. "I am giv-en to understand that the bridge tend-Concealed the Facts

It is understood that Walker was told several months ago by the state banking department that the bank must reduce the amount of Werner paper carried by it and that a several months ago by the state bank must reduce the amount of Werner paper carried by it and that a several months ago by the state bank must reduce the amount of Werner paper carried by it and that a several months ago by the state bank must reduce the amount of Werner paper carried by it and that a several months ago by the state bank must reduce the several months ago by th

happen.
This statement by Mr. Redieske of what he was going to do, together with his characterization of Mr. Quinn,

The Supreme Court of California has rendered a decision declaring valid the Miners' eight-hour law of that State.

Japanese workmen are obliged to wear on their caps and backs an in-scription stating their handicraft and the name of their employer.

AVIATOR LATHAM BREAKS ALL

In this issue you will find a half-page advertisement of the HISTORY OF

OF WOMAN'S SUPPRAGE, DIES NATIONAL FIGHT FOR WEALTHY WOMEN FREE SPEECH STARTS

> Battle to Free Fred D. Warren Is to Be Waged Through Country

Whether Fred D. Warren, managing editor of the Appeal to Reason, is sent to prison or released by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis, Mo., the war for a free press is to be continued through the length, Shore passenger train No. 23 crashed and breadth of the land by Eugene V. Debs, who comes to Chicago, January 13, to address the gathering to be held Debs, who comes to Chicago, January 13, to address the gathering to be held at Orchestra hall.



Driven into a corner by the proof of in Kansas, the home of the Appeal to his inefficiency in maintaining the city Reason, the field of judicial capitalistic

Jersey Workers Have Strong Organization; Steal March on Bosses

nen employed by the Public Service Railway company throughout the state of New Jersey are glient as to whether a union organization exists or not, statement from Rezin Orr, of De-

N. McCarter and other officials of the company deny emphatically that there is any discontent among the men, or that they are forming unions in the different cities.

Rezin Orr insists that the men are dissatisfied and that at least six unions have already been formed in New Jer-

About 4,000 Members

He siso claims that 2,700 of the 4,000 employes of the company are already nembers of the union.

temployes of the company are already members of the union.

The employes themselves are looking wise and saying nothing. Inquiry yesterday among more than 100 local motormen and conductors at the various barns, on the cars and on the streets, as to whether they were forming a union or had grievances against the company, brought practically the same reply in every instance.

Rezin Orr's statement follows in full:

"We are able to keep our plans secret by our method of doing the work. No one knows who our organizers are and their names do not appear on the applications made by the men. My name is the only one that appears. It give to men employed by the company whom I know are all right a small book of receipts.

These men talk quietly to the other employes on the lines where they are working, and when they gain a motor man or conductor's consent to become a charter member of the unions beint formed they tear out one of the receipts signed by me and give it to the applicant. The stubs of these books, when the receipts are form off are receipts.

These the subscort has books, when the receipts are form off are receipts are form off are receipts are form off are receipts.

We will sive you treatment that will in a small book of the second and the second are receipts are form off are receipts are form off are receipts. man or conductor's consent to become a charter member of the unions being formed they tear out one of the re-celpts signed by me and give it to the applicant. The stubs of these books, when the receipts are torn off, are re-turned to me, so that only the man who makes the application, the man who receives it and myself know that a new member has been gained."

RECORDS FOR AIR PLIGHTS

Mourmeion, France, Jan 10.—All records for height attained in a heavier
than air machine were eclipsed by Hubert Lathanf, the French aviator.
The height reached was between 1,055
and 1,100 meters (between 2,406 and
3,500 feet), which is nearly 2,000 feet
better than the record previously held
by Latham, officially, and considerably
greater than the marks made unofficially-by Orville Wright and Louis
Paulhan.

greater than the marks made unomicially-by Orville Wright and Louis Paulhan.

Excellent weather and a favorable wind favored Latham's attempt. His machine rose gracefully, and, on each turn of the course mounted, higher and higher, until it became a mere speck in the sky.

Altogether the aviator flew about 40 miles, and was enthusiastically greeted by the spectators when he doscended. The official record for altitude attained in an aeropiane is held by Hubert Latham, although owing to the difficulty in measuring flights there is a discrepancy as to the exact height reached by him. Lathan is variously accredited with an elevation of 500 meters (about 1,500 feet) and 550 meters (about 1,500 feet).

for frying to do something that the mine operators of Colorado succeeced in doing in the case of the Western Federation of Miners.

National Speech Campaign

The protest meeting to be held f Chicage next week will mark the open-ing of a campaign to carry this fight to the entire nation. The fight for a free press and for free speech has been



largely delegated to the Socialist party it is fitting that a national campaign should be inaugurated by Debs in Chi-cago, the home of Judge Peter S. Grosscup, friend of all the capitalists that need a concession or require a law in their favor.

The fight to be begun in Chicago will be immediately carried to St. Louis, Mo., practically to the doors of the court room where the appeal in Warren's case will be heard by a capitalist judge. This hearing will decide whether Warren is to be free or whether the case is to go to the United States Supreme court at Washington, D. C., for further consideration.

Nows of the Debs protest meeting in this city has been carried to the entire country by the United Press service, so that all eyes will be turned toward this city next Thursday. The fight to be begun in Chicago will

Stampede for Tickets

The stampede for tickets, which has been holding off during the early days of the week, has started in earnest. Already, however, the best seats have been sold. Tickets have been called in from two stations. They will remain on sale at eleven other stations until Monday, when they will all be called in. After that they will be on sale at the county secretary's office and the Daily Socialist office, 150 Washington street, and at Orchestra hall, 168 Michlgan avenue, near Jackson bou'tevard. an avenue, near Jackson borlevard.

MEN, YOU CAN BE CURED BY SPECIALISTS

For Weak, Diseased Men

Whose Treatment Is Recommended by Those They Have Oured and Has Been Conceded the Best and Quickest for Cur-ing PRIVATE, NERVOUS, BLOOD, URINARY DISEASES AND WEAK-NESS OF MEN.

we will send you a book on men's allments which gives instructions on how men are encocasfully cured at home. Write now—but SEND NO MONEY.

DR. JOHEPH LISTER CO.,

7-6, 22 First Avenue, Chicage.

Gentlement I am trembled with

(Name Your Allment)

(Name Your Allment)

(Name Your Allment) troit, and treasurer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric
Railway Employes, makes the existence of a union a certainty.

On the other hand, President Thomas

troit, and treasurer of the AmalgamatWe will treat you FREE OF CHARGE
until you see whether we can cure you.

If you doubt it, and we have permission
to refer you to men who will tell you we
cured them of a trouble like yours.

Lowest Charges of Any Specialist. Quickest Cures
That Stay Oured.



Men, have you treated for months and years and been disappointed until you think no doc-tor is skilled and

Blood Poison, Skin Diseases-

We will give you treatment that will in a bank time cure all rash, sowe and every eign and symptom-ten instand of driving it in like cut of the treatment. We cure blood posson and skin disease as they do not come back.

Varicose Enlargement — Knotted or Wormy-Like Condition of

Veins on left side, or it may be on right and both sides—The one cure we use is what you should have and what you will have to have to be cured right. Only one visit is required. We do no cutting and you suffer no severe pain me rouble. All signed disappress in a few days. Nervous Troubles, Lost Vitality Our combined treatment for these troubles of common among mere-thest who have become a supersymmetric treatment of the supersy

Kidney and Bladder Troubles

Acute Diseases tiching Burning remedies saldem outcome through drug slove.

Our treatment stops every symptom and curve in a few days. It is scientific—that's the only sure way to be cured so it will not come back.

Free Consultation and Examination.

Write for question blank or call. CHICAGO MEN-SPECIALIST CO., 74 Adams St., Chicago.

ARE IN PANIC

Warning; Disease Lurks In Scab Clothes wages and increase the hours of labor. They intend to install 'sweatshops.' The first to break the agreement was Kerr and Smidt, located in the Kranz building, 78 State street. On November 27 followed a general lockout of four hundred men and women. "Our employers are now sending your clothes, which are now being made, to be completed in sweatshops and private homes. They are being made by the unskilled and in insanitary surfoundings.

Wealthy women along Drexel boule vard and Lake Shore Drive have gone on a rampage. There's a stampeds on in Kenwood and Evanston. The agitstion is echoed in the homes of the rich in Oak Park, Lake Forest, and all the other suburbs inhabited by the moneyed gristocracy.

And it is all because they have told of the conditions prevailing in the exclusive talloring establishments when scab conditions are enforced. They have been informed by mail and by personally delivered circular by the La dies' Tailoring union, recently locked out by the boss tailors. The information is carried into the homes of the wealthy, the lovers of fashion, by a neat little "Notice," carrying its message as follows: Warned Against Disease

The men and women employed in

naking women's custom tailored ciothes union, an organization which stands for living wages and sanitary workshops.
"The contracts agreed upon with the firms engaged in making ladies' clothes, two months ago, provided for an eight two months ago, provided for an eight hour day and an equal distribution of work during the dull season between all those employed in the busy season. The object of this was to prevent the overworking of those amployed in the trade. It is a known fact that over-worked bodies are subject to tubercu-losis and all kinds of contagious dis-eases. "While we are directly concerned

We want to prove to your own po

Dollar Treatment

Proves the Cure--BUT COSTS YOU NOTHING

en and women in sanitary workshops.

purpose of breaking the contracts reently signed with our union, to reduce

"You may have some prejudice against

trades unionism; forget that the union gives better wages to its members and makes living possible to them.

Union Protects Children "Remember, only that the union pro-tects your health and the health of your children.

"Is the exercise of your prejudice "Is the exercise of your prejudice against trades unionism of sufficient value to you, that you should risk both your own health and the health of your children?
"We refer you to the report of the United States government which shows how clothes made by overworked men and women, in insanitary shops, spread consumption.

consumption.

