

## PINKETONS HELPED HARRIMAN TO BUILD HIS GREAT FORTUNE

### Spotter Tells How Strikes Were Used to Freeze Out Stockholders

## DIVIDEND TRICK SHOWN

### Profits "Passed" to Force Railroad Stock on Market, Says Confession

So far the confessions of a Pinkerton spotter have been confined to the details of union wrecking for the purpose of holding down wages and increasing output. Today's story is of a different sort. Those who remember the hearings before the Interstate Commerce commission, particularly the handling of the Chicago & Alton railroad by the Harriman interests; the famous bond issue which was raised on the strength of the Murphysboro spur for the construction of which a huge watered stock and bond issue was floated; are familiar with the spectacular methods which made the late Edward H. Harriman railroad king of the United States.

But let the spotter tell in his own words the story of a startling stock coup.

## THE UNION PACIFIC DIVIDEND

It was in 1901 that Edward H. Harriman saw the chance of a stock coup in Union Pacific. There were thousands of western stock and bond holders, some of whom had bought the securities of the road as far back as the early days, when the United States government granted the \$40,000,000 subsidy for the building of the road.

"In all Harriman's traffic schemes he had in mind the problem of getting the very limit of the capacity of motive power on the road and of making as good a showing with his famous 'ton mile' sheets as possible. Now, the ton-mile sheets are made out by the computation of the tonnage of the freight traffic and the mileage of the road. The idea is to make each mile of road yield the very maximum tonnage of which it is capable.

"Economy of operation and extension of the road into territories which would give heavy traffic were the schemes by which Harriman and his associates lifted the \$40,000,000 debt to the government, and when the road was on a strong basis it was made the foundation for the most spectacular stock coup in the financial history of the United States.

## The Harriman Fortune

Such a coup was sprung in 1901, and with the series which followed it, made the vast personal fortune of Edward H. Harriman, the wizard of Wall Street. It was in 1901, as I have said, that the road was owned in a larger portion than desired by the Harriman interests, by stock and bondholders scattered all over the west, the middle and eastern states.

"The Harriman faction took two things into consideration at one time. First, the chances of a great stock coup. Second, the installation of piece work in the machine shops and forges owned by the road.

"There can be no doubt but that to carry out the dual object the Pinkerton Detective Agency was hired to bring on a strike. Piece work notices were posted in the machine shops and the strike followed almost immediately.

## Strike Cost \$6,000,000

There seemed to be no great effort to settle the strike, and it dragged on for a year, the Pinkertons spending in breaking it, I have been reliably informed, \$2,000 a day. Suppose that the duration of the strike is taken as 30 days, then the expense to the road for that period, at \$2,000 a day, was \$60,000.

"The following year, according to the information now obtainable, no dividend was declared, and the western stockholders and the smaller stockholders generally threw their stock on the market in great blocks. The price of the stock fell away down and the Harriman and Standard Oil interests bought it in, and the following year, about 1903, the road declared a 10 per cent dividend and the stock held by the Harriman henchmen was sold, in such blocks as deemed proper, at a sum vastly in excess of the price paid for the stock and other smaller stockholders threw their securities on the market.

"Just how much of that strike was directly due to the desire for a stock coup and how much was due to the Pinkerton policy of the installation of piece work will be hard to determine. That both causes combined and that there was ample advantage there was no shadow of a doubt.

## The "Passed" Dividends

Hearings before the Interstate Commerce commission showed that Harriman as master of the Union and Southern Pacific and the Oregon Short Line, as a leading factor in the management of the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Alton repeatedly used the device of "passed" dividends to depress the stock and cause it to be thrown on the market; so that his co-corporeal could buy it in at a low price, then later declare a dividend and sell the stock far above what they had paid for it.

"I do not get that it has ever since to the present time, been disclosed that the Pinkerton Detective Agency, in its capacity of union wrecker and piece work instigator, combined

## SOCIALISM GROWS FAST IN BRITAIN

### J. Stitt Wilson Returns After Hot Campaigning Tour in England

## SAYS LORDS ARE CRUSHED

### Landowners' Fight There Like That of U. S. Corporations, Says Orator

"The election now going on in England," said J. Stitt Wilson, Socialist, who has just returned from a campaign tour of the industrial districts of the United Kingdom, "is the greatest election in the history of constitutional government. On no other issue could the people have been so thoroughly aroused. The Liberal victory is assured and the labor and Socialist movements have been strengthened to such a point that there is no stopping them in England now. English politics are now clearly understood to be an economic issue. The years of campaigning by the Socialists along that line have sown seed that now is bearing fruit.

"The issue between the house of commons and the house of lords is a great revolt against an hereditary class of land owners and law-makers. It is a tremendous struggle of democracy. While I was in the campaign, I spoke at Halifax, the great textile center, Bradford, the woolen manufacturing town, Manchester, the cotton city, Blackburn and Kier Hardie's constituency, Merthyr Tydvil in South Wales.

## Like U. S. Land Fight

"From what I have heard of the conditions in the United States at present, I should say that the refuge which the landowners have sought in the house of lords is practically identical with the action of the great American industrial corporations in seeking aid of the senate. The senate, as I have heard, is in very much the same situation in regard to the corporation tax and the national deficit as is the house of lords on the budget. The money is imperatively needed and is to come from the wealthy, and the wealthy are protesting with all their might."

## Taft Said to Favor Project; Vegetarianism Is Now Urged

Not since the days when Upton Sinclair's "Jungle" stirred the people of the United States to seek vegetarianism, have the members of the beef trust been the objects of such public condemnation as they are today, when, because of the high prices which the trust is extorting from the consumers of all sorts of meats, a boycott against the trust has been joined by 200,000 people. It is declared that President Taft has joined the boycott, although this latter statement is scarcely credited.

## Socialist Bounded Alarm

The statements in the Daily Socialist of yesterday that the packing companies are deliberately creating a shortage in the market, so as to raise prices, was confirmed by a debate in the house of representatives at Washington, when the committee on the census reported favorably on the Crumacker bill, providing for enumeration at the coming census of all cattle, calves, sheep, lambs, hogs, goats and kids slaughtered, was ordered reported favorably yesterday by the house census committee.

"The bill provides for a full census of hides to show increases in number and prices and to determine whether these products are under the control of a combination to affect market prices.

## Kansas to Fight Trust

To add to the war on the beef trust Attorney General Jackson of Kansas has filed a suit against Armour & Co. and against Swift & Co., charging them with being parties to a combine to raise prices. The attorney general says it is a civil suit in strict conformity with the indictments which have been returned under the criminal law against the same packing firms.

The Ohio state legislature has recommended a state wide boycott of meat. In Cleveland 10,000 workmen banded together and boycotted meat, and the price of pork loins has been reduced 1 cent a pound.

## Farmers Are Elated

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 20.—In defense of the retail dealers, against whom the charge is made that they are responsible for the increased cost in living, President R. B. Clark today addressing the first day session of the Indiana Retail Merchants' association's annual convention, placed the blame on the farmers.

