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SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1910.

## ► JAIL FOR GROSSCUP, DECLARES DEBS, IF JUSTICE WERE DONE

Attack on the Judiciary **Cheered by Thousands** 

REVIEWS WARREN TRIAL

Meeting at Orchestra Hall One of Most Enthusiastic in Party's History

From a sick bed at his home in Terre Haute, Ind., Eugene V. Debs came to Chicago, in spite of his illness, and thrilled the large gathering at Orchestra hall, last night, in one of the mightiest protests against judicial injustice the court system of the country ever uttered.

declared Debs. and the applause that greeted the statement lasted for several minutes before it died down.

Every attack on the judiciary was greeted with equal enthusiasm, in spite of the fact that a large part of the suddence was made up of non-Social-lasts. When the name of Fred D. Warten was mentioned or when Debs.

## Tells Cause of Wage Slavery

Tells Cause of Wage Slavery

In opening his speech Debs reviewed the conditions that led up to the wage slavery of the present day. He then took up the cases of the Western Federation of Miners, saying that Warren's case was but a sequel of the perfidy of the mine owners of Colorado.

After that came the iniquity of the courts during the Fallman strike sixteen years ago, immediately opening the way for a treatment of Judge Grosscup's record on the bench. The two seats reserved for Judge Grosscup were empty. It was said, however, that he had a representative in the audience.

Although suffering from an attack of the grippe that kept him in bed nearly all day Thursday, little of the usual fire of Debs was lacking. Without any personal score or ill-feeling against Judge Grosscup, he held up the Chi-cago jurist, solied emine and all, for the judgment of the nearly three thou-sand persons who had come through the storm to the meeting.

## Brower and Berlyn

H. Brower of Joliet. Ill., precheers for Debs!" They were perhaps not loud enough to reach Judge Gross-cup, but were electric in effect just the

Debs left for his home early this morning. He will go immediately to Springfield, Mo., where he will address a mass meeting on Sunday, followed by several other gatherings. The collection amounted to \$312. In his address Debs spoke in part as follows:

"Had Moyer Haywood and Parts."

Debs spoke in part as follows:

"Had Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone been three capitalists instead of
three working men the Supreme court
of the United States would have
promptly come to the rescue—would
have sought out and summarily punished the criminal.

"It occurred to Fred D. Warren to
test the consistency of this high tright.

test the consistency of this high triou-nal, and so he published a reward, of-fering a thousand deliars for the ap-prehension and return of ex-Governor Taylor, who was under indictment for murder and who was a fugitive from Kantickie.

Condemned Before Trial

"Because of this Warren was forecondemned to conviction. The trisl
was a farce. When the time came
Judge Pollock, who was placed upon
the bench through the influence of railroad corporations, pronounced sentence. The case was appealed. It is
now up for hearing before the Circuit
Court of Appeals. What the decision
will be it is not difficult to imagine.

"We are quite sure that Fred D.
Warren will go to fail, but if he goes
there it will not be with his head bowed in samme and humiliation; he will
go there swith the accusation of no
wrong festering in his conscience, but
with his head erect, his soul unfettered. And I would a thousand times
rather be Fred Warren in jail than
to be the infamous and corrupt judge
who sent him there. (Continued applause.)

Will Live in History
"Here let me say that Fred D. Warren will live in history, and his memory
will be honored long, long after Judge
Pollock has been dumped in the alley
of oblivion. (Laughter and appleuse.)
"I remember that while I was serving
a sentence of aix months at Woodstock I was brought to the city of
Chicago daily in charge of two officers
of the law, because I was regarded as
very dangerous character, and returned there in the evening, and the
people of Woodstock even protested
against having such a disreputable

## Socialist Standard Bearer's BOSSES WEAKEN; TAILORS GAIN

Closed Shop Now Only AIDS MEN WHO BROKE LAW Point Disputed by **Employers** 

The boss tailors of Chicago stand eady to grant the locked out ladies exception of the recognition of the un-The bosses, in spite of the fact they are warring among themselves, stand for the "open shop."

It was the question of the open and the closed shop that split the conference of the officials of the unicand the tailors' association held at the Masonic temple. Six union men and

Eight Hour Day Just

The employers had admitted the jus tice of the eight hour day, the question of overtime pay had been arbitrated and the equal distribution of work dur-ing the dull season had been settled upon. Then the question of recognizing the union came up.

"I don't see why we should help the union by running a closed shop," said one of the bosses. "I don't see why we should be compelled to ask every man was the answer given by the union representatives.

## CANNOT PUNISH LAND LOOTERS, SAYS PRESIDENT

Public Domain Pillaged and Thieves Safe, Taft Asks "More Laws"

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.-Stung by the public statement of Gifford Pinchot, fearing that "back from Elba" movement of the Roosevelt men. President Taft has rushed his "conservation" message to congress. After admitting that the public domain has been preventing land looting in the future.

Public sobbed On the land steals he writes:

"The truth is that title to millions o acres of public lands was fraudulently obtained, and that the right to recover a large part of such lands for the gov-

a large part of such lanus.

a large part of such lanus.

There has developed in recent years a deep concern in the public mind respecting the preservation and proper use of our natural resources. This has been particularly directed toward the conservation of the resources of the public demain. A vast amount of dispublic demain dispublic demain demain demain demain demain demain demain demain demai ject, but there has been little practical suggestion. It has been casy to say that the natural resources in fuel supply, in forests, in water power, and in other public utilities must be saved from waste, monopoly and other abuses, and the general public are in accord with this proposition, as they are with most truisms. The problem, however, is how to save and how to utilize, how to conserve and still to develor: for

(Continued on Page Four.)

# **ECKHERT ACTS**

State's Attorney at Cherry Is Caught Betraying Oath of Office

Stedman and MacDonald Say "Prosecutor" Seeks to **Befeat Justice** 

Though elected by the people of Bureau county, Illinois, to prosecute law breakers, in which class the St. Paul Coal company now is, State's Attorney Eckhert is now engaged in aiding the in the company's mine at Cherry. When Eckhert will be ordered to ask indict catious Eckhert is not a fit man to ac in such a capacity, even though he was elected to enforce the criminal law.

Eckhert Hard Hit

In the report which Attorney Sey-mour Stedman, acting for the United Mine Workers, and Duncan MacDon charging that he hindered the coron-er's inquest, of evading his plain and legal duty and of acting in collusion with the St. Paul Coal company in spiriting Alexander Rosenjack out of

en the power of administrator from the hands of the officials of the miners

from the sessions. He deliberately sent this power to bring him before the Jury. He has kept a stenographer at the inquest, for the purpose of giving the company all the testimony that was presented. He was persiclously active around Cherry, but not in behalf of the miners or their widows. And now he is settling the damage claims. This is the most impudent rascality a state's attorney can show."

attorney can show."

Among the notable cases Eckhe tampered with in Cherry are those tampered with in Cherry are those of Mrs. Helen McClusky and Mrs. B. Da-vies. Both of these women had placed their cases in the care of the union officials. They had appointed Pat Carr, a member of the miners' union board, as their administrator. The officials of the union and the unions' lawyers actthe union and the unions' lawyers, a ing under the advice of Mr. Carr, h two widows named and made an effort to "settle the cases at vace"—even at a much lower sum.

Italian Consul Acts

Damage claims of many Italian families have been placed in the hands of counsel for the Italian consulate. counsel for the Italian consulate. The number of petitions for administration

# LAND THEFTS

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15 .- In anoth er message Taft trims on the question of conservation saying, among other

"The rapid disposition of the public lands under the early statutes, and the lax methods of distribution prevailing, due, I think to the belief that these lands should rapidly pass into private ownership, save rise to the impression that the public domain was legitimate prey for the unscrupulous, and that it was not contrary to good morals to circumvent the land laws.

"This prodigal manner of disposition resulted in the passing of large areas of valuable land and many of our national resources into the hands of persons who felt little or no responsibility for promoting the national welfare through their development.

"There has development.

"There has development.

"There has development. This has been particularly directed toward the conservation of the resources of the public domain."

## ONE GOOD WAY TO PRESERVE THE UNION.

PINKERTONS PLOTTED TO

WRECK MINERS' UNION AT

GOLDFIELD, CONFESSES SPY



## SWISS CAPITAL IS SOCIALISTIC

tory in the Progressive City of Berne

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Berne, Switzerland, Jan. 15 .- The Soialists have been swept into political power in Berne as a result of the recent elections, which gave them a representation of thirty-four in the city council, while the radicals elected thirty-three and the conservatives only

The Socialist victory has started a stampede among the moneyed interests not only of Berne but of all Switz-

Berne Is Progressive

Berne Is Progressive

Berne has been the capital of Switzsrland since 1849. Its population in 1965 was 71,748. There are only three larger cities in the republic—Zurich, 180,542; Basel, 127,987, and Geneva, 114,547. It is situated on the River Aar, 25 miles northeast of Geneva.

Berne, like other Swiss municipalities, is among the most progressive cities in the world. It cares minutely for the housing of the working classes and strives to give work to the unemployed. It has municipalized most of the natural monopolies, thus receiving large municipal revenues with low rates of taxation. Among other things this city has developed the best industrial schools in the world. Berne established a plan of voluntary insurance under municipal auspices in 1805, after some preliminary efforts by local labor organizations.

Workers Guarded by Party

Workers Guarded by Party

The benefits to the working class of Berne have all been secured by the fighting minority of the Socialist part in the city's council chambers. With a majority it is expected that these improvements will be carried forward with greater expediency than ever be

Charges Frand in Mine Election

Bridgeport, Ohio, Jan. 15.—Tom L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, charged fraud and been practiced in the election of na-tional officers in finis district, favoring William Green, his opponent

# **JAIL CONTRACTS**

Party Wins a Sweeping Vic- Labor System at Bridewell Plot to Arouse the Army Which Favors Contractors to Be Probed

> Labor scandals at the Chicago Bridefirms, will be brought to light in the investigation being held by the council committee on police and bridewell. The chair firm furnishes the machinery in company, under contract, pays 25 cents a day, thus driving its competitors out of the business of making the rattan chairs which are made by the thousand at the Bridewell.

Unions Are Injured

It costs the city El cents per day for the "keep" of each prisoner, while under the law each day's labor entitles the prisoner to a credit of 50 cents toward the payment of his fine, for the non-payment of which he was sent to the Bridewell.

The city and the prisoners, many of whom are working man out of jobs, are victimized for the benefit of Ford. Johnson and company. The operation of the Chicago Broom company contract is similar. The broom makers have a union and the prison labor hits the union men hard. It costs the city 23 cents per day for

the union men hard.
Other scandals in the purchase of the
Bridewell brick and cement fixtures are

Pacemaking Tactics

are overseers who keep all the prison-ers working at a given speed, and those who fail to make the speed are pun-jahed in various ways.

HEAVY SNOW THREATENS GOAL AND MILE PAMINE

One of the most serious train blockades in the history of Chicago was reported by railroads running into this
city today. The tie-up of trains is so
complete that shipments of milk and
coal are stalled miles from the city and
the shortage of milk is so serious that
the hig dairy companies are at a loss
to supply patrons.

Three persons have been added to
the list of recent injuries as a result of
snow in masses and snow melted, melting and falling.

# 80 ARRESTS IN

Against the Government Is Unearthed

Madrid, Jan. 15 .- Prince Pignatelli, alwell which involve Ford, Johnson and leged to have been involved in the plot, company, the chair manufacturers, the recently discovered, through which the Chicago Broom company and other conservatives are said to have aimed to embroil the army with the govern-

The building occupied by the Military the furniture factory, while the city and eighty army officers who were in furnishes the shop space, the lighting and eighty army officers who were in

War Luque, and thus precipitate the fall of Premier Moret V. Prendergast and his cabinet.

King Sanctions Bemoval

The articles in the Correspondencia The articles in the Correspondencia Militar which revealed the plot were written by Senor Llorens, a carilet deputy and officer, who used a pseudonym. The issue of the paper was suppressed, whereupon the demonstration of army officers was made in front of the newspaper office.

officers was made in front of the newspaper office.

The police raided the office, and upon
the evidence procured, the cabinet was
hurriedly assembled under the presidency of King Alfonso, who sangtioned
the removal of Count De Villar as captain general of Madrid and the arrest
of the officers implicated.

That the affair had widespread ramifications was indicated by the subsequent removal Thursday night of the
captains general of Valencia, Valladolid and Coronna. Gen. Linares, former
minister of war, was the first to congratulate Minister of War Luque upon the prompt artion rakes.

Cartist Uprising Near

Oarlist Uprising Near

Paris. Jan. 15.—Dispatches from Madrid say there are grave rumors of a
Carist uprising, and it is understood
that Don Jaime of Bourbon, the Spanish pretender, is preparing to issue a
manifesto describing "the ruin of fallen Spain" since the dethronement of
his great-grandfather, attacking the
"free thinkers. Protestants and other
enemies of social order." It will appeal for a rerival of Catholic unity as
the only means for Spanish regeneration.

Under Pretext of Catching High-Graders, the Open-Shop Fight Started

SPOTTER IN 'SPORT' GUISE

Brooks, a Pinkerton Stool-Pigeon, Bought Whisky to Pump Union Men

SPY'S STORY IS VERIFIED

Guy Miller of Miners' Federation Tells of Pinkertons at Goldfield

The building occupies by the Military club was surrounded by the police later and eighty army officers who were in the building were arrasted.

The liberal press strongly approves the energetic action taken by the government. The Liberal declares the measures were severe but indispensable. El Pais says the plot was designed to force the resignation of Minister of the Pinkerton conspiracy is nationally was precipitate the

THE GOLDFIELD STRIKE

"It has long been a matter of general knowledge that the Western Federation of Miners has been thickly sown with Pinkerton Spotters. In perhaps no other single organization in the United States have the Pinkerton forces beammore active. It is the purpose of this story to give a personal account of the inside facts of the strike at Goldfield. Nevada, which led to the sending of the regular troops by President Roosewelt. Of the great undercurrents of that strife I could not personally know all. Of the inside facts, of the methods which the smelting trust used to crush the miner in that section, I have personal knowledge. Of the part which I played personally I will now tell.