"When you order your clothes see that they are free from the danger of spreading disease; for your own inter-est and that of your cuildren. See that

they are UNION MADE.

"Those of you who have placed your orders with the firms engaged should go to their shops and see that your work is made in a clean shop. Don't allow it to be sent to a sweatshop (if it has been sent to a sweatshop have it has been sent to a sweatshop have it has been sent to a sweatshop (if it has been sent to a sweatshop have it recalled). The health of your children is worth the effort.

"All the members of the union stand firm, and we are sure to win our demands, which stand for public health and for humanity."

and for humanity."

Brought Quick Results

The "Notice" has brought results in ments. principally the State street stores, are being showered with letters interrupted by telephone calls, not to mention the personal visits made by angry customers.

"If we can only educate the custo-mers to a realization of the book and

"While we are directly concerned mers to a realization of the work that with improving the conditions of those is being given them for their money, employed in the trade, you ladies of fashion, are indirect beneficiaries by a member of the union.

Free to Men

pot simply fixed up a hit or made to feel a liftle better—but sured—renoved in vim and vigor. This proof of cureo-cus full dellar's worth—we will gladly given you free—free of cost, charge or chiligation to you of any kind whet-

one pages of forceful nar-rative that is rousing as entire continent from its

sleep and making it sit up

Seventy-one chapters of a masterpiece, written by a man inspired with the fire of the Social Revolution.

indorsed by all Socialists

and take notice.

and all its readers.

its Characters Are Alive, With Real Flesh on The r Bones.

A M Simons, editor of the Chicago Daily Socialist, says: "Thisbook might well be described as a cross section of Capitalism seen through the eyes of a wage worker. All the figures of such a society are thore. We have a capitalist and he is a typical capitalist, too, and not a Davenport cartoon of a monster decorated with dollar marks. There is the Socialist working man, and the author is able to hold him down to only one speech in the whole book, which must have been pretty hard on both author and hero, but for which the reader owes a debt of gratitude. " Its characters are alive, with real flesh on their bones."

"I Am Delighted With It," Says Debs.

"The Mills of Mammon,' by James H. Brower, has been a long time in the writing. I knew of this book through my confidential relation with the author a long time ago, and I have been eagerly looking for it ever since. At last it had come and I am delighted with it. It is a large book, almost five hundred pages, strikingly illustrated and gotten up in admirable style, and it has all the appearance of a standard work inside and outside, and when I say it is a large book, I meanit is large in every sense of the term. This book was not written in a hurry; it has been years in preparation, and is the ripe production of the author's genius'—Eugene V. Debs.

Price in Handsome Cloth Cover, \$1.00

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

180 Washington Street

JAMES H. BROWER

"Cur employers have organized the



Revolutionary Cigars

Class Conscious Smokes They make a fellow fight!

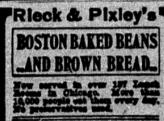
box of BERLYN cigars from our book department. Twenty-five in a box. Made of the best Porto Rico and domestic

Price per box, \$1.00. Postage extra if by mail, six cents. ORDER FROM

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, 180 Washington Street

- Will Bring - of the International Socialist Review. This includes the 12 numbers for 1908 a this month's Review, all in one packas and the remaining numbers for 1910 mailed from month to month. Fill

Charles H. Kerr & Company, 118 Kinzie et., Chicago, Enclosed find 11.25 for the Review, 180 and 1919, as advertised.



CLASSIFIED

100 MEN WANTED who can invest from \$1 to US a month in an enterprise that should become a big dividend payer. Address W. 5.: eare Daily Socialist.

NAME OF STREET REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Company and any one of the last of the las

BUSINESS PERSONALS

SECULAR LECTURE at Hall di Maconi-Temple, Bunday, s p. m. by Thomas Blanche, entitled, What Was the Religion of the An-cient Recover?

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PURE HONEY FOR BALE FOR PURE HONEY-C. STIMSON, BEE-

'The Princess In Ton, Patent & Vi \$3.50

> McVICKEL'S THEATER BLDG.
> Private E'evator to Ladies' Dept. VAN BUREN & LA SALLE STS.
> (Near La Salle Street Station)
> Open Work Days Until 9 P. M.
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Get in the class struggle! Start the New Year right by getting

\$1.25 Sent Now 24 Copies

Extra postage to Canada 40c; other can

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FLORIDA FARMS and homes for sale, by owner, E. C. Smith, Ocals, Fig.

TATLOR'S DIAMOND CORN FILE remove corns instantly, sample lic; agents wanted made and sold only by mail. E. Taylor & Co. Cleveland, Ohio.

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RUBBER STAMPS for lodges and tipen markers; delivered by mail; catalog free. Address E. Taylor & Co., Cleveland, O.

のできるからからから THE MAMMON BY JAMES H. BROWER HELP WANTED Four hundred and ninety-

Thought Us a Fake

GERMANLIBERAL PARTIES FUSE: HIT SOCIALISTS

New Political Line-Up Follows Fight on the Tariff and Navy

BOURGEOISIE DESPERATE

Social-Democrats Block Pet Measures of Kaiser's Ministers; Attack Army

BY J. B. ASKEW

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST)
Berlin, Jan. 10.—The Liberals and Radical parties with the exception of the National Liberal party, have joined together and accepted a common pro

Three parties have thus come to the Freisinnige Volksparter (Radical People's party), of which Eugen Richter, the author of the book "Pictures of the Socialistic Future," was at one time the great light; the Freisinnige Vereinigung (Radical Un-ion), which included Dr. Barth, well known also in England as a keen ad-vocate of Free Trade in Germany, and the South German People's Party. At one time the first named would have been considered the most advanced of all the bourgeoise democratic parties in Germany, because of its determined opposition to militarism, colonial poli-cy, etc.

A Foe of Bismarck

Eugen Richter, who for years was a bitter opponent of Bismarck's whole a bitter opponent of Bismarck's whole policy, was a strenuous advocate of economy and retrenchment in public affairs; that is, economy in the Manchester sense of the word. He was also a great individualist and advocate of "laissez faire." He absolutely detested Socialism, and this caused the opposition made by his party and himself to the Socialist law to be of a very milk-and-water order.

Although the nature of the Socialist law and the way in which it was

ist law and the way in which it was carried out, ought to have shown him and his friends that liberty was no meaningless phruse, and they should meaningless parises, and they should have seen the necessity of claiming it even for their great opponents, Eugen Richter could not do this, and even when it was a question of renewing the bill a number of them stayed away from the division; or, at least, neglected to appear, which enabled that bill to pass again.

Lacked Sincerity

Be that as it may, the fact that half the party failed at such an important occasion is very eloquent as to the spirit in which they approached the the party failed at such an important occasion is very eloquent as to the spirit in which they approached the question. Had the party been really in earnest in the defense of their own principles they certainly would not have failed then.

Since then the party's anti-Socialism has set more preparated and its on-

Since then the party's anti-Socialism has got more pronounced, and its opposition to militarism, naval expansion, etc., has become more and more weak. Even their devotion to Free Trade was not great enough to induce them to give a whole-hearted support to the last tariff proposed by the German government, with its heavy duties on the necessaries of life and its burden on German industry generally in favor of the East Prussian landlords.

At that time the Radical People's party supported a most arbitrary policy by which the whole Rudget was forced through Parliament practically without discussion—which amounted to nothing less than a distraction of all Parliamentary control, if not to sui-

Parliamentary control, if not to sui-cide of Parliamentarism itself.

Has Curious History

The Freisinnige Vereinigung, of which Dr. Barth was the principal light, has had a curious history. At one time it was a part of the National Liberal party: breaking away from this it joined Richter to form the Freisinninge Volksparter — Richter's party having been up to then called the Fortschrittspartel (Progressive party).

However, at the time when the navy question became acute, Barth and his friends left the Volkspartel and found-ed the Vereinigung, which hencefor-ward became resowned for their en-thusiasm for the navy and army etc.

ward became renowned for their enthusiasm for the navy and army, etc. This party had a special foothold at Bremen and the other scaport towns of North Germany—where the export industries were strongly represented. It was brought into the sharpest antagonism to the Social Democrats during the discussions on the question of mayal expansion and colonial policy. It assisted our comrades, however, in their opposition to the tariff policy of the German government. It was the only section of the bourgeois parties that supported the Social Democrats in their policy of obstruction.

Party Was Divided

Party Was Divided

Party Was Divided

Barth, however, who was one of the very few sincere democrats left in the ranks of the bourgeois parties, was hrought into serious collision with his little party—for the Freisinnige parties, taken altogether, were a long time a small body, but divided up the smallest group became a very dminurive body. Barth left his group and founded a newer group, even timer still, the Democratic union. I believe that the latter named group has not joined the new union.

Besides the above two groups there was the group of the South German People's party, which is principally to be found in Wurtemberg.

It always had a certain tendancy to parliamentarism, which is the wish to maintain the peculiar features and the autonomy of the South German at the south German at the autonomy of the south German at the south

THE BUYERS' NEWS

WHAT WILL THE NEW — YEAR BRING? =

An editorial was written on this question just before New Year's in a paper and came as near hitting the mark as a new archer. The writer took it for granted that all ACHIEVEMENTS, all DISASTEES and all WARS were prompted by some HIDDEN POWER-BY FATE. Yet all the events thus far how anything but FATE. Every ACHIEVEMENT SHOWS CAREFUL FIGUR-ING AND PREMEDITATION. Every DISASTER shows RANK NEGLECTthe neglect being prompted by an effort to MAKE PROFIT.

