

BAKERS PLAN A GIANT PROTEST

Thousands Will March on Saturday; Indictment of Slayer Is Sought

Three thousand union bakers of Chicago will march through the streets of the north side in silent protest against the murder of Charles C. Fry, the union baker shot to death by David Beyer, the scab foreman at Bremner's bakery, when the funeral takes place under the direction of the Bakers' union Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

The procession will be held following the funeral services to be held at St. Stephen's hall, 1455 Clybourn avenue, at which the principal speakers will be G. T. Fraenkel, former secretary-treasurer of the Cook County Socialist party, and Heinrich Bartel, editor of the Arbeiter Zeitung. Fraenkel will speak in English and Bartel in German.

Offers to Settle While the mourning union men were making preparations for the burial of their murdered fellow worker, R. J. Bremner of the Bremner Bakery company has come forward with a proposition to settle the trouble at his plant. He was politely but firmly turned down, being advised that the bakers could not consider any proposition from him until after the funeral of Ceryn had been held.

Bremner made his propositions to the bakers' executive board at its meeting Tuesday evening, saying that he would take all of the union bakers back again with the exception of the two originally discharged, and promising to have nothing further to do with David Beyer, now in prison on a charge of murder.

The master baker claimed that he knew nothing of Beyer's character, but he was enlightened by the union bakers that they had informed him regarding this matter several days before the shooting and he had refused to act.

Beyer Heard Beyer was brought to the Chicago avenue police station today and given a preliminary hearing at which Attorney Edward L. Richter was again on hand for the boss bakers and sought to have the prisoner released on bail. This was refused and the case turned over to the state's attorney's office.

The union bakers' committee, with Attorney Charles E. Erbstein as counsel, took up the charges against Beyer today with State's Attorney Wayman in a fight to prevent Beyer from being let out on bail. The Master Bakers' association is putting up a desperate fight for its hireling, but the evidence is too strong to permit the state's attorney's office giving them any advantage in the matter. An attempt will be made to have State's Attorney Wayman bring the shooting to the immediate attention of the grand jury in an effort to secure an indictment.

Ceryn a Socialist Owing to the fact that Ceryn was an active Socialist as well as an enthusiastic union man, the exercises Saturday will take on the double nature of a Socialist and labor gathering. Two Socialist singing societies, the "Baeker Gesangverein" and "Socialistischer Saengerbund," will give appropriate selections.

Saturday afternoon being a half holiday in a large number of labor unions, a majority of the members of these organizations are expected to attend the demonstration. The time of march after the services in St. Stephen's hall will be down Clybourn avenue to Division street, east on Division street to Sedgewick street, north on Sedgewick street to North avenue, and then on North avenue to Dayton street. This will cover the working class district affected by the lockout of the Bremner Bakery company. The funeral procession will dissolve at Dayton street, and the marchers will continue to Graceland cemetery in carriages and in the street cars.

The exercises at the grave have not yet been decided, but they will be impressive and effective. Other arrangements will be announced later.

PLAN TO AID THE "DAILY" Plans to make the Chicago Daily Socialist self supporting or independent of contributions will be discussed at a mass meeting to be held at Y. P. S. L., 180 Washington street, on March 5. Resources, it is hoped, will be developed to make the paper one of the most powerful factors in the city, and the strongest weapon in the hands of the party.

Morris Kaplan, president of the National Co-operative Mercantile company, will be the principal speaker. He has managed the mercantile company on a highly paying basis, and has made a study of European Socialist papers, which are self supporting.

Secretaries of Socialist branches in the city are mailing notices to their members regarding the meeting.

Telegraphers Get More Pay Baltimore, Md., March 2.—Conference between officials of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and representatives of telegraphers of the system culminated today in an agreement declared by both sides to be satisfactory. The operators were granted from 8 to 3 per cent increase in pay, a reduction to nine hours a day for the ten hour operators, fifteen days' vacation yearly with pay to the twelve hour men. An agreement was also made providing that in the event of the telephone superseding the telegraph as a means of dispatching trains the telegraphers shall be transferred to the telephone service with the same salaries and privileges they will enjoy under this new contract.

HIT FREE PRESS IN CAR STRIKE

Business Interests Secure Arrest of Men Back of Progressive Publications

New Castle, Pa., March 2.—Charles McKee, Socialist city councilman-elect, and one of the committee of the "Free Press" and A. M. Stierton, editor of "Solidarity," together with the entire managing committees of the two publications were arrested in an effort to squelch the organs fighting the street car company.

Charges that the publications were violating the acts of the state assembly requiring the names of the editors, owners and managers on the editorial page were trumped up to secure the warrants.

Will Fight Case Socialists and the publishers will fight the case to the limit. The arrests were made at this time to at least embarrass the publications, which had made a successful fight in the car strike. The two publications are the only ones which presented the conditions uncolored by capitalist greed.

Business interests back of the traction companies sought some means of stifling the "Free Press" and "Solidarity," when some clever and well paid lawyer, whose name has not yet been secured, hid upon the statute regarding the names on the editorial page.

Four of the men arrested are in jail, seven are out on \$500 bail each. A hearing on the charges will be held Friday afternoon.

The law involved in the case was passed some years ago by Governor Pennypacker, who tried to muzzle the Philadelphia press. He insisted that the papers print the names of all the important men of the staff. The Philadelphia North American, to ridicule the governor, published one day a column full of names of its employees.

Governor Pennypacker also tried to suppress cartoons against state officials. The statute was never enforced.

TAFT'S TALKS ARE BARRED J. P. MORGAN RULES STEEL

Washington, D. C., March 1.—After a brief executive session of the Ballinger-Pinchot committee this morning it was announced that counsel for Gifford Pinchot would not press for a ruling on the point whether witnesses should be allowed to testify as to conversations with the president. The issue, therefore, was dropped.

When the Ballinger-Pinchot committee met today in the senate office building the question whether Mr. Pinchot, the witness on the stand, should be allowed to give his version of conversations with President Taft was pending. This came up Saturday afternoon soon after Mr. Pinchot had read the preliminary statement to the committee in which he made sensational charges against Secretary Ballinger.

Relationships between Morgan and Rockefeller were strained when H. H. Rogers died, when the Morgan interests filled the place of Rogers with "Jack" Morgan, ignoring the son of the oil magnate.

FREED, TO BE STENOGRAPHER Freed of the charge of murder, Miss Estelle Stout, who shot and killed Henry Hagerman, picture frame solicitor whose trial ended late Tuesday afternoon, today began her plans for beginning life over again.

A number of offers have been made to the young woman, and she expects to secure a position as stenographer. She denied she had any intentions of going on the stage, and her lawyer, Raymond W. Beach, stated that a position was already under consideration.

Miss Stout was surrounded by friends and neighbors in the parlor of her sister's home. Congratulations were showered upon both Miss Stout and her sister, Mrs. Lucille Chambers.

BANDITS ROB MAN OF \$1,000 J. C. Sauter, 3715 North Halsted street, reported to the police today that he was held up by two bandits at Waveland avenue and Sheridan road and robbed of diamonds valued at nearly \$1,000. Sauter struggled with the men but was threatened with death if he gave further resistance. He said the robbers stole the following: Diamond ring valued at \$500. Diamond studs valued at \$250. Fifteen dollars in currency. Suitscase filled with clothes and other articles valued at \$100.

CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL WILL FURTHER EXPOSE THE BUSINESS INTERESTS OF CHICAGO IN THIS PAPER ON FRIDAY.

BUSSE NAMED AS A GRAFTER

Men Before Grand Jury Give Mayor's Name in Steal

Peoria, Ill., March 2.—The convention of the United Mine Workers of Illinois has adjourned subject to the call of the scale committee. Delegates Walker and Williams spoke in favor of the delegates remaining in the city, while Delegates Germer and Scanlon were in favor of their returning home. It is probable that the operators' scale committee will meet the miners Thursday.

The wage committee of the United Mine Workers of Illinois reported in a new wage scale, providing for a substantial increase for all miners. The scale is based on an eight hour day and four hours' work on Saturdays. For additional time the scale provides time and a half.

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A provision was adopted to require the employment of miners in the order of their application. In the absence of this provision, a system of blacklisting has been practiced.

Miners were discriminated against by operators frequently by giving employment to applicants in an arbitrary order.

The wage scale committee does not provide for the wages of mine managers, mine managers' assistants, top foremen, company weighmen, boss drivers, shift bosses, head machinists, head boilermakers, head carpenters, head electricians and night watchmen.

Marion, Ind., March 2.—The Rev. S. S. Condo has delivered in this state a series of well attended lectures on Socialism. In one of them he hit the Rev. Father Noll of Hartford City, who declared that a Christian cannot be a Socialist. The Rev. Condo has issued a public challenge to his confere in the pulpit to debate the question publicly. The series of lectures he has delivered in the state are as follows: "Christ Before Pilate, Labor Before Capital."

"How to Court, Get Married and Not Get a Divorce." "The Man Abraham Lincoln and His Principles." "The Golden Rule Mayor, Samuel Milton Jones." "Lessons from the Russian Revolution."

"In Hell and the Way Out." "Political Economy of Jesus." "Is Socialism Godless; Reply to Carroll D. Wright." Mr. Condo has spent twenty years in the active ministry. Out of this, two years were in Evangelism directed by D. L. Moody, two years in union labor Evangelism, lecturing in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. He is now devoted to literary work and lecturing. He is preparing a new course of lectures.

EXAMINE LAST WITNESSES The federal grand jury that practically completed its investigation into the beer trust at the previous session convened today to examine a few witnesses who remained under subpoena.

It was the plan to adjourn again, following the hearing of these witnesses, and to convene next Friday and every other day following until a decision is reached regarding the course of action to be pursued.

The evidence that has been presented to the grand jury is being prepared for submission to the attorney general and other high officials of the government in Washington.

HARBOR PLAN OF "DISTRICT" IS HIT BY STATE SOLONS Springfield, Ill., March 2.—Before the sanitary district can undertake the construction of a harbor for Chicago, whether authorized by the legislature or not, the Supreme court of the United States will be appealed to by the municipalities which are within the sanitary district, but outside of Chicago, which do not intend to submit to taxation for the development of Chicago's shipping facilities.

