

4 OLD MEMBERS BACK ON N. E. C.; WOMAN CHOSEN

Hunter, Berger, Hillquit and Spargo Elected; Lena Lewis, Carey and Goebel to Serve

Four of the former National Executive Committee head the list of those re-elected by the national referendum just closed.

The election took place under the so-called preferential system by which each voter voted for twenty-seven candidates numbering them from one to twenty-seven in the order of his preference.

Errors Were Numerous Because of the great complexity of the system of voting errors were numerous and a large number of votes were necessarily thrown out.

Abolished the System This will be the only election ever conducted under this system as the same referendum which elected the national executive committee carried another referendum abolishing the system which was also carried.

Tyler Plan Defeated The proposal of Local Tyler, Texas, to dissolve the national organization and establish autonomous groups was defeated by a vote of more than four to one.

The amendment which abolished the preferential system after one trial reads as follows: The national executive committee shall be composed of seven members from the membership of the party, and they shall hold office for two years.

BRUTAL MURDER; 2 ARRESTS MADE

Two arrests were made today in the mystery connected with the murder of Charles E. Wiltshire, 2718 North Arden Avenue, who was slain by an assassin in the office of the Chicago Globe and Mitten company, 458 North Halsted street, late Friday.

OLD SLEUTH ON PERKINS' TRAIL

Armour's Own Alfred Urion Leads in the Pursuit of "Criminals"

Now that School Architect Dwight H. Perkins has been declared "extravagant, incompetent and insubordinate" by the president of the board of education, Alfred R. Urion, who is responsible for those utterances, announces that he will go out and find the bases of his charges.

His plan is very simple, according to what he states. Accompanied by Business Manager John A. Gifford, who, of course, is a business expert, the president, who, by

TORTURE PEONS ON FARMS IN 'SUNNY' SOUTH

Long Continued Breaking of Federal Law Is Attacked at Last; Story Horrifies

Austin, Tex., Feb. 14.—A system of peonage, against the federal law, is extensively operated in the southern states, and has come up for investigation by the federal government. The state authorities had been appealed to

MAY DAY PLANS AROUSE UNIONS

Matters Almost Complete for Demonstration on International Labor Day

An organization committee consisting of five members was appointed at the meeting of the May Day conference Friday night to arouse enthusiasm among the labor unions of Chicago over the celebration of International Labor Day in this city on May 1. The committee will begin work immediately.

SCAB STABS UNION MAN, WHO MAY DIE

CRANE FLAYED FOR HIS BOOK

Attack on Education Brings Hot Retorts From Many Persons.

BY WALTER PAULSEN Richard T. Crane, the venerable millionaire and founder of the Crane Co., strikes out right and left in his recent book, attacking collegiate education, physicians, professional men in all walks of life, come in for a share of the general denunciation by Mr. Crane.

Education Dangerous Mr. Crane's shops, which are against union men and where the principles of operation are toward the suppression of all co-operation among the employees, could not long exist along such lines, if the men employed had been given the advantages of an education higher than the grammar schools.

Money Wasted? "It is conservative to estimate that \$100,000,000 a year is being literally thrown away much to the injury of the people. This enormous sum for higher education means blood drawn from the people, blankets taken from their beds, food from their tables, coal from their cellars and clothing from their backs."

JUDGE ATTACKS 'MUGGING' GAME

Municipal Judge William Gemmill has raised the question of reform in the system of "mugging" now being practiced by the police department of the city. A conference will be held Monday to consider a plan that would solve the problem of photographing prisoners who have not been convicted of crime.

BOSSES ATTACK DUPUY RULING

Denial of Injunction Against Locked Out Tailors Will Be Appealed

Angered by the fact that Judge Geo. A. Dupuy handed down a decision denying an injunction to W. Bain, 738 East Forty-seventh street, and twenty-four other boss tailors, against the locked out Ladies' Tailors' union.

The court ruling Judge Dupuy's decision is in part as follows: "If the injury which the complainants may rightly complain necessarily operates alike against all the complainants, that is, if it is a common injury as to each, then I think this bill may be maintained by all of the complainants as it has been filed."

Cites Legal Facts "I think in a case of this kind a bill of this kind is open to the charge of multifariousness, where, as here, a large number of complainants having separate and distinct interests not at all in common, seek to enjoin many defendants from doing acts that are not shown to affect the interests of each of the defendants."

STATE SOLONS PROBE GRAFT?

The field of investigation into the operations of the city hall graft ring has shifted to Springfield and will probably remain there until the meeting of the February grand jury. The friends of Busse in the legislature are strenuously opposing all efforts to aid the investigation and an exciting fight is expected.

A. Kaplan Is at Robert Burns Hospital in a Critical Condition

Attempted murder is the latest crime to be registered against the boss tailors of Chicago in their effort to crush the Ladies' Tailors' union, growing out of the stabbing of H. Kaplan, living at 1735 Fourteenth street, a union picket, by Tony Villa, the hired assassin of M. Schaffer, a boss tailor having his establishment at 1937 West Madison street.

Kaplan is now at the Robert Burns hospital in a critical condition while Villa, and his two accomplices, Jake Bedicina and Gate Ricardo, are locked up at the Twenty-eighth precinct police station, awaiting a hearing at the Des Plaines street police court on Monday.

Kaplan and two other tailors had been sent to the Schaffer establishment to do picket duty Monday night. They had left the place, however, and were on their way to the Lake street elevated station walking along Paulina street, when the three Italian scabs came along.

The scabs immediately drew their knives and made a rush for the union men. In the first encounter, which occurred at Madison and Paulina streets, Kaplan was stabbed in the abdomen, receiving such a severe wound that he fell helpless to the pavement.

