

ALL PENNSYLVANIA MAY STRIKE

PACKER CONSPIRACY TO CUT MEN'S WAGES IGNORED BY NATION

Assistant District Attorney Side Steps the Issue When Presented

BY J. L. ENGDALH

While the recent investigation into the "beef trust" was being conducted in this city by the federal prosecutors before the federal grand jury, a well known labor official called at the office of United States District Attorney Edwin W. Sims in the federal building.

"Is there any intention of presenting evidence to the grand jury to show that there is a conspiracy among the packers to reduce the wages of the toilers in the 'yards'?" he asked.

The assistant district attorney to whom the labor official had been referred was somewhat astonished at the question. Such a proposition had never been put up to him before.

"Oh, no, we had never intended taking up any investigation of that kind," he declared, upon recovering his breath sufficiently to answer the question.

The Nearest Yet

So far as is known this is the closest that any conspiracy charge emanating from labor has succeeded in coming to a grand jury in this country. Coming as it does on the heels of the damages amounting to \$222,000 secured against the United Hatters of America on the charge that labor organization was a "trust," it would seem that labor has a great deal of work mapped out before it in order that it may receive the proper attention.

After indulging in a conspiracy to crush all organized labor in their plants the packers are now in a conspiracy to reduce wages to the lowest possible amount. Every scheme and artifice known to the human mind is brought into play in order to accomplish this end.

In most cases it takes years to crush an organization, while the greatest patience is shown by the packers in their manner of cutting the wages of the toilers. It is not always a cut in wages that the men receive. Some times a raise is given in order properly to subjugate them.

Dividing Forces

On June 24, 1909, for instance, half of the laborers on the hog killing floor in Armour's were getting 15 cents an hour, while the other half of the gang was getting 16 cents an hour. This created a condition where half of the men were dissatisfied while the other half considered themselves lucky, and were no doubt satisfied. On June 24 the dissatisfied men struck for higher wages. They wanted 15 cents an hour like the other men.

Armour's moving floor has already been described in a previous article. Further figures can only show how Armour is now able to make the men work harder and faster than they have ever worked before.

The Figures Tell

The different classes of toilers, the number of cattle handled by them per hour before the installation of the moving floor, and the number they are now handling is given as follows:

	Before.	Now.
Floormen	150	200
Splitters	250	300
Backers	450	600
Rumpers	550	650
Neck Splitters	325	700

The full cutters are compelled to handle 100 more bullocks a day than previously and the gutters 150 a day more. While this has been going on the wages of the men have remained practically stationary.

There is a different story to tell, however, in Armour's casing department. Here the work has remained about the same, meaning that the toiler is required to do about as much today as he was several years ago, but to recompense the packer for this the wages have been appreciably lowered. Thus we have the wages of the runners cut from \$2.75 a day to \$2.35, a matter of forty cents.

A Wage Out

The wages of the pullers in like manner have also been cut forty cents, those of the machine men twenty-five cents, while the laborers in this department have suffered a loss in the pay envelope of fifty cents a day, having been cut from \$2 to \$1.50. The highest paid laborers in the "yards" are employed in this department.

This is only part of the story that shows why the packers are able to declare blood money dividends whenever they choose to do so. A little more of the story is told in the fancy prices that they charge for the products of the toil of some of these same casing workers who have seen their wages cut as much as twenty-five per cent.

A Doubled Price

Before the strike of the stockyard toilers in 1904, the packers were selling sausage casing "middles" at 23 cents per set. In "The National Provisioner," the official organ of the American Meat Packers' association, of New York and Chicago, for February 15, 1910, on page 37, under the heading "Chicago Market Prices" one may find that sausage casing middles are now bringing the handsome price of 75 cents per set, nearly two and a half times as much as they demanded previously. In this way the packer robs the toiler with one

(Continued on Page Two)

STEEL TRUST WAR ON FREE PRESS EXPOSED

Activity of Paper in the Tin Plate Strike Is the Real Secret of the Persecution

New Castle, Pa., March 8.—In a farcical trial the defendants of the "Free Press" and "Solidarity," charged with inciting to riot, were bound over to the grand jury. There was absolute no case against them, but District Attorney Dickey was plainly in collusion with Alderman O. H. P. Green, in whose court the hearing was held, to sacrifice the defendants to the persecution of the powers against the "Free Press."

The steel trust and the "Citizens' Alliance" have entered into an agreement to persecute the "Free Press" and the Socialist organization out of existence, because they know that as long as these friends of labor continue there will be agitation against the oppressions of the workers in the mills of Morgan and his flunkies.

To Kill Socialism

These powers have made a boast that they will have killed all Socialism in New Castle within a year.

The district attorney and the courts are going faithful work for the coalition against the Socialists. When the case of the "Free Press" and "Solidarity" comes before the grand jury this week indictments against the publishers of the papers are certain.