State Senator John Humphrey, who represents country towns of Cook county in the legislature, made this declaration today. He was commenting on the report that the city council has named a committee to confer with the sanitary trustees and arrive at an agreement on the harbor question.

Scores Immigration Laws New York, March 2.—William Williams, commissioner of immigration of the port of New York, criticized our "easy going" immigration laws in a statement here today.

BUSSE PLAYED BY MANY CLUBS

Improvement Associations Say That He Is Not to Be Trusted

Attacking the Busse administration as undertaking public projects for the purpose of grafting, the Chicago Federation of Local Citizens' clubs calls attention in a circular, which is being distributed all over the city, to the critical condition of the launching of a \$50,000,000 subway system under the present gang of despoilers.

"The present city administration," says the circular, "instead of addressing itself to the task of refuting the many evidences of corruption, publicly produced against it, has, without lawful authority from the city council and without the approval of the people, entered upon a vast system of so-called public improvements, which includes, among other things, a scheme of subways, the plans of which are now being drafted."

"The federation believes that this impudent initiative is unequalled for any existing conditions, is unreasonable and oppressive and threatens to lead our city into unlimited labyrinths of graft, whose consequences must eventually fall upon the honest taxpayers of the city."

Wants Referendum Demand is made by the federation for a referendum vote of the people on the subway project before Busse puts hands into it.

Fifty thousand of the circulars have been placed for distribution. Many more will be printed as soon as the present supply is exhausted. The organization points out that a short subway for the downtown district only would be valueless to the public. It urges full length tunnel routes to be built after the present administration is ousted from the city hall.

Protest against the proposed subway scheme the organization bases on the following reasons: Busse Is Unfit "I. The present city administration is manifestly unfit to handle the finances of so great a project involving as it does the expenditure of many millions of the people's money. Before this, or any other plan of costly improvement, shall be entered upon the people should have assurance that those who collect and disburse the public funds are honest and capable and that the city treasury will be safeguarded by adequate laws and business methods. The first great public improvement now in order is a thorough renovation of the city hall. Until this is done, and well done, no further large obligations should be assumed."

"2. The subway scheme is being promoted under the pretense that it will relieve congestion in the downtown district. The nature of the interests now more influential in forwarding the plan proves the contrary. As a matter of fact, the men who are loudest in protesting about a 'beautiful Chicago' with its subway feature are clearly scheming to beautify and multiply the value of a very small section of the city at the expense of all the rest. The business in outlying parts of the city is to be taxed and depleted in order that the loop district may be fed to obesity. Centralization of business in a limited district is the costly error of most great municipalities and now Chicago is asked to follow these pernicious examples."

"3. The present intra-mural transportation is ample for years to come if properly regulated. Through routes, more and better cars and a natural and rational multiplication and distribution of business centers would relieve all of the present difficulties, and we insist that these should be fairly and honestly tried before the city is launched upon the toboggan of excessive and indefinite debt and taxation."

Want More Taxes "4. Before the people submit to a scheme whose only certain outcome is many years of regulated, but not reduced, tax laws and methods of assessment, review and collection should be radically amended so that the wealthy beneficiaries of such improvements may be compelled to pay their fair proportion of the cost. This is not the case at present. For years past there has been an increasing practice in Chicago of shifting taxes upon the big interests to the small ones. The subway scheme undertaken under such conditions would inflict upon the small business man and the average home owner burdens utterly intolerable."

Great Expense "5. The plans for the subway already promulgated show that the scheme involves great engineering difficulties and incalculable expense. The bore of the Illinois Tunnel company now runs under most of the downtown streets at a depth of about forty feet. If the plans proposed, or under any conceivable plans, the subway must be constructed above the Illinois tunnel."

REV. CONDO TO LECTURE SOON

SHOVEL WORKS TO MOVE TO EVANSVILLE

Charcot Explores New Island

Punta Arenas, Chile, March 2.—Details of results of the south polar expedition led by Dr. Jean M. Charcot, have just been made public in a statement by the explorer.

"After passing Deception island and Graham land," he said, "we came to Adelaide island, where we were in absolutely unknown land. Adelaide island, to which Biscoe gave the length of seven miles, is really seventy miles long and interesting in nature. To the south of this island we found a large bay and setting up temporary observatories we made a hydrographic chart of the eastern side of Adelaide island. The winter was particularly laborious as we were obliged to submit to a great windstorm from the northeast for more than nine months, accompanied by snow."

'YARDS' FATAL TO WORKMEN

Half of Packers' Toilers Are Stricken With Tuberculosis, Says Nurse Who Treats Them Day by Day

WORKERS HUNGER AND FREEZE; BOSSES PILE HUGE PROFITS

First Story in Daily Socialist Expose Tells Sordid Tale of Poverty That Opens the Door to Disease

BY J. L. ENGDALH Thirty thousand workers toiling in the Union Stockyards of Chicago, preparing food that is sent to all parts of the world, are affected with tuberculosis. This means that half of those who depend upon the interests of the Packers' combine in "Packingtown" for a livelihood have fallen victims to the white plague in the struggle.

This is the conclusion reached by Miss Caroline Ehlert, nurse at the Stockyards Free Dispensary, 823 West Forty-seventh street, who has been trying to fight the dread disease in the stockyards district for nearly two years. "I think there are about 60,000 people working in the stockyards," said Miss Ehlert, and then added, "and half of these have tuberculosis. I am sure that is not overrating the case."

"What is the real cause of so much of this disease?" I asked. "Poor food, improper housing and insufficient clothing," replied Miss Ehlert emphatically. "And what is the cause of all these?"

Poverty Bred Disease "Low wages," she answered. "The men and women who work in the yards do not earn enough to care properly for themselves."

Miss Ehlert was found late in the afternoon at the Stockyards Dispensary, where the forces of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute do what they can for the victims of the stockyards. Fresh reports of the day's work told of new cases that had been examined by the dispensary in addition to the thousands that had already come within the notice of the institute nurses.

It was there that I heard the story of the "Ice Palace," the home of the twentieth century toller, for what Charles Edward Russell calls "The Greatest Trust in the World," in his book by that name. This hovel of the stockyards worker was christened on one of the coldest days this winter. It is situated at 1436 West Forty-sixth street.

The "Ice Palace" The house is a little four room affair. An extraordinary fact, in this case, is that the two families crowded into it consisted of only four persons each. It is usual for more than half a dozen children to be found in each family in Packingtown.

But the families of Charles Lencer and Frank Philip, Polish workers in the stockyards, totalled only eight persons, so they averaged two to a room. In the midst of these surroundings Mrs. Lencer fell a victim to various diseases after her husband had been declared a "t. b." case, which is the slang of the medical profession for tuberculosis.

It was not until they had become victims of sickness and disease, however, that Miss Ehlert was called in, and as it happened it was one of the coldest days in the winter that she made the visit.

"Mrs. Lencer was sick in bed when I arrived at the house," said Miss Ehlert, "but in spite of her condition she came to the door when I rapped. To my astonishment, however, she was unable to open it."

"The day was extremely cold and there was ice and snow everywhere, so I did not notice immediately the cause of her inability to open the door. Soon I heard her chopping away inside and it was some time before she could open the door to let me in."

A Floor of Ice "Then I learned the cause of the trouble. There were three inches of solid ice on the floor. The water pipe had burst during the night and flooded the entire place. It had frozen thick on the sink and on the pipes so that the entire place seemed one mass of ice. It was one of the sights of 'Packingtown' during the cold spell. "Little could be done about it until the milder days arrived and then the entire house was flooded with water. And under such conditions the two families in the house had to exist. This is only one of the tragedies of the

TROOPS LEAVE PHILADELPHIA

Peace Broods Over the City as Labor Awaits the Call for a General Strike

Philadelphia, Pa., March 2.—State police and the State Fencibles have been withdrawn from Philadelphia strike today. Disorders have apparently ceased although the officials of the Rapid Transit company have made no move to reach an agreement with the striking car men. Business interests of the city united with the clergy to induce arbitration, but the Transit company remains obdurate. The menace of a general strike is alarming the business men of Philadelphia and unless some compromise is reached before the sympathetic strike is declared on Saturday, practically all the lines of industry will be prostrated.

General Strike Although violence and disorder have ceased, the city remains heavily policed, a special cavalry force having been ordered. The preparations of organized labor to carry out the general strike order are advancing toward action on Saturday. However, C. O. Pratt, the leader of the striking trolley men says he still hopes for a satisfactory settlement of the differences before the sympathetic strike becomes effective on Saturday.

Plans are being arranged for a large mass meeting in the central part of the city and all those in favor of the strikers and looking for a settlement of the strike with a view to the best interests of the city have been urged to be present.

Reyburn Is Stubborn Mayor Reyburn persists in his opposition to submitting the differences between the Rapid Transit company and the striking men to outside parties and declared that clergymen should preach order and peace to their parishioners rather than stir them up to demands for arbitration, that would only result in continued disturbances. The fact that the mayor is a representative of the city on the board of directors of the Transit company may have something to do with his attitude in the matter.

A 11 o'clock last night six shots were fired from an automobile directly opposite the office of Mayor Reyburn. The mayor intimated that the police would get the people who had fired the shots and it is believed that he suspected the identity of the people in the automobile. Whether the shots were fired with the intent to harm himself or any one is not known; it may, however, be taken as an excuse for brutal prosecution of the strikers in accusing them of accepted violence.

Following a conference of the Rapid Transit directors, President C. O. Kruger reiterated the refusal of the company to consider arbitration in any shape or form.

"Our position has not changed," he is reported to have said, "and nothing will in any manner change it."

WEATHER INDICATIONS "Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; moderate temperature; minimum tonight about 25 degrees above zero; light variable winds shifting to southerly," is the official weather forecast today.



stockyards. I believe they are the biggest tragedies there are. It was with some effort that Miss Ehlert was able, with her little influence, to have the Lencer family moved to another home at 1537 West Forty-sixth street, where the conditions are a little better.

"Mrs. Lencer showed me a pay check for \$2 that covered the wages of Mr. Lencer for two weeks," said Miss Ehlert. "I do not believe that the head of this family ever earned very much more in spite of the fact that there were those who claimed that he earned as much as \$15 or \$17 for two weeks' work. Lencer is twenty-eight years old, and with the white plague continually gaining a stronger grasp upon him, it is doubtful if he will ever be able to increase them."