Spy Gets Union Card

Spy Gets Union Card

"I got a card in the Western Federa-tion of Miners and communicated with the San Francisco office of the Pinker-ton Detactive Agency. A few days later I received an order to call at the Irwin Hotel in San Francisco. There I met a man who gave me instructions for my action in Goldfield.

"The man's name I never learned, but I saw him several times. His instruc-tions to me were like this:

"There are a bunch of men high-grading up at Goldheid. Now high-grading is stealing ore from the mines. The local of the Western Federation

(Continued on Page Two)

Will Wayman Save Him

From Law's Clutches as

Deneen Did?

Mayor Busse, now likely to face a

criminal court for his acts as the chief

xecutive of the city of Chicago

quirmed out of as tight a place once before when, as state treasurer elect, he visited State's Attorney Charles S.

Dencen to beg that the scandal of the

Busse-Reynolds Coal company bribery

be kept away from the grand jury.

Dencen then had hopes of being governor of Illinois, an ambition since relised. Busse controlled several delegates to the state convention and so Dencen did not air Busse's affairs be-

Like Dencen, Like Wayman?

There is a somewhat similar sitution now. State's Attorney Wayman

wants to be governor. Buse is in a critical pass where the acts of a grand jury will intimately concern him and the question now is, will Wayman back down as Deneen did and for the same

reason?
Wayman has announced that he will take the Cummings Foundry scandalto the grand fury and Busse is directly involved because:
Thirteen days after the T. A. Cummings Foundry company was incorporated it received its first order from the
efty.

city.

Contracts for the purchase of castings were abolished and the open order system of purchasing on requisition was installed.

was installed.

The system of weighing castings as received at the water works shop was abolished and the weights of the Cummings company as they appeared on the team tickets were accepted.

The practice of making frequent chemical and physical tests of the castings was abolished.

The system of keeping an accurate account of the cost of machinery cast-

account of the cost of machinery cast-

The Ways It's Done

And in that connection, the following story of Busse and Deneen, as printed by the Chicago Inter Ocean, is of in-terest in gauging what Wayman may

do. The story runs, is part:
"The purpose of the call of State
Treasurer-Elect Busse and his com-panion upon State's Attorney Densen
was to ask the state's attorney not to

take before the grand jury a case in-convenient to Fred A. Busse, president of the Busse-Reynolds Coal company and treasurer-elect of the state of Illi-

State's Attorney Densen and Trea

DOAL COMPANY FINED FOR

SHOET WEIGHT LOSES CONTRACT

The Alwart Brothers Coal company, 165 West Webster avenue, was fined \$100 and costs by a jury in Municipal Judge Cottrell's court in the first of

fore the grand jury.

## CONVICTED GIRLS AID BOSSES

Cornell, Who Sent Waistmakers to Jail, Flayed by Magazine

BRANDED AS 'DEGENERATE'

## "Subsidized Court" Used to Defeat Fight for Fair Wage Scale

Denver, Colo., Jan. 14. - Classing Judge Cornell of New York City, enemy of the shirtwaist strikers, as one of the "tools and chattels" on the bench, the Miners' Magazine, the official publication of the Western Federation of Miners, in its current issue takes notice of the "barbarism that blackens our boasted civilization" as follows:
"Judge Cornell of New York, who
has made a specialty of sending girl

strikers to the workhouse, recently de-ciared himself as follows: "The reteon I sent so many strikers to the workhouse was due to the cus-

tom of wealthy women paying the fines and offering bonds for the girls.

### Society Women Blamed

"Society women who have hyste-rically taken up sides with the strikers are to blame for the prolongation of the strike. I say so most emphatical-iy. They have acted very unfairly. I am making an effort to have some of them taken to the factories just to show them they have made a most unhappy error in supporting the strikers. Apparently they have ignored the man-ufacturers' side.'

"The ermine of the judiciary in al-most every state in the Union has been trailed in the mire, but the statement of Judge Cornell will increase the disof Judge Cornell will increase the dis-gust and contempt of the great mass of the people, who are gradually be-ginning to realize that the courts are but the bulwarks behind which capital-ist despotism is intrenched. When did it become criminal for wealthy women to pay fines or go on the bonds of girls who have been forced to strike against starvation wages? starvation wages?

## Judge Alds Bosses

Thigs Best Women

## Thugs Beat Women

"The society women of New York who have railled to the rescue of the striking girls, have been shocked by the outrages that have been committed on women by the hired thugs and brutal policemen, who seem to have forgotten the common courtesy that is due to the weaker sex. When paid thugs of the manufacturers and uniformed conficers of the law brutally assault a finish and the fate of Taft's political future hangs in the balance as the refor living wages may be defeated, it is about time that women 'higher up' choose publicly, between the good of should take notice of the barbarism that blackers our beasted civilization. to a workhouse, in order that a strike

## "Tools" of the Bench

"It is the work of such tools and chattels on the bench as Cornell that is opening the eyes of the people to the inhumanity of a system that requires the club and wespon of murder to perpetuate it. The condition of the working class is due to ignorance, but conflicts on the industrial battledeld will the the working class is a plant of the working class is a plant of the working class in the industrial battledeld will be the working class to a blant of the working the worki lift the working class to a higher plane of intelligence, and when the great mass behold clearly the brutality of the present industrial system, the last chapter in the reign of capitalism will be written."

## SAY MILK TRUST **HOGS PROFITS**

on."

Elaborating on the same proposition, Pinchot tells how the nation's resources, long pillaged, are now more in danger than ever before. He says:

"In the absence of proper action two great conservation plans for the public welfare may fall. The drest is the control of water powers on navigable streams in the public interest. The second is the construction of the 'deep waterway from the great lakes to the Albany, N. Y., Jan. 15.—The farmers' cry of protest against the milk dealers was heard at the resumption here of the inquiry into the conditions of the milk trade which Attorney General O'Msiley caused to be instituted in consequence of the arbitrary raise in the price of milk from 8 to 9 cents a quart on November 1. November 1. Producers of milk from all sections

Producers of milk from all sections of the state were examined and were unanimous in declaring that nothing in the general market conditions had occurred this winter to justify the in-

curred this winter to justify the in-crease in the price to the consumer.

The dealers from the \$20,00,000 Bor-den's Condensed Milk company to the smallest wholesaler in the New York market has insisted that they were paying so much more to the farmer this winter than any previous year that they were forced to recoup themselves at the expense of the consumer.

## CHARGES JUDGE PINKERTONS CAUSED STRIKE AT GOLDFIELD

Spotter Explains Methods by Which Union Miners Were Ousted

(Continued From Page One)

of Miners is to be broken in Goldfield and it is to be done on the pretext of catching the high-graders. When the union is broken it is to be an open shop and the "high-graders" are to be

## Reports Made Nightly "I went to Goldfield and joined the

ocal there. I reported nightly to the Pinkerton headquarters in San Fran-Pinkerton headquarters in San Francisco. With me was another spotter named Brooks. Brooks hung around the saloons and mixed with the men. It seemed to me, at first, that he faked his reports. After several things happened, many of which I took part in, and some which I did not, the strike was called, the troops were brought in and the local union broken completely.

"Brooks, as I have said, hung around the saloons and it seemed at first that he must be faking his reports. The cunning of the scheme I found out leter. The miner is a man of courage and iron will in working hours. I was the spy inside of the union. Brooks, holding a card in the union, was the

holding a card in the union, was the spy outside. Liquor loosens men's

### Used Booze in Game

"Hard work and danger bring at th "Hard work and danger bring at the close of the day's work, or especially on pay day, a wild desire to fling away all responsibility. Goldfield was booming. Saloons and gambling helis were furnished in the most alluring style the newness of the town would permit. Gambling was at high water and the proprietors of resorts were making their fortunes.

"Tex' Ricard, running the Northern, made a fortune. Wages of elec tricians and carpenters were \$7 to \$1 a day. All wages were, compared with the old cities, high and the cost of livwere, compared with ing was in proportion. Some miners tipped off Ricard as to the richest mines and he invested in their stock money which he won from the miners.

## Brooks the Spotter

Brooks the Spotter
"It was into such circles as these
that Brooks went.
"He was a good mixer and men talked easily to him. He spied on the miner
in the saloon. I in the union meeting
and each of us reported to the Pinkertons every night. There was excitement
in it. Miners don't love Pinkertons,
so you could notice it. The feeling was
brought to white heat at the trial at
Boise City.
"To see Goldfield before the sirike,
Goldfield money mad, prize fight mad,

Pinchot Says Choice Be-

tween People and Capital

Must Be Made

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15,-The

congress are lining up for a fight to a finish and the fate of Taft's political

waterpower, and ore thieves, many of

"Unless congress acts, the water pow-ers will pass into the hands of special interests without charge and without

limit of time. So with the phosphat

deposits on public lands, when the withdrawals which now protect them are removed. So with the enormous-ity valuable coal deposits in Alaska, which the present law would sell for

Must Crush Special Interests

"The danger of bad legislation is no less serious. The special interests must ro longer be allowed to take what they choose out of the great property of all the people. Those who steal public lands, steal homes from men and women who need them. Congress can stop the pillage, or congress can let it go on."

waterway from the great lakes to the

Monopoly Given Rairoads

the star sporting town of the west. To see Goldfield before the strike, Gold-field a picnic city, a city of spenders, with the miners brawny, self reliant, strong men, part of a powerful organ-fraction, the gambling bells wide open and doing a rushing business. Say, that

Poverty and "Dynamite"

"Then came the 'panic' and the script payment to the miners. Then came poverty and bickering and the strike and the 'dynamite' plots and Goldfield was under martial law. The minera were hounded out of town. They were blocklisted. Warre all through the blacklisted. Wages, all through the

ity, went down.
"The wantoness of the Pinkertons and others is shown by the killing of a drunken man who had tried to bribe the watchman at the plant of the Ne-vada-Coldfield Reduction compan. The vada-Coldfield Reduction compan". The man wanted to rob the 'plates' on which the gold settles after it has passed through a washing process. The watchman tipped off the thing to Superintendent Lever of the company and on the appointed night the would-be robber came up, partly drunk, so that he could easily have been taken alive, but a bunch of private detectives with Lever shot the man full of holes." Lever shot the man full of holes."

### Guy Miller Talks

When shown the spotter's story Guy Miller, a member of the Western Fed-erations of Miners, said:

erations of Miners, Said:
"At the time of which the Pinkerton
Spotter speaks, the locals of the Western Federation of Miners were filled
with Pinkertons, most of whom were
the most 'radical' members of the locals. At the time of the Goldfield trouble, the alleged company against highble, the alleged campaign against high graders took place nearly a year prior to the issuance of company script in payment for the work done by the

"The companies at Goldfield issued notice that they would pay the wages of their men in bankscript. Shortly afterwards the stockholders received notice that there was enough money on hand to pay dividends for the next year. There was ore sold by the mines to the value of \$400,000 a month and yet the monthly payrell of \$250,000 was being met in bank script which the officials of the company refused to sign. The miners asked for the signing of the script by the cumpanies' officials so companies at Goldfield issued script by the companies' officials so that if the bank on which the script was drawn failed the script would be The companies refused. The mine. The companies refused. The miners offered to wait for their pay until the ore had been taken from the mines and smelted, until the mine company had received its money.

## Strike Forced on Miners

The miners called a strike. The strike progressed. Then the Pinkertons, employed by the mine owners, found dynamite near one of the mines and unearthed an alleged plot. Then came the regular troops. The strike was broken. The local union was wrecked and the union men were blacklisted."

Watch for the exposure of the National Metal Trades Association. It appears tomorrow.

# specific dangers of public loss are merely part of the great issue between the apecial interests and the rest of us. That issue is whether this country shall be managed by men for numan welfare or by money for profit. "'It is a tremendous moral issue, far greater than any man's personal feelings or personal fortunes. It lies between the people and their representatives on one side, and the interests and their representatives on the other; be-

their representatives on the other; be-tween progress and reaction; between special privilege and square deal. I re-peat that the supreme test is the wel-fare of the plain people. It is time to apply it."

## War on Taft Certain

The statements cannot but bring a war on Taft. The forces allied with the land thieves are the same forces on which Taft's congressional machine rests, depends, and through which it rests, depends, and through which it operates. Trit's railroad message is called by some a "con-game on the peo-ple." Railroad trame pooling is legal-ized, without the sateguard of placing its operation under the supervision of

## LABOR NOTES

A minister in Kansas City building a new church insisted that every man employed have a union card.

when sit in congress.

In a public 'plaration in which all personal mention of Taft is omitted, in which Pinchot appears to forget that the president removed him for daring to do his duty, Pinchot says: Hundreds of labor unions throughout the United States have signed the peti-tion to congress for woman suffrage.

Unfair contractors on a building were thrown out in Cincinnati because the terms of the contract specified union labor.

State's Attorney Deneem and Treasurer-Elect Busse previously had not been able to get along with each other much better than the "two cats of Kilkenny." But this call was a happy omen of more congenial days to come. "It is perhaps best under the circumstances, to say only that though Mr. Busse never came to love Mr. Deneem personally, they lived happily in politics ever afterward.

"In the first place, State Treasurer-Elect Busse's plea for mercy on behalf of President Fred A. Busse of the Busse-Reynolds Coal company was evidently successful, masmuch as the case of the Busse-Reynolds Graft Book did not go to the grand jury." The new supreme court of Colorade has decided that perpetual franchises to public utility corporations are absolutely void. . . .

Retail clerks in Seattle are organis-ing under the A. F. of L. The old employers, open shop, do nothing, se-called union is a fake.

Scab unions have been organised in Scattle under the "open shop" regula-tions. These unions are not affiliated with the building trades nor the A. F. of L.

