

deaths in a year, the only way he thinks it is possible to discover the total number of cases in the district. This would make a total of 2,841 cases in all, over two thousand fifties, men, women and children affected with the white plague.

There was one circumstance among others which Mr. Wing had not taken into consideration, however.

Change Very Often

Edward N. Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, estimates that the tollers in the stockyards change entirely every two years. Cheap labor is displaced by still cheaper labor. Men get disgusted and leave the "yards" behind to find work elsewhere. In this way the stockyards tollers carry tuberculosis to all parts of the country while fresh bodies of laborers are constantly being imported from southern Europe.

"Do you know that the personnel of the stockyards workers changes almost entirely on an average of every two years?" Mr. Wing was asked.

"No, I didn't know that; I am not very well acquainted with many of the conditions in the stockyards district," he said.

Mr. Wing admitted, however, that it was slow suicide for anyone to gain a livelihood in the "yards," turning out the food that is used all over the world.

"No man can expect to live long and work in the steamed atmosphere of the hog killing and cattle killing departments," he said. "The artificial cold of the refrigerating plants is killing, while the suffocating conditions in the fertilizing plants are beyond human endurance for any length of time."

Of Course Not

"Are the packers doing anything to relieve those conditions?" was asked.

"As I said before," replied Mr. Wing, "I am not very familiar with conditions in the 'yards.'"

"Are the city health inspectors doing anything to cause these situations to be remedied?" was also asked.

"I don't know," replied Mr. Wing, "I know that they have inspectors assigned to the stockyards district. Whether they are doing anything I do not know."

"Has the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute at any time sought to make suggestions to the packers to remedy the working conditions of their men or asked that anything be done?" was another question put to Mr. Wing.

"No, we have done nothing in that direction as yet," he replied. "We are very limited in our work because of a lack of funds. If we had \$50,000 more we could do a great deal more work."

Always the Future

"Do you think that the packers would permit you to visit any part of the 'yards' to observe the working conditions and make suggestions?" was also asked.

Mr. Wing thought that the packers would be willing that the officials of the institute do this, and he said that they intended doing something along this line of effort in the near future. Miss Caroline Elbert, tuberculosis nurse in Parkington for nearly two years, however, believes that the packers would voluntarily object to anyone from the tuberculosis institute investigating the conditions in the "yards," fearing the exposures that might result. She knew the packers and Parkington as a result of the experience she had had with them.

"Don't you think that tuberculosis in addition to other causes is also brought about by the poor housing conditions, the poor clothing and poor food?" was asked.

The Old Excuse

"Yes, that is true," said Mr. Wing, adding, "and I should say it was also due to some extent to alcoholism."

"But don't you think that these conditions are brought about by the low wages?" I continued. "For instance, has there not been a noticeable increase in tuberculosis as the wages of the men were reduced. Wasn't the establishment of the Stockyards Free Dispensary one of the results of the last strike when nearly all of the labor organizations in the yards were crushed?"

"I am not familiar enough with conditions to reply to that," said Mr. Wing, claiming, however, that the free dispensary was established as only one among others to fight consumption throughout the city.

Here may be told the story of John Flynn, 1519 West Forty-sixth street, whose strength has finally collapsed after being subjected to twenty-three years of toll in the "yards." Flynn's case is an extraordinary one in that he was able to survive where so many have dropped by the wayside.

Flynn was a beef lugger, the heaviest work required of the stockyards worker, for which the union demanded a scale of fifty cents an hour. It was not until last September that Flynn came to the Stockyards Free Dispensary and found out definitely that he was afflicted with tuberculosis. Now he is a beef lugger no longer, but simply a night watchman, one of the last resorts, as the man is of little use to his employer.

The tragedy of the entire affair, however, would seem to be that Margaret Flynn, aged 14 years, is also a tuberculosis victim, having probably received the disease from her father. Margaret is still going to school, although it cannot be told how soon she may be segregated from her playmates. Flynn has eight other children who will be offered to the stockyards as victims as soon as they are old enough.

ROADS MAKE A POVERTY PLEA

Old Arguments Advanced Before the State Arbitration Board

Forgetting the huge fortunes that have been piled up by railroad magnates, the officials of the various railroad systems entering Chicago pleaded poverty as the big excuse for not raising the wages of the switchmen, in the wage controversy between the railroads and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen now being heard by the state board of arbitration.

The Old Story

Disaster for American railroads if they should grant their switchmen a wage increase on a ten-hour workday was the dark calamity seen by the witnesses who testified for the railroads. The struggle of the switchmen's wives to make both ends meet, as testified to last week, is nothing compared to the fight for existence that the railroad companies are claimed to be making, according to the harrowing stories told by the witnesses.

Working from 15 to 36 hours a day is a measure for the toiler, and the freight cars get smashed up more than the worker, so why should the latter complain, was the amusing defense of the railroads advanced by W. J. Jackson, vice president and general manager of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad.

The demand for time and one-half for overtime if conceded would be "disastrous to the railroads and revolutionary in its effects," said Mr. Jackson. He testified that he had never seen a switchman who was opposed to working overtime, as all were looking for all the money they could get. He sought to refute the claims of the men that gravity yards were more dangerous to work in than flat yards.

"My experience has been that more cars than men are damaged in gravity yards," said Mr. Jackson.

Love Overtime

"Did you ever know of a switchman who was averse to working overtime?" asked Attorney Elias H. Strawn.

"No, sir; they are always looking for all the time they can get," was the reply.

Mr. Jackson said that 60 per cent of the switchmen were employed in transfer and industrial business and that such jobs were preferred and that they were filled by seniority.

"They are not the 'hot-foot' jobs that the men have described here, either," said Mr. Jackson. "There is a good deal of sitting down connected with the work."

George Hannauer, superintendent of the Indiana Harbor Belt railroad, testified that his road could not be operated on a ten-hour day basis.

"We had short-time schedules once and we had to sweeten the jobs for the men," he said.

"What do you mean by sweetening the jobs?" asked Attorney Strawn.

"Giving the men more hours," replied Mr. Hannauer.

"Instead of giving them more wages," interjected Attorney Clarence Darrow.

Mr. Hannauer said that the extra pay for overtime would cost his road \$26,263 a year, based on the business done in the past month, and that if the switchmen received the 5 cents an hour increase they were asking it would cost the company \$28,000 a year.

Roads Are Poor

A. M. Schoyer, general superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, told of the financial difficulties of the railroads. He admitted that the Pennsylvania system was fairly prosperous, but said the wages of the men must be fixed by the ability of the poorest road to pay them.

"Why not fix the wages by the ability of the richest road to pay?" asked Attorney Darrow.

"That wouldn't be fair to the poorer roads," replied the witness.

"Then if a road is in debt and in the hands of receivers the wages of the men should be reduced, according to your theory," commented Mr. Darrow.

"That would be as fair as paying them the highest wage that the richest road could afford," was the witness' rejoinder.

Mr. Schoyer said that instead of time and one-half for overtime doing way with the long hours it would have the opposite effect, as the men would want to work still longer hours.

LABOR HITS UNFAIR FIRM

Erection of Newman Mercantile Co.'s Building by Scabs Brings Action

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)

Joplin, Mo., March 4.—The Newman Mercantile company, perhaps the largest clothing firm in southwestern Missouri, has been boycotted by organized labor of Joplin, because it refuses to recognize the unions of the building trades. The capitalist newspapers of Joplin refuse to aid the men in their fight, and they are going at it single-handed.

Resolutions have been adopted as follows:

The Resolutions

"Whereas, The Building Trades Council of Joplin, Mo., representing the organized building crafts of Joplin, Mo., affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in regular session assembled, have declared the contractor on the Newman building, Mr. Stange, unfair to organized labor, for the following reasons:

"He has absolutely refused to recognize organized labor as a body, and in the present time proceeding with the construction of said building using nonunion carpenters, building laborers and cement workers, and has in the past and also at present working the same conditions on all his other work.