In addition to saying that the increased cost applies to meat, poultry, butter and eggs, President Clark declared that the dealers should invite the investigations of a public commission, as he believes the result will show that the retailers are not responsible in any way for the advance.

## Ohio Backs Fight

Columbus, O., Jan. 20.—A resolution was introduced in the Ohio house of representatives yesterday favoring action on the part of the public to force a set diet and to resort to a vegetable, fruit and nut diet.

# COAL OPERATORS' FIGHT TO CRUSH MINERS IS BEGUN

## MITCHELL BACKS ROOT LAW PLAN

### Civic Federation Favors Commission Court to Draft Labor Legislation

Washington, D. C., Jan. 20.—Almost at the very moment when President Thomas L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America made his sensational denunciation of the National Civic Federation, that body was in session here and was addressed by President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor; by John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers; by John Hays Hammond, chief engineer of the American Smelting and Refining company; by United States Senator Elihu Root, who was attorney for the American Tobacco company, the trust which forced the grovers of the south to become "night riders" in order to get a fair price for their tobacco, spoke in favor of a labor court. He advocated the creation of a "commissioners' court" to draft the legislation asked by the Civic Federation.

## Mitchell Flays Laws

John Mitchell, vice president of the National Civic Federation, said: "The workmen of the country are now asking that the laws be made uniform for them uniformly bad. What we are asking for is that you enact the laws now in force in Europe relative to compensation for accident. We want the money due to the injured man paid at the time of his accident, and not after he is dead. We are killing them, more than in America in mines than in any other country in the world, and reports show that the fatalities are increasing every year."

## Belmont Pleads for Workers

August Belmont of New York declared that "labor will be attracted to the states affording it the fairest and safest protection, and the employer will hail this, too, as an advantage to himself."

He advocated the passage by the states of laws compelling corporations to make adequate and definite provision for the health, safety and ultimate care of its employees when injured or incapacitated. In his opinion this was the greatest question of the day.

## BUSSE EXCUSED IN ALTMAN CASE

### Pleads Ignorance of Gambling in City; Shippy Also Escapes Ordeal

## OPPOSE PAROLE FOR STENSLAND

Resolutions protesting against the release of Paul O. Stensland, the convicted banker, have been sent to Gov. Deneen and to the board of pardons by the Polish National Alliance of America, the officers of which unanimously adopted them at a special meeting called for that purpose in the assembly rooms at 1406 West Division street.

When the board of pardons meets today to consider the application of Stensland for release from prison there will be a delegation of officers of the Polish National Alliance and of other organizations at Joliet to oppose it.

The passing of the resolutions is far reaching and important, for they become a part of the records of that organization, and give official expression of the interest and attitude of Polish Americans not only in Chicago, but throughout the country, in efforts to get Stensland out of prison. The Polish National Alliance is the largest order of Polish speaking people in this country and has branches throughout the state of Illinois and in every state in the union.

## SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE SOON TO END, SAY U. S. MEDIATORS

Washington, Jan. 20.—After a conference today with the representatives of the Chicago railroads and the switchmen, the mediators of the controversy, Chairman Knapp and Dr. Nell, were of the opinion that the conclusion of the controversy was in sight. The announcement of the conclusion probably will not be made before tomorrow.

## Thaw Will Start Many Mills

Saratoga, N. Y., Jan. 20.—A severe thaw, combined with heavy rains, which began this week throughout the lower Adirondacks, has brought hope to the hundreds of mill employees who have been out of work owing to the lack of water in the Hudson river and its tributaries.

## GENTRY IS HELD AS WHITE SLAVER

### Man Accused of Procuring Nashville Girl to Face Grand Jury

Clarence Gentry, alias Buckner, has been bound over to the grand jury by Municipal Judge Newcomer who fixed the bond as \$2,500 on the charge that Gentry procured a girl under age and placed her in a dive. The name of the girl is being concealed by her lawyers and by the state prosecutors, because of her family. On the affidavits on which the warrant for Gentry was obtained the girl's name is given as Mildred Clark. Judge Newcomer ruled at the hearing that she need not disclose her real name at this time. If indicted by the grand jury and convicted by the trial court Gentry will face a penitentiary term of from one to five years, under the state law.

The section on which he was held to the grand jury reads:

## The Clause That Held

Whoever shall entice, induce or procure to come into this state, any unmarried female under the age of eighteen years for the purpose of prostitution, fornication or concubinage, or to enter any house of prostitution in this state, shall on conviction, be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years.

The scene in court was dramatic. The dingy room at the Deplaines street police station was filled with a motley throng. Mildred Clark, heavily veiled, sat with her lawyers, John R. McCabe, former city clerk; Attorney James P. Harrold, partner of Clifford Roe, and George Graham, assistant state's attorney.

## Clark Girl Weeps

The girl paled as she saw him and tears came to her eyes. Gentry tried to look composed. He even tried to assume his bullying sneer, but he was no longer in Maude Wood's resort. No longer was the girl in his power. This time he was the "victim."

Detectives Larry Howe and Lester Payne were ready to testify to the facts disclosed in the Daily Socialist, but they were not needed. The case was too strong to require their testimony.

Then the direct examination began: State's Attorney Graham: "Do you know the defendant, Clarence Gentry?" Mildred Clark: "I do."

## Promised to Marry

Mildred Clark: "I knew him about a week. He promised to marry me and I came to Chicago with him."

Graham: "How old are you?" Mildred Clark: "I will be 18 years old Oct. 25. I was born October 25, 1892."

Attorney Marshall E. Gallion, from Charles Erbstein's office, defended Gentry and got direct examination said in part:

## Attorney Marshall E. Gallion

Gallion: "What's your right name?" Graham: "I object."

Judge Newcomer: "Objection sustained."

Gallion: "Where did you first become acquainted with Gentry?" Mildred Clark: "I met him at the Terminal Transit station in Nashville, coming from work."

Gallion: "Where did you work at that time?" Mildred Clark: "In the National Laundry company, Bridge avenue, Nashville."

## Girl Breaks Down

Then the girl broke down and cried bitterly.

Mrs. Stella Manley, 22 West Erie street, member of Rev. Ernest Bell's Midnight Mission, testified that she met the girl in Maude Wood's resort, 2117 Armour avenue, October 15.

After Mildred Clark had recovered in a measure, she again took the stand.

Gallion: "Did you sign or make any statement regarding your age to Police Officers Duffy and Cole?" Mildred Clark: "Yes, I did. Maude Wood and Clarence told me that, in case the police officers came around, I was to say that my name was Mildred Clark and my age 22."

Gentry will be tried also on the charge of having violated the pandering statute. He will face a jury in the criminal branch of the Municipal court before Judge Going. He will carry a jury trial and conviction will carry a year's sentence to the Bridewell.

## INSULT CAUSES STEEL STRIKE

### Superintendent Assaulted Representative of Workmen, Is Charged

As a result of a long series of grievances, over one thousand employees of the Standard Press Steel company at Hammond, Indiana, are out on strike. The plant had been closed all during the pangle and when it began operations about three months ago there was a general reduction in wages, amounting on an average to about twenty per cent.