The T. M. C. A. in Lincoln. Neb., has antagonized the unions by establishing trade schools where in six weeks plumbers and other skilled trades are graduated for \$100. The laborers on the railroads in and around Spokane are paid in time checks that are not payable for as long as sixty days. This creates a horde of grafters who shave the checks.

In Deaver girls are worked in the day for ten cents an hour. In Port-land all the laundries are non-union and probably the girls are getting rich

## Asks More Pay for Juages

## SHADOW OF JAIL HAUNTS BUSSE STROUGERS

## With Every Suit or **Overcoat Order**

CHAHING CO.

North Av. and Larrabee St.

**■THE GREATEST**■

Price Reduction Sale

OVERCOATS

Ever Held in Chicago

We wish to emphasize the fact that we

have hundreds and hundreds to select from, in any size and any color, formerly sold at \$22.50 and \$20.00, now

COLLOWING our usual custom of cleaning up our woolen stock, we continue our Semi-Annual FREE Extra Trouser or Fancy Vest Sale to-merrow at 9 There are thousands of men in this city waitin for this sale, which offers more good clothes for little money than can be had elsewhere.

Our prices save you money because there is only one small profit from the weavers to weaver. Our Extra Free Tressers Offer, with your Suit or Overceat order,

gives you a real tailering barge Made-to-order clothes fit you bet please you better, and are made in the style you want, not the style that some other fellow wants to get rid of. You will find in our stores

see variety of all-wool fabrics which we make to Suit coat Order EXTRA TROUSERS FREE

\$17.00; @ income with 500 become with our imported settings; \$4.50 become with our \$22.40 chefts values that cannot be deplicated at other tailors' for less than \$25 to \$35. Open Evenings During Sale.

SOS W. NORTH AV. 258 State St. 6309 S. HALSTED Rear Larrabee 258 State St. Englewood

United Mooten Hills Co WOOTEN WERCHANTS - FAILORS

## Electrical Coffee and Meat Grinders

If you sell both coffee and meet, install a combination grinder, with built-in motor. Either grinder works independently, or both may be used at once. Single grinders can be had for either coffee or meat. A small electric motor will operate your old grinder, leaving you free to wait on customers—answer telephone or wrap packages. Cost for electric current is little.

Commonwealth Edison Co.,



WE INVITE COMPARISON FIDELITY LOAN CO.

A Bulk Buyer's Letter

**BULK BUYERS GROCERY CO.** 

FIRST GRAND BALL

Young Men's Workmen's Circle, Branch

—SATURDAY EVENING— January 15, 1910 AT THE

LESSING CLUB HOUSE 1208 TAYLOR STREET

Grand Entree 8:00 P. M. Tickets, 25

Music by a Union Orchestra

"Socialism and Biblical Literature"

LECTURE BY DR. D. ALMOND AT THE WEST SIDE AUDITORIUM,

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NOTE TO NEW SOCIALISTS WHARIES BOOK COMPANY

E TELL CO

What to Read on Socialism This new book, compiled by the editor of the international Socialist Review, contains interesting extracts from nearly all the important Socialist books published in the English ianguage, with portraits of many of the authors, including Marx Engels, Lafargue, Deba, Warreu and London, Price, two cents; 100 copies prepaid to one address for \$1.00. Charles H. Kerr & Co., 118 Kinzie St., Chicaso.



CLASSIFIED HELP WANTED

HOVELERS WANTED-At 20th st. and We-baneta ev. Friday morning. MARTIN.

MEAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Come and see our new live-room houses; an only live-room houses; an only live-room houses; an only live-room houses; and live-room houses; and live-room houses; and live-room l BUSINESS PERSONALS

WANTED-A live newspaper man with a few hundred dollars to take charge of an estab-lished Socialist weekly. R. R. Miller, M. D., Harbor Springs, Mich.

RUBBER STAMPS POCKET RUBBER STAMPS for foremen, seamsterz sollectors, etc., made to order from sample book sent tree. Address E. FAYLONS & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS

HARLES ROUX, SIGN PAINTER, social raise for locals or branches;

LONISTS, co-operators, send for leafles of PURE HONEY FOR SALE

FOR PURE HONEY-C. STIMBON BEE

Monopoly Given Rairoads

"The fetiure to develop our water-ways, together with adequate terminals and connections by rail, leaves to the railroads a complete monopoly of transpostation in the Mississippi valley."

The former forester then called upon every "man of good will" to make clear to his representatives in congress his firm intention to hold them personally responsible for safeguarding the "rights and property of the people."

In such action, says Mr. Pinchot, lies the remedy. coal.

Immediately following the charges made by the city seeler the county board canceled ifs five year contract with the company. The contention of the company was that the short orders were the work of a drunked driver. Rave Lives and Get \$20,000

New York, Jan. 15:—A verdict of \$20,000

New York, Jan. 15:—A verdict of \$20,000

Water Power Menaced

Water Power Menaced

"The first great immediate danger is larger to warm of the present compensation of the water powers will be lost, the began to alip and imperiled men below."

"rights and property of the people."

In such action, says Mr. Pinchot, lies the first great immediate danger is judges. He said the present compensation was so small that few able attorneys could be found to take positions on the late. 154 Manros at., cor. Clark-tib do. room 564 Phone Central 2550 Orn hours 5 a. m. to 528 p. m. (Bran office) 201 W. 60 st. Phone Wester-Off.)

The Daily Socialist is delivered by sarrier in Olicago for 6 cents per week. ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY SOCIALIST.

Judge Cottrell's court in the first of the five cases begun by the city because City Sealer Louis Kjellander found that coal delivered by the company to the county agent was short in amounts ranging from 80 to 180 pounds on half-ten lots.

Hearing of a motion for new trial was set for January 22. The four other cases were postponed to January 28. According to Assistant City Prosecutors Heary M. Seligman and Julius Quasse, who obtained the conviction, many poor families have been victimised by the delivery of short weight coal.

Immediately following the charges

We are chipping goods to every state in the major. The workers are co-operating every where. The only homes where no can purchase a absolute wholesale. Write for plan.

2626 Adams St., Chicago.

OPEN

SUNDAY

NOON

## DEBS PUTS STRIPES ON JUDGE GROSSCUP CHECK REBATING

## Farcical Trial of Party Leader Described to Show Court's Injustice

(Continued From Page One)

character in their jail. (Laughter and

"One of the judges who tried me was "One of the judges who tried me was Peter S. Grosscup. (Hisses.) If justice were done him, instead of wearing the judicial ermine, he himself would be in stripes. (Hong continued applaise.) And yet he has all of the qualifications essential to a federal judgeship. As a tried and trusted friend of the corporations he is eminently qualified to kiss the Bible and swear to serve the people. The trial began, and we would have been convicted had it not been for an incident that proved to be of great significance.

"We discovered that the general managers had held a secret meeting with the managers of the Pullman with the managers of the pullman corporation; that they had jointly con-spired to crush the employes in the Pullman service and to destroy the the American Railway union. Now the crime we were really guilty of was sympathizing with the wage slaves at

### Conspiracy Was Exposed

During the course of the trial, when the discovery was made that this joint meeting had taken place, we called for the official proceedings of this meeting. It developed that, each manager and member of the association had a single copy in his strong box. This demand could not be refused by the court ha member of the association had a single copy in his strong box. This demand could not be refused by the court, be-cause a similar demand had been made upon the American Railway union, and we had been compelled to introduce in court all of the proceedings of our receitings.

meetings.

"That noon court adjourned. Judge
Grosscup was very sorely troubled.
After the lunch hour had passed and
court was reconvened, the judge grave-

Stricken from Docket

"And so the case was postponed from day to day and from week to week un-til the interest in the case gradually

same offense.

"But a working man has no fair chance before a federal court. All of the 131 members of the federal court are appointed through the influence and power of corporate wealth. All nine members of the United States Sdpreme court are all corporation attorneys—every one of them; there isn't an exception to the rule. They are not elected by the people—they are not elected by the people—they are not in fouch with the people.

Have Served the Truck.

## Have Served the Trusts

"All of their official lives they have served the trusts and the corporations, and when there is an issue that arises between the corporations and the-people they universally decide in the interests of the corporation. The Supreme court has virtually sanctioned the kidnaning of working men. It has breme court has training men. It has outlawed the beyout and practically the strike, so that it has stripped organized labor of practically all of the power and left it helpless at the feet

power and left it helpiese at the feet of corporate power.

"The working men are just beginning to understand the issue that is involv-ed in this great struggle. They are beginning to think, and they will soon begin to act. Many of them are begin-ing to ask why it is that they must press their rags still-closer lest they safe against the silken garments that their fingers have finished

## Weary and Shelterless

Why is it that they must offend their hunger by the odor of banquets they have spread but may not touch; why is it they must walk, weary and shel-terless in the shadow of palaces they have erected but may not enter? They are beginning to think; they will soon act. They will not much longer beg for their rights, but they will taken them

one hand the fortunes mount skyward and upon the other there is unspeakable misery and want and woe. Is it possible for any human being with a good heart in his breast to be satisfied with sonditions as they are? Go up any of these crowded thoroughfares.

The invalid statesman, too ill to write and obliged to dictate his statement to a very large extent is a product of his environment. Under the influence of sunshine the flower bursts into bloom, in all its beauty.

The Plower Dies

Other governmental leaders campaignand the address of Mrs. Booker, but up to an early hour this morning no reply had been received.

Miss Neidigh said her father was a mine superintendent at Linton. Neither bad any money.

At the regular meeting of the League of Cook County Clubs, to be held January 22, at the Klie association. It down the superintendent and obliged to dictate his statement to capitalism and our much vausited christian civilization.

The product of his environment. Under the influence of sunshine the flower bursts into bloom, in all its beauty.

The Plower Dies

The Plower Dies

"It does so only because soil and cit mate is adapted to its growth. Transfer this flower from the sunlight to a cellar filled with noxious gases and it withers and it dies. The same law applies to physical human beings. All life has a physical basis. The industrial soil and the social climate must be adapted to the development of men and women, and then we will celse producing the many thousands whose very appearance is a rebulke to this system. "No, it is not possible for any one whose heart throbs with aympathy for his fellow men to be satisfied with conditions as they are. The workers are united for the purpose of overthrowing this system, and taking possession of the tools of industry and to have into the system the wealth of the country is gradually gravitating into the hands of a few. A billionate has been produced, and from, my point of view he serves us as a warning, for as an example. (Laughter.)

John D. a Pauper
"It is said that a man is poor who

has only money. (Laughter.) From point of view John D. Rockefeller, chief product of capitalism, is an abject pauper. He has a billion dellars and not a single friend. (Laughter and applause.) If there is a human

ter and applause.) It there is a numan being who loves him for his own sake. I have not heard of him.

"And now just a word to the working class. I appeal to you in closing to unite—unite your forces upon the economic field. Disregard the advice of those leaders who may be keeping you those leaders who may be keeping you separated; unite upon the principles of industrial unionism. (Applause.) "You are in control of industry now,

if you just knew it, and you can build up the Socialist commonwealth within capitalism itself. Join the same organization, acting together all along the

### Vote Together

Note together upon election day. You have had to learn to do a great many things together in this system; to work together, to be locked out to-gether, to look for work together, to be enjoined together (laughter), and to go to jail together. (Laughter and ap-

"You still have to learn to do a very important thing together, and that is to voie together on election day. And in due course of time the change will come, for the triumph is certain."

# TO SOCIALISM

## Big Election Battle Is On; Defeat of Lords Is Claimed

ly announced that a juryman had been addenly taken ill: that the trial could not continue. (Loughter.)

"I have never learned the price of the filmess. (Laughter and applause.)

The people of Great Britain began their real attack on the house of lords toway with the the filmess. (Laughter and applause.) commons. With the Lloyd-George budget as the issue and the house of lords as the stake, the assault on ageworn institutions and conservative pol-

died out, and at last, after months had passed, a very small, obscure press dispatch announced that the case had been stricken from the docket.

"Had the trial proceeded to its close, a verdict of not guilty would have been rendered, and we would have been vincelleated, and this would not do, since we were already serving time in fall on a charge involving practically the same offense.

"But a working man has no fair charge that every one was turning So-

tinue until the last vote is counted. Chancellor Lloyd-George, Winston



KEIR HARDIE

I address your says Mr. Chamber-lain. "as Britons, as patriots, and I tell you all is not well with British

tell you all is not well with British industry."

Pointing out that Great Britain is iosing in the international race by her persistence in free trade, he continues:

"By a commercial union with the colonies we can pave the way for federation. I see constantly before me as a practical object of aspiration that federation of free nations which will enable us to prolong in the ages yet to corve all the giorious readitions of the British race. Never yet to our history has the great democracy been unpatriotic, and I know that the fruition of our hopes is certain."

se country is gradually gravitating to the hands of a few. A billionaire as been produced, and from my point (view he serves us as a werning, not an example. (Laughter.)

John D. a Pauper

"It is said that a man is poor who read the state of the other states which will attend the interstate miners' and operators' conference to be held in Toledo in February, according to a statement by Secretary Treasurer Frank J. Hayes.

## PROBES FAIL TO

## All Forms of Commercial Wrongdoing Still Exist, Says U. S. Report

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.-Much ork has been accomplished in the last year by the division of prosecutions of the interstate commerce commisson. Since December I, 1908, thirty-five indictments for criminal violations of the acts to regulate commerce have been returned, forfy-two prosecutions have been concluded, twenty-nine penalties ranging in amount from \$100 to \$15,000

and aggregating \$92,950, have been as The sum of \$304,233 has been collected during the year in fines for commerce act by carriers and shippers John H. Marble, attorney for the terstate commerce commission, has been in charge of nearly all of the above mentioned cases.

The only indictments against any

railroad official returned during the year are the two against the president of the Louisville, Henderson & St Louis railway. These indictments charge the giving of rebates by this official at a time when he was general freight and passenger agent of his road.