**Father Has Tuberculosis**  
There are no more wages being brought home to the Filip family by the father. He is now in a private of the county hospital, a tuberculosis derelict, ready for nothing but the grave. Filip is forty-six years old and leaves two children to replace him in the stock yards. There is the older of the two, Ellis Filip, now 17 years of age, who is earning \$2.50 a week as a messenger boy in one of the many business offices in the yards.

"How do you suppose that Filip family will get along now with the father in the hospital?" I asked of Miss Ehlert. "I suppose the boy will have to do what he can," she answered. "But the family cannot exist on \$2.50 a week," I said. To which Miss Ehlert made answer with a helpless smile.

**Have They Pity?**  
"Perhaps they will get him a job that will pay a little better, now that he is getting older," she said. "That may help a little. It is wonderful how little a family can exist on in Packingtown." But the tollers are paying for the low wages with ruined bodies, and the public is paying for the low wages by receiving meat that is handled by workers affected with tuberculosis. The only persons to profit by this system are the packers, who pocket the enormous dividends.

Two years of work in the stockyards and visiting among the afflicted patients have not succeeded in hardening Miss Ehlert against the terrible results of tuberculosis and its effect on the community.

"I can see it in their faces," said Miss Ehlert, in explaining how she was able to judge the number of tuberculosis victims among the workers, one afternoon as they were leaving the "yards" by the Center avenue entrance, at Center avenue and Forty-seventh street.

**All Look Sick**  
"They all look sick," she said. "It was horrible. I just stood there at the gate and watched them as they came along. They were continually coughing and spitting, spitting yellow matter that fell stronger than words what is the matter with them, and I was written in the faces of the men. It is stamped in the faces of the girls." Miss Ehlert spoke of the children in the schools, how they were taken from among their playmates as soon as they betrayed advanced symptoms of the disease. When the little child in the school begins to spit it is immediately taken away.

**The World's Food**  
"You do not mean to say that the children are taken out of school, when the grown up people suffering from the same stage of tuberculosis are allowed to prepare the world's food?" I asked.

"That is the situation at the present time," declared Miss Ehlert. "We will not allow a child to remain in school if it is suffering from an advanced stage of the disease. I think we are successful in enforcing this rule, too. As for the workers in the stockyards that is different. They work there until they die. There is no objection to that. No one seems to care."

"Are you allowed to go into any of the buildings in the yards and examine conditions and perhaps make suggestions as to how the surroundings of the men might be improved?" I asked.

Miss Ehlert looked up in surprise. To her the question seemed entirely out of order. Then she realized that it was not in entire ignorance of the situation.

# SNOWSLIDE IN FALL CARRIES DEATH SCORE

## Train Wrecked and Loss of Life Strikes Terror; Rescue Is Sent

Seattle, Wash., March 2.—Sixty persons are reported as dead, injured or missing today as the result of an avalanche which buried two great Northern trains near the town of Wellington, which is at the western portal of the Cascade mountains. Twenty-five of the victims are believed to have been passengers who were sleeping in the cars of the Spokane express, which has been stalled at Wellington since last Thursday. On the other train, the transcontinental fast mail, no passengers were carried.

But twenty bodies have been recovered.

**The Known Dead**  
A. L. Blackburn, trainmaster, Everett, Wash.

C. Longo, secretary to Superintendent O'Neill, Everett.  
Lewis Walter, Everett.

**Slightly Injured**  
D. J. Curdie, fireman.  
Slightly injured:  
Engineers Osborn F. Martin, Carroll, Jergenson and D. Tegemler.

The exact number of deaths probably will not be known, it is said, until the summer sun melts the great masses of snow and ice.

The private car of Superintendent O'Neill of the western division of the Great Northern was attached to the express and buried with the rest of the train. It is feared A. E. Longo, private secretary to Superintendent O'Neill, is among the dead. O'Neill, who has been directing the fight against the snow blockade for the last ten days, was not in the car at the time and escaped injury.

All telegraph wires are down to within fifteen miles of the slide, and it has been impossible to obtain the names of the dead and injured.

**Rescue Train Sent**  
As soon as word of the disaster reached Everett, the Great Northern division sent 100 miles west, a rescue train with physicians and nurses started for the scene. This was followed by a second rescue train carrying undertakers, wrecking outfits and laborers.

The avalanche swept down the mountain side shortly after 4 o'clock in the morning. It was a half mile long. Most of the passengers on the train were asleep and received no warning of the danger. The trains and locomotives were buried by the debris and it was six hours after the avalanche before the rescue parties, made up from workers sent to attack the snowdrifts, located them.

**Decide Rail Wage Next Week**  
The hearing of the wage dispute between the railways and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen will be resumed by the Illinois state board of arbitration at 10 o'clock this morning in the rooms of the Illinois railroad and warehouse commission in La Salle street, according to the members of the board, who arrived at the Congress hotel late last night.

"We will hear the closing arguments of the thirteen railway representatives today," said Chairman Powell of the board, "and that will close the case. The trainmen have finished their argument."

"We will make our report to the Circuit court, which the new law stipulates, and will probably have it announced the first of next week."

**Motorman Hurt in Crash**  
Springfield, Mo., March 2.—Running at high rate of speed in a dense fog, two trolley cars collided head-on in this city today and the two motormen, Joseph Aaron and George Shorman, were fatally injured. The passengers, although shocked, escaped serious injury.

"What is the remedy for these conditions?" was asked.

"Strike!" declared Miss Ehlert, emphatically, and there was more meaning in the word coming from her than if it had been uttered by a militant labor leader. "If every man in the 'yards' went out on strike hardly a one of them could be worse off than he is at the present time," she continued.

"If the entire stockyards plants were burned to the ground I cannot see how the world would be the loser. I do not see how the tollers can endure such conditions without protest. It seems that they are no ignorant for the most part that they do not appreciate that they are dying."

**THOUSANDS SEEK PLACE ON ROOSEVELT COMMITTEE**  
New York, March 2.—There are apparently several thousand persons in New York city who think they are good enough friends of ex-President Roosevelt to deserve places on the committee of 100 which Mayor Gaynor is to appoint to do the home-coming honors.

The mayor's mail has been flooded for places on the committee. Many of the writers, besides nominating themselves, suggest long lists of friends who they think should be included.

**AMUSEMENTS**  
MAT. TODAY 25c. AMERICAN  
Eve. 50c, 75c. \$1.00. Music Hall  
Dainty, Demure, Darling. EMMET  
LUCY WESTON DE VOY & CO.  
LA PETITE THE STAR BOUT  
Searl & Violet Allen; Nora Kelly; Etc.

**GARRICK MATINEE SATURDAY**  
**BERNARD**  
in "THE GIRL AND THE WIZARD"

# NEW DREADNOUGHTS ARE ORDERED FOR THE U. S.

Washington, D. C., March 2.—The construction of the two Dreadnoughts of 27,000 tons each, of design similar to the two battleships now building, was authorized today by the house committee on naval affairs. The bill to be presented in the house by Chairman Foss will carry an appropriation for each of these battleships of \$5,332,311, the total amount it is estimated that can be expended in one year in their construction.

The full construction program for 1911 decided on by the committee includes besides the two battleships:

Four submarines at an estimated cost of about \$2,500 each. For the construction of these a total of \$800,000 is appropriated.

One repair ship, for which a total appropriation of \$775,500 is made.

Two fleet colliers, estimated cost \$1,000,000, for which the total appropriation is carried.

# GETTING READY FOR MAY DAY

## Monster Parade on Program for the International Labor Day

One of the largest parades ever held in Chicago will result from the efforts of the May day conference if the plans now being made are fulfilled. The idea is to assemble the marching hosts from three sections of the city simultaneously, the united sections to parade through the working class regions of the west side.

The North Siders will gather in their part of the city, the South Siders in some convenient place in the western part of Chicago. The gathering places and the line of march for each section, and then the united line of march, will be decided upon as soon as Chief of Police Steward has been communicated with.

The celebration of international labor day will be completed with exercises to be held in some park on the west side, preferably in Douglas park. A committee will take up this matter with the west side park commissioners and make a report at the next meeting, to be held March 20.

The officers of the May day conference urge that the various branches of the Socialist party in Cook county immediately send their delegates to the conference, as many of these organizations have failed to do so. The representation from the labor unions of the city is almost as large as can be expected, but it seems that the Socialist organizations are not active enough in taking an interest in the affair.

**S. & S. DENY CASING STRIKE**  
Efforts to smother the protest of the tollers at the plant of Schwarzschild and Sulzberger, packers, are being made by the officials of the company, who deny that they are having any trouble with their men or that they have taken any steps to fight the organization of their workers.

"Are you having any trouble with the men in the casing department of your plant?" was asked of General Superintendent Harry Hunt, today.

"No, sir, we are not," he answered immediately.

"Have you issued any orders warning the men that they will be fired if they join any labor organization?" was also asked.

"No, sir," was his answer.

It was learned today that Captain Max A. Danner, at the twentieth precinct police station, had been notified of the trouble that the Schwarzschild and Sulzberger people are having with their men, and that he had ordered the regular police officers and plainclothesmen to give special attention to the tollers at this plant fearing an outbreak among the men.

# MESSANGER IS ROBBED OF CASH

Fred A. Racine, an express messenger, while driving his wagon to the Union passenger station, was held up and robbed by two bandits at Clinton and Quincy streets early today.

One robber sprang to the horses' bridles and stopped them while his companion, revolver in hand, leaped upon the driver's seat and threatened to shoot if the victim made an outcry.

The robber got \$25 and a gold watch and chain that Racine had in his possession. He then started to search for valuables among the packages in the wagon, when his companion, who still held the horses, gave an alarm.

The robber in the wagon joined his companion in flight, first threatening to shoot if Racine made an outcry.

The person approaching who caused the bandits to flee was Patrick Dugan, a policeman from the Maxwell street station. As soon as he saw the policeman the express driver leaped from his wagon and pointed out the direction taken by the bandits. They had gone west in Quincy street.

**False Teeth Bring Arrest**  
A set of false teeth led to the arrest of W. A. Zeno, 4529 Evanston avenue, a dentist with an office at 225 State street.