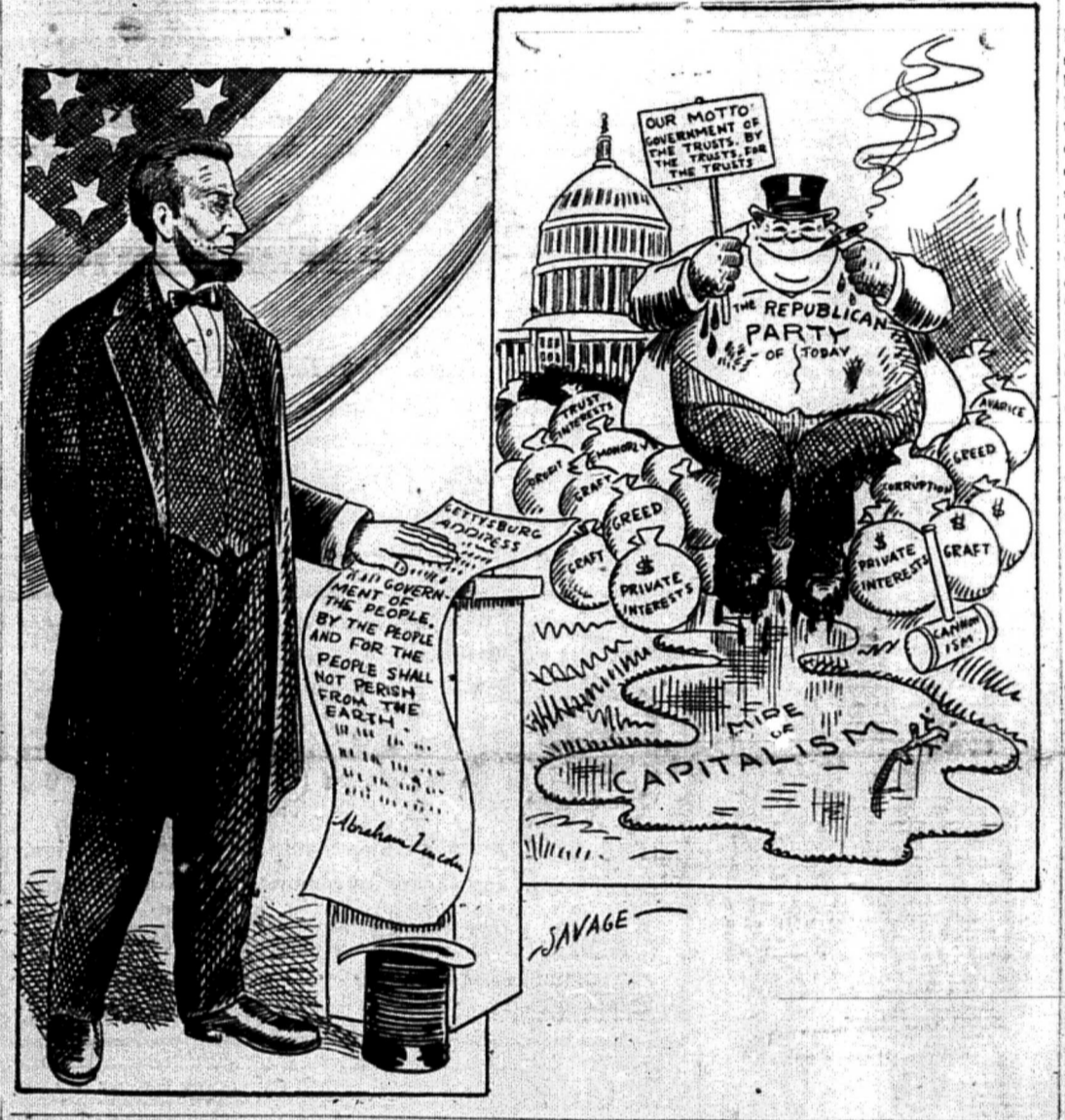
State's Attorney Slumbers So far as could be learned today the state's attorney's office was doing nothing in an effort to gather evidence against the prisoners in case the attack should develop into a serious charge. The police seem to be ready to go on the witness stand to swear that all the men were engaged in a street brawl, whereas the union men did nothing to start the fight.

SUDDEN HALT IN LAND QUIZ

Washington, D. C., Feb. 14.—After a session lasting less than an hour, during which the future conduct of the case was discussed informally, the Ballinger-Fincham case here, after several days of testimony, granted the request of Attorney Louis D. Brandeis for adjournment until next Monday.

Boone, Ia., Feb. 14.—Milton Logan Sr., foreman and sole survivor of the famous Armstrong murder jury in which Abraham Lincoln used an almanac with a moonlight schedule to free a man charged with murder at Beardstown, Ill., died here today, aged 90.

LINCOLN'S HOPE---AND ITS PRESENT REALIZATION



the way, is attorney for a big packing house—Armour & Co.—will go from school to school to examine rooms, walls, decorations, teachers' desks, waste paper baskets and furniture generally, until he finds indisputable evidence that the schools Perkins built should have been the product of a "businesslike" administration.

Will Work Hard The plan of Mr. Urion and his business assistant is to visit three or four schools a day, if compatible with a "thorough investigation." How soon the evidence necessary will be secured, President Urion can not say, but he affirms that everything will be done to have it all in shape as soon as it will be possible to gather it without sacrificing "thoroughness" in the search for it.

Wants His Drawings Meanwhile Perkins continues to receive assurances of sympathy and support from various institutions. The Pittsburg Architectural club has invited Architect Perkins to exhibit at the fifth annual exhibition at the Carnegie institute designs of some of his "most expensive schools."

Anna A. Maley, Socialist Organizer, Covering S. D. Anna A. Maley, Socialist organizer, who is now in South Dakota, is booked for work in that state as follows: Lake Preston, Feb. 8, 9, 10; Brookings, Feb. 11, 12, 13; Watertown, Feb. 14, 15, 16; Clark, Feb. 17, 18, 19; Aberdeen, Feb. 20, 21, 22; Waubesa, Feb. 23, 24, 25; Sisseton, Feb. 27, 28; Milbank, March 2, 3, 4; Huron, March 5, 6, 7; Highmore, March 8, 9, 10; Pierre, March 11, 12, 13; Fort Pierre, March 14, 15, 16; Rapid City, March 17, 18, 19; Deadwood, March 20, 21, 22; Lead, March 23, 24, 25; Terry, March 26, 27, 28; Central City, March 29, 30, 31.

in a petition from the citizens of Wellborn, Tex., and failed to act in that matter. This fact proved that the state officials are acting in connivance with plantation owners, and that the practice was carried on probably to the private profit of the officials. A statement was issued by a man in Caldwell, Tex., which asserts that certain county officers were paid \$10 a head for convictions furnished the manager of the Koppe farm.

Monster Parade It was definitely decided that a part of the day's celebration will consist of a monster parade through the working class districts on the West Side, the "loop district" being left out of consideration altogether. A committee of two was appointed to decide upon the line of march and make other initial arrangements.

Held as a Peon He was kept there for six weeks and subjected to such brutal treatment that the story of it rivals the worst accounts of the horrors of negro slavery. It appears that most of the convicts working on this farm had been arrested on as slight charges as Fuller had been, and that any man convicted of being "able-bodied and out of work" is liable to be sent into a condition of peonage on the farms of the persons who appeared to pay the fine, the "convict" working out the money by farm labor.