Promise Is Broken

"Whereas, The Newman Mercantile company, having been previously fully informed of the stand the above-named contractor has taken against organized labor for the past five or six years in Joplin, Mo., and also the Newman Mercantile company has promised committees from the various crafts the building would be erected throughout with union labor, and with all this information and the statements made by the Newman Mercantile company in the daily papers that the building would be erected with union and home labor, they awarded the contracts to the above-named contractor, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Building Trades Council of Joplin, Mo., has sufficient and justifiable reasons for placing the Newman Mercantile company unfair to organized labor. We herewith request the union men and our friends to withhold their patronage from said firm until such time as conditions are made fair."

The unions are planning to conduct an enthusiastic circular campaign in order to bring the "unfair" Newman Mercantile company to time.

LABOR WATCHES JUDGE WRIGHT

Decision of Court on Senate Printing Committee Shows Further Usurpation

(By Pan-American Press.)

Washington, D. C., March 4.—Insufficient in its immediate relation to the affairs of the nation, but of immeasurable importance as establishing precedent for the subjugating of congress to the rulings of a Supreme court, Wright's decision, just rendered in the District Supreme court in the matter of a mandamus compelling a senate committee on printing to appear and show cause why it should not consider the bid of the Valley Paper company, is being carefully considered by labor leaders and their attorneys in Washington.

The Same Wright

It was this same Justice Wright that sentenced Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell to twelve, nine and six months respectively in prison.

Justice Wright now states, in the course of his decision relative to the senators, that "all officers are creatures of the law, and that even the government of the United States is less than the law," making precedent for future action which would nullify acts of congress favorable to organized labor.

That the senatorial committee refused to appear before the court did not in the least stay the proceedings, the Justice ruling that "the progress of the affairs of justice in such cases is neither to be avoided nor obstructed by the absence of the respondents."

Do Not Fear

The senators are not fearful of being held in contempt of court, they assert that they are merely in "default," but although this particular case will not in all probability, develop a severity of action upon the court's part which would lead to a national crisis, yet the precedent has been established which can be used with terrible import upon labor laws that might in the future be forced from an unwilling congress.

Two hours were consumed in the reading of Justice Wright's voluminous decision, much of the time being given to making clear the difference between a case and a cause of action, the Justice holding that a case had been established and that a cause of action yet remained to be found. The constitution specifies that "the judicial power extends to all cases in law and equity arising under the laws of the United States" and upon this the court based its jurisdiction.

Academic, but—

By the force of its own decision the court must now issue a mandamus commanding the members of the senate to do a certain thing, but this thing, the senators hold, they are prevented from doing by the action of their own body. Purely academic in its immediate bearing, Justice Wright's decision is acknowledged by constitutional lawyers in Washington to be pregnant with meaning for the future.

LABOR WATCHES JUDGE WRIGHT

Decision of Court on Senate Printing Committee Shows Further Usurpation

(By Pan-American Press.)

Washington, D. C., March 4.—Insufficient in its immediate relation to the affairs of the nation, but of immeasurable importance as establishing precedent for the subjugating of congress to the rulings of a Supreme court, Wright's decision, just rendered in the District Supreme court in the matter of a mandamus compelling a senate committee on printing to appear and show cause why it should not consider the bid of the Valley Paper company, is being carefully considered by labor leaders and their attorneys in Washington.

The Same Wright

It was this same Justice Wright that sentenced Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell to twelve, nine and six months respectively in prison.

Justice Wright now states, in the course of his decision relative to the senators, that "all officers are creatures of the law, and that even the government of the United States is less than the law," making precedent for future action which would nullify acts of congress favorable to organized labor.

That the senatorial committee refused to appear before the court did not in the least stay the proceedings, the Justice ruling that "the progress of the affairs of justice in such cases is neither to be avoided nor obstructed by the absence of the respondents."

Do Not Fear

The senators are not fearful of being held in contempt of court, they assert that they are merely in "default," but although this particular case will not in all probability, develop a severity of action upon the court's part which would lead to a national crisis, yet the precedent has been established which can be used with terrible import upon labor laws that might in the future be forced from an unwilling congress.

Two hours were consumed in the reading of Justice Wright's voluminous decision, much of the time being given to making clear the difference between a case and a cause of action, the Justice holding that a case had been established and that a cause of action yet remained to be found. The constitution specifies that "the judicial power extends to all cases in law and equity arising under the laws of the United States" and upon this the court based its jurisdiction.

Academic, but—

By the force of its own decision the court must now issue a mandamus commanding the members of the senate to do a certain thing, but this thing, the senators hold, they are prevented from doing by the action of their own body. Purely academic in its immediate bearing, Justice Wright's decision is acknowledged by constitutional lawyers in Washington to be pregnant with meaning for the future.

Many a man past 45 in my Store to sell you a silk lined suit at 15.00, now you

You may not be past 45 yourself, but you will be some day if you live, you would then appreciate a merchant that does not turn a man down because he is 45 years of age. I am proud of the way I treat my help; it is indeed a lot of satisfaction to me. I am also proud of the way I treat my customers. I believe I have the best obliging set of salesmen in the City of Chicago; I believe I sell better clothing for the money than any house in the City of Chicago, because my specialty is suits at 10.00 to 20.00. The merchants nowadays who deal in specialties are the men that are giving the values. If you have a suit made to order you are obliged to have a fitting, and after you get the suit, obliged to have alterations made. I don't want a suit to leave this store unless it is right, and after you buy the suit, if it does not give satisfaction, I would not be right for you to stay away from me on that account, because you would be doing yourself an injustice as well as Tom's. I want the chance of making all wrongs right, and when you come to my store for satisfaction you will not meet scowls and frowns, but happy faces. We will not put you through a lot of embarrassing "red tape" to get your money back or to get satisfaction; we deal in satisfaction and we deliver it very quickly.

THESE SILK-LINED SUITS AT 15.00 ARE A SPECIALTY WITH ME, they are very, very nice fancy worsted suits. If you don't want a fancy suit, I will sell you a navy blue, black serge, or Thibet a 15.00 that will make you my friend. I want you to come to this store and see the clothing we are selling, see what an enormous business this has grown to in such a short time. I want you to know how we treat people here, because when you know it, I then know I have made a customer of you for years to come.

GRAFT TRUE BILLS READY?

William A. Coleman, city purchasing agent, who is said to be in a position to know more about graft in city officials than any other man in the city, was taken before the grand jury today as soon as the body convened.

For a long time before the jurors gathered in session the purchasing agent was closeted with State's Attorney Wayman and the latter's assistant, Thomas Marshall, and is said to have outlined the testimony he will give to the inquirers.

Neither the state's attorney nor the witness would say what revelations the purchasing agent expected to make to the grand jurors.

Mr. Coleman is the witness who caused a sensation before the Merriam commission when he told that body that Mayor Busse instructed him to buy castings from the T. A. Cummings Foundry company.

Determined to bring its investigation of city hall graft charges to a close tomorrow, the grand jury planned today to hold a night session.

It was rumored indictments were being drawn up by Assistant State's Attorney Marshall.

YARDS' TOILERS READ SOCIALIST

Although it is only a few days since the Daily Socialist began publishing its articles on the lot of the tollers in the stock yards, the workers are already taking a great deal of interest in the series and are passing copies of the paper around among their fellow-workers who have never before heard of the Daily Socialist.

"You can't exaggerate the condition in the 'Yards,'" said one of the stockyards' tollers, after reading the Daily Socialist. "Everything you have in the paper is perfectly true. I'm glad to see that we have at least one friend left in the world."