Charles Turner, 1255 West Madison street, took the teeth to Zeno to have them repaired, but after handing them to the dentist he changed his mind and asked that they be returned to him.

# RIVER FLOODS TOWNS IN OHIO

## Sandusky Is on Rampage and Many Are Forced to Seek Boats

Cleveland, O., March 2.—Fully a thousand people homeless, other thousands living on the second floors of their homes, traffic impeded and business demoralized in many places, is the situation in Ohio today as the result of the floods. A bridge was washed away at Defiance. Mechanicsburg is still under water. Boats only can be used in the greater part of Warren, where the Mahoning is on a rampage. Water is creeping upon the business section of Napoleon, and the Cuyahoga river has inundated Clinton and Warwick.

Rain is still falling in the southern part of the state, which will add to the flood in the Ohio River valley. At Zanesville several hundred families have been driven from their homes and the suffering is acute. At Fremont great danger still lurks about the gorged Sandusky river.

**LIVE STOCK FAMINE EXPECTED IN 60 DAYS; HOGS SOAR TO \$10.15**

A cattle, sheep and hog famine that may prove more serious than the one of 1902 is predicted at the stockyards.

With noticeable decreases in the supply of cattle, sheep and hogs and the continual advance of prices, live stock dealers declared that a famine would result in sixty days or less.

Hogs jumped to \$10.15 today. In some places they were selling as high as \$10.15. While many buyers are making purchases, the supply was little more than equal to the demand. Cattle sold 25 cents higher than Monday.

Coupled with the famine prediction was the statement of dealers that the following schedule of prices would be in effect within two weeks:

Hogs ..... \$12.50 per cwt.  
Cattle ..... 10.00 per cwt.  
Lamb ..... 10.00 per cwt.  
Sheep ..... 8.00 per cwt.

"What has already happened to hogs will happen to cattle and all live stock," said one dealer. "We are drifting toward a live stock famine that will be worse than the one of 1902, which was certainly bad enough."

# BOY SHOT IN PLAY FIGHTS FOR HIS LIFE

At the point of death at the West Pullman hospital, the victim of a bullet fired by his 13 year old playmate, Paul Swanson, 12 years old, is fighting for life.

Anxiously watching beside the bedside is Edward Sable, the boy who fired the shot which may end young Swanson's life.

The boys were playing "burglar" in the home of young Sable's sister, 1074 Fulton avenue, when a pistol which Sable held was accidentally discharged.

The bullet entered the right side of Swanson's head and he fell to the floor unconscious.

**Had American Name Only**  
New York, March 2.—The recent failure of the United States Banking company in Mexico has made the path of American banking institutions in that country a difficult one.

A statement given out here today by John Clausen, manager of the Mexico City Banking company, who is now in New York, says:

"The Mexicans do not seem to appreciate the fact that the United States Banking company was not an American institution. It was a Canadian concern, but it had an American name, and we have had to suffer for that reason. The concern had a capital of \$2,000,000 and a surplus of over \$6,000,000. It is generally believed the depositors will be paid in full."

# Ancient Society

Researches in the Lines of Human Progress from Savagery Through Barbarism to Civilization

Lewis H. Morgan, LL. D., the author of this book, is the one American scientist whose pre-eminence is recognized in all the universities of Europe. He gave a lifetime to original research into the life and customs of barbarous tribes, and from the data thus secured has thrown a flood of light on the early history of our own race.

"Respectable" people, who have enough property to live on the labor of others, and who want to hold that property as long as they live and hand it down to their children, so that these may in their turn grow fat from the labor of the people without property, are interested in having people believe that our present system of property, marriage and descent has always existed, and must always exist. But the scientific facts are otherwise, and the PROOF of this is in Morgan's Ancient Society.

It is a book of 586 large pages, full of interesting facts about the marriage customs of our ancestors, and the primitive communism in which there were no rich and no poor. It will help you see that the law of Evolution applies to people as well as to animals and plants, and that this law is bringing an end to the capitalist system that starves children to make millionaires.

This great book has until lately been sold for \$4.00. Our price is \$1.50, and this includes postage to any address.

# GIVEN FIVE CENTS ON RELEASE, WHAT SHOULD PRISONER DO?

Eighty men are released from the brigweld every day, each with 5 cents for coffee, and the man turned out of a county institution with this stipend is going to snatch the first pocketbook he sees, and be caught to it.

Mrs. Lillian Duncan made this statement yesterday afternoon in an address on "Women's Suffrage" before the Humboldt Women's club at the residence of Mrs. Tracy H. Holmes, 1522 North Rockwell street.

"When women have the ballot this disastrous condition of affairs will be eliminated," Mrs. Duncan added. "I would have women police, women humane officers, and above all, a woman on the bench, beside Judge Pinckney to look after the juvenile court cases, where more than anywhere else a woman is a vital necessity."

# COMMUNE DAY PLANS FORMING

## Committee Expects Victor Berger to Be Leading Speaker at Festival

Efforts are now being made to secure Victor Berger of Milwaukee, Wis., as the speaker of the day for the Commune festival to be held by the Socialist party of Cook county Sunday afternoon and evening, March 13, for the benefit of the Cook county organization and the Chicago Daily Socialist.

Although it is expected that Berger will be busy during the middle of March, inaugurating the municipal campaign in Milwaukee, the entertainment committee is confident of bringing him to this city for the Commune festival.

**Program Complete**  
The program for the day, which has been partially completed, promises to be one of the best ever given. It is expected that several additions will be made to the program, which is at the present time as follows:

Selections by Socialist Singing Societies.  
Recitation—Miss Ruby Mulloy.  
Jeuvenile jig dancer.  
Selections by the Lake City Quartet.  
Vocal Solo—Miss Rose Wager.  
Mr. Clark, "The Great Impersonator," in imitations.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Van Higgins, in a one-act sketch entitled "Gone With a Handcrafter Man," or "Fifteen Minutes in H—."  
Address by speaker of the day.

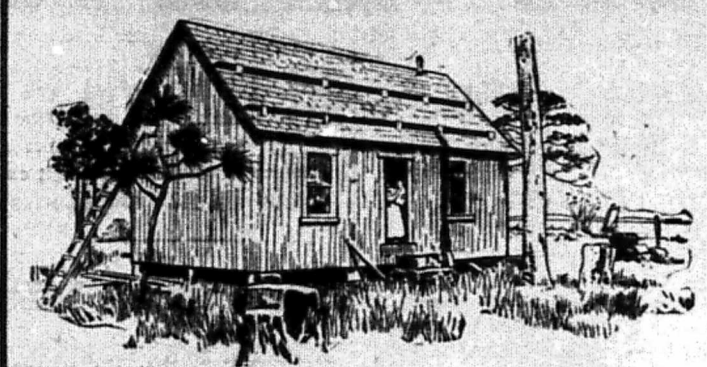
**Commune Festival**  
The Commune festival will be held at the Wicker Park hall, North avenue near Robey street. Both halls have been secured for the occasion, so that a large gathering can be accommodated. Preparations are being made to supply suitable refreshments for the celebration.

The day's program will begin at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. There will be dancing in the evening, which will begin at 7:30 o'clock.

The tickets at 25 cents each will not be sent to the branch headquarters, as the time is so short. They may be bought at the office of the county secretary and at the business office of the Daily Socialist.

**Shoot Muskrats in Streets**  
Pittsburg, Pa., March 2.—The high stage of the Allegheny river afforded a novel sport at Sharsburg, a few miles from here. The water drove hundreds of muskrats from their homes along the bank of the river and boys and men held a veritable "schuetzenfest" in the streets. Many were killed, one man being forty-eight. The pets were sold for 40 cents each.

# Why You Should Be a Land Owner and make \$1,500 to \$2,000 Per Year on a Ten-Acre FLORIDA FARM



Mr. William F. Haase, previously of Sandusky, Michigan, went down with us November 16th, 1906, purchased sixty-five acres and within a few days had built the above three-room cottage, the material for which cost him just \$24.50. He and a friend did the work. Mr. Haase on December 9th said: "I was never more contented and happy in my life."

**EVERY man loves his independence. He loves to be free—he has his own boss—work for himself, and whatever profits he makes belongs to him.**  
There is not a class of people so independent and prosperous as the American farmer, and especially the Florida farmer. He raises practically all his own food, his vegetables, his flour, his poultry, his fruits, his meat, he has his own fuel, and can live without aid or assistance of anyone else.  
Are you in this position? Are you independent? Are you saving your own life for someone else? If your factory or shop or the place where you work should close down, or there should be a long strike, could you live on just the same? Would you have plenty to eat for yourself and your family?  
Are you living in the pure air and under clear skies, breathing that health-giving oxygen laden atmosphere for which Florida is so famous? Or are you living in a small house or flat with all its stale air and impurities? Have your children plenty of green grass on which to play, and can they romp through the green fields and pick beautiful flowers as long as they please?  
Do you get good, fresh butter and eggs, all the rich milk and cream, you and your family need? Are the vegetables and fruits you get as ripe and luscious as though you picked them off your own trees?  
Have you a home of your own or will you be kicked out if you fail to pay your rent? If you are sick a day or a week and don't feel like working, wouldn't it be a relief to sit and watch your crops grow into money just the same?  
These are all serious questions. Good reasons why you should own a farm in Florida—a farm on Choctawhatchee Peninsula. What you pay for rent each month will soon pay for a beautiful ten-acre farm on Choctawhatchee Peninsula. You will then be free, independent, and live like every man should live.