The men were also compelled to pay back rent for company houses for the time during which the plant did not operate. This rent was deducted from the pay roll so that several men were compelled to work for weeks without pay. A system of payments was introduced that made it impossible for the men to know what their wages were at the end of each week, and there were general charges that sums were deducted from the envelopes by the company even after they had been made up for payment.

Many of the men allege that their envelopes were found short of the sum marked upon them.

## Ejects Men From Office

A committee was sent to Superintendent Douglas to place these grievances before him. Instead of listening to their complaint, he seized the spokesman and violently ejected him from the room, the men say.

As a result, the strike was called and up to the present time the plant has been completely tied up. The work of organizations was done by members of the Industrial Workers of the World who came from McKees' Rocks for that purpose and who now have charge of the strike.

## Complain of Chinese Law

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 20.—The chamber of commerce has under consideration a request, supported by Bishop W. S. Lewis of the Methodist church and others, that it assist a movement to induce the federal immigration bureau to temper the Chinese exclusion act.

## 6,000 CAR MEN PLAN TO STRIKE

### Philadelphia Union Accuses Traction Company of Violating Agreement

## National Body Agrees

C. O. Pratt, national organizer, advised against the strike, but said that if the men felt it was needed to clear the atmosphere the national body would stand by them.

Under the by-laws of the union the resolution to strike must be indorsed by the national executive committee of the association, and it is probable that that body will make an effort to arbitrate the grievances before giving approval.

## BALLINGER GIVES LIE TO RUMOR THAT HE WILL QUIT

Washington, D. C., Jan. 20.—Secretary Ballinger has made it plain that he does not intend to resign under fire.

When told of a report that he was to leave the cabinet and be succeeded by a man from Oklahoma, the secretary showed some heat.

"I don't intend to resign," he said. "That cannot be made too plain, and it is final. It is intended to answer the resignation rumor whenever it comes up in the future."

## Sapphires Made by Scientist

Paris, Jan. 20.—It was announced at a meeting of the Academy of Science last night that M. Verneuil had succeeded in making artificial sapphires by melting aluminum with oxide of iron and titanium.

## Union's Demand for Better Wage Scale to Be Bitterly Opposed

## NEWSPAPERS AID BOSSES

### Convention Hears Reports of Officers; Mitchell Expected at Meeting

## BY J. L. ENGBAHL

(Daily Socialist Staff Correspondent)

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 20.—Hardly had the gavel fallen, announcing the opening of the twenty-first annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America at Tomlinson hall, before the mine operators began drumming up public sentiment against the increase in wages which the miners will demand as a part of the new "agreement" to be made with the employers.

According to capitalist custom, the local press has been swung into line, declaring in stentorian chorus that "business conditions do not warrant any advance in the wage scale." The howl is the usual one of the lack of high dividends on the watered stock, forgetting that there is hardly a toiler in the land who is not compelled to scrimp and save in order to save a sufficient margin from his wages to buy enough coal to meet the blasts of winter.

## Ready to Fight Miners

"The coal business for the last two years has not been bringing the returns it should have brought," says the Indianapolis Star, quoting an invisible mine operator, who is said to be "intimate with mining conditions in Indiana."

"This cannot be attributed to the miners," admits the Star, quoting from the same source, "but it is the fault of overproduction and cutting in prices. Business generally has been far from what it should have been, and I believe operators over the country will not be willing to grant an increase without opposition."

In the face of this buraboo of insufficient dividends the miners have the exact figures of the startling increase in the cost of living, boosted even further out of sight by the inequities of the "company store" and the excessive rents paid on "company houses." In the latter category comes the "death row" at Cherry Hill, the homes of the miners who went down to their death in the St. Paul mine, leaving hardly enough food in their homes, familiarly known as "shacks," to feed their sorrowful families for the ensuing twenty-four or forty-eight hours.

The United Mine Workers, like the railroad men and every other class of toilers, are planning to demand a substantial increase in wages. It is probable that a general increase of ten per cent will be asked.

"The miners are urging the higher cost of living as a reason for an increase. It is true that the cost of living is greater, but that is something we all have to bear," continues the Indianapolis Star, still quoting from the anonymous operator. "Miners are better paid now than many classes of workmen; they earn all the way from \$2.50 to \$5 a day. In addition to this, I believe the cost of living agitation has been exaggerated in the newspapers."

## "Why We Organize"

In taking up the question of "Why we organize" in his annual report, President T. L. Lewis speaks about agreements and other demands as follows:

"We, as mine workers, are organized for a specific purpose. Among the objects for which we are organized is to secure fair wages, better conditions of employment, shorter hours of labor, proper ventilation in the mines and an opportunity to educate ourselves and those depending upon us.

"We mean by fair wages that every man employed in a mine should receive a minimum of \$2 per day for his labor. Better conditions of employment mean the use of every device that human energy and skill can place in the mine to improve the surroundings of those who delve in the bowels of the earth.

## Shorter Hours Asked

Shorter hours of labor, for the reason that we can produce with an eight-hour workday all the coal needed to meet the requirements of the nation annually in less than 225 days of each year. Proper ventilation means a sufficient volume of air passing through the mines to protect the health of the mine workers and reduce to a minimum the danger encountered in mines generating fire damp. To educate ourselves, in order that we can become more intelligent and better fitted for the duties of citizenship.

"Any attempt to enforce these demands, even along the most conservative lines in certain states, causes disagreements that result in strikes. We are compelled to strike we are accused of interfering with the rights of the employer, when in fact we are simply defending our own rights. In many instances, when we attempt to defend our own rights we are denounced as un-American."

All of these "demands" will become a part, in some shape or form, of the agreement to be made. But as the wage increase hits him hardest, according to his own ideas, the mine operator

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TAFT ASSISTING RAILROAD KINGS; 'REBELS' WEAKEN OPERATORS IN FIGHT ON UNITED MINERS

Convention Reveals Elaborate Plan to Prevent Demand for Wage Increase

(Continued From Page One)

erator has begun his attack on that in an effort to persuade the public that he is a very much abused individual.

Whatever their ideas may be on other matters the delegates are almost unanimous in declaring for the justice of a wage increase of 10 per cent.

The closing hour of the first day of the convention of the United Mine Workers witnessed the opening of the hostilities that waged through the sessions of the convention a year ago, and was carried to the membership in the international election just closed.

Another agency tending toward the solidarity of the mine workers on the American continent is the proposed arrangement to be effected at this convention between the United Mine Workers and the Western Federation of Miners.

The closing hour of the first day of the convention of the United Mine Workers witnessed the opening of the hostilities that waged through the sessions of the convention a year ago, and was carried to the membership in the international election just closed.

Hayes resumed his seat, and on the first opportunity referred to the Illinois delegates' actions as "glorification" that would not be countenanced by the convention.

In the midst of a ripping applause Delegate William Greene of Ohio, candidate for president in opposition to President Lewis, secured the floor and began to speak in a low, steady voice.