Don't wait for fate, comrades, you are the masters. YOU can make EVENTS. YOU can achieve things. You can bring disasters and YOU can WARD THEM OFF. So don't ask what the New Year will bring, but ask yourself:

WHAT WILL I HELP BRING DURING THE NEW YEAR-1910?" DIG IN and start something for the NEW YEAR NOW. Be ONE of the agents that shape the COURSE OF EVENTS.

Here is what Comrade VICTOR of SALIDA, COLORADO, begins on New

Dear Comrade:

"I see by the columns of the Daily that you have a number of "try-out" ds. Now to help MAKE GOOD I want the name of some wholesale tailor who patronizes the columns of the Daily and who employs union labor, and who is eliable, because I want a new suit of clothes, to cost \$20 to \$25, and I want to give some good, honest tailor that patronizes us the benefit of his patronage. His product must bear the Garment Workers' Union Label.

"By the way, my better-half says she wants a new tailor-made skirt, and if you have anybody that makes ladies' suits that patronizes our paper send their names and we will write to them for samples and prices. We don't want any sweatshop or non-union product for either of us, but honest goods and a square

"Send me a Purchasers' League card, too, when you send the names of the tailors.

"Awaiting your early reply, I am, yours for the success of the Daily and for COM. E. Z. VICTOR. the help of our advertisers. "317 Park avenue, Salida, Colorado.

"P. S .- You may use my letter in the columns of the Daily if you think it will tend to help get other out-of-town patrons. E. Z. V."

NEW ONES RANDOLPH MARKET AND GROCERY CO., 52-54 State street. They fill all mail orders carefully.

BUYING HATS, GLOVES, ETC.? Don't forget ARTHUR FEILCHEN-PELD, another of our advertisers. Ywo stores-81-83 Van Buren street and 183 Dearborn street. Both in the Loop.

MEN'S SUITS, OVERCOATS, ETC. may be had at the CASTLE CLOTHING 266 State street, also in the Loop. Their ad appeared in yesterday's issue There will be a lull in advertising during January. This is a dull season for all houses. We'll make her hum again.

OUT-OF-TOWN SOCIALISTS

Every OUT-OF-TOWN Socialist can do much toward HOLDING OUR AD-ERTISERS. Instead of sending orders to the BIG MAIL ORDER HOUSES, why not patronize advertisers? The letter of Comrade Victor shows the RIGHT

START THE NEW YEAR THE SAME WAY.

The Daily Socialist Purchasers' League 180 Washington Street, Chicago

TEREBY AGREE to patronize and urge my friends to patronize those reschants advertising in the Daily Socialist, provided such stores are satis-

Famous Fortress of Schlus-

selburg Is Shown as

Hell on Earth

a prisoner in the Schlusselburg fortress

pol mutiny) with fifth and left them chained in this state for some hours.

The cases of scurvy, consumption and neurasthenia are very numerous. In

hospital and four became insane.

learn" what he did with them! Prisoners Are Tortured

one year seven prisoners died in the

Simberg was in the habit of inform ing newly-arrived prisoners that "only the water of the Nevs would ever

Sometimes the cells were heated to theh an extent that the prisoners had b

to he naked with only the chains on

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS What Merchants in your Vicinity do you prefer?

Are you willing to have your name published in the Daily Socialist? Signed (write plainly)

own, but all the same, the group is one of the most powerful of any. The Frankfurter Zeitung, though widely read-largely on account of its business news—is as devoid of influence perhaps as any paper in Germany.

Now that these grouplets have accorded a common program it remains.

cepted a common program it remains to be seen what they will do. Their common program certainly does not commit them to anything very startling

ANII-SULIALISIS

London, Jan. 10.—The English Socialists are protesting against the jing soism of Robert Blatchford, which is being utilized by the opponents of the Socialist party. Blatchford has been writing a series of articles on "The Great Manager," that have appeared in the Daily Mail, in which he predicted the early coming of war between England and Germany.

Several groups of the Social Democratic party have adopted resolutions declaring that Blatchford does not represent the attitude of the British Socialists on this subject and that he is acting contrary to the well known antimilitary position of interactional Socialism.

London, Jan. 10.—The English Socialists are protesting against the jing solid in the Jing against the jing of the Social Democratic party have adopted resolutions declaring that Blatchford does not represent the attitude of the British Socialists on this subject and that he is acting contrary to the well known antimilitary position of interactional Socialism. London, Jan. 10. - The English So.

William A. Lunn, pipeman of engine company No. 20, and Joseph H. G. Huber, driver of book and ladder company No. 18, were ordered discharged following hearing by the trial board yesterday. Lunn was charged with intoxication on duty and Huber with absence caused by intoxication.

Socialist News

Winfield R. Gaylord, Socialist state of Wisconsin, who spoke at Wanani, centry on Socialism and was challeng hate by Prof. John Monaghan, has I open letter accepting the challenge as ling to debate either in Milwaukee or at any time. Gaylord Challenged

Jacob Brunton, a Socialist of Siair. Nel has perhaps the only specimen of a fiftee well-developed row of kernels car of cor any other Socialist, or other person, knowi of an gar of cora with an equal number rows of kernels can win a prize by address gar to the corn is valued at a very high price.

National Organizers and Lecturer James Councily—in. 2 to 8. California, dar direction of the State committee. Lens Morrow Lewise—in. 2 to 10. Minnesota. And Addistration of the State committee. Anna A. Maley-Jan 2 to committee of direction of the state committee of the state of the state committee of the state committee of the state of the state committee of the state of the sta

The Most Powerful Group

The most widely read organ of the German press, the Frankfurter Zeitung, acknowledges this group as its w. W. W.

tory of Tyler Plan and Fight Against It

NATIONAL PART

Weekly Bulletin Gives His-

The following National Bulletin has een issued by J. Mahlon Barnes: Proposed National Party Referendum

Local Gilroy, Socialist Party of California, at its meeting Nov. 28, 1909, dopted unanimously the following mo-

tion and comment submitted by Com-rade . Holler:

We propose the following to be sub-mitted to national referendum of the ocialist party:

Socialist party:

Resolved, That the present national constitution of the Socialist party and all pending amendments thereto be and are hereby referred for revision to a special committee on constitution, consisting of ten members, to be appointed by the national executive committee, i. F., not later than thirty days after the adoption of this motion by referredum; this special committee to report not later than six which report is then to be submitted at once which report is then to be submitted at once to the party for referendum.

Resolved. That constitutional amendments proposed between new and three months after the adoption of this motion be referred to this special committee, and that at the expiration of these three months constitutional amendments shall be out of order until after the referred committee free been closed and the result reported by the national secretary of this special committee, but without a vote.

Bifforts Unsuccessful

Efforts Unsuccessful

Efforts Unsuccessful

COMMENT: The attempts made to improve the national party constitution by initiative and referendum have not only proven unsuccessful, but have made matters worse ambrought about confusion. To adopt the Tyler attesting the substitute and attempt to conduct all party affairs by initiative and referendum wood, but throw the party into a chaotic condition.

It would give the national secretary an immeuse power, with no personal supervision of suthority over him. If the secretary should delay or refuse to submit a referendum—perhaps one for his own recall—the Tyler proposition has no one to step in or ount the service that the secretary should resign at once or die or run away with the party's funds, the acceptancy should resign at once or die or run away with the party's funds, the secretary should resign at once or die or run away with the party's funds. There is no one to attempt to bim. There is no one to represent the party in court is not only the form of the party in court is the tryler plan has no one to take the Tyler plan has no one to take

be done!

A poor Socialist of ability could not take
this position, because after one or two years
of faithful rervice he would have to again
bunt for a loss, now as a marked and blackinstead man. Besides, a poor Socialist, with
saccessary exceptional qualifications, hese—in
tirety-nine cases out of a hardulate concern sary exceptional qualifications, has—in-raine cases out of a hundred—a best g position with some capitalist concert this Tyler plan offers. Men of excep ability are well paid by capitalists.

Would Lose Money

A professional, small business, or farmer So-latist would not accept the position even if revolutionary enough to pass examination, ecause at the end of one or two years be ould have lost financially more than he re-leved in ealary from the party. Furthermore, every person having the prop-qualifications for this position moves the will take him and with all his duties. For the many control of the party of the party

Berlin, Jan. 10 .- A letter written by

of their ability to handle the messes in spite of the referendum, otherwise they certainly would not establish it. What then, is the weak point in the referendum under present conditions?

It is the dense ignorance of the masses on all important embled the rulers to manage the masses embled the rulers to manage the masses of the masses

to lie maked with only the chains on their hands and feet. Their state of mind was so desperate that it must have led to a frightful catastrophe if the prison had not been cleared for structural alterations and the prisoners transferred to Vologda and some Siberian prisons. Schiusselburg is being altered to accommodate 1,000 prisoners. What a field for Simberg's brutality! "Pravda." observes regarding this news that the conditions in many other prisons equal that of Schiusselburg is being altered to decommodate 1,000 prisoners. What a field for Simberg's brutality! "Pravda." observes regarding this news that the conditions in many other prisons equal that of Schiusselburg the statements. The flussian censor has ordered that during next year the two German Socialist paper "Vorwarts" and "being language of single pages of the land Athough the statements of the statements of such statements of the stat

An Impossible Proposition

An Impossible Proposition

This impossible proposition of local Tyler, together with the other confusing annehuments to the constitution, seem to us to furnish in themselves the strongest argument against any further extension of management. It referendem. They also show the necessity for the strongest argument against the strongest against against the strongest against the strongest against the stronges

Chairman of meeting.

J. G. M ALPINE.

Secretary. RELIGIOUS MANIA DRIVES

GIRL TO CRUCIFY HERSELF Rome, Jan. 10 .- A servant girl in

Turin became possessed recently of a religious mania. The woman who em-ployed her found her crucified. ployed her found her crucined.