It was reported that men had been killed on the Koppe farm and Fuller testified that his guard had threatened to kill him and throw his body into the river. The fact that Fuller was from Missouri made him liable to worse treatment than the others, for, as his keeper said to him, "you are one of them people that freed the negroes, damn you, and you've got to work with 'em and sleep with 'em."

Letters that Fuller sent to his parents were intercepted, and when a registered letter was not delivered to him, his parents investigated and he was finally allowed to return to his home. On his arrival his body exhibited such evidence of inhuman treatment that communication was established with Washington, and investigation demanded. The cases will be tried in the early part of June and suit entered by Fuller is pending for \$50,000 against the owners of the Koppe farm, Mrs. Laura Koppe and J. F. Robinson.

on February 27, at 180 Washington street. The meeting last night was well attended, representatives being present from a large number of unions and sympathetic organizations.

Money is not the whole thing but it is 75 per cent of the whole thing. Such has been the principle of life that Mr. Crane has followed. "Can such a man appreciate and solve the enormous problems that confront the country?" Dean Cooley of the University of Michigan says: "His measure of worth is the dollar. His policy is one of destruction in that he pulls down without any thought of rebuilding. As to the teacher—who works for a low salary—there are more who are willing to make this sacrifice. Mr. Crane does not understand this. The curse of this country today is the commercial spirit which pervades everything and Mr. Crane is an excellent example of it."

New York's Mayor Will Run The City Police, It is Said New York, Feb. 14.—Commissioner Baker of the police department left headquarters today on a ten days' vacation, and the air was thick with rumors that he will never come back.

How would I do for police commissioner myself? The mayor stayed until 6:30 before starting on his walk home after a hard day's work. He looked tired, but when the newspaper men asked him about Commissioner Baker being on vacation he laughed and said: "How would I do for police commissioner myself?"

STOLYPIN IS A TRAITOR, SAYS V. BOURZEFF

Famed Spy Catcher Sees Fall of Duma; Czar Not Weak, but Cruel

New York, Feb. 14.—Vladimir Bourzeff, in an interview here, declared that Premier Stolypin is as dangerous a man as the spy Azeff. He entered the duma under the guise of a liberal, but in reality he is a stolid reactionary...

'SCAB' THEATERS HIT BY LABOR

Friend of Frank Q. Doyle, Labor Foe, Is the Target

War on the "unfair" vaudeville houses of the city has begun in earnest by the Chicago Federation of Labor with the posting of "stay away" notices for miles along Madison street, Ogden avenue and Robey street...

BODIES COME ASHORE FROM WRECKED BOAT

Pieces of French Steamer Destroyed in Storm Float to Mediterranean Ports

Palma, Island of Majorca, Feb. 14.—Many bodies and sacks of mail floating ashore today from the wreck of the steamship General Chanzy have been recovered. The authorities posted men along the coast to recover the bodies and also to watch for small boats in the hope that some of those aboard might have been spared...

PLAN TO REACH TEUTON WORKERS

German Central Committee Advises Propaganda Work in Mother Tongue

The German Central committee of the Socialist party submits the following to the German speaking Socialists: "The conviction is spreading all among the German speaking Socialists of America that in order to establish an effective propaganda and systematic organization among the German speaking people a closer unity of the German party branches must be effected."

In a Hurry—Telephone



THE value of a Bell telephone is particularly evident in emergency situations. It opens a quick way to relief.

Accidents, delays, hurried departures, unexpected arrivals, sickness, fire, burglary—all come in this category.

Time, money, convenience—often life itself—depend upon prompt communication.

Relief may be in sight or a thousand miles away. It matters not. The Local and Long Distance Bell telephone can be used in either situation.

TELEPHONE FOR A TELEPHONE Chicago Telephone Company Call Main 294, Contract Department 203 Washington Street

Midwinter Clearing Sale 20% Off ON ALL WINTER WEARING APPAREL We must make room for our Spring Stock. Our Winter Suits, Overcoats, Underwear, Caps consequently must go under all circumstances.

Novak & Sebek, Union Tailors, 3123-25 West 22nd St.—Cor. Troy

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE no matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp. All Shoes without the Union Stamp are always Nonunion. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp.

MEN CURED Free Consultation DR. I. W. HODGENS The following diseases cured quickly and forever without ruining your stomach by having to take medicines for weeks and months and without surgical operation:

FEBRUARY BOOK SALE. You can get a \$20.00 Socialist Library for \$10.00, express prepaid, if you send the money this month. For example:

KNOX CALLED BIG FAILURE

Washington, Feb. 14.—Secretary Knox as a diplomatic failure was held up before the house today by Representative Harrison of New York during consideration of the diplomatic and consular bill. Many bold strokes in diplomacy, said Mr. Harrison, were justified only by their success, as in the instance of President Cleveland's Venezuelan message...

NATION IS NOW STORM SWEEPED

Eastern and Southern States Writhe in Tempest's Grip; Scores Hurt

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 14.—Floundering through snow seventeen inches deep, busy Pittsburg this morning sought its mills, mines and manufactories, hardly twenty-four hours after the traces of the last snowfall of the winter had disappeared.

MAN BETRAYED BY AD, VAGGED

Lawton, Okla., Feb. 14.—A circular letter issued by an advertising agency of this city claiming that five hundred carpenters were wanted here, tempted a Pennsylvania workman to travel to Lawton and landed him in a convict camp. He reached the town with only ten dollars and his carpenter's kit of tools, having used all his money to pay expenses of the journey.

TO ARBITRATE RAIL STRIKE

Arbitration of some sort, it is stated, will be adopted as a way out of the 'impasse' arising in the conference between the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the railroad officials. Some of the representatives of the joint conference even have hopes that a settlement will be reached without arbitration.

MARKETS

WINTER WHEAT—May. Sales, 16,000 bu. No. 1 red in store, \$1.22 1/2; No. 2 hard, \$1.15 1/2. SPRING WHEAT—May. Sales, 20,000 bu. No. 1 southern in store, \$1.15 1/2; No. 2, \$1.10 1/2. CATTLE—Higher for good grades and sale lower for poor. Sales, 115,000 lbs. Sale local and trans-Mississippi billing: No. 1 northern, \$1.14 1/2; No. 2, \$1.10 1/2.

UNIONS DEMAND A LABOR PARTY

New York, Feb. 14.—The Central Federated union of this city has issued an appeal to Samuel Gompers and other national labor leaders demanding the organization of a national labor party in this country, modeled on the lines of the British labor party.