The charges made against the defendants are in connection with the strike at the tin plate shops. The attempt is made to hold the Free Press responsible for the disorder caused by the state Cossacks and the thugs brought here by the American Sheet and Tin Plate company last summer. The charge, made in the name of Chief of Police Gilmore, contains 5,000 words.

McKeever, Stirton and others are held on a charge of conspiracy to incite riot.

SCAB BAKER STEALS ALLEY

Bremner Uses the Stolen Property with Much Profit; Neighbors Complain

Roused by the attitude of the R. J. Bremner Baking company toward its employees, neighbors around the place began to complain against its unwarrented use of a public alley. The firm is occupying exclusively a passage back of Clybourn avenue about 200 feet in length, access through which is demanded by the other people having barns abutting on it.

The alley runs parallel with Clybourn avenue for about 80 feet, and then turns off to a line parallel with Larabee street for about 100 feet. It is under a skylight and forms a part of a system of stables of the baking company, which holds 27 wagons and 31 horses.

Theft of an Alley

"That enclosure of a public alley," complained one of the neighbors, "makes us drive for blocks around. The block on Clybourn avenue is very long at this point. The block on Larabee is also very long. It gave those people the right to use the alley is what we want to find out. That passage was clearly laid out for the use of all the abutting tenants."

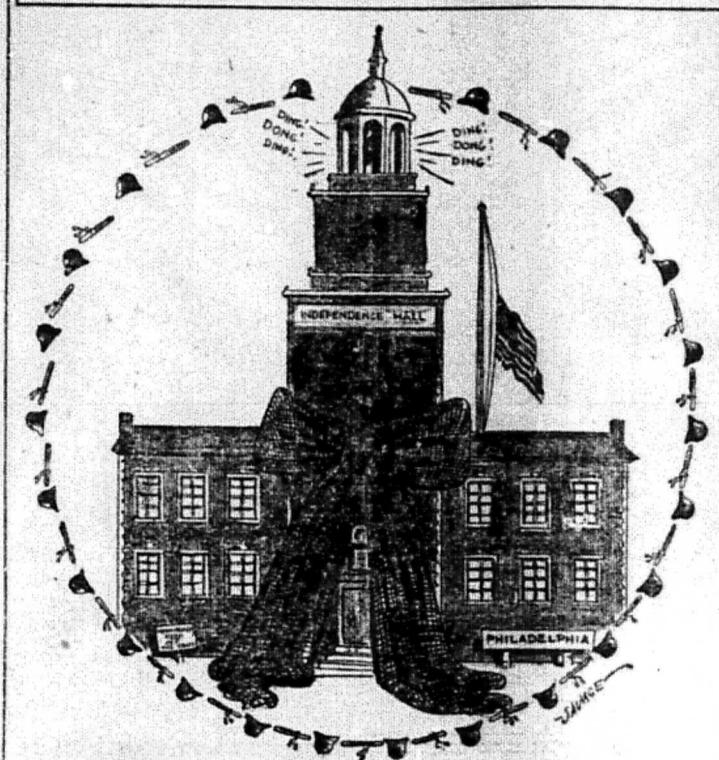
R. J. Bremner of the Bremner Baking company said that he did not know whether it was public property or not. If it was he would remove the skylight over it.

"I found it covered when I bought the property," he said. "If it belongs to the public, I did not enclose it. The National Baking company occupied it before me. I have been here only six years. The National occupied it for four years. It must have been enclosed by the William Smith Baking company."

WEATHER INDICATIONS

Chicago and vicinity—Fair tonight and Wednesday; increases cloudiness by Wednesday night; minimum tonight near freezing; light variable winds shifting to southwest.

DEPARTED LIBERTY



STRIKE TO BE STATE WIDE, IS HINT OF LEADERS

Special Meet of the State Federation of Labor Is On Today

New Castle, Pa., March 8.—Rumors that the general strike in Philadelphia was likely to become state wide were put up to President Ebnor E. Greenawalt of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor for confirmation.

"The convention here will have complete authority to call a state wide strike if it sees fit," said President Greenawalt, "but as to the likelihood of such action I cannot commit myself. The convention meeting here represents 300,000 organized workmen of this state, a majority of whom are employed in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The situation is extremely critical."

Labor leaders of Pittsburgh who are prominent in the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, now in session here, favor a general sympathetic strike throughout the state in order to assist the striking car men in Philadelphia. Striking William Kelly of the Iron City Central Trades council declared that prompt action on the proposition will be taken at the annual meeting of the federation, which opened today, though he admitted that the Philadelphia strikers had not requested such action or financial assistance. President Kelly said:

"Some drastic action will be taken regarding the Philadelphia trouble. Whether it will be toward a general strike over the entire state I am not prepared to say. Personally I am in favor of such a move, and I know that this feeling is unanimous throughout the entire membership. I feel confident that if a vote is taken on the proposition of a general strike throughout the state there will not be a dissenting vote."