The girl, after placing thorns in her head and inflicting a severe wound on her chest, nailed her feet and her left hand to the boards of her bed and spent the night suffering tortures. When discovered she was unconscious. She was taken to a hospital in a critical condition.

She said that out of love for Christ she voluntarily crucified herself. reason, she said, was that she wished to share Christ's sufferings.

ANNA MALEY, NATIONAL ORGANIZER, ANNOUNCES ROUTE

Anna Malay, national woman organizer for the Socialist party, has arranged the following schedule of meet-

Jan. 6. Hackensack, Minn.; 7. Pupo-Jan. 6. Hackensack, Minn.; Pupo-aky, Minn.; 8. Bagley, Minn.; 9. Leng-by, Minn.; 10-11, Grand Rapids, Minn.; 12. Bratuerd, Minn.; 13-14, Aftkin, Minn.; 15. Swanville, Minn.; 16, Upsala, Minn.; 17. Minneapolis, Minn.; 18, Sleepy Eye, Minn.; 19, Wabasso, Minn.; 20, Pipestone, Minn. She will cover South Dakoti, next.

GUARANTEED.

A Store Full of Fall and Winter

Suits---Gents' Furnishings Galore

V TE INVITE YOU TO VISIT OUR

FALL AND WINTER WEAR. LOWEST

PRICES AND BEST GRADE OF SUITS

Novak & Sebek, Union Tallors,

3123-25 West 22nd St.-Cor. Troy.

UNION ESTABLISHMENT AND

INSPECT OUR GREAT ASSORT-

MENT OF MEN'S AND BOYS'

Hemod shoos are frequently made in Hon-Union factories.

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

no matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this

Union Stamp.

Chas. L. Balas, Sea-Street

SOCIALISM AND PHILOSOPHY.

OPPOSE KING

Brussels, Belgium, Jan. 10. - The general council of the Belgian labor party has issued a manifesto in connection with the demise of King Leopold. The following is an extract:

pold. The following is an extract:

"Under the reign which has now ended the old conception of a bourgeois monarchy was profoundly changed. Twenty or thirty years ago the king was a mere symbol. With Leopold II the king became the great organizer of the political contest waged by capitalism against the working class. Albert I will govern, as his uncle did, with the aid of high finance, industry and commerce. and commerce.

"Between Socialism and the monno reconciliation is possible la Republique Sociale!" archy

It is reported that the internationa police spy. Harting, has returned to Brussels after a tour in Italy and oth-er countries. He is engaged in reor-ganizing the Russian secret police abroad. Its central bureau will, probably be in Beigium, or perhaps Luxem-bourg, and new "branches" will be formed in London. Paris, Geneva and

Independent of embassies and con-

DR. J. H. GREER TO LECTURE AGAINST VACCINATION PLAN

Dr. J. H. Greer, treasurer of the an ti-vaccination league, will deliver a free lecture against vaccination next Sun-day at Wells hall, corner of North Clark and Fletcher streets, in Lake View. Comrades are invited.

Dr. Greer is a Socialist and author of several standard works on health and social problems. His lecture will, no doubt be of great interest to the gen-eral public. Free lectures will be de-livered every Sunday at 3 o'clock in the same hall during the winter sea-

Death Follows Singing of a Song Singing the chorus of the song, "Yip, Iaddy-Iay," an unidentified man, drink-ing at Ginsberg Bros.' saloon, 1133 West Madison street, had hardly finished the last note when he fell into a chair unconscious. Five minutes later he dead. From a physician's bill in his pocket the police think the name may be Harry Cooley.

SOCIALISTS TO

up he goes to the GREAT LAKES NAVAL STATION, at North Chicago, to inspect for himself. Saw his friend at work there and whispered in his ear: "I thought this company a d- fake, but I shall see Mr. Crook Sunday and have him set mide TWO HUNDRED MORE SHARES." Did he? You bet-only threak the news lightly to mother) HE ORDERSO THREE HUN-

DRED! And he is no Sociality, either—but DRED! And he is no Sociality, either—but HE had brahms and he was fair and went to SEE for himself. Eight men now at work on that 120,000 su foot job for the U. S. Government, And heart into the work. What more can we tell you? Oh, yes, thist WE WANT MORE MEN-men who can invest small or large sums in our company. Send its your name for circulars; if out of work its us know at the same time. Write at once, A card will do.

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WHEN THINGS WERE DOING. By C. A. Steers. People constantly ask what the Socialists will do when they ome into power. No one can know, because what they will do will depend on the economic conditions of the cleverat and most entertaining of the guesses is this by C. A. Steers. This is partly because he is a clear headed Socialist, with a lively imagination and a sense of humor. Cloth, \$1.

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STENOGRAPHER TELLS OF WARD'S SLAVERY

(Continued From Page One)

I may say here that I never have done work more fatiguing or calling for more ingenuity than this same claim work. My superior held down the chair and took in a fair salary,

while I got \$10 per.

I seemed to prove valuable at the price, however, for when I applied to Mr. Mayne for more salary, after a few months at this price, he tried to point out to ma the fact that asking for more money was unnecessary—that he had worked there since a boy and had never asked for a raise, but was rewarded by the company as he proved himself capable. I couldn't see it that way, however, and upon announcing term, with 45 minutes for lunch, himself capable. I couldn't see it that way, however, and upon announcing that I would quit the job and try for more money elsewhere, he finally age turkey was presented to each employe out of pure benevolence. (I have took one.) One week's vacation ing upon me meantime that he was doing more than he ought, and that the play was allowed after a full year's service—never two weeks.

I have done hard work since and expect to continue in it, but never in all in 1864.

gystem with regard to stenographers.

Upon entering their employ every stenographer was finstructed to give a daily record, which was collected by a boy each morning, of the following points: Number of letters dictator and the time consumed in dictation; number of letters written by the stenographer, for whom written, and if any were rewritten, the number of same (which were educted from the total number written, the number of same (which were educted from the total number written, if by any chance, any quantity of time was not employed in dictation or typewriting, state how such time was employed and the cause of idleness. (The time any stenographer for consumed in going to and from the toilet room was counted, of course, not important time from adding to the sum total of letters written, and consequently lill health frequently resulted, the clerks feeling it necessary to spend all possible time increasing their records.)

If by any chance the average of letters feel off at the week's end from that time increasing their records.

If by any chance the average of letters feeling it necessary to spend all possible time increasing their records.

If by any chance the average of letters feel off at the week's end from that time increasing their records.

If by any chance the average of letters feel off at the week's men why size had not done as much work as sumal. I was spoken to twice at least because for two weeks my total number of letters for the week was some fority or fifty leas, and told it would have to come up again. I had some good reason, I remember, but I get the warning, just the wame.

Did a Man's Work

I worked at 19 'a week for several months. Then a change was made in the party conducting the claim correspondent, was from the shipping room and not being familiar with the style of correspondent, and from that time of remember of letters for the week's end to the conducting the claim correspondent, was from the shipping room and not being familiar work more familiar weight to the province of the cond

In this latter department, as indeed in most of the others where country customers are dealt with, a letter has to be from three-fourths to a full page long, and, in fact, the longer the bet-

They feel that a person in the coun-

We worked from 8 o'clock a m. to 5:30 p. m., with 45 minutes for lunch, and at Thanksgiving time a cold stor-

my twelve years of experience in Chicago have I found a position so arduous, grinding, nerve wrecking and hopeless in point of advancement as at Montgomery Ward's—and yet I was tou I was one of the best in the place. In the old building, before the building was erected at Michigan avenue and Madison street, the offices were extremely insanitary. The place was old and sunken; the only toilet available was in the basement, with a moldy, flithy floor and an intolerable stench, and in the winter time the heating was so inadequate that I frequently had to clasp the incandescent electric bulb over my machine to keep my fingers limber enough to work.

Sweating System Unique

Sweating System Unique While the salary question may be, as Vice President Thorne recently told you,

controlled by competition with other firms, their system of sweating is unique and never met with in my experience with other mercantile houses. They also had the time clock to detect any tardiness on the part of clerks.

Richard Brower, 28 years old, wealthy Richard Brower, 2s years old, wealthy truck farmer of Stickney, Ill., was shot and killed in a revolver duel with Albert Shueman, a factory employe of the same village. Shueman fied, but was arrested later.

The encounter, which caused panic among many residents of the village, occurred in the rear yard of Brower's home and was winessed by more than

home and was witnessed by more than a score of persons. It is believed to have been the outcome of a quarrel of long standing. Shueman asserts he acted in self defense.

EYE OF PASTOR TAILORS OUST Sidney, Iowa, Jan. 10.-Rev. A. O.

Broyles, pastor of the Baptist church here, engaged in a friendly scuffle with his wife, and as a result one of his eyes was destroyed.

Mrs. Broyles was sweeping the house and the preacher ventured the opinion that he could wrest the broom from her. She did not believe he could and so informed him.

The preacher made an effort to seize the broom and the handle struck his right eyeball, cutting a deep gash. Surfound the sight of the eye was

San Francisco, Cal. Jan. 10.-P. H.

Labor Organization Is Restored to Ranks by A. F. of L.

Toledo, Jan. 10 .- The charter of the Foledo Central Labor union, forfeited by the Electrical Workers' controversy has been restored by the A. F. of L Secretary Rumsey has received a notice from President Gompers of the federation to that effect.

This places Toledo again in the "regular" column, with all the rights and privileges as though the charter

and privileges as though the charter had never been withdrawn.

The committee in charge of the Electrical Workers' internal affairs has had several sessions, and both sides are striving for a settlement. It is predicted that a special convention will be called during the coming year. With this probability, the chances are most bright for a heavy adjustment and furbright for a happy adjustment and fu-ture harmonious relations.