AMUSEMENTS

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL STUNNING SENSATIONAL MAGOSSE "PARIS BY NIGHT" CLIFF GORDON WINSOR M'GAY FELIX & CAIRE 10 STAR ACTS

CORPORATIONS MUST PAY TAX, SAYS FEDERAL COLLECTOR

Henry L. Hertz, internal revenue collector of Chicago, called attention today to the provisions of the excise tax law, which fix a penalty for neglecting or refusing to make a return on or before March 1, 1910.

FEAR TO LOSE SEA CHARTS

Boston, Mass., Feb. 14.—The proposed transfer of the hydrographic office of the navy to the weather bureau is meeting with strong opposition from the maritime interests of Boston and New England.

WHERE FARMERS ARE PROSPEROUS

We advise the man who is considering to buy a farm to BUY NOW. To the man of MODERATE MEANS we say, BUY LAND IN THE HART TRACT—because it is the best land in Western Michigan, now on the market at lower prices and at prices within your reach—because the land will soon increase in value and you will get the benefit of the rise—because the advantages and opportunities offered here are greater than can be found anywhere else.

ONLY A NIGHT'S RIDE FROM CHICAGO. Always near your relatives and friends. Prices \$10, \$12, \$15 to \$25 per acre. Terms to suit your pocket-book. Pick out a tract now, with the privilege of exchanging it for one you might like better when you go up this spring to look over the land—and protect against the increase in price.

THE HART TRACT, Geo. A. Hart, Owner, Room 4, MANISTEE, MICH.

Chicago Office: 1010-1012 Chicago Opera House Block. Tel. Franklin 1724.

BLOOD POISON CAN BE CURED If you have ulcers, sores, itching, or any other skin disease, you can be cured by the use of the following medicine...

Central DRUG CO. 100 STATE STREET Diagonally across from Marshall Field & Co.

Boys' All-Wool Suits \$3.95 This is an unusually good value—plain and fancy styles—worth at least \$5.00, but offered at only \$3.95.

CLASSIFIED HELP WANTED AGENTS MEN AND WOMEN AGENTS—You can make money selling a good family medical work. Large profits. See the book: "A Physician in the Home" by Dr. J. H. Green, 15 Dearborn St., Chicago.

TEXAS LANDS SOCIALISTS' Will sell best, orange and peach proposition ever put on co-operative; sure to make everyone money. As a Socialist, I recommend this to be a good deal booked by men who do things; best to buy and best to sell. See the book: "Texas Land" by Dr. J. H. Green, 15 Dearborn St., Chicago.

ITCH-ECZEMA FREE TRIAL (Also called Itch, Rash, Scum, Pruritus, Milk-Crust, Weeping Skin, etc.) ECZEMA CAN BE CURED TO STAY, and when I am cured, I mean just what I say—CURED, and not merely patched up for awhile, to return worse than before. Now, I do not care what all you have used, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is just a chance to show you that I know what I am talking about. If you will write me TODAY, I will send you a FREE TRIAL of my mild, soothing, guaranteed cure that will convince you more in a day than I or anyone else could in a month's time. If you are disgusted and discouraged, I dare you to give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me today you will enjoy more relief than you had ever thought this world holds for you. Just try it, and you will see I am telling you the truth.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday, 91 Park Square, Sedalia, Mo. (Send you a better case than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of scabies.) Reference: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.

MONUMENTS—Going out of business; selling at cost price. Large selection. Come at once. CHICAGO MONUMENTAL WORKS, 172 1/2 Division St., near California.

PURE HONEY FOR SALE FOR PURE HONEY - C. STIMMON, HEE-KEEPER, HOLLY, COLORADO.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD THE BEST CONSTRUCTED SOCIALIST PAPER PUBLISHED. 8-PAGE EDITION. \$1.00 PER YEAR; 4-PAGE EDITION, 50¢ PER YEAR. 344 SIXTH STREET MILWAUKEE, WIS.

ASTHMA ONE CENT A DAY buys the best paper in Chicago. THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST is fearless in its news and editorial.

Your Tired Feet Anti-Tender Foot-Shoes Peterson's, Specialists 121-123 Park Ave., Chicago.

SABOTAGE SWIMS A RIVER Tenn. Sheriff Chased Bruce Yates of Lead Out of State

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Lead, S. D., Feb. 14.—Bruce C. Yates, assistant mining engineer for the Homestake Mining Company...

Yates Was Busy The boys say Bruce has been having a strenuous time in the southland in his endeavors to depopulate it...

Nobody Wanted Yates It appears that the Georgia authorities did not care for his presence...

That's right declared Yates "That's the kind of men we want in Lead."

The imported men showed this agreement to the union officials here...

Among the Unions A shortage of building materials at Edmond, Okla., for the coming year...

The Foundry Employees' union has suffered as no other organization has during the past few months...

The Hustlers' Column THE WAY TO WIN

The question of the day is education. In order that we may succeed, we must continually push forward with our propaganda...

Wherever the hustlers are, there is a school and a library. WE WANT TO GET THIS PAPER INTO EVERY SCHOOL AND LIBRARY IN THE COUNTRY...

This need not be confined to schools and libraries alone. Get after all the clubs, societies and organizations in the same way...

The Christian Socialist furnishes one year's worth of... Forty dollars more on the monthly paper comes in with a similar quantity...

UNION WARS ON FOUL BAKERIES

Journeyman bakers are satisfied with the bakery ordinance recommended by the license committee of the city council...

BYB TO RILE HARBOR WORK

Washington, Feb. 14.—General William L. Marshall, chief of the corps of engineers, U. S. A., is to be retired in June...

Council License Committee Drafts Satisfactory Ordinance Against Cellar Shops

Elements in the measure which would have invalidated it in the courts were cut out in the final draft. It is declared to be a clear and concise document covering the situation comprehensively...

THOUSANDS of Chicago DAILY SOCIALIST readers are pledged to buy of MERCHANTS THAT ADVERTISE in its columns. Ask about it.

Socialist News

The Socialists of Pittsburgh are preparing for a primary election Feb. 15. The sheriff has had to properly proclaim the election and in numerous cases has omitted the names of our nominees...

At the last regular meeting of local Socialists, New York Socialist party, the following resolutions were adopted: "Whereas, It has come to pass in the course of modern events that death, in the grip of war, has again invaded our ranks and taken from our midst a gem of our party..."

OUR MANY CURED PATIENTS RECOMMEND OUR METHODS

For Curing BLOOD POISON, SKIN DISEASES, SORES, VARICOSE ENLARGEMENT, LOST VITALITY, NEUROUSNESS, WEAKNESS, PILES, KIDNEY, BLADDER, AND DISEASES PECULIAR TO MEN.