The strike of the casing workers at Schwarzschild & Sulzberger's plant is proving to be the futile attempt of a few men to secure more favorable conditions with hundreds of men prepared to take the job of every man that quits. It will doubtless prove a failure.

TREATMENT OF EMIGRANTS IS DISCUSSED IN REICHSTAG

Berlin, March 4.—The treatment of woman emigrants aboard the transatlantic liners came up in the Reichstag today during the debate on the appropriation for the use of the imperial navigation officer.

Matthias Erzberger, a member of the Center party, called attention to the report of the congressional committee in the United States regarding the alleged ill treatment of emigrants on shipboard.

Cook Peary 'Joah' in Paris

Paris, March 4.—The celebration of St. Patrick was especially animated at Mardi Gras having been canceled on account of the flood. The street pageant was gorgeous, a feature of it being an amusing travesty on the Cook-Peary controversy.

MOXLEY'S ACTS TO GRAND JURY

Little Butterine Men Squeal on Congressman in Big Scandal

Congressman William J. Moxley, it is predicted, will be compelled to answer some pertinent questions as a result of the federal grand jury oleomargarine probe. Further confessions baring the details of the "moonshiners" conspiracy by which the United States government was defrauded out of \$1,000,000 in oleo taxes at 10 cents a pound will be heard when the grand jury meets on Monday.

Judge Landis ordered the new grand jury investigation and deferred the sentencing of Samuel Drieback and Daniel Bortz, former employees of William Broadwell, head of the "moonshiners' trust. Although Congressman Moxley is hit by the investigation he cannot be summoned from Washington to appear before the grand jury while congress is in session, as his office protects him.

Moxley, however, as well as his son-in-law, John Dade, who has charge of the congressman's butterine plant, may volunteer to reveal the inside workings of their business to disprove the sworn

Tailoring MOSSLER'S System

2 PAIR OF PANTS TO EVERY SUIT

3646 W. North Ave.

Away from the high price landlords.

THE BUILDER OF GOOD CLOTHES

MANNY L. MOSSLER

Here's Good News For Every Socialist in Chicago.

It will pay every Socialist in Chicago and vicinity to come to my store and leave your order for your new Spring or Easter Suit or Top Coat and get an extra pair of made-to-order pants free of the same or stripe material.

Three Special Offers for TODAY, TOMORROW and MONDAY

\$23 All Wool Made to Measure Suit and Trousers \$18

\$25 All Wool Made to Measure Suit and Trousers \$20

\$30 Measure Free

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. I have just received for this Easter and Spring a large assortment of imported and domestic woolens which comprise the latest and up-to-date patterns to select from. I have any style you desire.

\$27 All Wool Made to Measure Suit and Trousers \$22

MAND-TAILED THROUGHOUT. I guarantee to clean, press, spruce and repair your clothes bought of the free of charge as often as you wish. Open evenings till 9, Saturday till 11 p. m., and Sunday morning till noon for the accommodation of our customers.

LEAVE YOUR ORDER TODAY and look your best for Easter Sunday, March 27. I will not disappoint you. You will have your clothes bought of me on time with satisfaction, and also save you money.

Sample Booklet and Measuring Blank sent to out-of-town customers on request. All orders promptly and carefully attended to by my personal attention.

Tailoring MOSSLER'S System

2 PAIR OF PANTS TO EVERY SUIT.

3646 W. North Ave.

Away from the high price landlords.

Saturday bargains.

Bargains for Saturday—and I find it pays to give these bargains because it brings hundreds of people to my store the first time—the truth of my ads future times. I am obliged to put a limit on what any one person buys to protect myself from other merchant sending in to buy these bargains. Tomorrow I am going to sell a lot of those fast 50-cent "President" suspenders at 35 cents. Again, a lot of new, fresh black seamless 2 for 25 cent socks at only 6 cents. Now my good man, this may surprise you, but these socks are really good enough for any man—they are wonders. I am going to sell a lot of new platted bosom fancy shirts at 95 cents; these are unusual values I think you will see the same shirts on sale about three blocks from me on Jackson Blvd at about 1.50 and 2.00, for that is what they are worth. Tomorrow, as usual, I will sell all the new spring shapes stiff and soft hats usually sold at 2.00, and sometimes at 2.50, at 1.65. I will also offer you a thousand pairs of shoes, patent leather, vicid kid box calf—lans and blacks—at 2.50 a pair. Why, man, for 20.00 you can buy an outfit in my store that will make you look so prosperous you can get a position anywhere.

Tom Murray

Open till 10 Saturday, Jackson, cor. Clark

LEOPOLD WAS AN EMBEZZLER

Brussels, March 4.—That King Leopold used government funds to furnish luxuries for the Baroness Vaughn and then burned the books and deceived his ministers to cover up the transactions was brought out by the Socialist deputies in a discussion of Congo affairs. Emile Vanderveide called attention to the statement made by Leopold that his fortune amounted to \$3,000,000 and compared this with the newspaper statement that \$14,000,000 had been found invested in dummy corporations after his death, and that \$3,000,000 of this was made up of Congo bonds.

It was impossible to tell where this money had gone to, said the speaker, since the books had been burned, but anyway, Leopold's money smelled of blood, and his fortune should revert to the Congo state for the improvement of the lot of such of the Congolese as were not killed during Leopold's reign.

M. de Lamsheere, minister of justice, admitted that Congo bonds had been found among the appurtenances of the royal foundations, and he thought these ought to be transferred to the colonies.

M. Renkin, minister of the colonies, said he regretted that he erstwhile had mistakenly declared that the state retained the crown foundations a certain amount received from the latter. His declaration had been made in all sincerity, but since he had discovered that it was erroneous.

"The king deceived you," cried M. Vanderveide, and the minister, by an evasive reply, tacitly admitted the fact.

AMUSEMENTS

MAT. TODAY 25c 50c

AMERICAN Music Hall

Dainty, Dearest, Darling **EMMET**

LUCY WESTON DE VOY & CO.

LA PETITE MIGNON 10 PRIZES

THE STAR BOUT

Soul & Violet Allen; Nora Kelly; Etc.

GARRICK MATINEE SATURDAY

BERNARD

In "THE GIRL AND THE WIZARD"

THE SOCIALIZATION OF HUMANITY

An Analysis and Synthesis of the Phenomena of Nature, Life, Mind and Society Through the Law of Repetition

A SYSTEM OF MONISTIC PHILOSOPHY

By Charles Kendall Franklin

"I would rather write a refutation than an endorsement of this book, yet it is commended to students of Sociology and Theology because it is a very scholarly voicing of all that more or less widely spread latent and militant dissatisfaction with and opposition to the present generally accepted rights of property and orthodox standards of religion. Every paragraph is a challenge to precedents and provocative of thought."—The Christian Philanthropist.

"In one respect Mr. Franklin has the advantage over writers like M. Tarde or Prof. Lester F. Ward, who have treated of the same questions with far greater scientific precision, in that he is committed to a definite program of social reform, the basis of which is to be found in this book."—The Independent.

"The investigation is conducted with such broad-minded liberality that the deductions some times seem almost shocking, as is the case in the treatment of theology. A system of monistic philosophy, such as this, is founded upon a naturalistic conception of things; that is, all things are due to natural causes, and we ascribe certain things to supernatural agencies only because of our ignorance, and our inability to comprehend their real origin. The argument of the book may be summed up in a few words. Under the individualistic system, men work at cross-purposes, and much energy is wasted. This is caused by lack of understanding and of an intelligent foresight. Energy will seek the line of least resistance, and in time, when men become more social, it will be seen that there is least resistance when men work in harmony for the good of all. Thus will come about the socialization of humanity. Individualism has proved its inability to perfect man, although it has greatly aided. The time has now come when a new system must displace it—a new system based upon a desire to aid society, rather than the individual. Theology, also, is outgrown, the time for superstitious ideas has passed. We can, if we search with an unprejudiced mind, find the natural cause of everything—why be blindly, willfully ignorant, just because our ancestors were. They ascribed thunder and other phenomena to their God, but we pity their superstition. We ascribe to God the origin of life—but if we look, we cannot fail to find the answer in Nature. The volume abounds with definitions, making it extremely easy to follow the thought. Deep thought and honest purpose are manifest in this work, and however one may look upon the conclusions it must be admitted that they are logically and fearlessly reached."—The Craftsman.