"This matter was brought up with all sincerity and I object to being placed in a false light by President Lewis," he said.

As Hayes sat down again the applause thundered from every part of the hall. It burst forth again in a moment as Secretary Treasurer Edward Perry read a telegram from John Mitchell, dated at Washington, D. C., in which the previous executive of the mine extended his greetings to the delegates and earnestly expressed his desire to be in attendance at the convention before its ending.

Supporters of the Lewis regime on the Civic federation are not secret about their fears concerning the opposition they expect to receive from the friends of John Mitchell.

Gossip among the delegates now turns toward a consideration of what the working out of the executive policy of the organization will encounter during the coming year.

The trouble with the newspaper boys this time is that they had some information to go on. But they can write beautiful and accurate articles when they are not at all hampered by facts.

A newspaper man whom President Taft had taken a fancy to incurred the displeasure of the chief executive recently by suggesting that the scheme of cutting off insurgents' patronage was unpopular with the people.

"Uncle Joe" had just finished reading the 27 varieties of interviews with him concerning his declaration that he had no intention of retiring.

BOARD PROBES PUPIL'S CHARGE

Mrs. Young to Fully Investigate Boy's Complaint of Expulsion

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of schools, started yesterday an investigation into the complaint of Sam Diamondstein, 1228 West Hastings street, who, with Simon Cohen, 1024 Johnson street, was excluded from school, as printed exclusively in the Chicago Daily Socialist, last week.

The boy, who is 17 years old, received a certificate showing that he had completed the primary work at the Medill night school. He had done his seventh grade work in the John M. Smythe day school. Basing his privilege to attend high school on the certificate granted him for completing the eighth grade work in the night school, Diamondstein enrolled in one of the day classes of the Medill high school.

"The third class, and the most dangerous enemies to our organization, are the men within our own ranks. These men never lose an opportunity to explain the weakness of the organization, denounce every one that is not in accord with their ideas, and have little or no regard for the truth. Such men are not only enemies of the United Mine Workers, but they are more destructive in tearing down the organization before any employer who opposes the labor movement."

Showing an income during the past year of over \$300,000, expenditures nearly amounting to a million dollars, and a balance on hand of nearly half a million dollars, Secretary-Treasurer Edwin Perry of the United Mine Workers of America made his report to the convention in session here today.

He also showed that the membership of the organization is stronger than ever before, totaling 285,274 average paid-up memberships during the year, surpassing the big record year in 1905, when there were 264,950 average paid-up memberships.

The loss of life in our mines. The question of organization. Exonerations and suspension of local unions. The Buck Stove and Range injunction. The United Mine Workers' Journal. Necessity for political action.

The report was received with an enthusiasm which showed how fresh the recollection of Chernobyl is in the minds of the miners. It is certain that drastic action will be taken.

TO ANSWER PAY PLEA THIS WEEK

New York, Jan. 20.—Delegates selected by trainmen and conductors on the 32 railway systems east of the Mississippi, representing more than 200,000 railway employes, will receive before the end of the week the answer to their demand for higher wages made a month ago upon the Eastern General Railway Managers' association.

WEALTHY BRIDE IS KIDNAPED?

Mrs. Georgia Tate German, a rich bride, is missing from her home, 1202 La Salle avenue, under strange circumstances and today the police started a search for her and her husband, who during his courtship represented himself to be a wealthy and titled nobleman.

The missing bride is a daughter of Mrs. V. G. Tate, a member of a wealthy and aristocratic Southern family. One theory advanced was that she may have been kidnaped.

O.K. \$20,000,000 LIGHT COMBINE

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 20.—Directors of the East Ohio Gas company, the Cleveland Gas Light and Coke company, and the Peoples Gas company approved a merger of the three companies.

WIFE DESERTER AGAIN CAPTURED

Dr. Oscar R. Bullard, the St. Louis physician and athlete whose tangled love affairs caused his arrest and imprisonment recently at St. Louis, from whose house of correction he escaped Jan. 11 amid a hail of bullets, is being held for the St. Louis authorities, following his recapture by the police of the Cottage Grove avenue station.

BANDITS TAKEN IN PISTOL FIGHT

After a revolver battle and chase for half a mile, four policemen from the Chicago avenue station captured three holdup men who admitted that shortly after midnight they had held up Albert Hinder, clerk in the drug store of Louis Goodman, 135 Webster avenue, robbed the cash register of \$50 and taken the gold watch and money of the clerk.

17-Pound Rock Piece of Meteor

Atchison, Kan., Jan. 20.—Geologists at St. Benedict's college here yesterday pronounced the rock which fell on a farm near Valley Falls, Kan., recently to be a fragment of meteor. The rock weighs seventeen pounds.

FEDERAL RULING IN OKLAHOMA BARS PROHIBITION

Muskogee, Okla., Jan. 20.—Federal Judge Ralph E. Campbell decided today that shipments of liquors into Oklahoma subject to the shippers' order, are not in violation of the Federal law that became effective Jan. 1. He also held that on liquor shipments sent with drafts attached to bills of lading for collection by banks the banks in no way violate the law in making collections. The decision favoring Kansas City liquor houses is a blow to the prohibition enforcement statute.

Junk Dealers Burn Old Frigate

Boston, Mass., Jan. 20.—Fire kindled by junk dealers here, a fire concern, today destroyed the famous old frigate and Massachusetts nautical training ship Enterprise at Point of Pines.

SAY OFFICIALS EMULATE DIAZ

Rochester, Pa., Jan. 20.—Local union No. 67, A. F. G. W. U., at its regular meeting passed strong resolutions condemning the action of the officials of Spokane in the I. W. W.'s fight for free speech there. The union pledges financial aid to the Spokane victims and calls upon all organizations of liberty-loving workmen to join in aiding the cause of free speech.

Glass Workers Pass Resolutions Pledging Support to I. W. W. Speech Fight

Whereas, The authorities of Spokane, Wash., have taken into themselves the power of a Mexican or Russian despot, and are using the same tactics by suppressing free speech, free press, the right of assemblage and crowding into filthy jails and sweetboxes the members of the Industrial Workers of the World, who were only asserting their constitutional right; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Mouldmakers of L. U. 67 of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union of North America in regular business meeting assembled, that we denounce the tactics of the Spokane authorities and ask for their impeachment, as they have shown by their actions that they are not fit to hold public office; be it also

Resolved, That we give the members of the I. W. W. at Spokane all of the moral and financial help and publicity within our power, and that we also ask all organizations of liberty-loving workmen to come to their aid and help them secure the rights that are guaranteed by the Constitution of the U. S.

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COFFEES Beverly Blend, 1 lb. 18c. Choice, 1 lb. 16c. Choice, 1 lb. 14c.

BAKING SODA Sterling Brand Baking Soda, 5 lb. 95c. Choice, 5 lb. 85c.

PIE FRUITS Blackberries, No. 1 and No. 2, 1 lb. 12c. Raspberries, No. 1 and No. 2, 1 lb. 10c.