Ohio Union in Debate

The question of uniting the two Ohio federations of labor still remains unsolved, but indications point to a set-tlement. The unions throughout the state are standing back of the old body and it is practically assured that the executive council of the American Fed-eration of Labor will take charge of the matter and deputise a representa-tive to straighten out the snarl, per orders of the Toronto convention.

The prospects are bright for unity, now that the main cause of all differ-

ANTI-SOCIALIST

Cleveland, O., Jan. 10.—One of the surprises of the annual elections in the labor world is the defeat of John Lennature world is the defeat of John Len-non, treasurer of the American Federa-tion of Labor, by Eugene Brais of Cleveland, for the position of tree-urer of the International Journeymen Tail-ors, union rs' union.

Lennon's defeat is significant. He is a type of the old school of conserva-tive trade unionists. He has acted as treasurer of the A. F. of L. for several

At their last convention the tailors declared for Socialism, class political action and collective ownership. This is the platform on which Rest. action and collective dwnership. This is the piatform on which Brais was swept into office, and which sent Len-pon down to defeat. Brais is exceed-ingly popular in his own city.

M'CARTH", MAYOR OF FRISCO, FILLS ALL CITY OFFICES

McCarthy, candidate of the union labor party at the recent municipal election, who has just taken office as mayor, has given out his appointments to various boards and commissions. All the men he selected belong to democrat-ic and union labor ranks and were ar-dent supporters of his campaign. He said he had appointed in all cases men whose next affiliations were the same whose party affiliations were the same as those of the retiring commissioners.

HONEYMOON COSTS \$100,000, HUSBAND NOW ON PROBATION

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 10.—Louis Gonzales, son of a wealthy resident of Mexico, was placed on probation for two years by Judge Willis after he had pleaded guilty to passing worth-less checks. He must return to Mexico, but every six months must write a ico, but every six months must write a letter to Judge Willis, telling how he is getting on. In pleading for the mercy of the court, his attorney said Gonzales had spent \$100,000 on his honeymoon trip around the world.

Women's Trade Union League ANNUAL MEETING

Sunday, Jan. 9, 1910,

In Federation Hall, 275 LA SALLE >TREET, Second Floor. Election of Officers and Members of

the Executive Board. Polls open from 1 to 4 p. m. Speaker: MISS MARY McDOWELL

The Strike of the Forty Thousand (Story of the Waistmakers of New York)

Refreshments Everybody Welcome EMMA STEGHAGEN.

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> > LOOP DISTRICT

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Polish People's Daily, 959 Milwaukee av. Nelson Bros.' shoe store, 2448 North av., near Western. Camillo Bruun, delicatessen store, 3332 North av. -

WEST SIDE

Jewish Labor World, Twelfth and Halsted sts. Spravedlnost, Bohemian Socialist daily, 1825 Loomis st. B. Hlava, saloon, 3145 West 22d st.

Henry Winnin, electric vapor baths, 1402 Blue Island av.

NORTH SIDE

'August P. Kelting, dry goods store, Belmont av. and Paulina st.

E. Tamminga, paint store, 2711 Lincoln av. Sam Fossberg, tea and coffee store, Aldine and North Clark sts.

SOUTH SIDE

Barney Berlyn, cigars, 865 East 63d st. Turnquist's restaurant, 3021 Cottage Grove av. R. A. Schoenfeld, dry goods, 6222 South Halsted st. See

After Sunday, January 9, tickets can be procured at the following places only:

Daily Socialist, business office, first floor, and County Secretary's Office, third floor, 180 Washington Street,

and at the ticket office of Orchestra Hall, 168 Michigan Avenue, near Jackson Boulevard.

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... Eugene U. Debs.

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tailed investigation which must form the foundation of any real account of our economic evolution.

Prof. C. A. Beard, Columbia University.

Mr. Myers has marked out a line of de-

This wonderful book may be had free of cost==-Send in \$3.00 for a year's subscription to the Daily Socialist and the book will be sent you as a premium absolutely free.

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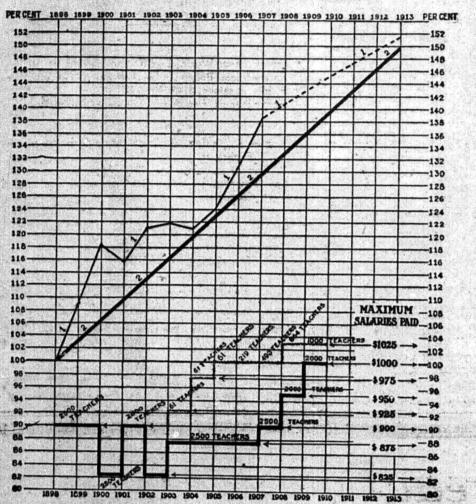
COMPARISON OF INCRREASE IN COST OF LIVING AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY **ELEMENTARY TEACHERS' SALARIES**



By resolution of the Board of Education, quoted under chart No. 1, \$1,000
was the maximum paid all experiences and the maximum paid all experiences of the maximum paid all experiences of the maximum paid all experienced primary and grammar-grade teachers should have received \$1,200
was the maximum of experienced elementary teachers adopted in 1898, and 48,000 grammar-grade
teachers in 1898 till 1808, when it was increased to \$1,025. By special action of
the Board of Education each year,
payment of this maximum was suspended annually—"inot sufficient funds"
—from 1898 to 1902, when it was about—
from 1898 to 1902, when it was about—
when the salaries teachers and fifty dollars shall be added to their salary teachers, so in Janmary, 1908, the Board of Education received \$249,054,74 from the
"Teachers' Tax Suit" (page 20), and in
January, 1903, re-established the \$1,000

"Experienced in 1898—namely, 1895
(primary) and \$3900 (grammar)—these teachers should have received \$1,200
and \$1,204 respectively, in 1997, to have
teachers in 1898 and 900 (grammar)—these teachers should have received \$1,200
and \$1,204 respectively, in 1997, to have
teachers in 1898 and 900 (grammar)—these teachers should have received \$1,200
and \$1,204 respectively, in 1997, to have
teachers in 1898 and 1990 (grammar)—these teachers should have received \$1,200
and \$1,204 respectively, in 1997, to have
teachers in 1898—namely, \$155
(primary) and \$2900 (grammar)—these teachers should have received \$1,200
and \$1,204 respectively, in 1997, to have
teachers in 1898—and and conditions of the increases in the
the vectores in 1988 and 900 (grammar)—these
teachers in 1898—and and conditions of the increases in the foot of living and maintain the stand
the fact remains that "the teacher is
1,2000 (grammar)—these
teachers in 1898—and and conditions of the increases in the foot of living and maintain the stand
the fact remains that "the teacher \$1,200
and \$1,204 received \$1,200
and \$1,204 received \$1,200
and \$1,204 received \$1,200
and \$1,204 re

Cost of Living From 1898 to 1913, Maximum Salary Which Should Be Paid Elementary Teachers to Keep Pace With Same and Maximum Salaries Actually Paid From 1898 to 1909.



1907, as shown by the United States Government Reports. Based on the cost in 1838 the increase in 1907 was 38.54 per cent, or an average annual increase of 4.28 per cent.

per cent, or an average annual increase of 4.28 per cent.

The dotted portion of line No. 1 represents the cost of living from 1907 to 1818, estimated at one-half the above annual rate of increase, making the increase in 1913 52 per cent over the cost in 1838.

Line No. 2 represents the course teachers' salaries should have taken during same period in order to have kept pace with increased cost of living.

The heavy zig-zag line represents the maximum salaries actually paid 2,500 experient. 2 elementary teachers from 1898 to 1909 in comparison with \$1,000 (line 100), the maximum adopted by the board in 1898, but not paid.

The light, wavy line, starting upward at 1903, repre-

sents the maximum salaries paid elementary teachers who passed the promotional examinations, beginning with the first sixty-one teachers who passed in 1903 and began to receive the maximum \$1,000 in 1905, ending with the total of 1,000 elementary teachers drawing the maximum \$1,035, in 1903, after proceeding from 1904, and thereafter by the same steps indicated for the 61. (These steps are not here indicated for these others.)

Two thousand of the 2,500 are scheduled to reach \$1,025 during 1910 and between \$00 and 500 not indicated on this chart are still below drawing \$900 '(grammar), \$575 (primary).

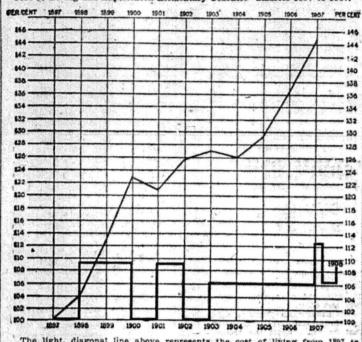
Mary).

All the salaries indicated in the body of this chart are the highest paid or grammar grade; the primary teachers receive \$25 a year less until the maximum \$1,025 is reached, when both get the same. About two out of three are primary teachers.

rem 188 to 1999 in comparison with \$1,000 (line 109), the maximum payed at 1800, represented and payed by the board in 1820, but not practically exery line, starting upward at 1800, representation of the control of t

stenographers, bookkeepers and clerks established in 1838, by increasing their salaries as the cost of living increased. The maximum salary which the elementary teachers ask the Board of Education to pay in 1910 is \$1,200, an increase of 20 per cent over \$1,000, the maximum salary for elementary teachers are sadopted by the Board of Education in 1898 (but not paid). The increase in the cost of living in 1910, as shown by the above chart, is estimated at 45 per cent over the cost in 1898.