"Violations Decrease"

"It is believed," says the annual re-port of the commission, "that violations of the interstate commerce act are decreasing. The year's work has devel-oped, however, all the forms of wrong doing known in previous years. The year has shown no decrease in the more insidious forms of rebating re-sulting from arrangements legal in every respect except in the result pro-

The penalties imposed upon the pleas of guilty received have been in every case moderate in amount. This is due to the policy followed since this division of prosecutions was organized, it is believed that the most satisfactory results in the way of enforcement of the law can be reached by means of frequent prosecutions for moderate penalties rather than by means of a smaller number of prosecutions for large penalties. Certainty of punish ment is a more effective deterrent from crime than severity of punishment.

## "Wealthy Malefactors"

"This class of offenders is almost entirely respectability. The finding and publication of an indictment against them, or against a corporation for their acts, is in itself a substantial punish

The report states there is "urgent need" of a physical valuation of ratt-roads, which was a Receivelt policy and a pet project of Senator La Fel-lette of Wisconsin. President Taff does not discuss this subject in his mes-sage recently submitted to congress.

What is believed by the police to have been an attempt to lure a 17 year old girl from her home in Linton, Ind., to a resort in Duluth developed last night, when two young women were arrested in the Wells street railroad station. m the Wells street railroad station.
When questioned by Lieut. "Andy"
Rohan of the detective bureau taey
told conflicting stories. A revolver and
a quantity of cigarettes were found in
a suit case carried by the oldest of the
girls, and it is thought she may be
connected with a band of panders.
Both are being held at the Harrison
street annex.

The girls, Myrtle Anderson and Nellie Neidigh, 19 and 17 years old respectively, were taken by Policeman Hugh McDonald after the former was seen to accost a man in the station. The man mingled with the crowd and cases, for him proved magazine.

The man mingled with the crowd and search for him proved unavailing. When taken to Capt. Wood's office the Anderson girl denied she had said anything to a man and declared she had a ticket to the Minnesota city to visit a Mrs. John Booker, an aunt. A telegram was sent to the Duluth police late last night in an effort to learn the address of Mrs. Booker, but up to an early hour this morning no reply

"Seventy-five days is a mighty long time to work for 7 cents." C. J. Gully, a window washer, said when Municipal Judge Crowe sentenced him to three months in the bridewell. Gully was given a choice of being held to the grand jury under \$2,000 bonds or of pleading guilty to petit larceny and taking a bridewell sentence of three months. He was charged with stealing seven new Lincoln pennies from Nora Enright, 747 La Salle avenue.

## \$30,000 Is Left by "Beggar

St. Paul. Minn., Jan. 15.-The finding of negotiable securities amounting to more than \$30,000 among the effects of J. C. Lounsberry, whose dead body was found in a rooming house, started an investigation today which showed that Lounsberry, who dressed as a beggar, had loaned money in large sums.

## Find Last Body in Mine

SUFFRAGIST SPEAKER BRANDS MEN AS HUMAN BACK NUMBERS

Men are behind the times as compared with women, according to Mrs. W. I. Thomas, wife of Prof. W. I Thomas of the University of Chicago, and a few instances of their unprogressiveness were given before an audience of university auffragists yesterday.

"Do you know what the men alley Inspectors do?" she asked. "I'll tell you. They look down an alley, noththat it has been inspected. The wom-an's way would be to go to each gar-bage can and see if it was in condition. It would be an unpleasant task, but would be thereuse. woul" be thorough.
"Men have queer ideals. They do

everything in politics on a business ba-sis. The Merriam commission is giv-ing as a few revelations of what the business system means. We wome ers where our money was going long before this."

## ALIBI PROVED IN BOMB CASE

## Altman Witnesses Tear to Pieces Frame-Up of "Paddy" Lavin

Another blow was struck at Police Inspector Paddy Lavin's "wonderful" case against Vincent and Joseph Ait man, when union carpenters took th stand Friday in Judge George Kersten's court, at the Criminai Court building, and swore that Vincent Alt-man was attending a meeting of the District council, United Brotherhood District council, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, on the night of June 15, the night on which bomb 21 wrested the buildings near 108 Washington street. Frank Kurzer, living at Augusta street and Ashland avenue, testified that he had seen Altman at the meeting of the District council, and that Altman had gone home directly after the meeting. nome directly after the meeting. Kur zer lives beer Altman.

## Witnesses Establish Alibi

William Osterhouse, 724 North aveone, confirmed the fact of Altman's presence at the meeting of the District council, at 145 Randolph street. The

to show that Altman went directly home after the meeting and played checkers with friends and members of is family.

his family.

The atterneys for the defense are convinced that they can knock Inspector Lavin's case to pieces. Bruno Verra, star witness for the state, has been branced a liar by the tury which heard as collateral evidence the same testimony introduced by the state in the trial of the other bomb case now before Judge Kersten.

## Schrader Cinches Car

Joseph Schrader, landlord of the house in which Vincent Altman lives, swore that he had played checkers with Altman till I o'clock in the morn-ing of June 27. This completed the alibi. Altman, who is an expert in in-laid woodwork, made the checker board on which the game in question was

# FOR PARLIAMENT

## Socialist Who Toured With Red Special in 'Ot Fight at 'Ome

Sheffield, Eng., Jan. 15 .- Charles Lapworth, the young English Socialist who accompanied the famous Red Special in the Debs campaign of 1908, is a candidate for parliament on the Socialist ticket from Brightside, a division of this city. While with the Red Special Lapworth received an inspiration in Socialism which has been of value to him in the present campaign which is being waged over the Lloyd bridget and which offers the workers exceptional opportunity for political action. Before a candidate is allowed to run, his backers must put up \$600. It was raised, but the treasury of the Socialist local was greatly strained.

U. S. Friends Reip
Contributions to Lapworth's camthe Debs campaign of 1908, is a candi-

Contributions to Lapworth's cam-paign funds have come from various parts of the United Kingdom and some of his friends in the United States are expected to give him some aid. Any Americans who feel inclined to respond are requested to send in money to the Lapworth fund, Chicago Dally Socialist.

## BREAKS PRISON BARS TO SEE HIS WIFE; RETURNS LATER

Woodbury, Tenn., Jan. 15 - After serving half of a 1d year sentence in the state penitentiary for the killing of W. H. Fann, nine years ago, M. P. P. Farn escaped from prison recently and returned to his home in this county. county, where the slaying was commit-ted. Wednesday he walked into the sheriffs office and give himself up and they took him back to the peniterilary. He stated he had no motive for breaking away other than to see his wife and friends, from whom he had been separated so long.

## Socialist News

North Dakota Convention Negaunee, Mich., Jan. 15.—Buried hengath tons of sand, the body of Ostar Mattila the last of the four miners entombed by a sudden run of mud planting, revealing the Rocialist sale constitution. The Negauree mine, a month ago, and the ranaction of such other business as may some before it.

TUESDAY. THURSDAY

AND

RMITAGE. SATURDAY EVENINGS

MORNING

Milwaukee and Armitage Aves.

## LARGE PURCHASE OF GOOD CLO

We bought the entire surplus stock of U. S. Peck & Co., New York, at a great sacrifice. They are all the finest make of SUITS and OVERCOATS and we are going to give you the benefit,

\$11.50 at this price you will find suits that were made to sell from \$15.00 to \$18.00. The newest patterns in all-wool and the latest style.

Worth \$20.00 and \$22.00.

It's not every day that you can buy such suits and overcoats as those we are showing in this special sale. \$14.50

\$17.50 This purchase included many of the very masses them out, so you get a \$25 or \$80 garment at almost half.

A special lot of small sizes in suits and overcoats that are worth \$10.00 and \$12.00 at less than half. Sizes

\$5.00

Boys' Suits

We have many broken lines of Boys' and Youths' Suits that we want to close out.

Boys' Overcoats

## MAYOR AIDED SCABS; BEATEN

labor here is rejoicing over the defeat of Mayor Connolly who, in order to two men-are business agents of the union tacked the machinists, who had allow unions of the carpenters. Other union the clerks that practically finished their negotiations for an accesse from the old rate of \$70 a show that Altman went directly from the old rate of \$70 a month for women to \$58. rate of \$30 a month for women to \$58. When the merchants' association had given its consent to the scale Councily

## UNIONS ENTER CONGRESS FIGHT

 Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.—Labor is preparing to take an active part in the coming congressional election. All organizations affiliated with the Amerorganizations affiliated with the American Federation are to be urged to prepare themselves for the coming fight and a resolution recommending such action was adopted by the executive council of the federation, now in assistion here. The feeling of the members was that labor should make itself felt in shaping legislation.

Accepts Pan-American Invitation Washington, Jan. 15.—Guatemala in the first of the Latin-American coun tries to accept the invitation of the lo cal committee to participate in the pro-jected pan-American celebration July 4



The original natural shape "Freak" last made famous by Ruppert. The broad toe permits the foot muscles to work naturally—the double sole makes it most serviceable as an out-door, every-day shoe in winter.

The New Tar Tan Is made for men who work in wet and cold, shish or snow. They are water-proofed, keep \$2.85

Made and Fitted by Shoemakers At the Old Store Only Cor. Harrison & Clark

SEND CASH WITH MAIL ORDERS

MOST people on the West Side know that when we advertise a Clothing Sale they can save from \$5 to \$8-on a Suit or Overcoat, because we give some unusual values. :: Just now it is our

## JANUARY SALE

Lot 1: Suits and Overcoats that sold at \$25.00 \$18.75

Lot 2: Suits and Overcoats that sold at \$20.00 \$14.75

Lot 3: Suits and Overcoats that sold at \$15.00 \$10.75 Lot 4: Suits and Overcoats that cold at \$10.00 \$ 7.75



Begin with the Foundations of the Socialist Philosophy-

SOCIALISM, UTOPIAN AND SOX.
ENTIFIO. By Frederick Engels. Translated by Edward Aveling. This little book has a wider circulation and has been more often translated than any after exposition of Socialist principles. This book, prepared in 1846 to explain been more often translated than any after exposition of Socialist principles. This book, prepared in 1846 to explain when the principles of the International Workingmen's Association, then newly organized, has for more than sixty years mental rather than the scientific view of human relations, and held that the beautiful ideal of co-operation should rally the great body of the capitalists as well as the laborers to its support. Engels here shows how the word has come to belong to those scientific thinkers who see that social progress since the beginning of taless rule has been through class struggles, and that we are now in the midst of the last and greatest of the class struggles of history. However, this work is so well known that an extensive description is superfluence and that this translated into every civilized language, and complete the principles of the International Socialists. It has been translated into every civilized language, and that the principles of the principles of Socialism. Paper, 10 cents; cloth, with Lieburgh and the principles of Socialism. Paper, 10 cents; cloth, with Lieburgh and the principles of Socialism. Paper, 10 cents; cloth, with Lieburgh and the principles of Socialism. Paper, 10 cents; cloth, with Lieburgh and the principles of Socialism. Paper, 10 cents; cloth, with Lieburgh and the principles of Socialism. Paper, 10 cents; cloth, with Lieburgh and the principles of Socialism. Paper, 10 cents; cloth, with Lieburgh and the principles of Socialism. Paper, 10 cents; cloth, with Lieburgh and the principles of Socialism. Paper, 10 cents; cloth, with Lieburgh and the principles of Socialism. Paper, 10 cents; cloth, with Lieburgh and the principles of Socialism. Paper, 10 cents; cloth, with Lieburgh and the principles of Socialism. that an extensive description is superflu-ous, sufficient to add that this transla-tion into English is in a style clear, con-cise and quotable. Cloth price, 50 cents; paper, 10 cents.

value, PRICE AND PROFIT. By Karl Marx. A short book addressed to workingmen, clear and direct in style, which explains curplus value, especially as it directly affects the wage worker. This is one of the few indispensable books to the student of Socialism. Cloth, 50 cents. Paper, c10 cents.

"Caimly and coolly we proclaim the doom of the capitalist system and of the capitalist class. Firmly and un-flinchingly we herald the coming of the co-operative commonwealth of seenem-ically equal workers. Our voice is the conscious voice of history itself."

MARXIAN BOONOMICS, a popular introduction of the abrae volumes of "Capital," \$1.00

SCIENCE AND REVOLUTION, a treatise on the evolution of the theory of evolution, 52 cents.

THE WORLD'S REVOLUTIONS, a

study in the light of historical mater-

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Safety Razor Blades 21 C
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Easterly present to well
ing force, dentite star blades
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SAMUEL GREENBERG, Proprieter

If you're getting this paper with-out having ordered it, DON'T WORRY. It's paid for. Feel com-plimented. It's a sign that SOME-BODY thinks you're worth educa-ing.

# DAY NURSERIES

## to Safeguard Babies; Organizations to Aid

A movement to place all public nurs eries in Illinois under a state law was launched by Dr. Caroline Hedger, Socialist member of the health department, at the meeting of the Chicago Association of Day Nurseries yesterday at the Stockyards Nursery. With that end in view appeals will be made at once to all legislative, municipal charitable and women's organizations

on the city and state.

Dr. Hedger severely criticised certain elements of day nursery work and some day nurseries she had visited. She itoid of dirt and disease menacing the lives of children being cared for in severely eral institutions, in one of which one woman had the care of fifty-two bables. The New York law, the general lines.

of which Dr. Hedger proposes to follow in this state, limits the number of chil-dren in the care of one attendant, prescribes the food they should be fed regulates the sanitary conditions of the establishments and provides for inspec-tors to see that the provisions of the law are carried out.

## Disease Menaces Babies

In Chicago from 400 to 450 babies are being cared for by nurseries every day. These children come from homes in which dirt, bad influence, improper food and lissanitary environments are the rule rather than the exception. Dr. Hedger told of visiting the homes in six blocks about the Ashland avenue and west Forty-seventh street district and of driding but four beth tube. and of finding but four bath tubs.
"While we may be taking care of

"While we may be taking care of these bables of our own." she said, "we are killing the children of foreign parentage. And do you know what that means to this country." In France they are worrying over the decreasing birth rate. If the bables of foreign parentage were eliminated in this country we would find our American birth rate sliding down more rapidly than that of France. In other words, we are killing our own future citizens by the failure to have legal safeguards over their health and lives."