# Why You Should Purchase Here 20 Good Logical Reasons

- 1.—Choctawhatchee Peninsula is one of the best locations in the United States. From 200 to 500 miles closer to the great Northern markets like Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, than the Eastern and Southern parts of Florida. Can be reached quicker, can get your crops to the Northern markets sooner and at greatly reduced cost.
- 2.—Choctawhatchee Peninsula has an ideal climate. Never excessively hot in summer, not cold in winter. No sunstrokes—no frost bites. A summer resort in summer and a winter resort in winter. Where else can you find such a climate?
- 3.—There are virtually no flies, mosquitoes, bugs or snakes.
- 4.—One of the most beautiful spots in the world. Dr. Cassa, president of this company, investigated this very carefully.
- 5.—Always plenty of good, fresh, wholesome water for drinking, cooking, stock and other purposes.
- 6.—Beautiful natural scenery—flowers, birds, palms, umbrella trees, clear, bright moonlight nights, etc.
- 7.—Deep, rich, black, sandy loam, on which you can raise two and three crops every year. The garden spot of the south.
- 8.—Twenty of rainfall. Crops never fail. Better than irrigated land and only costs about one-tenth the price.
- 9.—Can get all the fish, oysters, crabs and game you want without cost.
- 10.—Can raise chickens, ducks, turkeys and all kinds of poultry the year round. No freezing weather or cold rains to kill them.
- 11.—Cattle, sheep, hogs and horses raised easily and cheaply. Can pasture them the year round on the grass.
- 12.—Plenty of work in the sawmills at good wages.
- 13.—Can get all the lumber you want at wholesale prices right on the peninsula. Sires and edging free of cost.
- 14.—You can raise everything you eat excepting tea and coffee.
- 15.—There is always a good market for your crops at excellent prices.
- 16.—First-class transportation.
- 17.—Raise the greatest variety of fruits, vegetables and other crops each year.
- 18.—Oranges and other delicate fruits are easily raised.
- 19.—This land is bound to increase in value in a few years. Truck farms along the Gulf of Mexico sell for \$500 and \$300 per acre. Orange groves from \$1,000 to \$1,500 per acre.
- 20.—The land is now exceedingly cheap and the terms within the reach of all. With every 10-acre tract you purchase you get a town lot, 50x125, in the beautifully located town of Santa Rosa, absolutely free.

# Mail This Free Coupon Today

Santa Rosa Plantation Co., E.-4.  
Gentlemen: Kindly mail me, free of all cost, your literature about your Florida Land, located in Washington County, and a Liberal Sample of the Soil.  
Name .....  
Street No. or R. F. D. No. ....  
City ..... State .....

# AN ANNOUNCEMENT

For some time we have been offering the HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES free with three dollars' worth of NEW subscriptions or sub cards. Already the publishers have nearly run out of the first edition and there is only a small supply on hand. The second edition is already being arranged for, but may not be available for several weeks. This offer may be withdrawn just as soon as our supply runs out. If you wish to take advantage of it YOU MUST ACT NOW!

# Chicago Daily Socialist, 180 Washington Street

# "The Mills of Mammon"

BY JAMES H. BROWER  
"A straight-from-the-shoulder blow at the heart of a great wrong."  
THE HOTTEST STORY YOU EVER READ.  
It digs into the roots of our social sinning—exposes the Whirlwind Traffic in words that burn, and goes after Industrial Anarchy in a way that all readers will enjoy. It's realism to the last word—and alive from cover to cover.

EUGENE V. DEBS, in his speech at Orchestra Hall, Jan. 19, called this book "the master work of Comrade Brower, that ought to be read by every man and woman in the land."

ORDER NOW—TODAY. Price \$1.00. Postage 10 cents extra.  
CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, 180 Washington Street.



NATIONAL MEET FOR BALLOT TO BE HELD SOON

Woman Suffragists Announce Convention and Issue a Strong Plea for Equal Vote

The National American Suffrage Association, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., has issued a call for the forty-second annual convention of the organization, to be held in the capital.

"Our cause is universal," says the circular. "Its majesty is intrinsic, its logic is unanswerable, its success is sure."

The circular asks the American women to recognize the worldwide movement for equal suffrage, to recognize that it means that the women of Turkey have thrown off their veils, the women of China, awakening from their immemorial lethargy, the women of England in rebellion, the women of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Russia, Switzerland, Natal and Cape Colony have organized and are using the press to influence public opinion and enforce their claim to the ballot.

Showing how far the efforts of suffragettes have succeeded, the circular states:

Woman for Council

"This year a woman has been nominated as a member of the municipal council in Paris, a woman is filling the office of mayor in an English city, and a number serving as aldermen. In our own country women are voting for the first time in the state of Michigan on questions of local taxation, while in Washington, Oregon, South Dakota and Oklahoma suffrage amendments to the state constitutions are pending. In California, on the Pacific coast, and in Greater New York, on the Atlantic, woman suffrage parties mark the second epoch in the history of the suffrage movement on this continent. From Chicago, radiating north, east, south and west, there is going out an influence which is making the social settlements of our country centers of political influence. In Spokane, New York and Baltimore political settlements are under way. From one of the great press centers of the world—New York city—suffrage propaganda is traveling through all civilized countries, and in its New York headquarters, the National American Woman Suffrage Association is receiving news of an unprecedented rising suffrage sentiment from men and women belonging to all the great nations of the earth."

Opera Singer Pleads

Mme. Nordica, the great opera singer, announced that she will debate the question of suffrage for women with Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, president of the National League for Civic Education, the actress to take the affirmative. The challenge was made and accepted at a dinner, where Mme. Nordica made a strong plea for the rights of woman.

MRS. GUNNESS ESTATE DIVIDED AMONG 3 HEIRS

Lafayette, Ind., March 2.—Judge Richter has approved the final report of Wesley Fogel, executor of the last will and testament of Mrs. Bella Guinness, the arch-murderess. The report showed the receipts of the estate to be \$5,000. Out of this sum the executor paid the Helene claim of \$3,250. The balance was ordered by Judge Richter to be equally divided between the three heirs—Mrs. Brynhild Larson of Chicago and Peter Mosen and Peter Storveth of Norway.

GLUE BOUTS RHEUMATISM; ALSO HOLDS WOMAN IN BED

Beaver Falls, Mass., March 2.—Mrs. Hannah Spencer, awakened by rheumatism, had her daughter rub her with what she supposed was camphorated oil. Mrs. Spencer, much relieved, dozed to sleep, but when she awoke she found herself inseparably attached to the bed clothing. The "camphorated oil" proved to be glue. A prolonged soaking in hot water released the patient.

GREAT STRIKE AT MANILA; MAILS ARE HELD UP

Manila, March 2.—Following the refusal of the owners to grant a series of demands, the crews of the interisland steamers struck today, tying up the vessels and so holding up the mails. It is claimed the strike was instigated by Dominador Gomez, former president of the national party.

The strike breaks a two years' pact entered into by the owners and the crews last fall.

NOT YET

The great mass of the hustlers have not yet been heard from. The paper is struggling, choking, battling for its life. It is going to live. We know it will. It is unthinkable that those who have invested so much money and work and sacrifice to bring it to this point will stop now.

The paper is better off now than it has ever been, yet it is what an ordinary business man would call bankrupt. There is a little joke on this point that is interesting. Once a commercial agency secured one of our financial reports, such as anyone can get at any time, and discovered by a careful examination that the paper was technically bankrupt. It sent a notice to this effect to some of our creditors, and they began to come down upon us. When we finally found the cause of their alarm we produced the books from the beginning, and satisfied them that since the paper started with less than nothing it was hopelessly bankrupt before it existed. Then by a comparison of succeeding reports it was shown that it had been getting less and less "bankrupt" every day since it started.

Then we told them something of a resource which is not down upon the books. We told them of the devotion of its friends, showed them the records of the "Hustlers," pointed out that this paper was established to gain freedom for labor, not profits for stockholders. We told them that the marvelous discoveries of the Commercial Association could have been made by anyone who had read the news columns of the paper, as we had published the facts upon which that report was based over and over again.

The creditors saw the point and decided that the longer the paper remained in its state of progressively improving "bankruptcy" the greater were their chances of securing their money.

It has only been because of this asset of "good will," of earnest determination on the part of the Socialists that the paper has continued on its fight. In each crisis we have been able to secure help from those to whom the paper belongs, and it has gone on.

Each time it has been lifted a little further toward permanent safety. Perhaps you thought we were fooling you when we said that each effort looked like the last. If you had been here, and seen the narrow margin between complete success and failure you would have said, "It is impossible that the workers will not make up that difference."

Yet each time, while the margin has been less, the responses have also been less. Today the sums that came in the days of the establishment of the paper would mean an end of all troubles.

Because this margin is so close we are urging that contributions at this time take the form of new subscriptions, and especially of the purchase of prepaid cards.

There is not a single man, woman or child, old or young, who cannot do something on such a plan.

Yet we have not heard from you this time.

Why?

For what are you waiting? For others to do the work? For a more desperate situation to arise? For a time to come when help will no longer be needed.

No. You are just waiting because you do not realize the danger, and because you do not understand the effects of your indifference.

We have not heard from YOU yet.

Will we hear today?

Will you send in at least fifty cents for one prepaid subscription card? Do you care that much for a paper that has made some of the greatest fights in the interest of the working-class ever waged in this country?

We have not heard from YOU yet!

What will YOUR answer be?

PINCHOT AND WILSON CLASH

Issue Comes Over Forester's Letter to Dolliver on Conservation

Washington, March 2.—The newest phase of the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy is the Pinchot-Wilson feud. The former chief forester in statements on the witness stand before the congressional investigating committee involved Secretary of Agriculture Wilson in testimony which the latter flatly contradicted. As a result the formerly intimate friends do not speak at their pass.

Had Permission

The trouble was caused by Pinchot's statement that he had Secretary Wilson's permission to send the "letter of information" to Senator Dolliver, which resulted in the forester's dismissal. Mr. Pinchot told the story of an interview in Secretary Wilson's office, when the latter had not objected to the sending of the letter to Dolliver and had intimated that the order of the president prohibiting subordinates from supplying congress with information, unless permission had been received from the head of the department involved, would not be the cause of any trouble for either of them. This was construed to mean that Wilson had given tacit permission to the Dolliver letter. Wilson, however, was careful to leave no written evidence of his permission, according to Pinchot's testimony that he had ordered scratched out a reference to the matter in a letter of Pinchot to the committee telling of Price's and Shaw's action.

Wilson's Denial

Secretary Wilson immediately took the stand and excitedly denied that Pinchot had obtained his permission. He declared that he had not seen or even heard of such a letter. It was evident that Wilson had not expected Pinchot to send a letter of so sensational a nature, and contradicted himself somewhat in his denial of knowledge of its existence. He admitted that what he had been exposed to, was the method of sending a letter to congress and at the same time denying knowledge of its existence.

Further developments in Pinchot's testimony brought out a letter written to him by President Taft in which the president criticized him for not giving to Mr. Ballinger the confidence and trust that he, the president, had done. The letter says in part: "I am aware from the tone of your letter and from your conversation with me that you did not give to Mr. Ballinger the confidence and trust which I do; and in this respect I think you do Mr. Ballinger injustice."