"The writer's style is eloquent, his absolute sincerity manifest, and his book will be of immense service to those who have realized the inadequacy of conventional religion and philosophy to explain the facts of life, and who wish to examine vital questions from the viewpoint of modern science."—The Free-Lance.

"The leading idea of your book seems to me to be correct and original and you may number me among your followers."—Prof. Jacques Loeb.

"As a philosopher, Mr. Franklin is practical, as a Socialist he is philosophical. It is the first time that philosophy and Socialism have joined hands."—Boston Transcript.

THE NEW CHAMPION

Another Wonder in Hats

IT'S A "KNOCKOUT"

Sprung by Chicago's Style Center—(of Course)

An Arthur Hat \$2 In'ead of \$5

Hundreds of other classy styles here in all proportions and shapes. Try 'em on. You have got to give us credit.

ARTHUR FEILCHENFELD

TWO STORES

81-83 Van Buren St. (Fisher Building) CHICAGO

183 Dearborn St. (Adams Express Building) CHICAGO

EVERY WOMAN HAPPY Who on wash-day?

"WASHWEARY, The Magic Washing Table" Makes washing easy and the clothes snow white. Saves time, rubbing and all that hard work. Makes the clothes last longer and iron easier and smoother. Send dime for price, postpaid, enough for 4 large or 6 ordinary washings; 3 plates, 25c; money back if not pleased. Agents wanted. J. P. Geiger, 128 E. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

THE SOCIALIZATION OF HUMANITY

An Analysis and Synthesis of the Phenomena of Nature, Life, Mind and Society Through the Law of Repetition

A SYSTEM OF MONISTIC PHILOSOPHY

By Charles Kendall Franklin

"I would rather write a refutation than an endorsement of this book, yet it is commended to students of Sociology and Theology because it is a very scholarly voicing of all that more or less widely spread latent and militant dissatisfaction with and opposition to the present generally accepted rights of property and orthodox standards of religion. Every paragraph is a challenge to precedents and provocative of thought."—The Christian Philanthropist.

"In one respect Mr. Franklin has the advantage over writers like M. Tarde or Prof. Lester F. Ward, who have treated of the same questions with far greater scientific precision, in that he is committed to a definite program of social reform, the basis of which is to be found in this book."—The Independent.

"The investigation is conducted with such broad-minded liberality that the deductions some times seem almost shocking, as is the case in the treatment of theology. A system of monistic philosophy, such as this, is founded upon a naturalistic conception of things; that is, all things are due to natural causes, and we ascribe certain things to supernatural agencies only because of our ignorance, and our inability to comprehend their real origin. The argument of the book may be summed up in a few words. Under the individualistic system, men work at cross-purposes, and much energy is wasted. This is caused by lack of understanding and of an intelligent foresight. Energy will seek the line of least resistance, and in time, when men become more social, it will be seen that there is least resistance when men work in harmony for the good of all. Thus will come about the socialization of humanity. Individualism has proved its inability to perfect man, although it has greatly aided. The time has now come when a new system must displace it—a new system based upon a desire to aid society, rather than the individual. Theology, also, is outgrown, the time for superstitious ideas has passed. We can, if we search with an unprejudiced mind, find the natural cause of everything—why be blindly, willfully ignorant, just because our ancestors were. They ascribed thunder and other phenomena to their God, but we pity their superstition. We ascribe to God the origin of life—but if we look, we cannot fail to find the answer in Nature. The volume abounds with definitions, making it extremely easy to follow the thought. Deep thought and honest purpose are manifest in this work, and however one may look upon the conclusions it must be admitted that they are logically and fearlessly reached."—The Craftsman.

"The writer's style is eloquent, his absolute sincerity manifest, and his book will be of immense service to those who have realized the inadequacy of conventional religion and philosophy to explain the facts of life, and who wish to examine vital questions from the viewpoint of modern science."—The Free-Lance.

"The leading idea of your book seems to me to be correct and original and you may number me among your followers."—Prof. Jacques Loeb.

"As a philosopher, Mr. Franklin is practical, as a Socialist he is philosophical. It is the first time that philosophy and Socialism have joined hands."—Boston Transcript.

Cloth, octavo, 480 pages, \$2.00 postpaid.

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, 180 Washington Street.

Our friend and comrade in the Socialist Bakers' Singing Society, Charles Cerni, passed away Tuesday night, March the first, at 2 a. m., at the age of forty-three years, as a result of a shameful murderous attack.

The funeral will take place Saturday, the 5th of March, at 1 o'clock, from Sieben's hall, 1455 Clybourn avenue, to the crematory at Graceland Cemetery, Clark St. and Irving Park Road.

Members of the Singing Society are notified of a meeting to be held at eleven o'clock, Saturday morning, at 538 Wells St., for the purpose of arranging ceremonies for the funeral.

FRITZ LANGER, President.

OSCAR HILDEBRAND, Secretary.

THE SOCIALIZATION OF HUMANITY

An Analysis and Synthesis of the Phenomena of Nature, Life, Mind and Society Through the Law of Repetition

A SYSTEM OF MONISTIC PHILOSOPHY

By Charles Kendall Franklin

"I would rather write a refutation than an endorsement of this book, yet it is commended to students of Sociology and Theology because it is a very scholarly voicing of all that more or less widely spread latent and militant dissatisfaction with and opposition to the present generally accepted rights of property and orthodox standards of religion. Every paragraph is a challenge to precedents and provocative of thought."—The Christian Philanthropist.

"In one respect Mr. Franklin has the advantage over writers like M. Tarde or Prof. Lester F. Ward, who have treated of the same questions with far greater scientific precision, in that he is committed to a definite program of social reform, the basis of which is to be found in this book."—The Independent.

"The investigation is conducted with such broad-minded liberality that the deductions some times seem almost shocking, as is the case in the treatment of theology. A system of monistic philosophy, such as this, is founded upon a naturalistic conception of things; that is, all things are due to natural causes, and we ascribe certain things to supernatural agencies only because of our ignorance, and our inability to comprehend their real origin. The argument of the book may be summed up in a few words. Under the individualistic system, men work at cross-purposes, and much energy is wasted. This is caused by lack of understanding and of an intelligent foresight. Energy will seek the line of least resistance, and in time, when men become more social, it will be seen that there is least resistance when men work in harmony for the good of all. Thus will come about the socialization of humanity. Individualism has proved its inability to perfect man, although it has greatly aided. The time has now come when a new system must displace it—a new system based upon a desire to aid society, rather than the individual. Theology, also, is outgrown, the time for superstitious ideas has passed. We can, if we search with an unprejudiced mind, find the natural cause of everything—why be blindly, willfully ignorant, just because our ancestors were. They ascribed thunder and other phenomena to their God, but we pity their superstition. We ascribe to God the origin of life—but if we look, we cannot fail to find the answer in Nature. The volume abounds with definitions, making it extremely easy to follow the thought. Deep thought and honest purpose are manifest in this work, and however one may look upon the conclusions it must be admitted that they are logically and fearlessly reached."—The Craftsman.

"The writer's style is eloquent, his absolute sincerity manifest, and his book will be of immense service to those who have realized the inadequacy of conventional religion and philosophy to explain the facts of life, and who wish to examine vital questions from the viewpoint of modern science."—The Free-Lance.

"The leading idea of your book seems to me to be correct and original and you may number me among your followers."—Prof. Jacques Loeb.