## Ten-Hour Law to Aid

In addition, Dr. Hedger asked the association to give its aid to the fight for an eight-hour day for women. Were it possible for the mothers of these children to go to work at 8 o'clock in the morning, she said, there might be better home care of the young ones.

# ANOTHER TAFT

(Continued From Page One)

the feature that transcends all others, including woods, waters, minerals, is the soil of the country.

the public land laws, and the prosecution of land frauds, have been vigorously continued under my administration, as has been the withdrawal of coal lands for classification and valuation, and the temporary withholding of power sites. "Since March 4, 1969, temporary with-

drawals of power sites have been made on 162 streams, and these withdrawals therefor cover 229 per cent more streams than were covered by the with-

adspted to carry out the modern view of the best disposition of pul-lands to private ownership, under con-ditions offering, on the one hand, suf-ficient inducement to private capital to ficient inducement, or proper development, take them over for proper development, with restrictive conditions on the other which shall secure to the public that character of control which will prevent a monopoly or misuse of the lands or their products.

## Whitewashes Ballinger

Whitewashes Ballinger

"The power of the secretary of the interior to withdraw from the operation of existing statutes tracts of land, the disposition of which under such statutes would be detrimental to the public interest, is not clear or satisfactory. This power has been exercised in the interest of the public, with the hope that congress might affirm the action of the executive by laws adapted, congress has not thus far fully acted on the recommendations of the executive and the question as to what the executive is to do is, under the cirexecutive and the question as to what the executive is to do is, under the cir-

cumstances, full of difficulties.

"It seems to me that it is the duty of congress now, by statute, to validate the withdrawals which have been made by the secretary of the interior and the president and to authorize the secretary of the interior to secretary of the interior and the secreta retary of the interior temporarily to withdraw lands pending submission to congress of recommendations as to leg-islation to meet conditions or emergen-cies as they arise. cles as they arise.

## Grafters Better Informed

"One of the most pressing needs in the matter of public land reform is that lands should be classified according to their principal value or use. This ought to be done by that department whose force is best adapted to that work. It should be done by the interior department through the geological survey. Much of the confusion, fraud, and contention which has existed in the past has arisen from the lack of an official and determinative classification of the public lands and their contents."

## Wants Sober College Boys

Bordentown, N. J., Jan. 15.—For the purpose of teaching college students the evils of intemperance, Herman Yerkes has given \$10,000. The money is to be spent under the supervision of the prohibition trust fund of New York and the Intercollegiate prohibition association.

## THE BUYERS' NEWS

BY R. DVORAK

Here is a test of your business acumen. You know that is what the capit talists say that they have got. Socialists are considered as pretty good econo mists, so this proposition should appeal to them. Probably you have heard it be Socialist Starts Movement fore, but did not pay much attention to it, so LISTEN CA REPULLY. This is the plan:

> First get a PURCHASERS' LEAGUE BOOK. It doesn't cost you anything. Keep it with you for future use. Then whenever you wish to buy anything make it a point to do your buying at the stores which advertise in this paper. This does not cost you any more. When you make your purchase have the storekeeper enter the amount in your book, which, by the way, you must call to his atten tion. When you have twenty dollars worth of purchases entered bring your book down to this office and you will be given seventy-five cents' credit on any book in our literature department. We can furnish any book you desire.

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What Merchants in your Vicinity do you prefer? .....

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

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

Full Name .....

## EXPRESS GRAB CRETE-GREECE PROBE IS ASKED

Washington, Jan. 15 .- Arraigning the express companies for making enor-mous profits on an infringement of the government's right to monopoly of transporting mail and criticising the postoffice department for surrendering that right. Representative Murdock of Kansas introduced today a long resolu-tion calling on the postmaster general

for information.
"For many years," said Mr. Murdock, "the postoffice department has dock, "the postomice department has been surrendering its monopoly on the transportation of packet mail matter under authority of a regulation footnote apparently based on an unpublished letter to Postmaster General James from Attorney General Mac-Vesgh in 1881 declaring that backets' meant natheasts of letters."

weam in loss declaring that packets meant packages of letters."

The resolution says that while the postoffice department last year had a deficit of \$17,000,000, the Wells-Fargo Express company distributed nearly \$25,000,000 in dividends, and that the government's failure to exercise mon-opoly in transporting mail is enriching

# Has Sense of Humor "The investigations vito violations of SUES STATE TO

Albany, Jan. 15.—The unusual sight of a former state official seeking rein-statement to his old position from which he was removed for political reasons, was seen here today when the streams than were covered by the with-drawals made prior to that date.

The present statutes, except so far gun in the Supreme court. Gallup was as they dispose of the precious metals and the purely agricultural lands, are with the selection of a jury.

Gailup was formerly chief of the transfer bureau and was displaced by the late Comptroller Charles H. Gaus. Gallup was formerly chief of the Gallup appealed to the state civil serv mission and the investigation by that body resulted in a report that his removal violated the law because it was done merely for political res

# TRAINS COLLIDE;

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 14.—East bound Vandalla passenger train No. 14. New York express from St. Louis, due here at 5 a. m., was wrecked at Woodland, Jil. The train passed over a broken frog and the two rear sleep-ers were overturned. It is reported only two passengers were injured.

# **CRISIS IS NEAR**

Constantinople, Turkey, Jan. 15 .- The near eastern crisis took a new turn when Turkey, fearing that Crete would carry out her threat to recognize herself as a part of Greece by sending deputies to the Greek parliament, notified the powers that such a move would result in the seizure of Thessaly by Turkey. The ultimatum says that Thessaly would be held to guarantee Turkish rights until the affair is adjusted.

MAN KILLS HIMSELF AFTER QUARREL WITH HIS SISTER

Edward K. Hongiand, 646 Poplar avenue, is dead today, having shot himself in the left temple. The shot was heard by his sister, Miss Helen Hongland, 3821 Homan avenue, who was visiting at his house.

It is believed that the act was prompted by despondency brought on by the fact that his vister had sworn out a warrant against him, charging out

out a warrant against him, charging disorderly conduct.

## MARKETS

## THE POWER OF THE NICKEL THEATER IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION AND AMUSEMENT.

MOVING PICTURES AND ILLUSTRATED LECTURES are the greatest mediums of earth to reach the mass of the people not inclined to read with the message and hope of the Socialist philosophy and co-operation. The great of the property of the control of th

## The Co-Industrial Company

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## Supt. Ella Flagg Young Orders Investigation of Hornbaker's Act

Stung to action by the expose printed in the Chicago Daily Socialist, exclusively, the complaint of Simon Cohen, 1024 Johnston street, and Samuel Diamondstein, two Russian boys who were excluded from the public schools because of interference on the part of W. R. Hornbaker, principal of the John M. Smythe grammar school, was re-M. Smythe grammar school, was re-ferred to Superintendent of Schools Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, who will in-stitute a thorough investigation.

## The Boys' Story

The boys say that they had been denied the privilege of attending high school, although they had certificates of admission. They had attended the John M. Smythe school for their primary work up to the eighth grade, when they entered the night school to complete the grade requirements. Principal Hornbaker effected their expulsion, insisting that the boys attend his sion, insisting that the boys attend his school for an additional year.

The Progressive Journal of Education, the Socialist school periodical, has been merged with the publishing business of Samuel Bloch, the bookman, and the two businesses will henceforth be run under the name of the Educational Press of Chicago, which will be incorporated under the laws of Illinois. Peyton Boswell will have editorial charge of the Progressive Journal, while the business management of the combined undertaking will be in the hands of Samuel Bloch.

A double number of the Progressive A double number of the Progressive Journal will appear in a few days.

EDITOR OF NEUES LEBEN TO GIVE SERIES OF LECTURES

Adolph Dreifuss, editor of Neues Leben, the organ of the German Socialists of Illinois, will open a series of four Sunday morning addresses at Folz hall, corner of North avenue and Larrabco street, Jan. 18. taking for his subejet. "The Lords of Our Country."

On the three (cllowing Sundays he will talk on "Materialism," "Socialism and Culture," "and "The Objections of our Opponents." These addresses follow those delivered by Julius Vahlteich, The doors open at 2:30 o'clock, the lecture beginning at 10 o'clock.

## SNOW SAVES MANY WORKERS' HOMES FROM DESTRUCTION

One of the features of the coming municipal campaign will be the use of moving pictures, and illustrated lectures and entertainments, to teach cooperation and the Socialist philosophy. Special efforts will be made in this direction by the Co-Industrial company, which has been organized by Socialist and capitalized at half a million dol-

The officers of the company are A. L. Voorhees, president and general man-ager, 3517 Indiana avenue; E. J. Ben-tall, vice president; G. P. Bethel, secre-

tary, and Gustave Schulz, treasurer.

The company has a plan to bring a first class moving picture outfit within the reach of a majority of the Socialist locals and rent them good films and flustrated lectures that will be both popular and educational. ular and educational.

### Magnate Attacks Waiter New York, Jan. 15 .- Financiers today

are talking of an encounter between Daniel G. Reld, the Rock Island rail road magnate, and a waiter, at the Cafe Martin. They say Reid hit the waited in the face and then gave him \$50 to prevent further trouble. A gay dinner party saw the encounter.

## Great Fire Sale. Bigger and Better Bargains Than Ever.

Men's Suits Sacrificed Some of these suits were touched by water. Most of them were NOT. But the thousands of undamaged suits cost NO MORE. Pire sale prices on every the indusance of undamaged suits cost NO MORE. Fire sale prices on every suit. Among the great stock are garments to suit all classes and all testes. Everything in the latest and most approved style. We are clearing at \$7.45 prices from

Bargains in Boys' Suits

sold is worth double. Russian and the newest, every color the most correct. Knicker suits. In all materials and colors, cut in newest and most fashionable styles; \$1.95

**Men's Overcoats** 

**Boys' Overcoats** 

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# JAMES H. REOWER

Four hundred and ninetyone pages of forceful nar-rative that is rousing an entire continent from its leep and making it sit up and take notice.

Seventy-one chapters of masterpiece, written by a man inspired with the fire of the Social Revolution. Indorsed by all Socialists 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: "This book 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 there. 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 gratifude. \* \* Its characters are alive, with real fiesh 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 reaction with the author a long time ago, and I have been degerly looking for it ever since. At last it has 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 mean it is large in every sense of the term. This book was not written in a horry; it has been years in preparation, and is the ripe production of the author's genius."—Eugene V. Debs.

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## BUSINESS DIRECTORY DAILY SOCIALIST MAGAZINE PAGE

## OPEN FORUM

I see so many letters in your columns trying to explain "What is the matter with the Socialist party" that I ask space for this.

To my mind there is little the matter

with the Socialist party "that I ask space for this.

To my mind there is little the matter with the Socialist party except a lack of funds, and I am going to propose a plan that will circ a part of that fault. If the Socialist party has not yet proven its friendship for organised labor (of which I am one), it seems to me a hard task, indeed, and not at all the fault of the Socialist party that its proof has not been conclusive.

Now, I insist the trouble is largely and of finance. In the south the people are ready to hear us, but the national committee lets us go by the toard because it has not the money to

board because it has not the money to corganize the south, and we have not the money to do it as it should be done curselves. At the same time there is an absolute gold mine in the Socialist organizations is limited to what I read in our papers. But I do not list party that needs only tapping to give us dollars where we now get cents. Here, comrades, is the gold mine—the trade of 50,000 dues paying meminate for us in a straight, narrow path, bers! And on this plan we can get

bers! And on this plan we can get so that it may be trodden only by the thousands of Socialists and trade unthousands of Socialists and trade unlonists to help us who now pay no dues vealed, the beauties of the co-operato the Socialist party.

1. Wherever there are five or more So-cialists, let them agree to patronize that merchant, or merchants, who will agree to pay into the Socialist party 1 or 2 per cent of the cash they pay

goods.
This plan can be made effective by headquarters issuing red cards espe-cially for the merchants to give their Socialist customers. The merchants will

cally for the merchants to give their socialist customers. The merchants will be required to buy for these books 1 or 2 cent stamps (as may be agreed on) and for every dollar paid by the Socialist customer, paste one of these stamps on the said customer's book.

2. Not only will the Socialist be able thus to get a part of his every day expense credited to the propaganda work of the party, but where Socialists are strong they should by the power of their combined trade be able to secure somewhat lower prices for themselves.

4. Not only can the above good things be done for Secialism, but the Socialist by thus combining and gaining influence with those having goods to sell, tru say to those merchants (where Socialists have some strength in numbers), "We must have unlon made goods." Here is where we can do something for organized labor that will count, even where unionism is weak, or where there are no unlons at all.

re no unions at all.
5. In organized states the locals could at these stamps from state headquar-ters and in unorganized states from national headquarters. The merchant could buy his supply from the local, or he could send for them to state or national headquarters. To get them from the secretary of the local would

from the secretary of the local would be the simplest plan.

The immense good that could be thus accomplished I have not time to write, nor you space to print. In a word, our trade is worth money. Let us combine to use it in such way that our propaganda will be mightily strengthened, and our papers and speakers may be placed in every state, county and neighborhood. Our enthusiasm will then mount so high we will have no time for

neighborhood. Our enthusiasm will then mount so high we will have no time for bickerings and scraps because we think we are not progressing.

Local Biloxi will shortly prepare and propose amendments to our constitution that will enable the national executive committee to adopt some such plan as above roughly outlined, and submit it to a referendum.