A letter from Ballinger to Pinchot

was next introduced in which Ballinger claimed that his only mistake was in not making restorations and rewilding draws concurrently. In this way valuable lands containing power sites had passed from the government.

Garfield Next

Former Secretary of the Interior Garfield will be the next witness and sensational revelations are expected. The public discussion between departments and bureaus is decidedly distasteful to President Taft, and the continuation of the present inquiry is especially contrary to his wishes. In a letter to Pinchot last September, he says: "It is demoralizing and subversive to governmental discipline and efficiency. I can enforce team work if I can keep public servants out of newspaper discussion."

The Daily Socialist is delivered by carrier in Chicago for 6 cents per week.

For Class Conscious Socialists.

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THE SALE OF AN APPETITE.

By Paul Lafargue, translated by Charles H. Kerr and illustrated by Dorothy Deane. A modern allegory telling of a starving laborer who signed a contract to digest a fat capitalist's food for him. It is delightful reading and good propaganda. Cloth, 50 cents.

SOCIAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL STUDIES.

By Paul Lafargue, translated by Charles H. Kerr. Explains why capitalists are usually interested in some kind of theology, orthodox or liberal, while wage workers are usually indifferent. It also explains the origin of abstract ideas, such as goodness and justice. Cloth, 50 cents.

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By Robert Rives La Monte. A volume of brilliant essays that will serve as a stimulus to clear thinking. The one entitled "The Nihilism of Socialism" may shock the sentimental convert to Socialism from the "upper" classes, but it will do him good, and it will delight the thinking wage worker. Cloth, 50 cents.

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By Karl Kautsky. Third edition, revised. Kautsky is editor of the Neue Zeit, and the literary executor of Marx and Engels. This is on the whole the most satisfactory work on ethics from the Socialist viewpoint. Cloth, 50 cents.

THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION.

By Karl Kautsky. In two parts. Part I, "Reform and Revolution," explains a vital distinction too often overlooked. Part II, "The Day After the Revolution," answers some of the frequent questions as to what the working class would do if it came into power. Cloth, 50 cents.

"Read not to contradict, nor yet to believe, but to weigh and consider."

—Francis Bacon

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST 180 Washington Street

LORIMER NOW IS 'BOSS' OF STATE

Packers' Friend Stands as Aid to Light and Power Trust

Springfield, Ill., March 2.—Speculation is rife here following the victory of the forces controlled by United States Senator William A. Lorimer, president of the Federal Improvement company, canal diggers, and the equal victory of the electric light and power trust, which has its principal force in the Commonwealth Edison company of Chicago and the Economy Light and Power company of Joliet, over Governor Deneen's work for state conservation of water power.

The Real Struggle

The struggle began when Deneen said that in the development of the waterway the immensely profitable dam of the Economy Light and Power company at Joliet must go. The climax came when, late yesterday, the Schmitt water power bill, sponsored by Deneen, was defeated in the house on a vote of 67 to 35.

The rights of the Economy Light and Power company are now under litigation and the war is on to hold all the water power sites now in the possession of private firms and corporations.

Lorimer now controls the water power and water way situation in the state. The packers made him, and he has sided them always, and there is no reason to believe that he would hurt water power grabbers. On the voting on both sides of the question in the house party lines were broken.

Other Bills

The house has advanced to third reading senate bill 48, an amended in committee, appropriating \$10,000 for the appeal of the state's case against the Economy Light and Power company. The house concurred in senate amendments to house bill 42, the employers' liability commission bill.

The joint resolution ratifying the amendment to the federal constitution to provide for a national income tax was adopted, 78 to 8.

By overwhelming vote the house passed senate bill providing for fire fighting apparatus in Illinois coal mines.

The senate held only a perfunctory session.

Both houses meet tomorrow to dispose of the Schmitt water power bill, when a sine die adjournment is expected.

HELP WANTED

Agents

MEN AND WOMEN AGENTS—You can make money selling a good family medicine. Large profits. Orders to A. J. Frazier in the House. Call or write: Dr. J. H. Greer, 42 Dearborn st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

BEFORE BUYING Come and see our new five-room house; all modern improvements; 1616 South; two blocks to Milwaukee av.; car line; \$2,100 and up; \$150 cash; balance to suit.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARMS at all prices; now is a good time to look at them. Write for new list to Booth & Gracey, Greenview, Mich.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

1800 AND SERVICES by a young mechanic of inventive ability. Come to 601 West Chicago. MONUMENTAL WORKS, 278 Division st., near California av.

MISCELLANEOUS

CHARLES ROUX, SIGN PAINTER. Special rates for locals or branches. 167 Sedgwick st., 1st.

PURE HONEY FOR SALE

FOR PURE HONEY—C. STIMSON, BEEKEEPER, HOLLY, COLORADO.

Get Ready for the Commune Celebration and Festival

SOCIALIST PARTY of Cook County SUNDAY, MARCH 13, 1910

Wicker Park Hall Tickets 25c; Wardrobe 10c

THIS LABEL

NOTE TO NEW SOCIALISTS READ SOCIALIST BOOKS

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MEN AND WOMEN AGENTS—You can make money selling a good family medicine. Large profits. Orders to A. J. Frazier in the House. Call or write: Dr. J. H. Greer, 42 Dearborn st., Chicago.

BUSINESS PERSONALS

EVERY WOMAN HAPPY WHO ON WASH-DAY uses "Washday, the Magic Washing Tablet." Makes washing easy and the clothes snow white. See time, rub and all that hard work. Makes the clothes last longer and iron easier and smoother. Send stamp for price, postpaid, enough for a large or 8 ordinary washings. 2 packages 50c. Money back if not pleased. Agents wanted. J. P. Geiger, 129 E. Randolph st., Chicago, Ill.

TRICKS AND NOVELTIES

AGENTS WANTED for the best selling proposition on the market; 100 per cent profit. That out-of-town agents may START QUICK PROFITS, ORDERS to A. J. Frazier in the House. Call or write: Dr. J. H. Greer, 42 Dearborn st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

BEFORE BUYING Come and see our new five-room house; all modern improvements; 1616 South; two blocks to Milwaukee av.; car line; \$2,100 and up; \$150 cash; balance to suit.

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MURDER UNDER POLICE PROTECTION

Several days ago the Daily Socialist told of the character of David Beyer, the scab and thug who had been imported to do the dirty work of the master bakers of Chicago.

Now he has used that weapon with murderous results upon a member of the Bakers' Union, a faithful comrade in the Socialist movement, a man who was seeking to better the condition of his fellow workers.

If it were not for the fact that a powerful organization will insist upon prosecution it is doubtful if Beyer would be compelled even to undergo the inconvenience of a trial.

Try to imagine for a moment that the situation was reversed. Suppose that the union had imported a professional thug from another city and that he had shot down an employer of labor.

The master bakers have an organization. The Daily Socialist told something of its character yesterday. It is the only paper that has published the facts about the Master Bakers' Association of Chicago.

In the letters that appeared in this paper it was shown that the strike of the Bremner Baking Company was part of a general conspiracy to destroy the union. In the article containing the letters, which appeared on this page, and which was written before the killing of Cerny, the character of David Beyer was described.

These letters from the Master Bakers' Association showed that the Bremner strike was provoked and that the employers' organization was supplying scabs with which to break it.

Put all this together and decide who is responsible for the murder of Charles Cerny. He is brought here as part of a general conspiracy of the master bakers of Chicago to break the union.

By every principle of legal interpretation of conspiracy in the cases against labor, the officials of the Master Bakers' Association should be dancing on air at the end of a rope in the Cook county jail yard.

Not one of the men who were hung for the Haymarket bomb throwing was connected with that crime by such a chain of events. Not a single trades union that has been fined or its members punished for conspiracy was ever so directly involved in such a crime.

Yet we venture to say that not a single member of the Master Bakers' Association will be arrested.

The bakers are fighting for more healthful conditions for the production of food. The employers are fighting for the maintenance of conditions that make the "staff of life" the instrument of death.

The Bremner concern operates a basement shop. A basement shop has been condemned by the Department of Health as a breeder of death and disease. The whole Master Bakers' Association is fighting to help maintain basement shops. THEY ARE FIGHTING FOR THE RIGHT TO INFECT THE BREAD OF THE CITY WITH THESE GERMS OF DISEASE.

The Bakers' Union is fighting to secure pure bread. It is fighting for your life and the lives of your children. In that fight David Beyer shot Charles Cerny.

The battle in which he died was the battle of every workingman and workingwoman in the city of Chicago. He died fighting for the lives of the people of this city.

There is a way in which you can protest against this continuous murder of consumers by infected bread, of workers by unbearable hours and disease-breeding surroundings, of union men by hired thugs.

You can refuse to eat any bread that does not carry the union label. YOU CAN TAKE ESPECIAL PAINS TO AVOID ANY BREAD COMING FROM THE BREMNER BAKERY. SUCH BREAD HAS BLOOD ON IT.

You can make your protest effective in another way. Beyer was allowed to carry a revolver in violation of a municipal ordinance. The Bremner Baking Company operates a basement bakery in violation of a city ordinance. The present police force refused to arrest Beyer for carrying concealed weapons.

Send a dozen Socialist aldermen to the city council and professional thugs will not be permitted to kill union men at the behest of a gang of scab importers, and the master bakers will be forced to take the preparation of food out of four basements.

A VALUABLE TESTIMONIAL

Suffragists claim that many advantages would be derived from giving women the privilege of voting. They have frequently referred to the success that has attended the extension of the suffrage of women to Australasia. They have not, however, heretofore had the benefit of other than private testimonials from that section of the world.

1. That this house testifies to the fact that after sixteen years' experience of woman suffrage in various parts of Australasia, and nine years' experience in the Commonwealth, the reform has justified the hopes of its supporters and falsified all the fears and prophecies of disaster voiced by its opponents.

WINTER

BY W. E. NICKERSON

The yellow road of summer days lies now a trail of drifted snow, and over the shadow of the eastern hills rises the February moon at its full tide of radiance, casting shadows of the naked trees across the rabbit paths.