"As a philosopher, Mr. Franklin is practical, as a Socialist he is philosophical. It is the first time that philosophy and Socialism have joined hands."—Boston Transcript.

DAILY SOCIALIST MAGAZINE PAGE

SELECTION NOTICE.

WHAT SOCIALISTS WANT

We are constantly asked to explain the philosophy of Socialism in a few short, simple words that can be read in a few minutes and easily understood.

MIND IN THE MAKING

The following is taken from "Mind in the Making," by Edgar James Swift of Washington University.

STUDY COURSE IN SOCIALISM

Authorized by the National Executive Committee LESSON XVIII—THE SOCIALIST PROGRAM: TWO POLITICAL REFORMS

Among bourgeois political reformers in the United States today there is much discussion over the question whether such reform should aim rather at democratizing government or at making it efficient.

But after education has been perfected as much as possible, we still have before us the undermining fact that a great host of the children of the nation can only slightly profit by it, because they are too poor in a land superabundantly rich.

We need only survey the factories and homes of the working class to see the antagonism of our industrial system to education.

What is education to do? It is required to preserve democracy, and the economical order that has grown up forbids it to do so.

Does this require every education to be a specialist in social problems? It does to the extent of knowing how the distribution of wealth and income of society can be rearranged so as to permit all children and youths to receive a full education.

And it may also be added from the deeper philosophical viewpoint, that since the purpose of education is to prepare the young to live in society, since this is why we educate, it is curious to suppose that an educator can do this who does not comprehend society and its problems.

Financial Statement Cook County Woman's Committee

Table with columns for Date, Description, and Amount. Includes entries for Feb. 20, 1910, balance on hand, and various expenditures like postage and envelopes.

ROBBING THE CONVICT

There are still a few states of the union in which convict labor is exploited. Missouri is one of these.

No Escape

"Chug-chug! Br-r! br-r! Honk! Honk! Gillingling-gillingling!"

Making It Draw

"A play," remarked the theatrical manager, "is like a cigar."

A Benefactor

"James," protested the father, "what do you mean by boring holes into that big tree?"

Better Yet

Dick—if you will give me a penny, I will show you the nearest way to town.

When we declare for universal suffrage, we do not, of course, mean to extend the right of voting to children, nor to inmates of prisons and insane asylums, nor to persons under military discipline in the standing army and navy.

While an educational qualification, honestly applied, would probably hurt the Socialist party less than it would hurt any other party, except, possibly, the Prohibitionist, Socialists everywhere oppose it.

Since workingmen often have to move from place to place in search of employment, and since they cannot, like wealthy business men, afford to keep more than one place of residence, the long term of residence in state, county, and district required by the laws of some states disfranchise many of them and discriminate against the working class.

OPEN FORUM

A Correction In the Daily Socialist for February 28, in the report of the woman's meeting at the Garrick theater, I am reported as saying: "The ablest men in the Socialist movement have drafted our platform and they have decided that the woman question can not be detached from the economic question."

The High Cost of Living Much has been said regarding the high cost of living, and I had felt that in the next issue of some of the papers I read, the real cause would be stated.

is why the committee was appointed to draw up the statement of principles. Chicago, Ill. LIDA PARCE.

The result was the most complete paralysis of business in the shortest possible time. Railroads were swamped with empty cars; elevator companies refused to quote prices of grain, and would only issue what they call storage tickets.

Overcome the scarcity of a circulating medium that failed to circulate, being concealed in stockings according to the capitalist press—it was proposed that the government issue emergency currency secured by deposit of the aforementioned worthless securities.

The control exercised by the corporations over organized labor, prevented anything in the way of a raise in wages.

F. A. WILSON, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 4-5, Salem, Ore.

There will be a great gathering of Socialists, Republicans, Democrats and Prohibitionists at this store Saturday, March 5. They will all select a suit of clothes that will serve a long term to their satisfaction.

R. A. SCHOENFELD CO.

6222-6232 South Halsted Street. The Old Reliable Headquarters for Good Merchandise.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Rates under this heading: Three lines daily for one year only \$3.00 per month. Each additional line \$1.00.

South Side

Directory listings for South Side including PRINTING (H. G. ADAIR), LAWYERS (STEDMAN & SOELKE), INSURANCE (JAMES M. FERON), COAL AND WOOD (HOWES BROS. CO.), and STATIONERS (MARX).

West Side

Directory listings for West Side including AMUSEMENTS (SENATE vs THEATRE), HATS (OUR HATS ARE RETAILED AT WHOLESALE), BOOTS AND SHOES (W. BOYSEN), and REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE (JOSEPH A. CHERRY).

Northwest Side

Directory listings for Northwest Side including BOOTS AND SHOES (NELSON BROS.) and MEATS AND GROCERIES (CAMILLO BRUEN).

North Side

Directory listings for North Side including SHOES AND SLIPPERS (Genuine German Fell Shoes) and LAUNDRY (AMIKECO HAND LAUNDRY).

Out of Town

Directory listings for Out of Town including SHOES (High-Grade Shoes) and PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS (APPENDICITIS AND CANCER CURED).

Recreation

Tonight my soul, we two shall wander free, Removed from earth's discordant, bitter woe; And far from sorrow's highway let us go.

Rogers Park, Ill.

CLASS AGAINST CLASS

The Socialists did not divide the people into classes. Capitalism divided the people into classes. The Socialists have merely been honest enough to recognize this fact and act accordingly.

FOR HOME DRESSMAKERS



GIRLS' DRESS. Paris Pattern No. 3204. All Seams Allowed.

The very attractive dress for a little girl according to its pictured description is made of white India linen and trimmed with lace insertion and edging.

ROBBING THE CONVICT

There are still a few states of the union in which convict labor is exploited. Missouri is one of these.

No Escape

"Chug-chug! Br-r! br-r! Honk! Honk! Gillingling-gillingling!"

Making It Draw

"A play," remarked the theatrical manager, "is like a cigar."

A Benefactor

"James," protested the father, "what do you mean by boring holes into that big tree?"

Better Yet

Dick—if you will give me a penny, I will show you the nearest way to town.

Saturday, March Fifth

We Will Celebrate the Fourth

The Twelfth Ward Branch announces its Fourth Annual Ball to be given Saturday, March 5, at NOVOTNY'S HALL, 22nd and Troy Streets. Tickets 25c a person. Wardrobe 10c.

A cordial invitation is extended to the Socialists of Chicago.

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 22, 1906, at P. O. Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879. Issued by the Workers' Publishing Society, 130-132 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Number (all departments) Franklin 1108.

By carrier in city of Chicago—Daily, per month, \$5.00. Order by postal or telephone, Franklin 1108.

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

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

Trying to Dodge the Issue

There are some really important questions that should be settled at the coming municipal election in Chicago. These are questions that are of most vital interest to the workers, who make up the overwhelming majority of the population.

There is the question of the use of the police in time of strikes. Philadelphia is showing what has taken place in Chicago, and what will take place at the next effort of labor to better conditions. The road to promotion in the Chicago police force is at present paved with the broken heads of strikers. Witness Paddy Lavin, the pet of the present force.

With rising prices there are certain to be some big strikes in Chicago during the next year. If the workingmen vote for the candidates of the Democratic or Republican parties it will be taken as a vote of indorsement for Paddy Lavin tactics. The only party that stands for any other kind of tactics is the Socialist party. Every vote for that party is a protest against the use of the police as a private army for the use of employers.

During the coming year the question of the subway and the harbor will be settled. Do you want that settlement left to the present city administration? That is the intention of those who are framing up this campaign.

In order to make sure that the present forces will be in control every effort is being made to confuse the issues. The same old forces that elected Busse are conspiring to that end. When Busse was elected the combination was almost open. The churches, clubs and dives united in a common purpose.