Figure up what 1 to 2 per cent would amount to from 50,000, counting each man spent but \$5 per month. Then multiply by adding all you think would finally join in this effort, both in order

I shall vote to let each state carry on the propagands in its own way. If they can get the working class to vote to get each state carry on the propagands in its own way. If they can get the working class to vote to get each state carry on the propagands in its own way. If they can get the working class to vote to get each state carry on the propagands in its own way. If they can get the working class to vote to get each state carry on the propagands in its own way. If they can get the working class to vote to get each state carry on the propagands in its own way. If they can get the working class to vote to get each state carry on the propagands in its own way. If they can get the working class to vote to the each state carry on the propagands in its own way. If they can get the working class to vote to let each state carry on the propagands in its own way. If they can get the working class to vote to get the working class to vote to the two way. If they can get the working class to vote to the propagands in the one propagands in the output of the propagands in the working class to vote to the propagands in the working class to vote to the propagands in the working class to vote to the propagands in the working class to vote to the propagands in the working class to vote to the propagands in the working class to vote to the propagands in the working class to vote to the they can get the working class to vote to the they can get the working class to vote to the they can get the w

to advance our propagnida, and to save a little money themselves. SUMNER W. ROSE. Biloxi, Miss., Jan. 12, 1916.

tive commonwealthf

I have read Socialistic literature for over ten years, but to me the Socialist movement means but one ching now. I know not what the future may bring forth. To me the Socialist aim today is (I do not mean tomorrow) to organize the working class into a po-litical party, to teach them that only as they stand together at the ballot oox can they hope for economic bet-terment. That is our aim now, At

least that is what I take it to be.

Do you think that to organize the working class into a class consclous political party we need a corps of about sixty or more heavies to continually let

sixty or more heavies to continually let loose great pieces of wisdom, one crying, "impossibilist" and the other "oppertunist"?

Another cries "intellectual," the other "proletaire."

One set of these doctors of Socialism believes in syndicalism, another the straight and narrow path of Dr. Leon, which is so straight and narrow that it never forges ahead, and the other is working along the lines of least resist-

it never torges ahead, and the other is working along the lines of least resist-ance, or Bergerism.

All these motions and comments and counter-motions take miles of mime-egraphing, a big office force and cause many printers' bills.

But does it help the party?

Would it not be better to let each

Would it not be better to let each state work for Socialism in its own way, untrammeled? The national com-mittee tried to settle the serape in Washington, Nebrasks and Texas. Did they settle them? Not a bit of it. The hair pulling goes on just the same.

The meetings of the national executive committee cost us some good money that were better invested in our daily press.

To you seriously believe that if we

daily press.

Do you seriously believe that if we had no national committees our state committees our state; they er fusion? Do you think that if they wanted to do that they could not do it now? Why, if they wanted to betray the party, only the intelligence of the mambers would restrain them.

I shall vote to let each state carry

American institutions tha

duction to American investment will tend to make them respected.

"The common plea that better accommodations cannot be maintain becommodations."

Misplaced Sympathy
He was a kind and benevolent old

gentleman, who took much interest in

he street, he stopped and looked with ompassionate sympathy at a lad whose

bore clear evidence of having been

## STEERAGE HORRORS STRONGLY DEPICTED

A recommendation that a law be passed at once putting government officers, men and women on vessels carrying third-class passengers, the expense to be borne by the steamship companies, is the most important suggestion made by the immigration Companies in the immigration companies in the immigration companies in the immigration companies in the companies in the immigration companies in the i

steerage. continued utilization of immigrant incommodations cannot be maintain be-cause they would be beyond the appre-ciation of the emigrant and because they would leave so small a margin of profit, carry no weight in view of the fact that the desired kind of steerage already exists on some of the lines and is not conducted as either a philectors in disguise in the steerage in to discover and report abuses.

of steerage on transatlantic The old time, the new time and the vessels which have both.

and the vessels which have both.

"The old type steerage is the one whose horrors have been so often described," says the report. "It is unfortened," says the report. "It is unfortened in the commission, make during a first twelve days' voyage in the steerage. This agent charges that the alleged vaccination and eye inspection at the port of emberkation were shams and that no baths were provided for woming and the first impressions of it.

"The universal human needs of space," The universal human needs of space, "The universal human needs of space, "It the steerage passengers act like

the United States.

"It is still the common steerage in hich hundreds of thousands of imagents form their first conception of ur country and are prepared to resive their first impressions of it.

"The universal human needs of space, ir, food, steep and privacy are recognised to the degree now made contuitory by law. Beyond that the purons carried are looked upon as frieght, ith mere transportation as their only us."

those auxiliary to the hospital. She added:

"If the steeres peasengers act like critic at meals it is undoubtedly because they are treated as such. The stewards complain that they crowd like swine, but unless each passenger seizes his pall when the bell amouncing the meal rings and hurries for his share he is very likely to be left without food. No time is wasted in the serving.

"One morning, wishing to see if it were possible for a woman to rise and dress without the presence of men onlookers, I watched and waited my chance. There was none until the breakfast bell rang, when all rushed off to the meal. I arose dressed quickly and hurried to the washroom. When I went for my breakfast it was no longer being served."

mere transportation as their only commissioners say that the reis based on information obtained special agents of the Immigration mission traveling as atterage passers an twelve different transallant-camers and an elsevation of the age in two others as well as on of every coastwise line carrying strants from one United States to another.

Cause the investigation was caron during the year 1805, when, owto the existing industrial depressimmigration was very light, the age was seen practically at its Overcrewding, with all its contant evils, was absent. What the age is when travel is heavy and the compartments filled to their encapacity car readily be deducted what was actually found.

The report is mangering in its comparison of the insuring promisions to deltime steerage. Blankets pro-

WOMAN'S DAY

BY HERE When, on February 28, 1909, Socialists broughout the country held demonstraions in favor of woman suffrage, waer on the selfsame day Socialist m cific coast made powerful speeches in



defense of sex equality, the reactionary forces of society sat up and took no-tice. The entire capitalist press of the country reported and commented upon the national suffrage day observed by the Socialists. Here was a new, young live, active force, risen to champion woman's cause. The Socialists had woman's cause. The Socialists had brought their declaration for the enfranchisement of women from the the-oretical realm of party platforms, and were making it a vital topic, a present

The national woman's committee with the endorsement of the national executive committee has decided to bring the Socialist defense of women's rights be-fore the country again, and has again set aside the last Sunday in February as Woman's Day. Now it is up to you comrades, to you, the Socialist men and women of the United States, to make this national demonstration as success ful and as impressive as it deserve to be. We are not only to assert again that Socialism stands for equal rights and equal opportunities for all men and women, we are also to point out to all women of the country, and especially to the working women, what the realiz-ation of the Socialist ideals will mean o them as workers, as citizens, as

to them as workers, as citizens, as wives and as mothers.

The Socialist women of New York have not delayed their preparations for Woman's Day. They have engaged Carnegie Hall, one of the largest in the city, and with the ardent support of the entire party organization of Local New York, they mean to fill that hall on Sunday, Feb. 27, with an en-thusiastic crowd of Socialist supporters of woman suffrage.

May our comrades from Boston to

Los Angeles go hence and do likewise!

## A Chinese Woman Editor

One of the personalities in the city of Pekin is Mrs. Chang, editor of a paper, the Pekin Woman's Paper, pubished daily, Sundays included, and devoted entirely to the interests of women. Mrs. Chang's history is as curious en. Mrs. Chang's history is as curious as her position. The daughter of a high official who had no sons, she was trained and educated by him in every respect as though she had been a boy, and thus obtained a knowledge and insight into the conditions of female life in her own country that would have been absolutely impossible to any ordinary Chinese lady. The suffrage movement in England forms a topic of special interest in this gifted lady's paper.

## +PUBLIC HEALTH+

Wherever one goes he finds the same; disease that may lurk in the very men who have chosen the cure in the cure of disease as their profession, and who, former are only aired when they are as I have stated before, should be swept or scrubbed, and then the windows are hastily closed tight until the how to avoid illness and to see that next cleaning day.

This is especially true during the months. Many object to open-

good fresh air, rich in exygen, can

phere saturated with human exhala-tions and other effluvia, he can at least secure a better ventilation in his

But what do we find? In bed rooms, in which very often an untire family spend the night, not a single window is open during this period.

and the case of the serior of life.

If any one wants to be convinced of the badness of the morning atmosphere in a sleeping room, let him go in there from the street and the noxious odor will compel him to say

Some people wonder why, instead of feeling refreshed and strengthened in the morning, they wake with giddy heads and heavy limbs and require ome time to recover from the effect of their unnatural and unhealthy sleep. During the night the body gives off more vapor than during the day, and the lungs breathe more fully and deeply. Hence, if all the windows are closed and several persons are sleeping in the same room, one poisons the other by his expirations and exhalations. Instead of oxygen the sleeper inhales a mixture that is splendid material for the development of disease of their unnatural and unhealthy sleep.

It is absolutely necessary, both winter and summer, that windows be open all night, at top and bottom. The

THE FRESH AIR BUGABOO

dread of fresh air. In many cases it is the very best disinfectant.

The living rooms are no better than very men who have chosen the cure the bed rooms. In many homes the

ing a window, because, as they say rarm neither the well nor the sick, neither the adult nor the child.

If the clerk in the office or the toller in the factory and workshop cannot always avoid the evils of an atnosdoors." It is true that keeping a hous warm costs money, but the little you may spend for additional coal is con-siderably less than an attack of pneu-

monia, for instance, will cost. Sickness is very expensive, consider Sickness is very expensive, considerably more expensive than health. Therefore, do all you can to bring the conditions in your office, workshop and home into a greater harmony with the laws of health, and although the better way may be difficult at first, you will later perceive great benefits in mind and body, and eventually in your will be a support to many and the process of the support of

open during this period.

Probably there are also other pieces of furniture or baskets of soiled clothes in the room, which lessen the available space and curtail the supply of air which is so necessary to the breathing of the sleepers.

In such conditions the chambers intended for the purpose of refreshment and rest after the toil and hustle of the day, become nurseries of disease and the cause of a tremendous shortlessing of life.

better way may be difficult at first, you will later perceive great benefits in mind and body, and eventually in your entire material condition.

As long as you continue to believe in the bugaboo that fresh air is injurious, you will continue to be wretched and, through a prejudice that is very prevalent, you will bring your oblive in the bugaboo that fresh air is injurious, you will continue to believe in the bugaboo that fresh air is injurious, you will continue to be wretched and, through a prejudice that is very prevalent, you will atter perceive great benefits in mind and body, and eventually in your entire material condition.

As long as you continue to believe in the bugaboo that fresh air is injurious, you will continue to be wretched and, through a prejudice that is very prevalent, you will prevent the bugaboo that fresh air is injurious, you will continue to be wretched and. There is no justification for the fallow of the first provided that is very prevalent, you will atter perceive great benefits in mind and body, and eventually in your entire material condition.

lacy and illusion that fresh air is harmful to a man either by day or night. This is an error and a superstition that is well to do away with.

Make 'n honest trial of the rational ventilation of your bedroom during the day and during the night. Throw off that timidity and refuse to believe that fresh air will do your health an in-jury, or that you will freeze to death, as the popular but erroneous belief has it.

You will find by the feeling of greater strength and clearer head you will have in the morning, how much good and it has done you.

You must not, however, at your first experience draw your bed right to the window or expose your heated body to the current of air. That might have very disagreeable results, because your oddy is not accustomed to the air and You may catch cold. Have sufficient covering on the bed

enough to make you feel comfortable without overheating yourself. Too much bed clothes is as bad as not having enough.

open all night, at top and bottom. The ing enough.

If you will try this means for improving your health, colds of all kinds will be a thing of the past. You will the bed room should be left open at the top so that the free entrance of fresh air may destroy any material of harm than good.

PLAYING THE DEVIL

## Woman Organization Work BY ANNA A. MALEY

Chairmen of woman's committees since last report have been appointed as follows:

Eldorago, III.—Mrs. J. H. Goss.

Eldorago, III.—Mrs. J. H. Goss.

Then, one rainy day, when she

Eldorago, III.—Mrs. J. H. Coss. Collinsville, III.—Wm. Houston. O'Fallon, III.—Mrs. M. Holdner. Glen Carbon, III.—Joash Critchley. Troy, III.—Mrs. Chas. Burgess. Grafton, III.—J. J. Keon. Staunton, III.—Herman Rahm. White Hall, III.—T. K. Young. Quincy, III.—Mollie G. Landwebr, 526

8. 8th street.
Monmouth, II.—Mrs. John Higgins,
718 S. 3d street.
Rock Island, III., has a membership
of 18 in W. N. P. L. Mrs. Nellie Seighartner, 1183 10th avenue, is active both
in the league and the party.
Streator, III.—Mrs. Sara Benson, 607

W. 5th street.
Rockford, UL-Mrs. L. Billingham,

1130 Green Mount street.
Jellet, Ill.—Mrs. Bertha Winkler, R.
F. D. No. 1.
Dubuque, Iowa—Mrs. Pearl Miller,

Dubuque, Iowa—Mrs. Feat amount you."

64 Dodge street.

Vinton, Iowa—Mrs. H. O. McEihany.

Graettinger, Iowa—Mrs. Fred Spies,
Mrs. P. G. Harrison.

Emmetaburg. Iowa—Mrs. Mabel

Sprout, Mr. C. E. Cohoun.

Sloux City, Iowa—Mrs. Julia Sekoloff.

FOR HOME DRESSMAKERS

## The Door to Yesterday

BY GEORGE E. BOWEN

Pause not, O Soldier of the New, this fruitless way before,
Unless upon its front to write the edict, "Nevermore."

The countless graves that mark the past crowd closely to its sill,
But vanished days and finished deeds their silence come to fill.

Here, in the playground of Today, or in its work room wide, Let all your service be employed, your sympathies be tried. For life is here to welcome you and love is first to give Its greeting to the happy heart whose day is dear to live.

Pause not, O mourner of the past, for idle tears or praise.
Ignore the door that opens only to exhausted days.
Their battles and their loves no more are yours to win or lose, But all life's victories are here to gather or refuse.