Over the hills the north wind sings and the little river lies this three moons past shrouded in snow, sheet upon sheet, with the murmur of the stream all but silenced beneath.

Show lies deep over field and forest slope, so deep the farmers have left their wood uncut and unshaded. And it has been cold. So cold that the little old homely house with the little windows and the big chimney has seemed very snug indeed when the snow drifted and the wind howled.

It has been an "old-fashioned" winter here, where deep snow and zero weather brought no suffering and found no half starved, ill housed folk to drive to crime or death. A winter of comparative leisure, wherein one could spare a thought from life's reckoning for the blue shadowed and rose tinted hills of the evening and the morning.

And a little leisure is worth much to one after the stress of life in Chicago. Anyhow, that my big 8 by 6 foot window in Chicago gave me a view only of a wind swept street, an interminable length of fence bearing in three foot letters a commercial legend, some billboards, while here my little windows open on the rugged hills where the gold and russet leaves still cling to the oaks, is enough for me.

Soon there will be another story, too, to tell. Perhaps tomorrow the wild south wind will be roaring over the forest and hill tops, and the river break its bonds.

Yet so far there has been no break in the continuity of the winter. No January thaw, no February break-up. The snow lies as spotless as when in December it first

fell and covered moss and weed stalks and stubblefield. All winter long it has creaked under foot and crusted with the zero weather, and sleigh bells have jingled.

In some winters, even in January, there comes to us for a little while a breath of spring—a buoyant, balmy air like a hot Rocky Mountain "chinkook," which breathes May, but this year, except for the return of a Phoebe bird, there is no sign that life is budding under its blanket of snow, to be so soon bursting into a wealth of wild leaf and bloom.

One by one we saw them fall in—'ere the destroyer last autumn, and well we marked where they fell. Long after October frosts and November rains had laid waste and broken down the growth of summer time the mosses and lichens, clinging to crags and tree trunks on forest slopes, held their varied tints of emerald and bronzed green, coating the rocks in rounded and drooping folds of softest velvet and deep plush.

Here, in one of the last Indian summer days of November, we rambled about, the children gathering roots and bits of moss, each bit seeming to them more lovely than the last, and a collie pup and two kittens followed us, exploring the depths of fox dens and rabbit burrows.

In a window box in the February sunshine the mossy rocks gathered are still green, and among them little ferns and wood violets and all manner of forest things are springing.

Nor is this "garden of Eden" in a window box untenant by animate beings, for but the other day two baby "katydid" came out to view their world, and today a "walkingstick," a long geared fuzzy with horns, and in a cave in the rocks lives a fuzzy, brown caterpillar, which, as who could fall to see, represent those historical personages, well known to our childhood—Adam and Eve, the devil and the serpent.

CONDITIONS IN SOUTH DAKOTA

BY ANNA A. MALEY

South Dakotans commonly claim that their state has not sufficient industrial development to make Socialism a popular doctrine here. The railroads own the state legislature, and the section hands who have not been laid off are getting \$1.25 per day.

Sloux Falls could not turn out a Socialist meeting because they had to go to a charity ball.

The Soo Critic has been making a fight on a five-and-ten-cent store of Sloux Falls because they pay their girls \$3.50 per week. The manager, in begging the editor of The Critic to desist from her exposure, I assured her that only girls who live at home were employed and their parents would not permit them to be crowded into prostitution. That is the girls' parents contributed their board to the manager's profits.

Twenty-five dollars per month is paid by telephone offices throughout the state to their girls. In Madison I noticed on the wall of a very common restaurant this sign: "Room and Board \$2.25 per week." A night operator in the Madison telephone office worked for her board during part of her rest time in a house where I was entertained at dinner.

Here in Aberdeen the Business Men's league is attempting to inaugurate a black-list of union labor. They have served notice upon employing carpenters that if they employ union men, no credit will be extended to them at the local banks. They have notified all union men in their employ that said union men will be dismissed unless they withdraw their membership and promise not to affiliate with any union for a period of three years.

However, building work is active here, there being almost \$1,000,000 worth of construction work in process. This work includes a large wholesale house, a railroad station and a city high school. The carpenters of Aberdeen have notified the bricklayers, who must draw from the outside, of the action of local business men, and bricklayers' unions will not send their men in to work with non-union men, so it looks now as though the Business Men's league will have to back down.

The local Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers is now taking a hand and in their last meeting called upon all union men to patronize business men who employ union labor and otherwise pledged their support, moral and financial, to the union men of Aberdeen. There are about eight hundred union men resident in Aberdeen. Men's league does not like the idea of a boycott. Perhaps the story of the Danbury haters has not yet come west to cheer them.

PARAGRAPHS FOR PEOPLE

BY R. P. PETTIPiece, VAN COUV-ER, B. C.

"Canada wants a navy." When we remember the resolutions passed last year by labor organizations in reference to war, we are kind of muddled. But it all becomes as clear as a bell when we substitute for the word "Canada" the men who will get the contracts for building the "navy."—Western Clarion.

Lives will be needlessly sacrificed in the coal mines as long as the mine operators select the mine inspectors. In the coal mines of Pennsylvania for the year 1909 one thousand and forty-five lost their lives, while 2,138 were injured. An explosion in a coal mine recently at Los Esperanzas, Mexico, has added another 100 victims to the list of industrial murders. A repetition of the Cherry mine disaster took place at Primero, Colorado, in one of the coal mines operated by the Colorado Fuel & Iron company. At this writing it is presumed that more than 100 miners lost their lives through an explosion. It is needless to say that those responsible for such a disaster will never be prosecuted. The system has made it legal to kill in the pursuit of dividends.—Miners' Magazine.

J. Pierpont Morgan now controls banking institutions, mines, railroads and industrial concerns valued at more than \$6,000,000,000.

The reason many unions are "no good" is that they are constituted of members who make such statements.

The international executive of the Leather Workers' union has decided to come to the assistance of its Ottawa, Ont., local which has been on strike for some time. A special assessment will be levied and the fight waged to a finish.

W. S. Stanley has resigned as editor of the District (Ferne) Ledger, official organ of the coal miners of district 13, U. M. W. of A.

The value of labor resolutions and labor deputations lies in the lessons learned by those instrumental in their presentation to governments. Experience and honesty of purpose, will convince workers of the futility of such a line of action. And it goes soon result in the working class going into politics on their own account.

"WOMEN'S RIGHTS"

BY JOHN SPARGO.

Address delivered at Yonkers, N. Y., on Woman's Day.

I cannot truthfully say that I enjoy speaking in public upon any question. I can, however, say with perfect sincerity and truth that there is no single question at present agitating the public mind upon which I would rather speak than upon equal suffrage.

The first time that I ever heard the word "suffrage" was when the workers of England were struggling for the franchise, and trying to do away with property qualifications. Their cry was that the right to vote should be an inherent right of manhood, not of property. The justice of that demand appealed to my boyish enthusiasm, and I made a hero out of an old shoemaker who used to declare at public meetings, "The Squire has lands and money, but no children; I have children, but no land or money. Yet one of my kids is worth more than all the Squire's lands and money, and if he needs a vote to protect his property I need a vote to protect my kids."

When the franchise was extended to the laboring men who were heads of families there was great rejoicing. It was a popular victory, and I proudly wore the liberal colors and shouted like the men. Then one day I heard a woman, just an ordinary woman, a laborer's wife, say that, while she thought it was a good thing to have the franchise extended to the working class, she did not see why women should not vote as well as men and upon the same terms. She took up the old shoemaker's saying about his "kids," and the need he had of a vote to protect them. "I think the kids' mothers have as much interest in protecting them as their fathers have," she said.

From that hour I have believed in equal suffrage rights for both sexes. The old idea of making the suffrage a privilege of property is now regarded by most sensible people as a relic of barbarism, unsound and unjust. The day is not far distant, I hope, when our present practice of making it a privilege of sex will be likewise regarded as barbarous; when the right of suffrage will be a human right, not a sex privilege.

At the present time, in this great Empire State, there are certain classes of adults who are excluded from the right of suffrage. First of all, there are the aliens, those "strangers within the gate" who have not yet renounced their old ties and entered into civic communion with us. Still, the humblest laborer from the sunny slopes of Italy may, from the day of his landing on our shores, look forward to the time when he will be able to share all the advantages, rights and responsibilities of our citizenship.

In common with many other nations we deny certain classes of criminals this elemental right of citizenship. We do this in accordance with that fine old Roman principle that those who prove themselves incapable of obeying the laws are not fit to influence the making of the laws. Not all our law breakers are denied the right to vote, of course. Many of the worst and most dangerous law breakers sit in high places.

Next, we withhold the franchise from the insane, from those unfortunate wretches who fill our asylums for the insane. This we do because we feel that it would not be safe to place such a power as the ballot in hands which cannot be guided by reason's voice and light. Theoretically, at least, this restriction is both wise and just, though I often wondered whether anything serious would happen if we held our elections among the inmates of the insane asylums instead of among those outside of them. The difference might not be so very great after all! Workingmen inside asylum walls would probably vote for capitalist politicians, Republicans and Democrats, in pretty much the same proportion as do the working men outside asylum walls!

Finally, women, are excluded from the number of those entitled to use the ballot and so to share directly and by right in the shaping of our laws. Mind you, they are excluded as women, not as aliens, as criminals or as lunatics. I hold it to be one of the most shameful and disgraceful things of our civilization, that the most virtuous woman in this state is thus yoked to the lowest criminal in this respect; that the wisest woman is yoked to the maniac in chains and to the drivelling idiot.

Upon the issue the conscience of every man is being challenged today. No man who has ever known the love of a mother or of a wife, is worthy of that love unless he respects the wrong that is done to womanhood by thus making the suffrage a sex privilege. No man who has shown the tenderest care of a daughter's arms, is worthy of respect unless he is ready to use his power as a citizen to remove from his daughter the iniquitous yoke which now holds her to the company of the criminal and the idiot in civic inferiority.

I have studied with patient care the arguments which have been made from

time to time against equal suffrage. Much ingenuity has been used by the makers of these arguments, but I have never yet heard of an argument against giving the vote to women upon equal terms with men which was not really, at bottom, an argument in favor of taking the ballot away from many men who now have it. When I spoke at the suffrage hearing at Albany, last year, I listened to speaker after speaker as they opposed the claims of the equal suffragists, and it was astonishing with what aristocratic brutality they revealed their real desire, namely, to limit the existing right of suffrage, and take the ballot away from the working men of the country who now have it.