FREE Consultation and Examination. Write for question blank or call. CHICAGO MEN-SPECIALIST CO., 74 Adams St., CHICAGO.

HAVE YOU TIME To Act as My Agent and Sell This?

THE WORLD'S BEST REBIN HOLDER Sells at 50 cents. Made of brass plate, heavily nickel plated. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

MONEY IN A LUMP will do some good. We'll loan it to you. Little by little are your payments to us made—You don't mind. Loans \$100.00 and up. Write for Mr. Baker, Manager.

NOTE TO NEW SOCIALISTS. READ SOCIALIST BOOKS. Nearly 100 described in my new catalogue "The Quality of the Home." All pamphlets and books at 10c. Write for my catalogue.

WRITE TO THIS WOMAN If You Want to Stop a Man From Drinking.



MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON, 221 Oak Street, Hillburn, N. Y. Please tell me about the remedy you used to cure your husband, as I am personally interested in one who drinks.

Women's Trade Union League PUBLIC MEETING Sunday, Feb. 13, 3 p. m. In Federation Hall, 275 LA SALLE ST.—Second Floor.

The Philadelphia Shirtwaist Makers Strike

MRS. RAYMOND ROBINS and MISS AGNES NESTOR. Followed by MRS. RACHEL FOSTER AVERY First Vice President National American Suffrage Association.

KILLED IN CHICAGO

Over 600 people a year. Never before—never again—will you get this entire combination for 25 cents per month for four months.

"Lyons Hats" TWO STORES 601 Blue Island Ave. 12th St. & 40th Ave.

Rieck & Pixley's BOSTON BAKED BEANS AND BROWN BREAD.

MOVING & COAL Prompt and careful work on North and Northwest Sides.

Anderson Bros., 943 & 945 Belmont Ave., Next 'L' Station. EXPRESSING & STORAGE

FREE INFORMATION COUPON C. E. Brooks, 264 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich. Please send me by mail in plain wrapper your book on Rupture and its cure...

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Rates under this heading: Three lines daily for one year only \$3.00 per month. Each additional line \$1.00. Tell your merchant about the Daily Socialist Purchasers' League. Invite him to advertise.

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INSURANCE \$1 Per Month Will Insure Your Salary \$10 to \$50 per month if sick or injured and \$100 to \$500 for accidental death.

AMUSEMENTS BLENATE TO THEATRE—Madison and Halsted streets. The best theater in Chicago. One hour show of the best and latest educational and industrial pictures daily.

TAILORS SAVE 25 PER CENT—Buy your clothes from manufacturers. Suits made to order. P. H. Kolar, 3247 W. 22nd St.

MUSICIANS E. F. TOOMEY BAND AND ORCHESTRA. 299 WEST TWELFTH STREET.

Northwest Side BOOTS AND SHOES NELSON BROS., 245 WEST ROBERT ST. For all kinds of repairs and alterations.

North Side AMUSEMENTS JANET THEATRE, 211 North W. near La Salle st.—On the Great White Way—One Full Hour Entertainment.

Out of Town PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS APPENDICITIS AND CANCER CURED without the knife. Dr. Jetha, Specialist, Central, Ill.

Everything Is Cut Credit To All THE HUMBOLDT FURNITURE SALE

The Time to Buy is Right Now Probably never again will you have an opportunity to buy furniture at such advantageous prices. We give you 10 per cent to 50 per cent discount on everything you buy before we start taking inventory.

Patronize Our Advertisers

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 22, 1904, at P. O. Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879. Issued by the Workers' Publishing Society, 130-132 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. NEW TELEPHONE NUMBER (ALL DEPARTMENTS) FRANKLIN 1108.

WAGE VS. CHATTEL SLAVERY

You don't like to be called a slave, you say? Well, then, quit being one. For it is the thing itself, and not the name that hurts. Because the masters no longer use the word it does not follow that slavery is gone. Indeed, the concealing of the fact is one of the essentials of its persistence.

shuts him out from all the wider outlook upon the fields of knowledge which the achievements of modern science should have opened to all.

but steps on the road to the poor house, where the wage slave can crawl away to die when the master finds that he can make less profit out of his labor than out of some stronger, healthier producer.

The Remedy for "High Prices"

If the prices of all commodities, including labor power, had risen equally there would be little cause for complaint. Indeed, it is commonly held that rising prices are a desirable thing for a community.

Since this point is the center of the whole question, the cause of all discontent and misunderstanding and agitation, it is well to get it firmly fixed in mind. It is not because of high prices, but because of the high prices of SOME things and the LOW prices of OTHERS, that there is suffering and threats of meat strikes.

Therefore the person who explains the cause of high prices by the cheapened labor cost of gold, while he has given a thoroughly accurate explanation of rising prices, has not discussed the question that is troubling the great mass of the population at the present moment.

Having now recognized that it is not the RISE in prices, but the UNEQUAL rise in prices, that is causing the trouble, we are in a position to discuss remedies.

There are certain things that can be done at once. These things, if they are to be effective, must be directed toward either increasing the wages of labor or reducing the power of the trust. It is possible that something can be accomplished through co-operation in reducing the tribute exacted by the power of monopoly.

A far more important movement is that which seeks to remove the INEQUALITY in the rise of prices by forcing up wages. This is possible. It is a more effective point at which to work than to seek that equality by trying to force the trusts to reduce prices.

A STRIKE OF CONSUMERS IN THESE DAYS OF COLD STORAGE IS SILLY. Products will keep without loss much longer than producers.

A STRIKE OF PRODUCERS FOR HIGH WAGES MAY INCREASE THE PURCHASING POWER OF THE STRIKERS.

Here comes the struggle between contending forces, each trying to gather to itself the lion's share of the gain brought about through a rising price level.

In this struggle a powerfully organized working class can accomplish much, an unorganized one nothing. But even the most perfectly organized laborers fight under terrible handicaps. The great industrial capitalists have all the power of the state to assist them in their struggle. They can wait and wait, while the price of their product rises. But labor's product cannot be put in cold storage. It is gone the moment it is produced. No man ever sold the labor power of yesterday.

So it is that in the fierce race of commodities to the heights of higher prices some goods have ridden in the high-powered racers of monopoly, while others, and especially labor power, have limped behind on foot.

It must always be so while LABOR POWER IS A COMMODITY.

Here we are penetrating to the very center of the problem of high prices, or of unequal prices.

So long as labor power is bought and sold in the markets of the world, and so long as buyers have the sellers by the throat, the bargain will be a losing one for the laborers.

So long as we produce articles for sale and not for use, just so long there will be a price problem. And just so long as one class owns the earth and the things with which the world's work is done, just so long must the world's workers sell their labor power at prices fixed by the masters of the world.