## Are Wages the Same and Should They Be

and remarking "in any event the whole matter compels the attention of thoughtful men," also "with no relief in sight." The result of this advance cost in prices of foodstuffs and other

commodities has been a constant re-

commodities has been a constant reduction of wages, with the result that there is a vast amount of suffering due to this cause, although perhaps you may receive the same rate of pay in dollars and cents you did in June, 1908. Thus, the factory girl who received a salary of \$20 per mouth for June, 1908, and is receiving no more now has suffered a reduction of \$1.50 per mouth, or \$42.20 per year. Her more fortunate by the water of the per year, there is no the year; while the \$100 man has lost \$18 per mouth, or \$405 for the year; while the \$100 man has lost \$18 per mouth, or \$405 for the year; while the \$100 man has lost \$18 per mouth, or \$425 per year, through this reduction of pay, which our railroad officials, in their magnanishty of soul (?), minorm us has not taken place. They clain there has been no reduction of switchmen's pay since

Bradstreet's Zeview informs us that can agree with them upon the questif we should go into the wholesals market to buy a pound each of 96 accessary articles of food the total price for the same would be about 92 the wholesals and retail advances in the month of June, 1908, or 15 per cent more than a year and a half ago, and remarking in any event the whole all per cent reduction in 15 months, or and remarking in any event the whole

### MOVING PICTURE SHOWS IN APRICA Until last autumn the moving picture

is found in the cities of the United States, was unknown in Africa. It has vaudeville theaters and for whole evening entertainments at high prices of
admission. Recently two moving picuure shows have been started in Cape.
Town at which the price of afmission
has been placed at 12 cents. These
shows give four entertainments daily,
except Sunday, and are natronized far
beyond expectations. The halls occupled are arranged to seat about 250
persons, and the management is reaping handsome returns.

ages ranged from five to eleven years, not to touch them.

Then, one rainy day, when she sought the attic to get something from a trunk, she came full upon her sons, surrounded by apple cores. At her approach two of the boys drew closer together, but the third, a little distance off, who lay on his stomach, contentedly munching an apple, apparently paid no attention to his snother's entrance. entrance.

"Jack! Henry! Willie!" she exclaim

"Jack! Henry! Wille!" she exclaimed, reproachfully, "Whatever are you doing! And these apples! Didn't I tell you not to touch them?"

"Yes, mamma," replied Jack, the elder, "but we're not really eating them; we're acting the garden of Eden. Wille and I are Adam and Eve, and Henry over these, is the serpent trying.

ile and I are Adam and Eve, and Henry, over there, is the serpent, trying to lead us to our downfall by showing us how good the apples are."

"But," began the mother as sternly as she was able, "you two must have been eating apples; Henry hisn't done it all. I see as many as ten cores around you."

"Oh, yes," returned Willie, the



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CARPENTER REPAIR WORK F YOU HAVE OLD HARDWOOD FLOORS stairways, window silis and show window silis and show window show them to me and I will make then like EW, not with scrubbing and bleaching, bullaning and screping. Also any kind of each stair repair work neatly done at reasonable rices. M. JURAW, 439 S. Oakley blvd. Tallesley 2405.

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AMUSEMENTS SENATE to THEATER—Madison and Hai sted streets. The best is theater in Chicago One heur show of the best and latest educa-tional and industrial pictures daily. Loui-Riner, chief operator.

PRINTING AND ENGRAVING Mrs. Rogers had the barrel of rus-set apples placed in the attic because they were not quite ripe enough to eat, and she warned her three boys, whose National Printing & Pub. Co.

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TWENTY SECOND ST.
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CARPENTER WORK E. ANDRESEN, carpener, conjunctor and averal jobber, new No. Hell Fowler St., op-

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THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALISTS LANG.

PHYSICIANS AND SUEGEONS

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## e German Felt Shoes and Slippers manu-d in every size; always on hand. A-rmann, 16H Chybourn av., nr. Larrabes st. Out of Town

APPENDICITIS AND CANCER CURED wo out the knife. Dr. Joha, Specialist, Cirolic, III.

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180 Washington Street.



## Expert Training in Exploitation

The "expert" has invaded another field. For many years there have been specialists who were called in when wheels and belts and friendly to pulleys went wrong in mechanical departments. Then came the "or- all that you have saved for strike ganization" expert, who studied the arrangement of departments, the may be taken by your bosses in dammovement of material, the connection of different stages of manufacture and the division of labor between superintendents, suggesting economies and improvements. Along with him came the professional auditor and bookkeeping expert, who devised forms of ledgers, cash books, receipts, etc., especially suited to the business in question.

A little later came the "expert" systematizer in the line of card indexes, files, "follow up letters," etc., who took up the task of developing methods of correspondence and systems of handling the office work of a great industry. The same process of specialization has developed the expert writer of advertising copy and publicity against the opprare being crushed

Now another step has been taken in the employment of experts. According to the exposures of the work of the Pinkerton detective to fail because they have fought you agency now being published by the Daily Socialist, the work of direct exploitation, of suppressing discontent, of reducing wages and increasing the exertions of laborers has been reduced to a systematic sentences.

The Pinkerton agency has gathered a body of "experts" highly tending? skilled in the work of enslaving labor. It is able to place before an employer of labor a carefully worked out system by which to increase the exploitation of his employes. The expert who carries out this system points out where wages can be reduced, where the introduction of the piece system will lead to greater exertions, where the hours can be extended, and, in short, where more surplus value can be sequeezed out of the employes. Many of these points have, perhaps, already been noticed by the employer. Others required the trained eye of the "expert," backed by the comparative knowledge gained from many other shops. In some cases the employer has been prevented from putting these changes into effect by the fear of organized resistance by his employes. Here, again, the skill of the "expert" comes into play. He places spies among the men, who warn him when the danger point has been reached, designates the "agitators" to be discharged, and assists in perfecting a blacklist of "disturbers" of this economic harmony.

Here is a new "science." Soon there will undoubtedly be universities endowed with chairs for its promulgation, as there already are for advertising and all the technical mechanical branches of in-

Against such a scheme as this the old methods of fighting are almost useless. Unless a union already exists in such an industry the "expert" can make its establishment, except by a sudden coup, almost impossible.

There is really but one effective remedy. That remedy is through the ballot box. If the workers will use their votes to gain control of the machinery of government they will find themselves in possession of a weapon against which the Pinkerton "experts" would be helpless.

With a working-class government the existence of a private army could be abolished. When complete power was in possession of the workers the whole system of exploitation, expert or otherwise, could be wiped out by vesting the ownership of industry in the hands of the labor-ruled government.

## Redieske as the "Goat

Redieske as the "Goat stores and other enterprises are today virtually dependent on some trust.

As was predicted in this column yesterday, Paul Redieske has been made the "goat" of the Busse administration. He has "resigned."

Redieske is a common product of Chicago politics. He has made specially dependent industries under Socialism that today.

Redieske is a common product of Chicago politics. He has made

Redieske is a common product of Chicago politics. He has ma Redieske is a common product of Chicago politics. He has made
the securing and the utilizing of political power a business. He has followed the ordinary rules of that business. He has been good to his
friends, and those who desired his modicum of power have been good
to him.

Now Busse can no longer use him. Frightened at the continuous
exposures of official dishonesty, the mayor is trying to lighten his
ship. He has flung Redieske overboard.

Socialism demands the end of explottation—the getting of money without
effort from other men's labor.

If the collective enterprises had secured a standard of wages throughout
the huge industries (railways, mines,
old industry and trusts generally) and
had provided for employment of all
who wished work, all other enterprises
could safely be allowed to go on as
they pleased. No one could be exploited because he would be quite free to
go to the city, state or nation for employment if he chose. Since he would

Everything else remains as before. The powerful corporations that made Busse mayor still need the government for personal profit-and they will continue to get it. The horde of petty grafters that suck away a portion of the plunder from the bigger thieves are still busy, and will never miss the one that may be brushed off.

## Dr. Longstaff Finds a Glacier Forty-Four Miles in Length

Royal Geographical Society, London, of Dr. T. G. Longetaff's recent Hima-layan expedition. In September Dr. Longstaff with the assistance of Capt. D. G. Oliver, British joint commissionof Dr. T. G. Longstaff's recent Himaer for Ladak, was able to make his

schen is the longest splacier in the malayan system, and probably the gest cuteide the Alaskan and polar ions, its only competitor being the stchek glacier of Mersbacher, in the

Further details have reached the twenty miles north of the high range toyal Geographical Society. London, upon which it has been hitherto located.

BOOK REVIEW

A Glacier Forty-Four Length

Length

The phase of his life Henry D. Lloyd bear and the life Henry D. Lloyd was a great reporter. He possessed in a remarkable degree, the possessed in a remarkable with the range supposer to see and to describe so that the reader saw with remarkable view of the expectations voiced in the work point of the high range upon which it has been hitherto located. Perhaps the most interesting discovery has been the existence of a ground or a see and to describe so that the reader saw with remarkable view of a society or a country. This power is displayed in the works discribited to the work of a society or a country. This power is displayed in the work in the expectations voiced in the work in the two farmations and of the head governmental experiments, as well as in the present volume. For example, the control of the expectations when the same enthusians, but the same enthusians but the survey of India; but this peak is not a stellific of K2 or of Gusberorm; it is hould be remembered also that Colonel Burred predicted of this resident that it was the most likely of all innexibored areas of high Asia to contain high undiscovered peaks.

Artistic Efforts

My little four year old nices worked for a long thurst produced areas of high Asia to contain high undiscovered peaks.

Artistic Efforts

My little four year old nices worked for a long thurst produced areas of high Asia to contain the foundation of its methods of work and results in the nationalization of its methods of work and results in the nationalization of its methods of work and results in the nationalization of the work and results in the nationalization of the work and results in the nationalization of the careautic manner. The chapter on "The Bible." There is much the contained the content of the careautic manner of the content of the careautic manner. The chapter of the careautic manner of the careautic manner of t er for Ladak, was able to make his way up the Slachen glacier and establish its identity with the glacier which he and his party had visited and surveyed in June while making their way across the Saltoro pass.

He found, moreover, that this glacier, instead of being twenty miles in length, as has always been supposed, was more than forty-four miles long and that it pierces the range that has hitherto been regarded as the main Karakoram axis.

This discovery has shown that the Slachen is the longest scaler in the scale of this respectively.

glacief drains into the Nubra rivbecomes obvious that the basis
e I dus must extend much farther
d than has been thought. In
the Indus-Yarkand water parting
follows a chain of mountains not
not not man and lying some
I have Companies

Home Companies on any map and lying some Home Companion.

## THE PERILS CONFRONTING LABOR

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST.

Comrades and brothers, do you ever stop to think of what you are now ac-tually up against?
Will you not think now instead of waiting until you are forced by bitter experience to think later?
If you will impose the persis of today.

If you will ignore the perils of today do you not know that you will be forced to fight greater perils tomor

You can no longer picket except is

Do you realize that union men are now denied trial by jury?

Do you realize that a free press, free-dom of speech and freedom to assem-ble peaceably is denied to working

Even the habeas corpus, a right en

pecause the courts continually throw out such measures as unconstitutional Do you not know that the unions If you will you think?

And will you not think or act? It is possible that three of your national leaders may soon enter upon all sentences. Will you then think? Comrades and brothers the hour is thought. Whither are To what evil end are

Is tyranny to rule this country?

off from active political usefulness to-day, since it stands for something far in the future, and second, that the goal it seeks is not good in itself because

Both of these prejudices arise from disapprehension of the Socialist posi-tion, and are due too largely to the

Socialism is an application of the lay

for the future, but that is no reason why our notions of the society we are helping evolve into should be misun-

To lift the fear of enforced idlenes

To lift the fear of enforced idleness from the worker would be a practical form of freedom, and one which would be tremendously appreciated by millions who are not idle today.

The shackles would fall from the wrists of tens of thousands of brainworkers as well as manual laborers. But it is not this freedom to which I have chief reference here. The actual enterprises independent of collective

ployment if he chose. Since he would there receive his full product less neces-sary expenses no other employer could tempt him with a less wage unless con-ditions were particularly attractive.

FREEDOM AND SOCIALISM

These are questions worthy of thought and study, of earnest discussion, of constant agitation.

Let us begin by discussing what seems a very little matter.

Have you noticed that nearly every important law recently passed by the important law recently passed by the important law recently passed by the legislatures for the benefit of the workers has been declared unconstitutional?

Laws have been passed to limit the hours of work and to protect the health

and the judges have risen to say, That

Laws have been passed to tax wealth and to ease the burden of the poor, and the judges have risen to say, That unconstitutional!

Does it come from the constitution

Was this power ever given the judge Has this power been given to the

dges in any other civilized country

Did the fathers of our republic intend to establish such judicial czars? No. Did Washington, Jefferson and Franklin intend to allow one man in court to overturn the will of the entire people? No.

Does our constitution say that the Supreme court can veto the legislation of our representatives and say that what eighty millions want they cannot have? No. not have? No.

How did the courts get this power
The answer is simple:

The judges have usurped this power

cause wage labor for an individual em

ployer would be voluntary. If there are

geniuses who can make marvelous mar-

an honest wage for superintendence

rive it a chance it has never before had

public service, and could find countles avenues for self-employment, if it pre-

This is all a twice told tale to well posted Socialists, of course, but one which needs to be often told because

oking backward paterpalism after So-

The substance of Socialism":

"The second essay discusses Private
Property and Personal Liberty in the
Socialist State, and when it originally
appeared in the North American Review created considerable discussion
from friends and foes alike who were
unaware that the positions takes in the

unaware that the positions taken in i

cialism just the Utopian slave state

BOOK REVIEW

There have been wars waged on mat-ters of far less importance than these. Indeed have we ever yet had a war to decide a matter enore important? The Russian revolution and the

French revolution were waged on is sues no more important than this. In the constitutional convention of 1787 a proposition was made to gran

5, receiving the vote of only two states. It was defeated again July 21. It was urged again and once again until final-ly buried by that convention for the

tion never intended the judges to hav the power to override the people.