They are being helped in this scheme by the anti-saloon fight. The temperance fanatics are being pitted against the defenders of "personal liberty." It will be a splendid fight. While the voters are busily watching it the same old interests will slide into the council.

The Socialist party alone stands for anything of interest to the great mass of the voters—the producers of wealth. The Socialist party refuses to be diverted from the main issues. It is still watching the interests of labor. It still has its eyes on the grafters, the labor-hating police force, the labor-exploiting capitalists.

The present city council is "nonpartisan." No one can tell by their votes to what party they owe allegiance.

BUT THEY ARE ALL PARTISANS OF CAPITALISM. There are representatives of the packing trust, the traction trust, the power trust, the steel trust, in that council, and all are united in their defense of the powers that exploit labor.

At the last election the cry was for a business administration. That cry was successful. That is the kind of an administration we have today.

Now all that is desired is to keep things as they are. To achieve that end some issue must be raised that will leave the present forces in control.

So we will hear much ado about intemperance and graft, but there will be no effort to strike at the root of either of these evils. The workers will be aroused to a high pitch of excitement over questions in which they are not interested or in fake remedies for real evils.

Then when election is over the harbor and the subway will be handed over to private interests. The police will be on hand to break strikes. The Busse administration will be allowed another bunch of graft for turning over vast public utilities to private exploitation.

IF THIS DOES HAPPEN IT WILL BE BECAUSE THE WORKERS HAVE LET THEMSELVES BE DRAWN ASIDE BY ISSUES IN WHICH THEY ARE NOT INTERESTED. The Socialist party is not blind to the graft issue. Without the Socialist party and the Socialist press there would have been no expose of that graft. But the Socialist party is striking at the root of the trouble.

It recognizes that graft flows from private property. It sees that graft is a logical conclusion from the profit system. It sees that the only party that can fight graft from the bottom up is a party that stands as a representative of the only class that is not interested in private property in the instruments of graft.

Most important of all, the Socialist party sees in the municipal government of Chicago a mighty power that will be used in the interest of whichever class controls it. If it is controlled by the employing, exploiting, profit-taking class it will be used to further exploitation and profits. If it is controlled by the producing class it will be used to further the interests of the producers.

The strange thing is that if it is controlled by the graft-exploiting class it will be because the wage-working class gives it to them by voting for their candidates.

If the workers think they want that government for themselves all they have to do is to vote for the party that represents their interests—THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

Sanctifying Securities

The classic defense of every corporation when attacked has been that its stock is owned by "widows and orphans," who will be injured if it is not permitted to continue stealing.

The Rockefeller do-good trust will sanctify billions of dollars in the same way. Any criticism of any of the long list of corporations whose stock will be held by this institution will be met with the protest that philanthropic work will be interfered with by such literature.

On the Firing Line

Come, now, like good plumes, lay your hands upon your hearts and answer truly: Is the vile game you are playing really worth the candle?

When Socialism comes into power we can convert battleships into merchantmen and cruisers into passenger boats. The cannon can be remitted and also made to serve some useful purpose.

Cold storage in itself is a great invention and a blessing, but like every other blessing it is once appropriated by capital and perverted to its base uses.

"To destroy the home and the family, and shatter the very foundations of society." With parrot-like regularity we see these words used by the "communists" which appear in the daily press. Each one usually winds up with an appeal to "unite and combat the im-

THE GENERAL STRIKE

BY JOSEPH E. COHEN

Philadelphia is confronted with the possibility of a general strike to be inaugurated next Saturday. The possibility is a very remote one, as it will come only if the traction company refuses to deal with its striking employes before that time. It is highly probable that the company will see the wisdom of meeting with its men before Saturday.

The vote taken last Sunday by the unions of the city, affiliated and unaffiliated with the central body, was a war measure. It served notice that all organized labor was deeply concerned in the outcome of the car men's strike, and that the strikers would be supported to the limit of organized labor's resources.

It was a war measure, and the traction company, the city officials and the editors of the local press promptly realized that it was a war measure. Convinced with fear that labor might go to this extreme, there arose one grand chorus of warning and gnashing of teeth.

From which it would appear that a general strike is a necessary agent at times. Apart from all else, any action that will throw consternation into the camp of the enemy has some merit. And if that consternation comes after the enemy has about played its full hand, it must have considerable merit.

The matter of fact of it is that the general strike is a very delicate weapon. It sprang out of the excitable nature of the people of southern Europe, but has been used with greatest force among the most calm and deliberate northerners. In the case of Philadelphia, the more impulsive unionists were prevailed upon to postpone action until Saturday, rather than Tuesday, in order that the step might be taken only after careful preparation and consideration.

This is altogether reasonable. It is almost as great a task to keep an army of a hundred thousand bivouacked in a large city as to have them march to a battlefield. However perfect the spread of intelligence, how-

ever unanimous the sentiment may be at the outset, it requires flawless generalship and matchless solidarity to keep the ranks intact until the object in view is attained.

A general strike is a most delicate weapon. Labor never uses it until it has exhausted nearly all others in its arsenal. And the reason for this is quite obvious.

Where there is no universal suffrage, or between elections when some crisis produces a remarkable change in popular feeling, a universal strike becomes the medium through which the strength of labor expresses itself. But, except in quite rare instances, other things being equal, the very possibility of a general strike makes the move unnecessary.

It is true that every ruling class in the past has grown blinder to the extent it reached the zenith of its power. It is equally true, or at least to be gathered by past experience, that the present ruling class will grow madder as it faces its impending ruin.

And if the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company does not soon learn the same, it may become a sadder, if not a wiser, corporation.

Only when the ruling class refuses to be guided by its more flexible servants, who transact its business with the workers, does the general strike become a probability.

When it comes at the psychological moment, the general strike descends with a fearful force. Everyone in any way in touch with the sentiment manifested at the meeting of the union representatives Sunday is aware that these men are in deadly earnest. They are beginning to learn that unionism means the unity of all the workers, that a common cause is involved, and that, finally, they must take action.

And if the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company does not soon learn the same, it may become a sadder, if not a wiser, corporation.

Neither of these parties has attempted to change the system which allows a few people to take the food from the mouths of our children.

The Socialists have pointed out for many years that the present conditions were bound to come, and have pleaded with us to get together politically for the purpose of using the machinery of government to bring about a system of industry under which those who work shall receive the products of their toil for their own use and those who will not do useful work shall receive nothing.

The Socialist party is a party of the working class, organized for the sole purpose of obtaining control of the machinery of government and using it to free the workers from the tyranny of the system which all other political parties defend.

The Socialists claim that all things of value are produced by labor, that food, clothing, fuel and all else are created only by labor, and that those who produce everything should own everything.

In every civilized country in the world, the workers are organizing politically and are sending Socialist workmen to the city councils, legislatures and parliaments.

Wherever this has been done, laws in the interest of the workers have been enacted, and the conditions of the toilers steadily improved.

In America many Socialists have been elected to city councils and state legislatures, and in every instance have secured the enactment of laws that make for the betterment of the condition of the workers.

As a matter of fact, you could search the whole world over and not find half a dozen Socialists out of all the many hundreds who have been elected to public office who have proven false to the working class.

The reason for this is simple. Socialists are elected to office, not to serve their own individual interests, but the interests of the workers who elect them, and if they prove false they are disowned and buried in oblivion.

The organized Socialists, trained and disciplined in organization, always know what they want, and reserve the right to recall any man or set of men who do not serve them as they want to be served.

There is but one organization that can overthrow the class now so well entrenched and so absolutely in power, and that is the political organization of the working class. The battle is on and the forces are gathering for the final struggle. In the present campaign there should be but one question in the mind of the man who works, and that question should be: How can I do the most good for myself and family with my vote?