Based on the maximum salary actually paid elementary teachers of ten years' experience in 1898—namely, \$875 (primary) and \$900 (grammar)—these teachers should have received \$1,200 and \$1,240, respectively, in 1907, to have kept pace with the increase in the cost of living in 1907, which, as shown by the government reports, was 38 per cent over the cost in 1898. This shows are necessary to cover the loss of the public schools, this memorial is presented on behalf of the schools are made and equipment, when these needs of the schools are met at the expense of the standard of the public schools, this memorial is presented on behalf of the schools are made and equipment, when these needs of the schools are met at the expense of the standard of the public school teachers of Chicago, not that they may profit undeservingly, but in order that they may be fitting-living of the teachers, they are secured at the expense of the standard of the clemans of the schools are met at the expense of the standard of the public school teachers of Chicago, not that they may profit undeservingly, but in order that they may profit undeservingly, but in order that they may profit undeservingly, but in order that they may profit undeservingly. The public school teachers of the schools are met at the expense of the standard of the schools are met at the expense of the



The light, diagonal line above represents the cost of living from 1897 to 1907, as shown by the United States Government Reports.

Based on the cost in 1897, the increase in the cost of living in 1907 was 44

The heavy zig-zag line below the diagonal represents the maximum salaries actually paid to 2,500 experienced elementary teachers during the same period, as shown by the proceedings of the Board of Education.

Based on the salary paid these teachers in 1897, the increase in saiary in 1907

SCHEDULE FOR ELEMENTARY TEACHERS Proposed by Teachers' Salary Conference, Handel, Hall, October 30, 1909, Consisting of two delegates from each of 235 of the 249 elementary schools in Chicago—Endorsed by signatures of 4534 elementary teachers.

4.1.1.47 등 1일 사람들이 가장 하는 사람들이 가장 하는 것이 되었다. 그는 사람들이 하는 것이 되었다.	A A	T T TTALE 3 WILLIAM TO A TO		CAL STITUTES	
Year.	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.	
1st	\$ 650	\$ 650	\$ 650	\$ 650	
2d	675	700	675	700	
34	700	750	725	750	
4th	750	800	775	800	
5th	NOT THE PARTY OF T	850	825	850	
6th	850	900	875	900	
7th	875	950	900	950	
- 8th	925	1.000	950	1,000	
9th		1,100	1,000	1,100	
10th		1,200	1,025	1,200	
11th		1,300	1.025	1,300	
12th		1.400	1.025	1,400	
13th	1.025	1.500	1.025	1,500	

This schedule to be effective in 1910 up to and including the tenth year of service—that is, the maximum paid to any teacher in the service ten years or more to be \$1,200 in 1910. Maximum in 1911 to be \$1,200. Maximum in 1912 to be \$1,400. Maximum in 1912 to be \$1,400.

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The influence of the Mussian blouse is felt even in the princess dress, the model displayed (HeD) having a waist with becoming wide tucks at the side front and back, so attached to a five-gored skirt that it appears as if having a pepium, or Russian tunic, with is in reality the gores of the skirt. It is here shown made of see-blue drap of etc. the trimming consisting of braiding in soutache of a deseper shade of blue. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from 25 to 40 inches bust measure. The M-lack bust size requires 5% yards of material 26 inches bust measures. The M-lack bust size requires 5% yards of material 26 inches bust

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The Trust Frankenstein

One of the strangest phantasies of the human imagination is found in the morbid romance of "Frankenstein," written by Mary Wollenstonecraft Shelley, wife of the poet Shelley. In this story a philosopher spends a lifetime to create, from the materials of his laboratory, a creature in human form and to give it the touch of life. He at last succeeds, only to find that he has let loose upon the world a soulless monster that threatens to devour him.

Capitalism has had but one object throughout its existence, but one thing that gives it historical justification. This has been to perfect production. To this end it has developed the machine, crushed labor, belted the earth with new forms of transportation, torn the inmost secrets from nature, and made science, art and literature the

As the last crowning climax of its effort it has created the most perfect instrument of production possible within capitalism-the trust. Here waste is eliminated, machinery utilized and labor exploited in the highest degree.

Now, capitalism, like the philosopher in the tale of "Frankenstein," is horrified at its creation. The trust has become a monster that threatens to devour and destroy the system that created it. Competition was never the "life of trade," but it was the life of capitalism. A society in which all the essentials of life are owned by a handful of trusts is incapable of permanence.

A republic can still be operated with only the capitalist class in control. So long as the workers can be fooled the machinery of government will run. But a republic in which a half dozen men dictate the industrial life of the people cannot endure. It is a tumbling social

These facts explain the intense interest in the "trust question." They account for the remarkable contortions of the Roosevelt and Taft administrations. They are the twistings and dodgings of those who would escape being devoured by their own creation.

Roosevelt tried to classify the monsters. He would have divided them into good and bad Frankensteins. Taft has discovered that there are no "good" trusts. At one paragraph in his latest message he would wipe them all out. In almost the next one he fears to raise his hand lest he should "prevent reasonable concentration of capital. which is necessary to the economic development of manufacture,

He would give them the protection of a federal charter and appoint a special court to destroy them-all in one bill. Most contradictory of all, he looks to a senate, ruled by the trust-controlled Aldrich, and a house dominated by the trust-branded Cannon to enact the legislation that shall control the trusts.

These frantic and foolish antics are but signs of the helplessness of capitalism to control its own creation. It is the problem of Frankenstein over again. It is insoluble for capitalism.

While the trust is privately owned it will remain a social monster. Private ownership makes it an instrument for private greed. It ones. You are foolish, you young girls, is true, as President Taft says, that there is no such distinction as you spend all you can save to buy fine "good" or "bad" trusts. Neither are they all "bad" or all "good." The solution of the riddle is that there is "good" and "bad" in every holes, and then on rainy nights your

Concentrated power of production, systematized management, economy of energy, reduction of waste in all directions—these things affable tone, "you have put these ple are good. Extortion, corruption of government, and, above all, in- tures on the wall. Where did you get human exploitation of laborers—these things are bad.

What Taft does not dare to see, or seeing dare not speak about. s that the "bad" things are all an outgrowth of private ownership.

Here is the secret of the monster's power. Take away the elenent of private ownership, make the trust the property of all the vorkers, and all that is bad in it will have been destroyed. The monter can be moralized only by being socialized.

Capitalism is helpless before the trust. To Socialism it will be ut a faithful and powerful servant.

The Pinchot Case

Gifford Pinchot's official head has been removed in exactly the same way that thousands of minor government officials have been secapitated, and for the same reason. He dared to exercise the right of free speech while holding a government job. He is fortunate in being a wealthy man to whom politics was but a means of gratifying his hobby of forest protection. In gratifying that hobby he ran foul of the great electric power monopoly, commonly supposed to be a in some evening to sit and hear you Standard Oil concern. So his head came off.

That this was done in the very beginning of a congressional investigation that offers a partial promise of not being a whitewash for Ballinger serves only to emphasize the "rawness of the deal."

There will be a great uproar over Pinchot. There should be. His removal is a warning that any public official that dares to remain a man must get out. But that uproar will have failed in its purpose if paid for the work and was about to it does not serve to call attention to the multitude of postal clerks that have lost their positions because they dared to tell of criminally defective mail cars or of the rapacity of the railroad companies in looting the mail service. These men did not have a fortune to live upon when they lost their positions.

Just at this moment, when it is proposed to so manipulate the second class mail privilege as to strangle what remains of an independent press, and to completely gag all government employes in the interest of privately owned graft, the dismissal of Pinchot calls dramatic attention to the whole plot.

It was not so much because Pinchot as a public official was interfering with the powers of plunder as that he dared to tell the public how those powers controlled the machinery of government that brought about his discharge. A despotism, political or industrial, requires secrecy. It must have secrecy under the universal ballot to, pris

It was not what Pinchot DID so much as what he SAID that brought his head to the block.

His official decapitation is to be used as an "awful example" to terrorize the more than a million other government employes

JOBS AND THE MEN

BY W. B. NICKERSON.

"WORK FOR ALL MEN, YET THOUSANDS IDLE

Army of Unemployed Refuses to Take Good Jobs Outside of Citica."

OFFERS IN EVERY STATE

William E. Curtis Calls Many Laborers, Skilled and Otherwise, Too Particular.

By William E. Ourtis

I had hoped that some comrade wh pen is more ready and whose logic is more forceful than mine would have seen the advisability of exposing in our press the great wrong that has en done to the unemployed by Wm. E. Curtis in the Record-Herald in his

Curtis for the last twenty or thirty years as a literary charletan there is years as a literary charletan there is no harm done, but this attack upon a man who is down, by one who has never done an honest day's work in usually fortunate as a result, is quite the meanest thing he has been guilty

Here is a man who has had the good what he knew at first hand but for what he was capable of skillfully hash-ing over and piecing together from encyclopedia and public documents, m or less garbled, in the several lands through which he journeyed; and at the end of a misspent life comes this crowning piece of infamy, this attack upon the defenseless unemployed of his native land:

This winter every wheel is turning, there is unprecedented activ-fty in every branch of trade and the demand for 'abor is much greater than the supply. The only excuse for idleness today is incompetency or unwillingness to accept employ-ment that is offered. But there will be an army of unemployed in each, of the large cities as usual, and it will be composed of recruits from the rural districts who prefer to spend the winter months in the cities in idieness rather than upon the farm or in the labor camps of

would like to see these wheels turn-ing now, after the holiday trade is over, and the thousands of workers have been laid off from every house in Chi-

are many farmer boys rould like to know where are these jobs on the farms in winter. The rundreds of railway section laborers who would like to ask Mr. Curtis if he does not know that in November they are laid off, all over the northern states, and that the time of those who are kept on, two to each section, are reduced to eight hours at 15 cents an hour. Could Mr. Curtis support a wife

Did Mr. Curtis ever work in a contractor's camp? Did he ever know what it was to work in a railway extra gang in inclement weather with ill-shod feet and half frozen fingers, for this \$2.00 per day wage, which in fact is but 17% cents per ten hour day? Board is charged at the rate of \$5.00 per week and shoes and the necessary clothes are purchasable at the commissary store at twice their market value. There are rainy days and snowy days, Mr. Curtis, when the board bill goes right on and the pay stopa.