WASH BOILER Made of 12 tin with full 14-in. copper bottom, 21 1/2 in. high, weight 7 pounds, worth \$1.50, Special price, 91c.

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Rochester, Pa., Jan. 20.—Local union No. 67, A. F. G. W. U., at its regular meeting passed strong resolutions condemning the action of the officials of Spokane in the I. W. W.'s fight for free speech there.

Glass Workers Pass Resolutions Pledging Support to I. W. W. Speech Fight

Whereas, The authorities of Spokane, Wash., have taken into themselves the power of a Mexican or Russian despot, and are using the same tactics by suppressing free speech, free press, the right of assemblage and crowding into filthy jails and sweetboxes the members of the Industrial Workers of the World, who were only asserting their constitutional right; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Mouldmakers of L. U. 67 of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union of North America in regular business meeting assembled, that we denounce the tactics of the Spokane authorities and ask for their impeachment, as they have shown by their actions that they are not fit to hold public office; be it also

Resolved, That we give the members of the I. W. W. at Spokane all of the moral and financial help and publicity within our power, and that we also ask all organizations of liberty-loving workmen to come to their aid and help them secure the rights that are guaranteed by the Constitution of the U. S.

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GUERRA, MEXICAN PATRIOT, FREED

Was Held in Jail a Year on Charges Preferred by President Diaz

BOSS MINISTER FOR SOCIALISM

Rev. C. S. Davidson Resigns Under Pressure from Bishop Leonard

BY JOHN MURRAY San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 20.—Extradition to Mexico—a mud wall, file of soldiers, and the valley that ends all—will not be the fate of Calisto Guerra, Mexican revolutionist, who has been freed by Judge W. C. Douglas sitting as a Commissioner's court in the town of Del Rio, Texas, close to the border line.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 20.—This peaceful and capitalistic haunt of John D. Rockefeller has been shaken, at least in social and religious circles, through the enforced resignation of Rev. C. S. Davidson, pastor of St. Mark's Episcopal church, for the resignation was a reflex action from the attitude which Rev. Albert Ehrhardt took when he left the Cedar avenue Baptist church, because his leaning toward Socialism angered his congregation.

The Pink Tea Attitude Both men assert they felt an intellectual disgust aroused by the contrast between the gospel they preached and the society in which they lived.

But one more political prisoner remains to be tried, Inez Ruiz, whose case came up before Commissioner Scott for the second time last week and was postponed until January 28. The Ruiz case is in some respects most sensational as he has already spent nearly fifteen years in Mexican prisons for political causes and in the course of a previous trial, upon extradition charges before Judge Maxey, was declared to be a political offender only and not extraditable.

Here's what Rev. C. S. Davidson says of the future of the church he left after a breach with Bishop Leonard: "The Episcopal church is powerful intellectually, financially and socially. There are those of us who cling to it in the hope that she may awaken to her great opportunity and become a spiritual power for the invincible unity of all who profess and call themselves Christians."

20 GIRLS DIE IN FACTORY FIRE

Philadelphia, Jan. 20.—More than a score of working girls lost their lives and many others were seriously injured in a disastrous fire which attacked one of the largest plants in the factory district here. The plant was destroyed and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property lost.

FORCE BOSSES TO KEEP WORD

Ladies' Tailors Expect Opening of Spring Trade to Give Them Victory

The contract breaking employers of the members of the Ladies' Tailors' union will be forced to put up bonds to keep their contracts, if the trouble with the locked out union tailors is not settled by February 1. The union members at their last meeting instructed the officers to stand pat for the closed shop and an eight hour day.

Robbers Cut Off Man's Head Cape Charles, Va., Jan. 20.—Beaten into insensibility with a badge, riddled with shot and dragged from his house to a woodpile in the yard, where his head was practically severed, was the fate of John W. Hart, a merchant of Poulson.

Formal dissolution of the grain and brokerage firm of Bartlett, Patten & Carrington was recorded at Springfield yesterday. The firm was succeeded some time ago by Bartlett, Patten & Co., with offices at 129 Jackson boulevard. The Manierre-Yoe Sirup company changed its name by dropping from it the word sirup.

MARKETS

WINTER WHEAT—OF No. 2 sales, 20,000 bu. No. 1 red in store, 11,200,000. No. 2 hard, 11,200,000. No. 1 soft, 11,200,000. No. 2 soft, 11,200,000.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 20.—The end of a lemon famine in New Orleans and other southern cities was marked today by the arrival here of the steamship Marie Masell, which was considerably overdue, and its cargo of 6,000 boxes of lemons from Sicily.

Ald Horses, Not Old Pastors Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 20.—"Many a man makes better provision for an old horse than is made by the church for her old ministers," fairly shouted the Rev. J. H. McElwain, before a meeting of Episcopal laymen, to which he had been invited. Dr. McElwain cited the manner in which big corporations are caring for their old employees.

Inventor of Navy Torpedo Dead New York, Jan. 20.—Capt. J. Morris O'Kelly, for many years an officer in the British navy and inventor of a type of torpedo which has been adopted by several navies, is dead at his home here. Capt. O'Kelly was at one time naval instructor of the Chinese navy and commanded a Chinese cruiser.



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This land is located on Choctawhatchee Peninsula in Washington County, Florida, one of the very best sections of the South—only a short distance from the large city of Pensacola. The soil is a deep, black, sandy loam, which will raise enormous crops of all kinds of fruits and vegetables, corn and other field crops.

tigate this land; then draw your own conclusions. You will regret it if you don't. Land is selling rapidly. Write us today or mail the coupon. Remember, every acre of this land is guaranteed, every promise will be fulfilled to the letter and every statement made is absolutely true.

OUR IRON-CLAD, MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE I OTHAS, E. CEBENA, President of the Santa Rosa Plantation Co., promise and agree to return to any purchaser all money paid in to our Company for land purchased by him, if said purchaser finds within ninety days after purchasing same that said land is not exactly as represented by me or the Santa Rosa Plantation Co.

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THE BUYERS' NEWS BY R. DVORAK

TO THE 30,000 ABOUT MAIL ORDERS

Say, Comrades, remember how the Daily Socialist bragged about its army of 30,000 DETERMINED workmen outside of Chicago? Sure you do; and maybe you were not proud of it at that time. The idea of 30,000 loyal hearts beating for a cause and a paper that CLASHED with CAPITALIST METHODS alone made you proud of being one of the army.

AN OPPORTUNITY

Has presented itself whereby the army can do some IMMEDIATE and LASTING GOOD to the Daily Socialist. AN OPPORTUNITY to show its far reaching power. The ARMY in Chicago has done ITS share in taking advantage of this OPPORTUNITY and the Daily Socialist has benefited wonderfully. Now, it's the turn of the OUT-OF-CHICAGO ARMY TO DO ITS SHARE.

IN ADVERTISING

The Daily Socialist has a clear income of MANY THOUSAND DOLLARS EACH MONTH. In taking BONA FIDE commercial advertisements the Daily Socialist does NOT sacrifice its principles. It only offers its readers a chance to patronize merchants who cast PREJUDICE to the winds and do not bar a paper OF and FOR the working class.