The answer of every man who reads the facts here presented should be: No matter whether it be for alderman, mayor, assemblyman, congressman, governor, or president, my vote now and always shall be cast for the candidates of that party that stands for the abolition of private ownership of the means of life and the establishment of a system under which every man shall have a free right to work and live.

Workers, stand by your class and the party of your class. A vote for the Socialist party is a vote against private ownership of the necessities of life; a vote against private ownership is a vote for all you produce and your most effective protest.

(This matter has been prepared as a leaflet and can be obtained at the County office.)

WHAT SHALL WE DO FOR FOOD?

From every industrial center in the United States comes the cry that the cost of food is so high that the working class can only barely exist on the wages it receives.

Meat strikes are on in hundreds of cities; labor organizations in many places have declared a boycott on meat; in the newspapers the principal topic of discussion is the high cost of living.

The national administration at Washington, aroused by this universal cry, instructed the bureau of labor to prepare a report to congress, and this report shows some astounding facts.

Labor Commissioner Nell informs congress that the retail cost of all food products is higher than at any period during the past eighteen years.

That, from statements secured from 1,014 Dealers in sixty-eight different cities in thirty-nine states on thirty staple food articles, it is found that the price of twenty of the thirty articles are higher than at any time in eighteen years, and that sixteen articles are more than 25 per cent higher than in 1896.

Beacon, it is found, is 62.7 per cent higher; potatoes, 56.6 per cent; eggs, 48.4 per cent; salt pork, 47.9 per cent; fresh pork, 46.2 per cent; lard, 45.1 per cent.

Taken as a whole and weighed according to family use, the price for the thirty articles is 19.3 per cent higher than in 1896.

A Dollar Buys Much Less Food. Weighed accurately according to the purchasing power of the pay envelope, these figures mean that you get for your dollar much less in food than in 1896.

Analyzed closely, the figures show that for one dollar you get just about:

Six and one-half pounds of beef instead of over seven and three-quarter pounds.

Eight and one-half pounds of salt beef instead of over ten pounds.

Six and three-quarter pounds of fresh pork in stead of nine and one-half pounds.

Six and one-half pounds of salt pork instead of nine and one-half pounds.

Eight and a third pounds of fish instead of over ten pounds.

Three and three-quarter dozen eggs as against five and a quarter dozen.

Five and an eighth pounds of cheese instead of six and a quarter pounds.

Less than eight pounds of lard instead of eleven pounds.

Thirty-five and a quarter pounds of corn meal instead of forty-six and one-half pounds.

Clothing and Fuel Prices Also Increase. Of forty-five clothing articles, the price of thirty-eight are higher than in 1899.

Of thirteen fuel articles, the price of all except candles, petroleum and matches are higher, while oil is 95.6 per cent higher.

You can easily see from the facts stated above, facts taken entirely from the report of the United States Bureau of Labor, that the wages received by you buys more than one-third less today than ten years ago.

Figures Do Not Tell Whole Story. It should also be remembered that the report of Commissioner Nell, from which these figures are taken, only brings us up to 1908 and do not cover the still greater increases which have been made in the cost of food products in the past two years.

Any butcher or grocer will tell you that prices have increased much faster and to a greater extent during the past two years than for any other similar period.

The Real Situation. We find, then, that while we have been organizing and striking to increase our wages (and have succeeded in a few industries) the cost of everything has increased much faster than our wages have advanced.

Everything considered, we must admit that the increased cost of living means that we have not bettered our condition at all, but, on the contrary, are worse off today than at any time in eighteen years.

We must admit that our policy of organizing and working for higher wages, while necessary at all times, has not been sufficient, and that some other action is necessary if we are to prevent ourselves from becoming poorer and poorer and our masters richer and richer.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS

BY ROBERT HUNTER.

The election in Britain is over and discussion is now on as to what shall be done with the house of lords.

The radical liberals suggest that the house of lords be abolished.

The labor party favors that, but a majority of the house of commons want to mend the house of lords.

And the fact is something must be done. The house of lords must either be mended or ended.

It is an effete and timid body and so long as it chose to remain in the second chambers of other countries and they discover that the United States senate is just what they want in England.

The King makes lords. Whenever a man has gained riches enough as a brewer, miller, shipbuilder or iron merchant the king makes him a lord.

The bishops, the great land owners and the great capitalists are thus all gathered into the folds of the tory party.

But the lord making business is not important. Rich men might just as well be called lords by a king as great malefactors by a president.

A capitalist is still a capitalist although he is called "My Lord."

Lords differ in nothing whatever from our great financiers because a fat and ruddy kindly gentleman with a crown decides that they are fitted to wear the royal warrant along with the products of the Bond street shops.

And so long as the lords wielded no political power there was no serious political opposition to their remaining a part of the ornamental political bribe-brao of the land.

But England is undergoing a revolution. The workers have organized politically and are beginning to exercise great political power.

They are even becoming frigid enough to try to take a few of the

burdens of life off the people and to put those burdens on the rich.

It is therefore up to the rich to increase their political power. They begin to fear that if the workers continue to use their votes intelligently they will control the house of commons.

And so the rich want to mend the house of lords and make it again a powerful second chamber.

And there arises a danger. Instead of mending the sham lords the present agitation may end in the making of real lords.

The Britishers are now studying the second chambers of other countries and they discover that the United States senate is just what they want in England.

They are now reading Alexander Hamilton and other of our revolutionary fathers and admiring beyond measure the manner in which those men made it impossible for the American people ever to rule.

They see in the United States senate the most powerful and arrogant second chamber in the world and they are amazed to discover that it has a power that is to be envied by the tyrants of the world.

They even find that our United States senate was created for the purpose of making democracy impossible and of blocking any attempt of the people to pass revolutionary legislation.

And so they now suggest in England that they mend the house of lords by making it a United States senate. Thus the land of kings and of hereditary nobilities turns to us for lessons in unpopular government.

Of course, all this would have been unnecessary in England had not the working class organized politically. Before that gentlemen's sons, barristers, and young lords and capitalists filled the

house of commons and no one had the slightest need to fear.

The lords had no work to do. They went to sleep in session with the comfortable feeling that whatever the commons did would be well done.

But now the question arises: Suppose the workers should one day control the commons? And so the lords, bishops and nobles gather together to create in England a United States senate to block that little game.

Wouldn't it be strange if that senate campaign that has been waged against an ornamental house of lords would end in creating a real house of lords?

Wouldn't it be strange if that senate club of slothful drones were turned into a really powerful warring body of grand dukes like our own estimable senate?

But let the princes of the earth attend. We can show them a few more points in strong government.

Let them not only copy our senate but our executive body of which departments have a power that any European prince might well envy.

And if these two American institutions are not enough to forever destroy democracy in England let them copy our judiciary.

The American senate and executive is good, but the judiciary—Ah, that we can absolutely guarantee.

Getting a Good Rest. "Gosh, I guess those city folks meant what they said when they told us that they came up here to get a good rest."

"They're taking it easy, eh?"

"Taking it easy, I should say they are. Would you believe it, not a one of 'em has got out of bed before 6 o'clock any morning since they've been here."—Detroit Free Press.

Socialist Platform for the City of Chicago--1910

The present city administration has well been called a BUSINESS administration. It was put into power by an alliance of the boulevard and the slum for the benefit of big BUSINESS interests. BUSINESS men and their agents have handled it from the beginning. All shades of BUSINESS have been represented and have shared in the graft and special privileges. Contractors' rings and coal companies, gambling and vice trusts, telephone and street railway corporations, all have developed and prospered at the expense of the working people. The BUSINESS men in control have had a free hand, and they have helped themselves to everything in sight, as several grand juries, the Merriam Investigating Commission, and the Chicago Daily Socialist have proven beyond a doubt.