The remedy for high prices is to produce GOODS instead of COMMODITIES.

When the workers use their political power to gain control of the instruments which they must use in order to produce goods, then prices will cease to interest them. Labor will then work to satisfy wants, not to measure its product against grains of glittering metal.

So long as labor must sell its strength and skill day by day and hour by hour, and buy back its product from those to whom it sells its labor power, and just so long as labor is at a terrible disadvantage in both of these bargains, there will be a price problem. Sometimes it will be called a problem of high prices and sometimes of low prices, but always IT WILL BE A PROBLEM OF EXPLOITATION.

Here, then, is the solution of the price problem. Recognize that it is a question of the distribution of the increase in price and not of the price level as such. Realize that it is first a problem of bargaining, in which, while every advantage is on the side of the trusts, labor can add somewhat to its power by organization, and that without such organization it is helpless.

Thoroughly grasp the idea that in this struggle one of the most powerful weapons is the power of the state, and that IT WAS PLACED THERE BY THE VOTES OF WORKINGMEN.

When these things have been understood we are not far from the straight road that leads out of the wilderness. Labor must next recognize the necessity of using the ballot for its own defense. If the workers of this country, or even of the city of Chicago, were to use their ballots in defense of their own interest for a single election there would be a mighty leveling of prices that would benefit labor.

If such a ballot is really to mean anything in this struggle it must be cast as a protest against the system that makes the muscle of the man and the steer commodities in the same market, that fixes the price of brains and bread, of labor and love and dry goods by the same standard.

The only party that offers an opportunity for the casting of such a vote, the only party that would abolish the labor market and the meat market alike, by making men produce meat for food and not for measurement with a golden scale, is the SOCIALIST PARTY.

That party would abolish the race between prices by ceasing to produce commodities to be balanced against gold, giving an opportunity to produce goods for the satisfaction of human wants. This explanation may not sound as simple as a meat strike. The problem is not one that can be settled in such simple way.

It will be told us that slavery denied the rights of education and of social privileges to the slave, while capitalism does not. But when we look a little closer we see that capitalism only educates the slave sufficient to make of him a more effective producer, and

When we read the horrible stories that Jack London tells us of the "People of the Abyss," of human beings fighting for even the offal of the streets, of women and children living under conditions such as no farmer would impose upon hogs, we can agree with Huxley that the condition of the residents of East London is infinitely worse than that of any African savage.

If it be answered that America is different from London, we reply that the difference is but one of degree, and that London reads to us our future. Indeed, the future rushes on so close that one has but to glance between the covers of the reports of the tenement house commissioners of Chicago and New York to learn that already we have within our borders much that is comparable to the social cesspool that has made London famous.

Surely chattel slavery never offered anything to compare with the condition of the mass of homeless savages which every crisis of wandering through the streets and byways of America, or of the hundreds of thousands who every winter huddle in the police stations and cheap lodging houses of our great cities. Unlike the slave systems of other days, capitalism can utilize but a few of the workers.

The laborer's power of production is so great that a small minority serves to supply all the riotous luxuries of the ruling class. So it is that when these few have been selected from the great army of labor the rest are left to rot and starve in beggared idleness.

It will be told us that slavery denied the rights of education and of social privileges to the slave, while capitalism does not. But when we look a little closer we see that capitalism only educates the slave sufficient to make of him a more effective producer, and

But if the Pacific railroad, an irrigation company, a mine or a new manufacturing project requires five thousand men in Texas, California, Washington or Florida, it needs only put a three line advertisement in a half dozen great dailies to fill every box car with workers transporting themselves, at their own expense, to the place where their master needs them.

When he has done with them he needs conduct no expensive auction sale, nor look about for possible purchasers. The workers themselves must carry their flesh and blood and skill to the next great labor market and there act as their own auctioneer until another master bids.

The chattel slave was cared for in sickness and in old age. The wage slave is flung upon the scrap heap to die at forty-five. While sickness imposes the added burden of seeking a new master, when the physical suffering has passed away, old age and weakness are

Wage slavery depends for its perpetuation, not upon the constant watchfulness of armed guards, not upon high barracks and keen scented blood hounds, but upon Social Institutions. The capitalist exploits because he owns the thing which that wage worker must use if he would live.

But that ownership is an illegal, man-made social relation effected and enforced by a government which, in this country, at least, rests upon popular suffrage. If the wage worker wishes to be free, he has only to express that wish at the ballot box by voting a Socialist ticket.

This could not be done in earlier social stages for another reason, which was suggested in the beginning. While the tools with which mankind worked were crude and imperfect, the slavery of the great mass was necessary if any were to have leisure for that investigation, culture and training through which alone social progress is possible.

Today the surplus product is so great that when heaped upon the hands of the idle class, so far from inciting them to socially useful and intellectual pursuits, it but affords them encouragement for riotous, degrading debauchery. So great is the surplus product for each worker that did he but retain it himself and convert it into leisure it would give everyone the opportunity of developing into the best of which a man is capable.

Slavery today is economically unnecessary, socially a crime, and politically an anachronism, since an enslavement of the population, since an enslavement which cannot continue once the slave is awakened to the dual fact of his industrial slavery and his political power.

OUR TRADE UNION TACTICS

BY ROBERT HUNTER

There has been an interesting revival recently of discussion concerning the attitude of Socialists toward the unions.

In nearly every other country of the world this question has been settled but with us it remains a bone of contention.

The party has again and again expressed itself pliously as to our attitude toward the unions, but this is no more than men here and there fly in the face of these resolutions and transgress all party decisions.

For a time many of our comrades pursued here the policy of La Salle long after it was abandoned in Germany. They then looked down upon the trade union movement; considered it as a sort of lightning rod conductor working to the detriment of the political movement.

They then proclaimed that only the political movement could improve the conditions of the working class. "Everything else," as Bebel said, "they looked upon as palliative measures and as a diversion of strength."

Some comrades here have condemned, as the La Sallians once did in Germany, the entire trade union movement. Trade union leaders who opposed politics in the unions have been violently attacked, as they once were in Germany, as traitors to the working class.

However, after failing to capture the trade union movement or to persuade trade unionists to abandon it some few comrades of the S. L. P. recklessly set out to ruin the unions by starting rival organizations.

Now in this all. Again and again comrades have revived Robert Owen's utopian project for a national labor union comprising all classes and ranks of labor.

Even now a section of the movement is seeking to revive the Prughonianism which Marx so bitterly fought and destroyed.

Well known men in our ranks are today speaking contemptuously of the ballot and urging "direct action" as all sufficient.