YOUR MAIL ORDER

Will help HOLD the advertisers. Cut out the BIG mail order houses, Comrades, and help your Daily by sending your orders to ITS ADVERTISERS ALBAUGH BROS., DOVER & CO., Marshall Boulevard and 21st street. This firm has begun advertising in the Daily Socialist. It handles anything that humanity needs from a pin to a plow. The firm has opened its doors to the Chicago public and offers great bargains. See the ad in this issue.

I Want Weak Men to Get My Advice Free



DR. I. W. HODGENS

MEN—You who are weak, nervous and despondent, who have given up all hope of ever being cured—your condition is not your fault—it is a man-made disease. I will tell you the truth about yourself and I will cure you without your having to take medicines for weeks and months. A sure cure is what I will give you. I make my cures in the quickest time possible.

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West Side

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Northwest Side

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North Side

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The History of the Great American Fortunes. By Gustavus Myers. Cloth, illustrated, three volumes, \$1.50 each. Volume I, dealing with the Colonial period and the Great Land Fortunes, is ready for delivery. Volume II, dealing with the Great Railroad Fortunes, will be published the first week in January, and Volume III, concluding Mr. Myers' account of the Great Railroad Fortunes early in February. Order from THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, 180 Washington Street.

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THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 21, 1906, at P. O. Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879.

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NOTICE—The expiration date opposite your name on the 45th label indicates the time of the expiration of your subscription. If you would not miss an issue, then renew at least TEN DAYS before expiration, and mark your order "Renewal."

The publication of a signed article does not mean endorsement by the Daily Socialist of opinions expressed therein. Inclose postage for return of unused manuscripts.

The Miners and the Civic Federation

The Civic Federation is a peculiarly American institution. It is one of the things that is characteristic of the capitalist development of this country. In other countries something of the same function is performed by a portion of the nobility, and even by a section of the clergy of an established church.

On the continent an effort is made to bridge over the class struggle by the formation of "yellow" unions. These unions are usually organized by the established church under the direction of the capitalists.

American capitalists have shown themselves the greatest organizers and the greatest users of specialists that ever appeared. As has been said in this column, they have even specialized the work of exploitation through the spy system even as they specialize advertising, bookkeeping and the selling of goods.

So it was inevitable that American capitalism should evolve a special institution for the deception of labor. The Civic Federation is this institution. Capitalism rests upon an intricate structure of falsehoods, and the central lies of the whole structure is the identity of interest between exploiter and exploited.

It is the business of the Civic Federation to hire "famous" lecturers like Mallock, and cheap scribblers like Gordon, Goldstein, Avery and Sullivan to pour out a cloud of ink and belch hot air whenever necessary in order to confuse the workers and blind them to the existence of the class struggle and the need of political solidarity.

Judged by its deeds, the Civic Federation is the most deadly enemy of organized labor. It fosters the insidious "welfare" work. Its most powerful members have driven the unions from the industries they control.

The report of President Lewis would indicate that the unionists of the United States are awakening to an understanding of the nature of the Civic Federation, even as their brothers of Europe have come to know and to despise "yellow" unions.

President Lewis is not a Socialist. He is commonly looked upon as an anti-Socialist. His attitude toward the Civic Federation, therefore, is not based upon the acceptance of a philosophy. Had he been a Socialist he would never have been deceived and would have expressed his hostility before.

Rising Prices

If wages were to be suddenly reduced twenty per cent in all lines of industry something verging on a revolution would result. Yet exactly that same thing has been done indirectly during the past year and no revolution has come.

If this is to continue it means that all efforts of the working class to secure relief through increased wages will be discounted in advance by the increase in the cost of living.

There have been a large number of explanations of this phenomenon. It is probable that any attempt to explain so widespread a movement by any single, simple cause will prove a failure.

First. The disappearance of free land. When the frontier of western America disappeared no more land at the no-rent point existed within reach of the world's great markets.

Second. The increased production of gold. Since prices are measured in gold, and gold, in turn, by the social labor cost of production, any great reduction in the cost of producing gold that leads to an enlarged output will lower the price of gold in comparison with the increased price of all goods measured in gold.

Third. The presence of trusts. There are certain products in which the monopoly element is undoubtedly a factor in the increase of price. To attempt to account for all high prices on this ground, however, is foolish and leads at once to ridiculous positions, such as the silly attempt to boycott the beef trust.

Fourth. It is alleged that at some points the rise in prices comes as a result of high wages. There may be a germ of truth in this when combined with the presence of monopoly.

Fifth. There is a variation of the previous argument, which traces high prices to the increased income of the great mass of the population, which, in turn, so increases the demand for goods as to raise prices.

These are some of the explanations that are offered. Some of these will be discussed at greater length in the future.

What do you think about it? What is your explanation of high prices? The Daily Socialist would like to know. Send in a letter of not to exceed 800 words, giving your explanation and suggesting a method of meeting the problem.

THE SHADOW CHILD

BY HERALD MONROE

Why do the wheels go whirling round, Mother, mother? Oh, mother, are they giants bound, And will they grow forever? Yes, fiery giants underground, Daughter, little daughter, Forever turn the wheels around, And rumble, grumble ever.

Why do I pick the threads all day, Mother, mother? While sunshine children are at play, And shadow I work forever? Yes, shadow-child, the live long day, Daughter, little daughter, Your hands must pick the threads away, And feel the sunshine never.

Why do the birds sing in the sun, Mother, mother, don't you see? If all day long I run and run—Run with the wheels forever? The birds may sing till day is done, Daughter, little daughter, But with the wheels your feet must run—Run with the wheels forever.

Why do I feel so tired each night, Mother, mother? The wheels are always buzzing bright: Do they grow sleepy never? Oh, baby thing, so soft and white, Daughter, little daughter, The big wheels grind us in their might, And they will grind forever.

And is the white thread never spun, Mother, mother? And is the white cloth never done—For you and me and don't you see? Oh, yes, our thread will all be spun, Daughter, little daughter, When we lie down out in the sun, And work no more forever.

And when will come that happy day, Mother, mother? Oh, shall we laugh and sing and play Out in the sun forever? Nay, shadow-child, we'll rest all day, Daughter, little daughter, Where green grass grows and roses gay, There in the sun forever.—Century.

SUPPOSED TO BE HUMOROUS

Washington Star—"How do you get that emotional actress to shed tears at each performance?" "I don't mind telling you," answered the manager, "although I shouldn't like to have it generally known. Before her big scene I go around in her dressing room and tell her how little real money there is in the house."

Buffalo Express—"Have you desirable neighbors?" "Excellent. They never have tried to become acquainted."

Detroit Free Press—"Your husband is a great home-lover, isn't he?" "Yes, especially on the evenings when we've invited out together."

There is room for a new party in the United States, a party that shall be of, and for, the plain people. That is the kind of a party you and I ought to be interested in helping to form.