WORKING PEOPLE NEGLECTED. Although nine-tenths of the people of Chicago belong to the working class, they have not a single representative in the City Council. They have used their votes to elect tools of the capitalist class. Is it any wonder, then, that while the big BUSINESS interests have flourished as never before, the working class has been neglected and despised? There has been plenty of money to distribute among capitalist politicians, contractors, and BUSINESS men, but no money could be found to carry through measures benefiting the working class. The City Council did nothing to aid the thousands of unemployed during the panic of 1907-1908. The City Council is doing practically nothing to provide school facilities for the 30,000 children in working class districts who are forced to be on part time, or to do without schooling altogether because of lack of room. The City Council hampers the health department in its efforts to protect the health and life of our citizens. The City Council will not appropriate a cent toward giving the city firemen a two-platoon system that would enable them to spend a reasonable time at home with their families. In short, our boasted BUSINESS administration can find no money for measures benefiting the working people because it allows the rich to dodge their taxes, and diverts the funds gathered for public purposes into the pockets of politicians and contractors.

NO HOPE IN REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC PARTIES. It ought to be plain by this time to the working people of Chicago that they can hope for nothing from the Republican and Democratic parties. These parties work hand in hand and are absolutely controlled by the big BUSINESS interests that contribute their campaign funds. Busse, the Republican, was carried into office by the aid of Democrats working under the direction of the Democratic boss, Roger Sullivan. The Republican and Democratic councilmen alike serve the BUSINESS men who furnish the money to put them into office.

If the working people want to have their interests represented in the City Council they must elect men to office from their own class. They must elect men who have absolutely no connection with the capitalist Republican and Democratic parties. They must elect men whose support and campaign funds come from the workers, and who are pledged to fight for the interests of the working class.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY STANDS FOR THE WORKING CLASS. The Socialist party of Chicago, in convention assembled, calls attention to the fact that practically all its members and candidates for office are actual workers. Every candidate of the Socialist party is pledged, if elected, to serve faithfully the working people. Our ultimate goal will be reached only when every important industry is controlled and operated by society, and production is carried on to promote the general welfare rather than for private profit. Every measure that tends to improve the condition of the working class, and every measure that tends to improve the condition of the working class, will receive the hearty support of the Socialist party and its representatives. Among the measures favored by the Socialist party of Chicago are the following:

- 1. The abolition of the city contract system. We would substitute in its place direct employment by the city, with an eight-hour day, a union scale of wages, and Saturday half-holiday.
2. The establishment of a double-platoon system in the city fire department.
3. The ownership and operation of all wharves and subways by the city.
4. The abrogation of all public franchises obtained by corrupt practices, and the enforcement of the eight-hour day and union conditions for the employes of all public service corporations.
5. The appropriation of sufficient funds to the school and health departments to enable them to perform their work properly.
6. Political suffrage for women on equal terms with men.
7. The general establishment of the initiative, referendum and recall.
8. Freedom of city employes to organize into trade unions.
9. The free use of the public school buildings for social, educational, and political meetings.
10. A further development of our system of parks, playgrounds, and public baths.
11. The establishment of public comfort stations at suitable points throughout the city.
12. We hold that the evils of intemperance are due fundamentally to social conditions, to low wages, bad housing, lack of public meeting places, and, above all, to the profits that flow from the private ownership of the means of manufacture and distribution of intoxicants. We believe that the solution of the liquor problem is to be found in improving the living and working conditions of labor, and in the destruction of the profit element in the manufacture and sale of liquor.

FINNISH MANIFESTO

In a manifesto for the election of Feb. 1 the Finnish Social-Democracy made the following appeal: "Proletarians of Finland, be at your post! Only the Social-Democracy can bring you help!

"We are again faced with an election. Why? What was the object of dissolving the representative body this year? No other than that of exhausting the proletariat; to break its ranks; to sap its strength and prevent its organized watch on the tower of progress. Those in power had tower of progress, which the proletariat has conquered in fierce struggles. They hate also popular representation, because by that the voice of the proletariat is heard so clearly."

"For each little improvement in the condition of the proletariat we have had to struggle hard against the bourgeois majority. But still, the weight of popular representation is very powerful. There is no hope of any improvement unless the proletariat shows with still greater energy than hitherto that it will have and demands with all its might what of right belongs to it. "The political position of the country has been growing steadily worse. The Russian government is preparing efforts to destroy the internal autonomy of Finland. The military question is already, unconstitutionally, declared to be one which concerns all the states; and the contribution of millions is illegally paid to Russia in order to strengthen the military power of the reaction."

"It has been decided to extend conscription to Finland without consulting Parliament. In the same way it is also planned to take away the right of passing laws and imposing its own taxes from Finland. The right of the press and freedom of opinion are being threatened, in spite of the constitutional guarantees, with complete destruction. It is already settled to levy illegal taxes."

"The bourgeois parties are in part ready to give up our rights; indeed, some of them are preparing quite readily to assist the aspirations of the enemies of the country. Only the Social-Democracy fights against oppression. The bourgeoisie has fought as one man against all social improvements."

"Little as Parliament does on the plane of labor protective legislation, the bourgeoisie tries by administration to prevent the battle being carried out. The result of the elections for the Communist suffrage, reform of taxation, accident insurance, old-age insurance seem to be unattainable things for us. The improvement in the position of those who are without land is still being waited for, as also obligatory education. The destruction of the forests continues a new arrangement of the conditions of our officials is not yet undertaken, the expense for police increases instead of diminishing. It is the same with other useless expenditure—though the bourgeois parties solemnly promised their electors to deal with these matters."

"Therefore, for freedom, progress and popular rights! Against servitude, oppression and exploitation!"

The result of the elections for the Landtag is as follows: Elected—Social-Democrats 47 Old Finns 42 Young Finns 28 Swedish People's Party 25 Agrarians 16 Christian-Socialist Labor Party 1

PARAGRAPHS FOR PEOPLE

BY R. P. PETTIPiece, VAN COUVER, B. C.

E. J. Reynolds, a delegate from the Typo union to the Winnipeg central body who also conducted an alleged labor column in The Daily Telegram, has been withdrawn by No. 151, at the request of the central body. Reynolds' latest attack in the column referred to was upon W. R. Trotter. The "irony" of the controversy will be better understood when it is explained that the Typos elected Organizer Trotter as Reynolds' successor. And to complete the way of the old-party ward-heeler the Telegram editor has also cut out the alleged labor column.

Edmonton, Alta. Trades and Labor Council in out after the 1911 convention of the Trades and Labor congress of Canada, which convenes this year at Fort William, Ont.

The Winnipeg Typo newspaper scale has been signed for one year, but the job scale is not. There has been no change in the latter scale for eight years and the present eighteen dollars per week is not enough to live on in Winnipeg in these days of unequal prices.

A woman's auxiliary is being organized by Winnipeg, Man., Trades and Labor Council.

The International Machine Printers and Color Mixers (wallpaper makers) has been in existence for some thirty years, but is now making a special effort to gain a foothold. So writes the secretary from headquarters at New York.

The new officers of the International Brotherhood of Woodmen and Sawmill Workers are: President, Alex. Livingston; secretary-treasurer, W. A. Walker, both of Lethbridge, Montana. "Organizer C. O. Young of the American Federation of Labor has been in Montana since November in our interests," writes Ernest G. Pape, ex-secretary-treasurer, Eureka, Cal. "He has helped the new officers to straighten out our affairs there. But I understand he has been called away to assist in the Switchmen's strike."

Organizer John A. Flett of the American Federation of Labor is in Montreal. The rest of all Canada is dependent upon voluntary effort so far as the federation is concerned.

The American Federation of Labor has over twenty paid permanent organizers on its staff. The whole of Western Canada is a small portion of its jurisdiction. Not a solitary organizer is employed in the territory. And yet there is no room for "nationalism" in its union movement.

The big trusts are hurriedly preparing the way for the new social order.