Unfortunately these fads are usually advocated by men who call themselves Marxists although none should know so well as they that these precise fads were bitterly opposed by Marx.

Fads are never new; they are usually the revival of old curiosities which have had their day and have been cast aside.

And so the idea of a national labor union is not new; direct action is hoary with age; and syndicalism is the rebirth of a philosophy which Marx thought he had destroyed.

It is well for those who call themselves Marxists to realize therefore that these utopian projects—whatever their merits—have nothing in common with the teachings of Marx.

Marx rarely agreed with La Salle; he classed Robert Owen as a Utopian; he did his utmost to destroy Prughonianism and he never sheathed his sword in his battle with Backunine.

Marx considered that the trade union, as every other movement, would undergo the evolutionary process.

He maintained that the trade union must evolve out of its own struggles—its defeats as well as its victories—the most potent form of united action.

It is never believed that any one could bring down from the clouds some heavenly and ideal form of organization and impress that upon the workers.

And so it was until Marxism gained the upper hand in the international Socialist movement that trade unions were given proper recognition.

Before that time they were flouted as useless or ineffective or temporary expedients.

They were condemned and their leaders despised until the Marxists came to the front.

Then it was that the Social-Democratic labor party put forward the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

"In consideration of the fact, that the capitalist power equally oppresses and exploits all working men, no matter whether they are conservatives, progressives, liberals, or Social-Democrats, this congress declares it to be the sacred duty of the working men to lay aside all party strife, in order to create the conditions for a vigorous and successful resistance on the neutral ground of a united trades union organization, to secure their threatened existence, and to conquer for themselves an improvement in their class conditions."

That resolution, deciding the trade union policy of the Socialists of Germany, has been tested by thirty-eight years' experience.

Loyally and consistently followed that policy has enabled the Germans to build up the most powerful trade union movement in Europe and at the same time the most powerful political movement.

Now let us see how clear our own tactics are.

Some of us call the trade unionists "pure and simple" and then form "industrial" unions that scoff at the ballot.

All of us declare that we want to unite the workers of the world and some of us start by forming as many rival unions as possible.

We all say we are Marxian Socialists yet some of us advocate and practice the views of Robert Owen, Utopian, of Proudhon, Mutualist, and of Backunine, Anarchist.

TRUE CO-OPERATIVE PRACTICE

BY ALPHONSE OCTORS,

General Manager of the People's House, Brussels, Belgium.

There is an irresistible power hidden in concerted action. A mass of people uniting their individual efforts, which would be weak separately, but which are all powerful when combined and directed at one common aim.

The world has now developed to a period when everything is done on a vast scale.

In such a period what can the efforts of single individuals avail?

They amount to nothing! They are powerless!

It is for this reason that the small stocker and the mechanic working for himself are doomed to vegetate, hopeless of expansion, in the presence of the great, growing and permanent industrial and financial combinations.

The steel and iron workers, hustled in the strenuous strife, pour out in torrents their products, which are instantly taken up for the building of gigantic structures, immense stores and bazaars; in the tumult these workers hammer, and the buyer, drawn irresistibly toward the great assemblages of merchandise, passes without noticing the appealing call and the ingratiating smirk of the little stocker.

So produce and to sell in small quantities was the way of the past; to produce and to sell in large quantities is the way of the present. In the midst of this competitive hurly burly there is some social progress; but the real social future awaits the building up of great combinations of producers and consumers re-united.

We already have some examples of these combinations in the great English and Scottish wholesale co-operatives; but the industrial ground covered by these is small in comparison with the total industrial activity, and small in comparison with the co-operative industrialism of the future.

Each separate co-operative association grows in strength as it grows in the number of its members, and as, moment by moment, it thus grows in its purchasing power. Through this growth of the individual co-operatives the federation of all these co-operatives (which is bound to come) will have a

colossal weight in the solution of the social question, in the progressive collectivizing of the means of production, and the equitable distribution of the wealth produced.

In order to make this progress so ardently desired, feasible and constant, it is necessary that each of the separate co-operatives adopts and adheres to certain indispensable principles:

(1) The co-operative association of producers must produce as well as, or better than, the private enterprise.

(2) The co-operative association of consumers must sell better than the competitive stores; its merchandise must be uniformly of genuine and good quality; its salesmen must be uniformly courteous, and it must return profits to the consumers.

(3) Both kinds of co-operatives, those of the producers and those of the consumers, must constantly increase their financial power, so that they may be able to take up new enterprises after careful study.

(4) The producers who are working for co-operatives must put more zeal and strenuousness into their work than the wage earners in private employ.

(5) The members of all co-operatives must make it their duty and uniform practice to buy supplies only of the co-operative. So much the more is this the duty of the managers and employees of the co-operatives.

If those connected with any co-operative do not faithfully and strenuously stand by these requisites, or if they weaken in their devotion, then there is serious danger that that co-operative will remain stationary, even that it may become in peril of falling.

Only those co-operatives who put soul and faith into their co-operation are capable of permanently successful action. Co-operatives, where this high devotion is lacking, are doomed to death.

On the Firing Line

BY MONOSABIO.

When the middle class boycotts meat, the boycott is a righteous uprising of the people; but when the workers boycott stoves-to-jail with them!

Police Commissioner Baker declares that New York's police force is "the finest in the world," because only 80 men out of 19,200 were dismissed for delinquencies last year. And if the eighty had had full force to defy their accusers the force would have been absolutely perfect.

Wood Carving in Switzerland

Consul-General R. E. Mansfield of Zurich writes as follows of the gradual decline which the wood-carving industry of the Swiss Oberland has experienced in recent times:

Wood carving, for centuries an important national industry in Switzerland, has suffered a crisis during the past year which threatens to affect the business permanently, following upon practically a monopoly and a long period of prosperity. These carvings have been especially popular with tourists, hundreds of thousands of whom visit Switzerland every year, and a large export business has been established with other countries, including the United States. This is especially true as to church emblems and articles representing historic scenes and events.

An important Swiss wood-carving center is at Einsiedeln, a historic village in the mountains in the canton of Schwyz, where there is a celebrated pilgrimage, a wealthy Benedictine monastery, and a splendid church. The industry centers in the Bernese Oberland, where wood carving is the chief occupation. The church emblems of Einsiedeln, the bears of Bern, the lion of Lucerne, the St. Bernard dogs, cows, and the quaint Swiss chalets are all reproduced in wood and sold at their own shops. These objects have found their way into practically all Continental towns, and Swiss wood carvings are almost as well known in other European countries as at home.