I said at the hearing, and repeat here, that if the working men of this state could have heard those speeches in opposition to equal suffrage, and understood their animus, they would rise up and force through the demands of the equal suffragists. In truth, little as they may have understood it, the women who were there pleading their own cause were, at the same time, fighting the battle of the common man.

What was it these anti-suffragists urged? That there are too many voters now; that many of the present voters are unlearned; that many of the men who vote are not properly owners. Of course, they would change all that if they could. In other words, they would disfranchise the working class of America, upon one pretext or the other.

It is my sincere belief that if manhood suffrage is to continue in America, the demand for equal suffrage, regardless of sex, will have to be admitted. I am told that my views are old-fashioned. That, although I am a Socialist, I am really a conservative. I cannot help it. I believe in the principle of equal suffrage as a matter of abstract right. I believe that when you demand that women shall obey the laws, you cannot deny them the right to vote which laws shall be enacted, unless you go back to the philosophy which underlay slavery and the Divine right of Kings.

As a matter of simple Democracy, it seems to me woman's claim to the suffrage is unanswerable. Government without consent of the governed, is tyranny. There is, however, another, perhaps stronger, argument for woman's suffrage. For good or ill, the evolution of industry and commerce has developed the self-supporting woman. The woman worker in the factory and the workshop, the proletarian woman, needs the vote for precisely the same reasons as the man in the factory needs it. The vote is a power, a weapon, and it is the women who are drawn into the bitter class conflict of modern society the more urgent is their need of the ballot. It is all very well for the woman of property and of leisure to talk of the "appeal to chivalry," and of the "silent, indirect influence of women." The working woman cannot rely upon these. Chivalry never yet caused the capitalists as a class to mitigate the exploitation of their women workers, and the wage working woman has small chance to exert any "silent influence" upon her employer. The individual may do this, if she is prepared to pay the price. But that price is the price the wretches of the underworld must pay their patrons.

It is to the lasting honor of the Socialist movement that it has always boldly stood for equal suffrage. I have not at all times agreed with the policy which the Socialist party has adopted toward the organized movement for equal suffrage, but I have always been proud of the fact that it stood for the principle.

I am not laboring under any delusion as to the immediate result of equal suffrage. It will not bring about the millennium. Women will make the mistake that men have made and are making. Many of them will vote against their own best interest. They will have to learn as men have learned and are learning. But until their claim of political equality is admitted, our democracy will be incomplete and insecure. And until the complete equality of the sexes, political and economic, is established no solution of our great social and economic problems is possible.

It seems important, then, to insist at this time upon the importance of having all women, but especially the working women, realize that suffrage is not the end, but only a means to the end of the complete emancipation of their sex from the thralldom of privilege. The demand for equal pay for equal work is as much a part of the movement for "women's rights" as is the demand for the suffrage. When a woman worker—whether she be a teacher in a public school, a stenographer in an office, or merely a factory worker—feels that she is being exploited for doing the same work, womanhood is just as much outraged as by the political injustice which yokes the most virtuous and intelligent woman with the lunatic and the criminal, and denies her right to full and complete citizenship.

This larger concept of the "rights of women," this complete political and economic equality of the sexes, is the vision by which the Socialists of America are inspired today.

BRITISH INFAMY IN INDIA

BY H. M. MYNDMAN IN LONDON JUSTICE.

We have written little about India lately. Not because the subject is of less importance than it was, for, on the contrary, the situation in Hindostan has never, in modern times, been so critical as it is at this moment, but because we were all of us occupied with the general election, and in telling the electors by word of mouth something of what is going on in that great empire. But it is now desirable to bring our criticism of current events up to date. Not even the serious and costly antagonism between Great Britain and Germany carries with it the possibility of more terrible disaster than does the continuance of our present policy in our vast dependency.

Everything which "Justice" has foreseen and predicted for the past six-and-twenty years, and which the present writer had done his best to make public and provide against for eight years before, is now coming to pass. Lord Morley's fatuous course of demi-semi-concession and practical tyranny is proving the hopeless failure we knew it must be. There is no more dangerous man in a critical time than the thoughtful weakling who imagines himself to be strong. We are suffering from a plague of these persons just now. Morley, Minto, Curzon, Milner, who and what are these men? They are prigs, and prigs of an offensive breed; superior persons whose incompetence in practical affairs has been proved by demonstration. Yet the nation is relying upon their sagacity and statesmanship to deal with one of the most critical periods ever encountered in our history.

For what is taking place? All over India there is unrest, disaffection and organized assassination. Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab are almost as affected as Bengal; though in their case there has been no "partition" to account for the growing ill feeling. We were told with the utmost confidence that the forces of this disorder had been crushed by stern condemnations of seditious (read noble and patriotic) writers and the deportation of unscrupulous revolutionists (meaning men of the highest character and repute) without any trial and without any accusation.

And now this epidemic of terrorism—which we in nowise defend or justify—is to be put to an end by still further persistence in the path of failure. Freedom of speech and of writing are never again to be permitted in India under British rule. The fiat has gone forth from Morley and Minto, and both are proud of their firmness in wrong.

Under our rule the horrors of peace are worse than the horrors of war. And now the doom of the robber and the oppressor is close at hand. What might have been, under our light and friendly guidance, the greatest and most glorious empire on the earth, can never now be other than hopeless and miserable until we English either entirely change our system from top to bottom or are finally swept out.

The role of Cassandra is not a pleasant one. But people sometimes forget that Cassandra was right all the time. At a period when a huge "Sicilian Vespers" is being made ready, on a religious basis, in the land of lords for secret conspiracy, it is our duty to speak out and to tell our countrymen plainly that their "statesmen," whom they carelessly allow to degrade their national reputation, and to treat with foul brutality a population of 220,000,000 inhabitants, are deliberately preparing for the empire a catastrophe which will horrify the world.

PREPARING TO CRUSH THE MINERS

BY J. O. BENTALL.

The coal companies and local dealers as well as the mills, factories and railroads are making huge preparations for a desperate struggle with the miners' union when the new contracts are to be signed.

An example of the activities of the coal trust is sent us from Dixon, Illinois, as follows:

"For several weeks it has been noised about here that the coal companies are preparing for a strike. Coal dealers have advised their customers to lay in a supply.

The electric company has ordered a large number of carloads. The railroads have a thousand cars in this little town now. They have filled the warehouses and are now unloading on the ground, as they are also doing at Nelson, a station between here and Sterling. It is high time that the miners' union were considering this preparation."

While the workers are under the ground toiling for their masters, these masters are planning and scheming how they may squeeze a few more drops of blood out of their slaves.

The dividends declared to stockholders in the coal industry are enormous. The few are waxing richer while the many are drawing closer to the point of actual starvation.

In case of a strike the workers will

OPEN FORUM

High Prices. The present agitation over high prices is unique in the economic history of this country. Heretofore, times of high prices have usually been periods of prosperity and low prices have prevailed during panics. The reason why competition is raised against high prices in this time was correctly stated in the editorial on this page, which endeavored to explain high prices. It is because the prices of all commodities have not risen proportionately. Wages have not risen nearly as much as prices of necessities.

But the explanation given in these editorials for the rise of prices seems to me to be erroneous. It is stated that the decrease in the labor cost of gold has so reduced its value that it exchanges for a less amount of all other commodities. I do not believe that technological advance has any greater in gold production than in the production of most other commodities, if it has been so great. So this argument would not hold. But suppose for the sake of argument that this were true. In what way would that provide a servicable basis for a plan to ameliorate the pressing conditions occasioned by the high prices?

The readers of this paper are not interested in the question whether the quantity theorists or the cost-of-production theorists are right on the money question. They are not interested in price but in the thing that is behind the price, and that thing is value. Workingmen are interested in the exchange of the commodity labor for the commodities bread and meat.

But Socialists have always been taught that the value of a commodity is the amount of abstract, socially-necessary labor-power which it contains. I have just stated, and it is a fact of common knowledge, that the amount of labor-power necessary to produce most commodities has decreased. How is it then that values have risen? The explanation is simple and yet has been much neglected by Socialists. The amount of labor contained in a commodity is its real or, as Marx calls it, "natural" value, which is behind of and, in a general way, regulates its exchange value. Exchange value, however, is fixed by the law of demand and supply. Goods never exchange for their real value. Marx says they do under "normal" conditions, that is when perfect competition prevails; but perfect competition is an impossible abstraction. When monopoly prevails exchange value varies greatly from real or as Marx ex-

plains. Now, that is the situation today. Although real values have fallen the omnipotent monopolies of those who control production have been able to force exchange values far above the real values. As a powerful aid in this present they have had the tariff which has eliminated the last vestige of competition, that of the foreign producer.

But the exchange value of labor—that is wages—has also risen above its real value. Some will say this is not true. But I for one can find absolutely no basis in Marx for a theory of wages based on a standard of living other than the subsistence minimum, and there is no doubt that wages in the United States are above the point of bare subsistence. This is due to the fact that labor, too, has at least a partial monopoly. But, alas, in comparison to the organizations of capital those of labor have been woefully lacking in efficiency and unity, and, besides there has been no tariff on immigrant labor as there has on other commodities.

The solution of the problem of high prices, therefore, is more efficient and unified organization of labor to force up wages as high as prices.

Blue Island, Ill.

Caused by a Relapse. A colored man complained to the storekeeper that a ham which he had purchased there was not good.

"The ham is all right, Zeph," insisted the storekeeper.

"No, it ain't, boss," insisted the negro. "Dat ham's shore bad!"

"How can that be," continued the storekeeper, "when it was cured only last week?"

The colored man scratched his head reflectively, and finally suggested, "Well, ash, then it must have had a relapse."—Woman's National Daily.

No Experience Necessary. "I believe I'll open a dramatic school," said the seely looking man.

"Why? You never have been on the stage, have you?" asked the preacher.

"No."

"Then how do you expect to be able to teach people to act?"

"It's simple enough. You're teaching people to be angels, aren't you? Have you ever been in heaven?"—Woman's National Daily.

Stella—Is she economical? Ella—Very, she will save 10 cents any time to spend a dollar.—Puck.