How much money, Mr. Curtis, could you send hom; to the family of five or six in Chicago, do you think, at the Did Mr. Curtis ever work in a cor

six in Chicago, do you think, at the end of the week if God sent you just wo rainy days each week?

Did you ever try to sleep in a bunk ar. Mr. Curtis, with vermin crawling under your sweat soaked shirt, and the ir heavy with smoke of pipes and ar love trying to keep out a winter

Do you know anything of the moral degradation of these camps where men are congregated. Mr. Curtis?

city, unprotected, while the head of the family is earning little more than his board and clothes in these fetid samps, undermining both his health and

If you don't know, Mr. Curtis, I can tell you that in most cases they are deserted by this man, made an outcast by these unnatural conditions, and who becomes one more "bum" recruit to swell the army of the unemplo Houses of prostitution become the phanage takes charge of the minor chil

on.

Only a few weeks ago I explained that the farmers of the will not raise poultry, notwith-standing the high price of eggs and all kinds of chickens, because they do not want to stay on their farms during the winter months. A dozen or more farmers took the trouble to write and correct me, saying that the true reason is that they cannot get help to care for their chickens, and when they succeed in doing so the wages demanded are so high that they absorb all of the profit. And, furthermore, they say that farm hands are getting so "hightoned" that their employers have to

rs are advertising for help, and I ads" reading as follows: On poultry farm; man and wife; no

Would you, Mr. Curtis, desire to tur your wife over to a farmer as his slave! Your young, childless wife to a chicken And for those who have chil-

The fact is, Mr. Curtis, the exploiter

of labor is an exploiter whether on farm or in the city, and the farme generally wants the woman's worl thrown into the bargain, and ther some, if he can get it.

The trouble is that the armies of

unemployed that we hear so much about will not go where they can find work and will not accept work that is offered to them, because the prefer to do something else, or are preter to do something else, or are disastisfied with the wages or ob-ject to the surroundings. Last win-ter, when there were many thou-sands oi idle men in New York, one of the contractors on the big reservoir that is now being built in the Catakills to supply that city with water came down for workmen and attended a meeting of "the unem-ployed." For more than an hour he listened to the speeches of fervid orators who demanded work to buy dren from starving, and threatened dren from starving, and threatened to loot the city unless they were given an opportunity to earn a living. When an opportunity was given him, he made a little speech offering employment at \$2 a day for every man present. He explained the kind of work, the accommodations, the wages and other particulars, and said that every man who wanted a job should report on the wanted a job should report on the Jersey side of the Weehawken fernext morning at 9 o'clock, hen he would be sent up to the when he would be sent up to the Catskills in a special train without cost. This offer was received with many jeers, mingled with feeble applause, and several men inquired for further particulars. The next morning four persons reported at the Weehawken ferry. One of them wanted a job as timekeeper, another wanted to be a cook, and two husky Swedes were willing to take the work that was offered them without making conditions.

This is positively exhibitanting! This good! There were only four fools the whole bunch. Only four wage slaves who wished to be worked by kind gentleman for his profit and their enslavement. Really New York is progressive! In Chicago he would have

ad better success.

It would be well to quote here a litde from Comrade Hanford for the lightenment of Mr. Curtis, if space per-Comrade Hanford has said that ther

are jobs for all. "Yes, if you will work theap enough, and until some one else an be found to work cheaper." Mr. Curtis' assumption, along with others of his ilk, is that a wage of

two dollars per day, is a munificent en The presumption is that all unem-

ployed men are care free, unmarried men, unencumbered by debt. True nost of them are free of family ties after a year or two of knocking about in extra gangs, but they do not escape so readily the vigilance of debt collectors, and are driven by these merci-less harples from job to job through the instrumentality of deferred payments of wages and the garnish

And Curtis! He has not even "deep feelings of sympathy" for these jobles

(Continued From Yesterday) "Yes," he said in German, "I see. But look here," he went on, in a kindly grumble. "This is the last time I will mend it. I have had this show three times already. You must get some new hats and jackets, but shoes you never buy. You wait till the bottoms are all

feet get soaked and you take cold. It is five months since you were here. And--"

them?" She was looking up, smiling, with her back turned toward him. On the wall, framed in strips of black and brown leather, were some rough newspaper prints, portraits of renown-

which he stared with a puzzled frown, trying to discover what change it was in her appearance that made her suddenly so good to look at. Johan told her briefly about his going to concerts. "I thought you were," she said, with,

out turning. Johan positively scowled. "Why did you?" he asked.

"Because you play so much better han you used to." She turned around and eyed him; the smile was gone from her face. "You could be a great musician," she said gravely. A curious sensation leaped down Jo-

han's spine. She was certainly grown up, this girl! Now she was talking

"You told me once that I might come play. Would you mind?" "No," said Johan, very gruffly.

"Come any night." "Oh," said the girl.

She left a moment later. Two days assed, and then she returned to get er shoe. She was business-like, po-

When are you coming in?" Johan's voice was awkward, its jovial tone decidedly forced. The girl stopped in

"Yes," said Johan, "I am. I hate to be all the time alone. I 'Ye to have beople come in now and then."

This was a lie. He had never had myone in. And the girl guessed it in flash; you could tell she did by the ray she smiled.

She came in the

she came in that same evening. He played for a time, somewhat stiffly at first, but hy degrees becoming natural and easy. He told her what little he knew about the men whose portraits he had tacked on the walls. He could not have told why, but he was rupprised when she frankly confessed that she did not know one of these men from the other. Still more was he surprised to find that she was a cashier in a German grocery shop, that she lived only some three blocks away, that her father was too broken down to work, that her mother was a samistress, that they had had a tight when one night after walking with

AN UNAMBITIOUS GOLD MINE common-every-day fact. But Johan ad accer in his life had any girl rlends. And it was amazing to him ow easy it was to become acquainted

came to his shop many even

that summer. fore this, Johan had not even made the acquaintance of women books; and in music the part that has to do with the feelings of so many kinds which can arise between man and woman, had been for him either only beautiful abstractions or else completely unintelligible. And so the fact that one of these strange creatures should walk into his shop, not abstract, but futimately real, sho of hers, and by the things she said of ners, and by the things she said, the occasional questions she hasked and the way she listened to his playing, should make him feel that she was slowly, but surely getting hold of all and feelings—this fact was so utterly new, that as the weeks went on, it began to assume gigantic proportions.

knew her so well, Johan had really learned little more in the way of act-ual facts, She was twenty-one years old. Her father had been a carpenter and was now a cripple. She spent most of her evenings with him playing chids. A year ago she had begun to go two nights a week to a music school to lean to play the plano. But she had found she could not learn. She spoke little of herself, least of all about the feelings she had when listening to his music. She sat in

all about the feelings she had when listening to his music. She sat in her corner seat quite motionless. Only now and then, glancing down over his fiddle, he could see the small hands in her lap become tense, move slightly. Again at rome things he played, weirdly thrilling Hungarian pleces, which he had picked up from the gypsies who are forever wandering through Bavaria—her eyes, which were of a deep brown, would open wide in a solemn stare. Or again, she would suddenly laugh in a low rippiling fashion, which made her exceedingly besutiful. At least, so it seemed to Johan.

Her seat was in the sorner. It could not be seen from the street out-

under the shutter.

Old Mike Donovan stooped one night and, being in his usual condition, he fell over on his knees. Undaunted by this mishap, with a chuckle of sly anticipation he peered up beneath the shutter. And when he saw only Johan alone, playing with his eyes shut-tight and his shaggy head down over the breast of the fiddle, old Donovan looked back into the gutter with a puzzled remonstrative expression, as though from the music he had heard, some scene of far deeper human interest might have been expected.

On another night, little "Jake De Twinkler," roving by that way, suddenly hearing the voice of the fiddle and remembering Johan, came up close, As he listened, his dark features puckered, with suspicion. He, too, and to the stoop of the contraction of the stoop of the contraction of the stoop of the s

on the way home, Johan awoke in one instant to the fact that this was no matter of friendship, his happiness increased ten-fold. He walked slowly back to his shop and there he played

back to his shop and there he pisyed half the rest of the night.

To her he said nothing about it. At least, he sternly resolved that he would not. But as a matter of fact, he did tell her by the clumsy attempts he now made to search into her thoughts and feelings as she had accepted into his.

Possibly it was on this account that her visits to the shoe shop had now almost ceased. In their stead, one or two nights every week, they were

bow. So now he was most anxious to find whether she, too, knew how to listen, whether at the concerts, he could be as happy with her as he had been when alone.

At first he found that he could. In-

deed he was even happier. As they sat there in the darkness listening to the music that poured up, it was astounding to him how intimately he

But on one such night, just after a bursting climax in a symphony by one of the Russian composers. Johan turned sharply around, as though he had felt her selze his arm. She had not. She had only been watching his face. But in her eyes, he caught a look that made him glare with annoyance. As the evening wore os, the thought of it rose again and agair in his mind. And each time that it came his face darkened, as though he could feel a cloud creeping up.

darkened, as though he could feel a cloud creeping up.

In the weeks that followed this uneasiness deepened. Johan grew overwatchful, over-suspicious. Only two or three times did he actually catch that look in her eyes; the rest of the time she was seemingly quite as before, and never by any chance did she speak of the thing which had made him uneasy. But Johan now left his fiddle altogether slone.

she noticed the change in his attitude toward her, if she in her turn began growing uneasy, she gave no sign. And when at last she spoke again of his playing, it was in the most careless

massive face there came again that scowl of annoyance.

"I tell you I'm too old!" he cried.