This new party of ours must be the party of the people in the real sense of the word. Every one who stands by its principles should join it. Every member of the party must be made to feel it is his party. He must have a voice and vote in drawing up its platform, choosing its candidates, and deciding how it shall be governed.

We want no self appointed bosses. Nobody on top has ever handed liberty down to the people below. The people at the bottom have always had to reach up and fight for it.

There is only one way to prevent a few men from owning our party. That is, not to let a few men finance it. Rich men own the Republican and Democratic parties because they are the principal contributors to the campaign funds of these parties.

To be different, we shall have to finance the party ourselves, every member paying dues regularly to support the party and permit it to do its work.

By paying dues regularly we can keep our party going the year round, so that it can carry on the campaign of educating our fellow men from month to month.

To do its work right it must keep aloof from all other parties. It is as far from them in its principles as light is from darkness. The other parties stand for the capitalist class; ours stands for the people who labor. We are opposed to them at every point, so that ours must be an uncompromising party, never entering into deals with other parties, never fusing with them, never supporting any other candidates or accepting support from them.

THE LEGISLATURE

BY ROBERT HUNTER

In nearly every law-making body in America there is a labor lobby. The railroads, landlords and bosses have their lobbies also. Expert lawyers, cunning politicians and shrewd drummers are there in force to guard the interests of Capital.

The labor men must work openly. They have no money for bribing; they can only plead or threaten. The Capitalists work under ground. They spend money lavishly. They own and control political bosses and political machines. They kill legislation in three ways. First, their political henchmen smother labor bills in committee; second, they obstruct their passage by amendments and various other forms of trickery; third, they change the phrases or the form so as to make them unconstitutional.

In nearly every law-making body in the country there is a Cannon and an Aldrich. They are the legislative bosses who control committees and rule the legislators with an iron hand. They are owned body and soul by the enemies of Labor, and they take care to kill in one way or another every bill in the interest of Labor.

The House of Lords alone stands in the way of the people's will. The King has no power to veto our President or Governors have. The judges have no power to declare laws unconstitutional as our judges have. The Colorado labor wars then broke out to obtain an eight-hour day, by force—all of which ended in the Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone murder trial.

Every legislature in the country plays the same tricks in the interest of the bosses and to the injury of labor. And laws are not only endangered by such tricks, they must run the gamut of two houses, undergo the chance of a veto by the governor, or the president, and then run the even more serious gamut of the courts.

These representatives of Labor refuse to have their will overthrown, and everywhere these popular lower houses are becoming supreme. But here the legislatures no longer represent us. They have in them no fighting representatives of labor. And all we do, brothers, is to send labor leaders into lock-up, to hang or to crumba.

Law-makers that know you not, that spurn you, that promise one thing and give another, that play upon Labor to its ruin with a thousand little tricks and treacheries, the shrewdest of which was the passing of the Sherman anti-trust act, form should be different in other respects. We would like to have the women with us, to join the party and help in the work. You and I know what grand services Harriet Beecher Stowe and Lucretia Mott rendered to the slaves of the south.

Our purpose must be to bring about good will throughout the world, to establish a real brotherhood of man, and end all forms of economic injustice, and wrong. Ours should, therefore, be an international party, with branches in every land, in every city and village, and community in which there are people suffering from hunger, disease and uncertainty for the future, because the fruits of their labor are taken by the rich and powerful. Such a party will be the greatest known to history.

Such a party could not help having a noble aim. Its ideal could not be mean or narrow. Such a party could not be sold out or betrayed, because the colors of all nations would be behind it. Such a party could not help growing and winning converts in greater and greater numbers. Its mission could be no less than to free the world from slavery, to make those things which the people require to earn their livelihood, such as the lands, mines, factories and railroads, the property of the whole people. Then all could labor and enjoy the benefits of their labor, without pay.

paid to the designated beneficiary in amount as follows: For a membership of one year or less, \$75; for a continuous membership of more than one year and not more than five years, \$125; for a continuous membership of more than five years, \$175; for a continuous membership of more than ten years, \$225; for a continuous membership of more than fifteen years, \$275.

The plan provides for the payment of death claims beginning in June, 1910, providing the proposition carries when the referendum vote is taken.

Polishing a diamond is a very slow process, because of the great hardness of the material; besides this, the work must be frequently interrupted to allow the disk to cool after it has become overheated by friction.

OPEN FORUM

Proposed to Referendum "D"

The members of the Twenty-third Assembly district, Local New York, Socialist party, at their last regular meeting, decided by unanimous vote to utter a public protest against the new national constitution now submitted to the party membership as National Referendum "D," 1908.

The entire scheme proposed—for the plan cannot be dignified by any other term—is obviously the outcome of a small group and accordingly contains much that is utterly unintelligible to the membership at large. Therefore it not only fails to present a single point of importance to the entire movement, but is positively subversive to the national interests of the Socialist party.

Although we cannot too strongly condemn the proposed constitution as a whole, special attention must be called to the following most objectionable features: "What, for instance, could better prove an assertion that this document presents the grievances of a small group than the statement in Article II, Section 1, that 'No member of the party shall under any pretext interfere with the regular organized movement in another state than his residence'?"

In Article IV, Section 1, we find the following: "The location of national headquarters of the party shall be the residence of the national secretary." What could be more ludicrous than to remove national headquarters from a central metropolis to some little town or village where the secretary might happen to be located, and what could be more detrimental to the efficient administration of national affairs? If economy has prompted this plan, such economy is false and pernicious.

Equally pernicious is the suggestion that a national secretary shall not serve for more than two years. The stupidity of dismissing a capable person just when he has gained sufficient experience to render him useful and efficient needs no comment; it is a clear manifestation of that spirit of false democracy which largely characterizes our movement today.

Another point, almost beneath criticism is the childish and untrue proposition that no editor or director of a newspaper shall be eligible for national office positions. Evidently, to some people, the ability to serve the movement with one's pen, is a crime that cannot be too severely punished.

Last, but not least, the proposal to carry on the national work of the party solely by referendum vote, almost implies a malicious intent to destroy the progress and welfare of the national movement. National Referendum "D" is a striking example of what we would be subjected to continuously should this new system go into effect.

The Twenty-third Assembly district wishes to go on record in expressing its criticism of this proposed constitution as an insult to the intelligence and the character of the party membership at large. Fraternally yours, ANITA C. BLOCK, META L. STERN, NEVA K. BLOCK.

Time at the Pole An article in the Daily Socialist of the 4th inst., calling attention to the fact that it is always noon at the pole has suggested to me that there are some other curious facts in regard to that mysterious something we call "Time" at the Pole. Perhaps it will not be without interest, at least to the young Socialists, to set some of them forth.

As is well known, there is no difference in "time" on any given meridian at any given moment between the Poles, and, therefore, when it is 12 midday by our meet-in-house clock it is also noon from Pole to Pole. As a corollary to the above, it may be noticed that when it is 12 m. in the Daily Socialist office, it is at the same moment 6 a. m., 6 p. m., and 12 o'clock last night—at the Pole.