There is not one shred of authority in the constitution that supports then The judges have usurped that power, pilfered it from the people and today they set themselves up like unto a czar,

tre more powerful than any moder

king. They exercise a tyranny ur known to the judges or even the en

when the people of England, France, Germany, Italy, Austria and Switzerland pass a law that law stands. When the workers force through a law, that law stands whether it is constitutional unconstitutional.

And so we see what a little thing

It is so little that unless the people put an end to this tyranny, liberty, freedom and democracy have become

so long as the Supreme court can at will deny the people's demands. This little thing is the biggest thing that is now before us. It is as vital to the American people and especially

## On the Firing Line

Governor Hughes is against the pro-posed income tax amendment to the Fed-eral Constitution. This should make him "safe and sane" for the nominagins because of their giant intellects as

I notice that one firm of automobile manufacturers advertises "the car of re-finement." I suppose that death will and compete with the public factories and pay full standard wages will have proven his genius, and his margin will be much easier if that particular brand

keptical regarding this mystic brain power, but if it exists, Socialism will

cialist author, Jack London, escape its discriminating pen?

Will the census bureau kindly obtain also the entire capitalization of corpor-ations in the United States, and then tell us how much is squeezed out of the workers in dividends?

talent for a superior form of labor exploitation or life endangeing eco-nomics, or still in the mathematics of Swift & Co. increased its assets by nearly twelve million dollars during the past year, besides distributing four millions to the holders of its watered stock, paying full interest on its bonds, and passing four million dollars more on to "surplus." And this is the insatiable beast which continues to raise the price of beef at every turn of its nomics, or said in the mathematics of stock watering. In so far as it proves a genuine talent for organization, de-sirable economy and management of men, it will be much in demand in the many departments will prefer doubt-less, private employment. There is nothing to hinder. Private schools will flourish if religious and personal idio-

"Out of work, with no friends, he commits suicide." How often do we read this story in the daily press? It is so closely identified with the present system that everybody takes it as a

Comrade W. J. Ghent succeeded in piercing the rhinocerous hide of the New York Sun last week, when it gave him an editorial in reply to his letter on "Scabs and Unions." The Morgan organ reiterates "the right of the meanest 'scab' to earn a living, subject to the Constitution and the laws, and not subject to the tender mercies of labor subject to the tender mercies of labor and the laws, and not subject to the tender mercies of labor and the laws, and not subject to the tender mercies of labor and the seah, like the the Constitution and the laws, and not subject to the tender mercies of labor unions." Sure, as the seab, like the gold dust twins, does the work of the capitalists in their war with labor, the Sun will twine the Constitution and the flag around him—and kick him over the fence into the "reserves" or hreadine when the strike is over. The scab is ascred so long as he serves a purpose in the war on the workers waged by the owners of the Sun and their like. Had the lick-spittle editors of the Sun been scribbling for a living in 1776 they would, no doubt, have allowed George Washington to fight the Britishers, so long as he would have let the Hessians alone to harass him in the rear.

BY MONOSABIO.

bowls you over.

The New York Sun classes Bernard Shaw and H. G. Wells among the "mud gods." How did that other fine Socialist author, Jack London, escape its

matter of course. Who raises an effective hand to stop the awful sacrifice which capitalism demands in order that a few may loll in idleness and luxury? A few years ago the Salvation Army established a "suicide rescue bureau," and from the columns of gush in the New York papers a stranger might have supposed that now self destruction was at an end. But, like every capitalist effort at amelioration, flat failure only was the result, outside of the free advertising obtained for the Booth organization.

## ANCIENT INDIAN BERAD OF MEXICO

The tortilla is the ancient Indian bread of Mexico. Its only constituent is Indian corn maise, which the women soak in limewater until the kernels are at the point of bursting, then wash thoroughly until it is free from lime, when they grind it by rubbing it on a large block of stone, especially cut for the purpose, with a smaller stone which they hold in their hands.

The operation looks very much like rubbing ciothes on a washboard, says the New York Sun, and is a laborious and tedious one. The lime renders the

## STUDY COURSE IN SOCIALISM

ON XL—CLASSES AND THE CLASS STRUGGLE: Origin of Modern Classes.—Modern class divisions date from the later eighteenth century. This period was marked by a series of great mechanical saventions—the steam engine, invented in 1769; spinning machinery, 1769 to 1779; the power loom, 1785; the cotton gin, 1793; the blast furnace, 1788, and many others. These substituted vast and complex power-driven machinery for simple and inexpensive hand tools; substituted the factory for the small shop or home work; substituted social production for individual production in the field of manufacture. Transportation and commerce were similarly revolutionized a little fater by the railway and steamship. The transformation of agriculture has gone on more slowly and is even now far from complete.

The conomic and social effects of these changes have already been generally indicated, especially in Lessons I, IV, V, and VI.

This economic revolution took place first in England. Before the middle of the nineteenth century the capitalist class had become completely dominant there, the manufacturing interests taking the leading part, with the commercial and financial elements in close alliance and the land holders generally in opposition. The proletariat or wage working class correspondingly increased in numbers, the industrial portion of it becoming more important than the agricultural. The new methods spread more slowly to the Continent. Through the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars of 1789 to 1815 and the revolutionary; movements of 1830, 1848, 1859, and 1870 the capitalist class became dominant in all countries west of Russia and Turkey, and an industrial proletariat developed along with it. Rise of Capitalism in the United States.—When the United States became independent in 1776, the great mass of the people were independent farmers. There was no class of permanent wage workers; it was easy to save enough out of a few years? wages to buy land. More numerous were the shop keepers and self-employing artizans. The chief propertied classees were the owners of land an Origin of Modern Classes.-Modern class divisions date from the later eight

The development of capitalism here was long retarded by two causes: (1) The prevalence of slavery in the South, involving general conservatism and checking the rise of manufacture, which requires skilled, energetic, and mobile labor (2) the existence of abundant free land in the West, which drained off the sur

to agriculture.

After 1865 the abolition of slavery, the increase of immigration, the settling of the West, together with a high tariff, land grants, and large government loans and appropriations, stimulated the growth of machine industry, so that within forty years the United States caught up with England in this line of evolution.

Present Classes in the United States.—It is inaccurate to say that society is divided into just two classes. In the United States today we must distinguish at least five main classes, as follows:

1. Great Canitalists.—As and the distinguish that the contraction of the contraction of

at least five main classes, as follows:

1. Great Capitalista.—As such we distinguish those whose capital is of such a character and magnitude that it grows by the accretion of unconsumed surplus value at a rate at least equal to the increase of the whole capital of the country. This class does not number one per cent of the whole population, but its economic power is very great and is increasing.

2. Small Capitalists.—Under this head we include owners of small shops and factories, small merchants, dealers, investors, and speculators, who have to struggle for their economic existence against the general tentionary to concentration. This class numbers several millions. Its economic and political power is comparatively small, as the class is heterogeneous and dismitted. It occasionally shows much vigor in opposing great capitalism, but only in a negative and spasmodic way. It has no definite constructive tendencies and in general follows the lead of the great capitalists rather than join hands with the wage workers against them.

of the great capitalists rather than join hands with the wage workers against them.

3. Working Farmers.—Like capitalists, these own productive property, but they are not capitalists; like wage workers, they do productive labor, but they are not wage workers. They constitute about one-third of the whole population, but their proportionate number is decreasing. Their economic and political power is small, because of the individualistic nature of their property and pursuits and their personal isolation. Like the small capitalists, they generally follow the political lead of the great capitalists, only occasionally showing much vigor in negative and spasmodic opposition. Its hostility to the wage workers, however, is less than that of the small capitalists.

4. Wage Workers.—This is the most numerous class, and the most rapidly increasing. It already constitutes at least half of the total population. Possessing no productive property, it can exercise economic power only by the erganized negative action of its members as producers and as purchasers—the strike and the boycott. Its political power is potentially very great, as it is not only the most numerous class, but also more mobile and organizable than any other except the great capitalists. Only in recent years is it beginning to realize this power. Its interests conflict fundamentally with those of the capitalists and at some points with those of the farmers.

5. Professional Persons.—We use this term to include all who live by selling their services, but are not regularly in the employ of particular persons.—These

Professional Persons.-We use this term to include all who live by selling their services, but are not regularly in the employ of particular persons. They number several millions. Their class interests are indefinite and they have little economic or political power as a class, though many of them exercise great influence in public affairs, and show all grades of sympathy with one or the other of the preceding classes. This class is probably increasing in proportionate numbers, but not in solidarity.

We might distinguish still other classes such as personal and depositions.

the preceding classes. This class is probably increasing in proportionate numbers, but not in solidarity.

We might distinguish still other classes, such as personal and domestic servants, who work for wages, but yet play a social role very different from that of other wage workers; high-salaried employes, who share many characteristics of the wage workers, yet are practically distinct from them; self-employing artizans, a scattered and declining class; professional politicians, a class peculiar to American life, generally tools and parasites of the capitalists; and the heterogeneous mass of derelicts—tramps, beggars, loafers, strike breakers, adventurers, gamblers, prostitutes, criminals, etc.—who have no definite economic or social interest, but are often used to serve the interests of other classes.

Secondary Distinctions—The capitalists may be subdivided as industrial, commercial, landholding, and financial. Landholders pure and simple are not now of much importance in this country. The industrial group long played the leading role; but, as indicated in Lesson VI, the various groups are now reintegrating, and in this process the character of the great financiers is becoming dominant. On this point see Kauteky's "The Social Revolution," pp. 56 to 60.

We may distinguish farmers owning their land free, those under mortgage, and tenant farmers. The proportion of tenants and of farmers owing mortgages is steadily increasing and the proportion of thenants and of farmers owing mortgages is steadily increasing and the proportion of the so owning their land free declining.

It is not worth while to subdivide wage workers as skilled and unskilled, well paid and ill paid, or organized and unorganized, as this would not mark distinct economic interests or social tendencies. But it is necessary to distinguish agricultural laborers from other wage workers, since their isolated employment and personal contact with their employers gives them a distinct social character. It is the wage workers in manufacture, mining, and

## REFERENCES

Continue with "The Communist Manifesto" or "Socialism, Utopian and

Continue with "The Communist Manifesto" or "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," or both.

Students who wish later to cover the ground more thoroughly than is possible in this course should make a note of the following books to be read in the order named: H. de B. Gibbins' "Industrial History of England," John A. Hobon's "Evolution of Modern Capitalism," Katharine Coman's "Industrial History of the United States," and A. M. Simons' "Class Struggles in American History" and "The American Farmer."

## SWITCHMAN'S LOT A HARD ONE

BY HENRY A. DE MASI, ST. PAUL, MINN.

What are the switchmen, who have all hut paralyzed the entire northwest, striking for? That is a question the public would like to have answered. I have been following the strike, as a part of my dally work, since its beginning, and shall endeavor to elucidate the reason for the strike.

Apparently the switchmen want a wage advance of 8 cents per hour and better working conditions—essentially, they are striking for their tives!

Their work is not only to stand by emphatically not; for that reason they

Apparently the switchmen want a wage advance of 6 cents per hour and better working conditions—essentially, they are striking for their lives!

Their work is not only to stand by a switch and turn it whenever a train or engine approaches it, but they must crawl on top of cars and, if they miss their footing and fall underneath the train—well, there's no heroism about it—it simply means the loss of their lives, or forever maimed in the death trap of the railroad yards.

It's vastly different in California, or Oklahoma, or even Illinois, but here, in these bleak, wind-swept regions, where the thermometer often falls to 60 below zero, it's a matter of life and death with the brave switchmen. Perhaps 22 cents per hour is sufficient in those warmer climates.

Of course, they're brave, and hard-oned to their work—they've got to be. They'll take a risk that a novice wouldn't dare. If they didn't—well, the railroads wouldn't employ them. Yet the public—some of it—thinks the switchmen are overpaid!

If a switchman is killed, it comes as a matter of course—the people don't nay any streation to it—it happens too

switchmen are overpaid:

If a switchman is killed, it comes as a matter of course—the people don't pay any attention to it—it happens too often. It's no romance—switchmen don't leave records of their life-work behind them., They pass away, and the papers contain a small account of a lamentable accident—that's all.

Few people care about a switchman's death, for few people know of him, and less care. The railroad pays his funeral expenses, and he's forgotten by all—except those who were near and dear to him. He did it for 32 cents an hour. Who's to blame? Why no one, of course—he just missed his footing.

And still people wonder why the switchmen struck! What is \$100 per mouth, when a man has to risk his life 10 hours of 31 days in every month to earn it. There's no rest for most switchmen—it's work, work, day after

What are the switchmen, who have ers and mothers do not know at what

emphatically not; for that reason they would not agree to arbitrate.

They want some rest. That's why they're demanding a reduction of the working hours. They want at least one day in the week on which they can walk in the pure air—away from the railroad yards—and realize that they will not be mained or perhaps killed any minute. They want to hear their children call "papa" once is a while, and see them frolic instead of everlastingly dodging a mass of rushing iron. What a bold lot they are, indeed! emphatically not; for that reason they

Think over what it all means—a false step on a slippery rail with the engine bearing down upon the prostrate form. numb fingers that worked a second too slow, a cry of angulsh, a bleeding mass of mangled flesh, a fatheriess home, a distressed widow—all for 32 cents per hour!

Can you then ask—what are the switchmen striking for:

"I suppose," said a sympathetic neignbor, "that you will erect a handsome monument to your husband's

"To his memory?" echoed the tearful

widow, "why, poor John hadn't any, I was sorting over some of his clothes today, and I found the pockets full of letters I had given him to post."

footing.

And still people wonder why the switchmen struck! What is \$100 per month, when a man has to risk his life 10 hours of 21 days in every month to earn it. There's no rest for most switchmen—it's week, work, day after day, and their lives at stake every minute of the time.

Their wives and children, their fath-yer ham sandwich."

"Give me a ham sandwich." shouted the traveler at the depot lunch counter. Two seconds inter he complained to the attendant. "That was the worst sandwich." awdust, and not big enough to see."

"You've et yer ticket." returned the attendant contemptuously; "this here's yer ham sandwich."