Various circumstances have contributed to the present crisis, among which is the increased cost of raw material, much of which is imported, making it necessary to advance selling prices without increasing real values. This has invited competition from other countries, especially Austria and Germany. Furthermore, Austria recently placed a heavy import duty on souvenirs, under which wood carvings are classified, and in France they must be stamped "imported," which, it is alleged, has affected the sale to such an extent that the imports from Switzerland have been greatly reduced.

The passing of the Swiss wood-carving industry is further evidence that industrial progress is gradually eliminating the commercial world rural industries built up and maintained where wages are small and the expense of living low.

Modern machinery and methods, increasing competition, and the inexorable laws of trade are driving out primitive concerns, or forcing them into combinations. This is cause for regret, as many of the people living in the Bernese Oberland have for generations depended upon wood-carving for maintenance. They have acquired great skill in this, and being slow to accept innovations, it will be difficult for them to adopt new methods.

Telephonic Delivery of Letters

The unique plan of the London postoffice in telephoning the contents of letters on Sunday is described by Consul-General John L. Griffiths:

There has been for some years more or less complaint of the non-delivery of mail on Sundays in London. An arrangement has now been made by the British postoffice by which letters posted in the country on Saturdays can be delivered in London by telephone on Sundays. The new arrangement goes into effect immediately.

When it is desired to have the contents of the letter telephoned on Sunday it must be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the Central Telegraph Office in London, and a broad line must be marked across the envelope from top to bottom. Postage stamps to the value of three pence (6 cents) for every third word must be forwarded. The postmaster-general states:

The new scheme, while giving considerable additional facilities to the public to meet those cases of emergency which lead to the present limited demand for a Sunday delivery of letters in London, will add little or nothing to the amount of Sunday attendance by the postoffice staff. The tele-

phonists and others who will deal with the messages in London must in any case be on duty, the telephone exchanges being open all Sunday. On the other hand, there will probably be some reduction in the force now employed to deliver telegrams and express messages on Sundays.

It has been the custom to have a Sunday delivery of mail in England and Wales, outside of London, but not in Ireland or Scotland.

The arrangement that has just been made is the first opportunity that the citizens of London will have of receiving, in rather a peculiar way, the contents of letters posted too late for the last delivery on Saturday night. It is impossible to conjecture to what extent the telephonic delivery of letters will be used, as ordinarily the writer of a letter would perhaps not desire to make its contents known even to a telegraph operator. It necessarily destroys the privacy of a communication, but in cases of emergency would probably be employed.

A further drawback is that it is only applicable where the person to whom the letter is sent is a telephone subscriber.

OPEN FORUM

Indorse New York Women's Resolutions

The women's committee of Local Seattle No. 1 heartily endorses the following resolutions, adopted by women's committee of Local New York:

Whereas, We, the Socialist women of New York, have before us a two-fold mission, first, to work for the economic liberation of the working class, and, second, to work for the political liberation of our sex; and

Whereas, We believe that today the two classes in society are divided by even sharper lines than the two sexes in society; and

Whereas, This belief would undoubtedly bring us in frequent conflict with the organized suffrage movement, thus hampering us in that most important portion of our work to which the bourgeoisie suffrage movement is, by its very nature, antagonistic; therefore, be it resolved, that while we are naturally in sympathy with any body working for woman suffrage, yet we consider that the arousing of class consciousness constitutes our most important propaganda among our proletarian sisters; be it further

Resolved, That the work of Socialist suffragettes women for the suffrage must be along separate and independent lines, through and by the economic and political organization of the working class.

Questions on Waist Makers' Strike I wish to ask for some information through the columns of the Daily. A good many women are interested in the following questions because articles have appeared recently in the Daily which raise the question by inference without answering them by statements of fact.

1. What was the object of the public meetings that were held under the auspices of the woman suffrage society of New York, in connection with the waist makers' strike?

2. Did the meetings affect the results of the strike?

3. Was the suffrage association instrumental in inducing any girls to go back to work without having obtained the ends for which they struck?

We would be grateful for an answer to these questions from the members of the National Woman's Committee in New York. Yours fraternally, LIDA PARCE.

LABOR AND WAGES

Consul Thomas H. Norton, writing from Chemnitz, says that the system of compulsory insurance is now so generally established throughout Germany and so thoroughly conducted that the statistical data gathered in connection with its operation continually gain in value. He uses these to present some interesting facts relating to the advance in wages:

One of the most important features in its periodical reports is the collection of exact information on wage rates among the working class. The amount paid to each worker is of necessity recorded with each entry of insurance. The sum totals supply interesting data for various regions, for the different industries, and especially as regards the laboring population of the empire as a whole.

Since 1900 the insured have been divided into five categories based upon the rate of wages; in 1900, among every 1,000 workers, 189 were enrolled in the first or lowest class; 248 in the second class; 288 in the third; 148 in the fourth; and 73 in the fifth, or most highly paid class. The changes in the course of eight years have been remarkable. In the year 1908 the classification per 1,000 was as follows: First class (lowest), 114; second, 253; third, 248; fourth, 170; fifth, 311.

The table shows a marked diminution in the two lower categories, and a marked increase, practically a trebling, of the enrollment in the fifth class of the better paid operatives. Evidently there has been a steady movement upward in earning power from each class to the one above it. As a result, the average wage of the German working population, male and female, has mounted very rapidly. The average weekly wage was, in 1901, \$4.50; in 1901, \$5.42; and in 1908, \$6. In other words the German worker's average wage was, in 1901 10 per cent greater, and in 1908, 21 per cent greater, than in 1891.

WHAT THE ENGLISH SUFFRAGETTES DO NOT DEMAND

The following is a frank and unsharpened statement of what the British suffragettes are demanding, which appeared just as it stands in "Votes for Women," the official organ of the Women's Social and Political Union:

"The Women's Social and Political Union are not asking for a vote for every woman, but simply that sex shall cease to be a disqualification for the franchise.

"At present men who pay rates and taxes, who are owners, occupiers, lodgers, or have the service or university franchise, possess the parliamentary vote. The Women's Social and Political Union claim that women who fulfill the same conditions shall also enjoy the franchise.

"It is estimated that when this claim has been conceded about a million and a quarter women will possess the vote in addition to the seven and a half million men who are at present enfranchised.

"The Women's Social and Political Union claim that a simple measure, giving the vote to women on these terms, should be passed immediately."—New York Call.

Overheard on a Street Car

"If a penalty of from five to one hundred dollars may be incurred by buying or selling or giving away a transfer, what is the penalty for giving away a whole street?"

"The answer came without hesitation, 'a seat in the United States Senate.'"