Tonight at 12 m. on State street it will be 6 a. m. tomorrow morning, 6 p. m. this evening and 12 o'clock yesterday, today and tomorrow—at the Pole! From which it is perfectly evident to a logical mind that the difference between Seattle and Pole "time" is anywhere from 9 to 48 hours!

If Peary had happened to be standing on the north end of the axis of the earth on March 21, facing the sunrise at noon, and had remained standing in the same position for six months, he would have experienced the longest "noon" hour of any of the seasons of men since "time" began on this old earth. But as the sun sets at midnight on September 21, it is clear to a logical mind, that in an instant "time" would pass from dinner to bedtime—at the Pole! What a perfectly lovely and ideal place for the farmer's hired man!

Most every school boy thinks he knows that he can look only south or north from the Poles; but in what direction would he gaze in search of the Pole Star? From here we look northward. In what direction would we have to look if at the Pole? If the Wrights shall give us a suitable aeroplane, in which direction shall it sail in search of Ursa Major?

From all of which it is perfectly plain that while it may be impossible to be in two places at one time, it is quite evident that one can easily be many more than two "times" at the same place, provided, of course that he is at the Pole! W. S. VARNUM, Seattle, Wash.

Vote Catching Amendments An article signed by John M. Crook, Daily Socialist, January 5, notes the gain in Socialist votes from 1900 to 1908. Very wisely he notes that the big 1904 gain was a disgruntled democratic vote instead of Socialist. Many of us have known and commented this fact from time to time. Now, I want to ask candidly of what use is this mugwump vote? Suppose the whole democratic fraternity should vote the Socialist ticket to the extent of electing that party to office and the next day hawk back to the middle class, populist, cheap money, low interest, light taxes, etc., etc.? Of what purpose would the Socialist party be with such a backbone in it? A Socialist is a citizen whose evolved knowledge understands the Marxian theory of surplus value as operated through the profit system and opposes it for the purpose of attaining that feature of our social condition.

We do not want any other kind of votes for our party. Better spend a life-time teaching truth than court such a blunder as that. We are expected to make good. We must make good and we can never do so until actual social evolution moves us up to a place where it will support the next step. Suppose Lincoln had been elected by a majority vote on a straight abolition platform, would he have waited the victory of Gettysburg to have issued that immortal emancipation document? Why did he wait? Simply because the people were not able to receive it before. Just as with our wage emancipation. It will come when the people understand what they want and why they want it. By mere accident the republican party slipped Lincoln into the organized machinery of government on a platform that the most of the citizens openly opposed and he had a government without a backbone to it.

Why all of this vote catching "all lands" amendments, pushed into the platform by some office itching individuals who want to do something when that something can be better done out side the elected office than within it? Let me suggest that that something needed to be done is the organization of the citizen voter into a political party that works to make Socialists and does not care a tinker about votes or vote catching amendments.

Votes will come that will count when we make Socialists enough to carry an election. If any man is going to be a Socialist just because some other man is a Socialist or because the party is becoming a factor, we had better let him "die in the wilderness" before we "spew out the land."

That the Socialist party is increasing in dues-paying members, that the organization has stability enough to manage its own internal affairs, that the workman is being pressed closer to the wall, that the capitalist system is toppling over with its own weight and all many other infallible signs of the coming revolution is enough to make me continue in the Socialist movement, stemming the tide without even "tacking to the right or the left."

I want to say that Oregon has just passed through her trial of party "ill-fairity, and has proved the merit of a Socialist and not merely a voter. Give us organization, founded on well understood Marxian economics, and let the vote go where it may, the party will remain and succeed to the government function when the evolution of society demands it and it would be folly to place it there that time. C. W. BARZEE, Portland, Ore.

Equal Advantages Probably every Socialistic lesson that Socialism prints reaches some eye for the first time. It may be a person opposed to Socialism, it may be a person who unconsciously favors Socialism, it may be a person who does not know what Socialism is, or who has confused Socialism with anarchism or some other doctrine with which Socialism may not be in sympathy.

For that reason the briefest tenet that can throw the greatest light on Socialism should embellish the editorial lesson in every Socialistic publication that is printed. Socialism is not perfect. I hope it does not pretend to be perfect. But in the being may see the promise, the hope that will lead eventually to the elevation of human conditions. Man is not perfect. No government can be perfect. We strive for higher ideals. We reach the ideal of civilization for centuries ago. We are now reaching out for higher ones. Man is never content. The French revolution and the American revolution brought higher forms of government that were better than the ones which preceded. Socialism will supersede our republican forms, to be followed by other forms. Eventually the swing of the pendulum may bring back monarchy. Who knows?

Man is ambitious. Those out of power will demand power—and they will get it. Men, intellectually are not equal. Some minds are stronger than other minds around them. They will lead. Those in power will be fought by other intellectual giants and they will be crushed in turn in the development of the masses whether we live under monarchical, republican or Socialist forms. Education will never be accepted in the same measure by all. It will never stimulate a desire to work in the mines. If the being fitted by taste and inclination to be an artist is forced to share the menial burdens of those who have not this taste nor inclination he will be dissatisfied.

Force is always despotic. But if Socialism means equality of wealth—it can never mean equality of brains and therefore station—if it means that there shall be equal advantages, it must come nearer the goal of the ages, nearer to contentment and happiness and nearer to wiping away distress and poverty than all the almshouses and eleemosynary institutions that have been built by all the kings and governments before or since the dawn of civilization. CHARLES C. WENTZLER, Editor of the Farm Magazine, Omaha, Neb.

Who Are the Revolutionists? The word "revolutionary" is greatly abused by members of the Socialist party. It has, in fact, become a catchword. It is jugged with in a most amazing manner to bolster up the most indefensible positions and to defeat motions that are really meritorious. A certain element within the party with the iconoclastic temperament, who are unable to distinguish between their own pet ideas and Socialist party principles, pick pick-meat into religion, attack trade unions, talk wildly about unions, roundly abuse those who question their statements, deliberately insult people and then flatter themselves that they are the only simple pure revolutionists on the planet. Comrades who repudiate such tactics are called, by way of reproach, "opportunists," "reformers," "sentimentalists," "Kinsbergers," Socialists who seek to understand exactly what the term "revolution" implies.

Firstly, as regards the aim. Any one is revolutionary in aim who stands for the transformation of capitalist property in the means of wealth production into the collective property of the working class. Any one a revolutionist in aim who would bring all the highly organized industries under the direct control and democratic management of society itself. Any one is revolutionary in aim who says, "Let the nation own the trusts."

Secondly, as regards method. Any one is a revolutionist who seeks to organize the working class for the conquest of the governing powers. Any one is a revolutionist who seeks to supplant the present control of the state by the capitalist class by a working class administration. Any one is a revolutionist who seeks to set up a working class regime, that is, who advocates that the machinery of government, the legislatures, the courts, the police, the militia, should be run by the people and that the interests of the wealth producers and laborers, not capitalist, should write the law. Toronto, Canada, W. R. SHILL.