"You can see for yourself how I play! It is only in fits! Sometimes for weeks I play nothing! I could never keep at it as some men do! Do you know how some violinists work? Eight—ten—even twelve hours a day!"

For some moments she was silen!

you play."
Johan looked at her grimly.
"All right." he said. "I'll let hear ne. The sooner you get this the better."

(To be Continued)

OPEN FORUM

ociety. It professes to be a working class movement. Through its policy outlined largely by those who do not and never intend to do useful work. unless to work others, the real work-

The small land owner with his mortgage and poor reward for labor seems to be an undesirable. Farm laborers who we have shown are also town laborers and occasionally strike breakers, are of the class named by all the expressionists from Marx down as the also undesirable. For their conditions of life prepare them for the part of 'bribed tool of reactionary intrigue."

It is true also the unions are better fitted than the Socialist party to maintain present interests of some occupations. The leaders of our party are all of them expressionists.

These, from experience, know much about the philosophy of Marx and but little of the philosophy of workers, and are not fitted for leadership. The worker, pressed on all sides, is

The worker, pressed on all sides, is not relieved by pictures of a giorious future for unborn generations. But the ame of no real worker can come be-ore the party membership with any

chance of receiving even nomination for place in his own party.

The party is very afraid of bour-geois. The small farmer who owns a job, the tenant who owns tools and buys a job and at times hires help are bourgeois.

The present value of anything is de-ermined by the income from it. The coesession of a good job in town is as profitable than the enership of a good farm. The owner of a city home can receive more from rent than the average farmer can. If the party in its classification of men-can find good income produces satis-faction with existing conditions, and that insufficient inco satisfaction some change will be made

in party program.

Let the Socialist party learn its place in the revolution. It cannot take the place of unions or federated unions diary between the unorganized and or ganized, between the individuals and collections of them and of all who live or desire to live by industry and who would adjust themselves to society. Perhaps rather we should say those

Its work is to teach the principles of industrial co-operation and the evolutionary steps preceding the consumma tion. Its work is to maintain its prin-ciples in a workable political organ

It need not give any individual loud voice, but it should give every oc-cupation collective voice in party councils and in propaganda work. come from the executives. The party owned no press, controlled no newspa-pers and the effective propagands was

The propagandists for country towns where the workers looked largely at locatety from the farmer viewpoint were

mechanics or factory hands.

It may appear to the mechanic that farmers would accept their application farmers would accept their application of theories. But farmers, like mechan-ics, make no application beyond their personal benefit.

Other propagandists, the intellectuals dress us. But the great majority of northern farmers who long ago fired the priest want no condescension from in schools equal with the townsman. But he has a very practical education and a very broad one.

He is able to do his own organizing and will continue to make his own ap-plication of theories. Let us adjust our own party to its work.

First of all in election of executives, along with the names of candidates should be a statement of occupation and two nights every week, they were going together to the top gallery in Carnegie Hall.

Had Johan been forced to choose he would not have hesitated for one moment, he would have given up the moment, he would have given up the faddle. For he was by nature a listener. Even when he played himself, he was only listening to the songs deep inside of him, paying little heed to his social democracy." total income. The January "Review" suggests that we elect the proletarian from the list of twenty-seven names

intellectuals from office as it is to have no others. So proportional represen-tation from all occupations in the cen-

trai body and all under control by di-rect action of all the party.

After this revolution it is advisable that newspapers be owned by the party or by large numbers of the party. Per-sonally owned or controlled papers may be very successful as literary creations and means for personal aggrandize-ment, as well as vehicles for schemes

ment, as well as vehicles for schemes which discredit Socialism. Let these personal organs circulate among the assuming to be cultured who know or attempt nothing useful

or literary classes want Socialism or could make any use of it if they had it. They are as visionary as our "all political action," "complete Socialism by carrying an election" people.

With the majority of women still

tively, but women have not learned of the division of labor with its assurance of happier families. It is not elections but practical demonstration to bring women into line. On the other hand it is not probable any federation of co-operative industries can secure and operate great industries and secure and

it is not probable any federation of co-operative industries can secure and operate great industries, such as railroads, without political victory.

While I resented the conduct and the conspiracy which published a confidential letter written by A. M. Simons which was the most incoherent thing I have seen written by him., I am still pleased that it was published. It will do him no harm and is of great benefit to the party. Condemn Simons or not, the party will follow his commendations. I claim not one year of schooling, but I can read English. That letter, any letter must be taken as a word he said about the Socialist party. We must reorganize the party. We must have the union men, and we must have workers on the N.E. C. And unless the Socialist party makes good there will be a labor party.

All of the agitation and organization among farmers will finally crystallize into action. And the farmers will make immediate demands.

The writer confesses that about one-

fourth of his sixty years of life was passed away from the farm life. He has belonged to a building trades un-ion and he has been in various occupatious from office work to overseer of slaves in Mexico.

It is true unionists of intelligence in-dorse Socialistic principles. Simons could have gone much farther and haves said the same of farmers. day could any of the N. E. C. know of the importance of co-operation with the millions of dissatisfied farmers.

Simons is right. The movement is at the stage where "the forces of rev tion can be organized and crystallized at such a rate that the social revolution can be brought to our very do closing paragraphs of Comrade Simons' letter had not been as he says "some-what incoherent." I wish he had been what inconcrent. I wish as had been explicit about those who are tearing down the party. Some of us were told in circulars about who should step out. I suppose those are the ones "they do not propose to surrender to."

Remember that the unions alone are nowaries:

nowerless, that the farmers alone are powerless. The Socialist party occules the middle ground between these odies. Unless they unite the unions cannot better the condition of wages cannot better the condition of wages workers; and every harm to the wages of the seller of labor power is a harm to the seller of labor product. Adjust the party to its work.
FRED FREEMAN.

Kankakee, III.

The Question Proper The question, "What is the matter

with the Socialist party?" is being asked by a few Socialists, some of whom have little or nothing else to do. But the question mentioned has lingered long enough and ought to be changed for some other more interesting. I would suggest the question: "What is

would suggest the question: "What is the matter with the Socialists who are asking the question, 'What is the matter with the Socialist party'?"

Of course all this is a waste of time, as there is for all good Socialists plenty of work to do fighting for the emancipation of the working class from capitalism, and not to lose valuable time battling with imaginary obstacles. The Socialist party is doing well and will poll a goodly vote in 1912 and from there on its growth will be rapid.

But to get right down to the real facts in the matter, I will say, how-ever, that there are in the revolution-ary movement a few individuals who intellectual perverts. They are st and well meaning, no doubt, but they occupy their time splitting hairs until they get a splitting head-ache, which becomes chronic and in-curable. They are extremists until ne curable. ache, which becomes chronic and in-curable. They are extremists, putting forth their peculiar ideas, no matter how ridiculous these might seem. One is often reminded of the man who ap-peared on the streets naked and when the police asked him how he dared to show himself in such style, he replied: "God Almighty made me thus and I will refuse to wear any clothes made by man." The police told him that he was imperfectly made and that clothes

by man." The police told him that he was imperfectly made and that clothes would be quite an improvement to his make up. It goes without saying that the police got the best of the argument. Some of these "kickers" have been expelled from the Socialist party because they wanted to dominate, and as a consequence they are "gorg" and then a consequence they are "sore" and then they start the question: "What is the matter with the Socialist party?" more matter with the Socialist party?" more

Only a few days ago I attended a certain meeting conducted by calibers of the above named kind and they sang: "Halleluah, I am a bum." The song of the Salvation Army, "Hallelujah, I'm saved from rum," has some lorde to it but I cannot see any some logic to it, but I cannot see any sense in the former but an indication of a perverted mind.

Now, such are largely the number of individuals who are howling and host-ing and boasting of their r-r-revolu-tionary spirit and whenever they suc-ceed in diverting the attention of memceed in diverting the attention of mem-bers of the Socialist party to their woe-ful grumbling, they feel immensely sat-isfied. As I stated above, they go to extremes. They remind me of some of the physical culturists who go swimming in the icy waters of the winter months and without any clothes they form snow-ball parties and anthey form snow-ball parties and apparently have a most enjoyable time, and all this in the coldest days of the season.

A. PATTERSON Chicago, Ill.

LINES TO THE COMET BY NIXON WATERMAN

As through the skies you drive, What far worlds have you visited Since eighteen thirty-five, When last you came to ses us? What's the news among the stars? How's Venus, Saturn, Jupiter And Mercury and Mars? Of course, you know the stars real

well.
So there are several things
We wish you'd tell us, if your please,
Pray, what are Saturn's rings?
What is it makes Mars' face so red?
And ought we to infer
That Sirius, the dog-star,

is a real Skye terrier? And are those lines we see on Man

And can you get a dairy lunch
Along the Milky Way?
And tell us of your wondrous as
As through the sky you sall:
You are so interesting, quite,
For "thereby hangs a tale."

ANOTHER AIRSHIP TYPE

ANOTHER ARSHIP TYPE

From Germany comes the information that Albert Wetzel, an engineer, has completed arrangements for the construction of a vessel to have a length of 284 feet, with a diameter of 65½ feet. The envelope is to be of magnalium alloy, with a capacity of 2,081,216 cubic feet. The builder intends to 6t the airship with motors of 1,200 horsepower, with which he proposes to attain a speed of from 46 to 25 miles an hour. According to the calculations the vessel will possess a total lifting power of 103 1-4 tons. It is further stated that it would be possible to carry 400 passengers on board.

A new bleycle is built without forks. Instead there is a single stay or arm to keep each wheel in position arranged on alternate sides. They give a somewhat insecure appearance to the machine, but are claimed to have sufficient strength for the purpose.

The idea is to make possible the removal of the tires without taking the wheels from the frame, should they burst or become punctured during a race or a long ride. Slipping new tires in place takes but a few seconds.—Popular Mechanics.