ENDORSE NOMINEES WHO HAVE THEIR PAID UP UNION CARDS

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)
St. Paul, Minn., March 8.—The St. Paul Trades and Labor assembly has decided to give its endorsement to all candidates for city offices at the coming primary election who carry paid-up union cards.

At the meeting when this action was taken, Fred Miller, who formerly represented the Retail Clerks' union in the assembly, and who is now the candidate of the Socialist party of St. Paul for mayor of the city, made a brief address. He was liberally applauded.

The candidacy of Thomas J. Conroy and Julius Anderson for the city assembly, the former a member of the plumbers' union and the latter belonging to the typographical union, was endorsed by the assembly.

HOUSE OF LORDS PASSES BILL AUTHORIZING PROPOSED LOAN

London, March 8.—The house of lords last evening passed a bill authorizing the government to borrow sums sufficient to meet part of the national expenditures pending the passage of the budget.

Lord Lansdowne, leader of the opposition, attacked the ministry for thus imposing upon the nation a system of temporary finance, which will cost the taxpayers nearly \$10,000 a day for interest charges. It was most unfair to the nation, he said, to withhold the budget. If it was wrong for the lords to stop the budget, he asked, why was it right for the government to do the same thing?

Lord Revelstok, head of the banking house of Baring Bros., and other financial peers joined in the criticism.

OIL TRUST IN 'PLEA FOR LIFE'

John D.'s Pet Octopus Asks the Supreme Court to Spare It

Washington, March 8.—The Standard Oil company filed in the Supreme court of the United States today its brief in opposition to the suit of the government to dissolve it on the ground that it violates the Sherman anti-trust law.

This action came as a prelude to oral argument of the case Monday by attorneys for defense and government.

The keynote of the defense is the so-called preservation of the "rights of individual citizens of the United States."

The charge, according to this brief, is the charge made in the petition, denied in the answer and reasserted in the replication, that the seven individual defendants, John D. Rockefeller, William R. Rockefeller, John D. Archbold, Oliver H. Payne, Henry M. Flagler, Charles M. Pratt and Henry H. Rogers, combined and conspired and continued to combine and conspire at the time the petition was filed, to restrain interstate trade in oil and to gain a monopoly of it.

Strikes at Court

The brief asserts that the Circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Missouri, whose adverse decree the defendants seek to overturn, held that solely because these individual joint owners of a group of noncompetitive properties engaged for forty years in private trade instead of continuing to hold through trustees controlled by these seven defendants, changed in 1899, "the method of holding their properties by conveying them to the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, and that such change was a violation of the Sherman anti-trust act."

NEGRO SHOT IN FLORIDA

Tampa, Fla., March 8.—The last of the three negroes implicated in the alleged killing of the two deputies and the fatal wounding of the third was lynched in the palmettos on the banks of the Manatee river. He had fallen asleep, and when he awoke he was gazing into the barrels of a dozen rifles and shotguns. In a second he was riddled with bullets.

As a result of the race trouble which began two days ago the following are dead:

- Samuel Stribbling, contractor's superintendent, Tampa.
- Edward Matthews, deputy sheriff.
- Wade Ellis, negro.
- Sam Ellis, negro.
- Unknown negro.

Deputy Sheriff Morgan is probably fatally wounded and Deputy Sheriff Burnette seriously wounded.

The trouble grew out of a dispute Sunday between Stribbling and a negro named "Ruddy" over wages. Ruddy shot and killed Stribbling and Sunday night Deputy Sheriff Matthews was killed by either Ruddy or one of the Ellises when the officers, at the head of a posse, had surrounded a house to which bloodhounds had traced the murderer of Stribbling.

POPE PRAISES OIL KING FOR HUGE CHARITY TRUST MOVE

London, March 8.—A news dispatch from Rome says the pope has telegraphed John D. Rockefeller congratulating him on his latest plan to endow his great philanthropic organization. The pontiff expressed the belief that the proposed plan entitled the originator to the gratitude of all mankind.

SECRET TRIAL FOR TWO NOTED RUSS PATRIOTS

Protests of Civilized World Unheeded by the Czar's Government

St. Petersburg, March 8.—Despite the efforts of European governments, and friends in the United States, the trial of Nicholas V. Tschakowsky and Mme. Breschkovskij, who are charged with criminal activity in the revolutionary organization, begun behind closed doors this morning.

Police, reinforced heavily by gendarmes, patrol all the principal streets with special precaution, and everybody on the streets is under critical surveillance. Demonstrations will be suppressed despotically.

Conviction under the methods adopted by the inquisition is certain.

There is no hope that the court will give the defendants any chance for acquittal. The trial is presided over by Judge Kraschenko, who has been on the bench on all the big political trials. He is a relentless tyrant whom the terrorists had marked for death, which he narrowly escaped when he was shot as by a member of the revolutionists.

The case is conducted by Vice Prosecutor Chervinsky, while the jury consists of representatives of the nobility, urbanites and peasantry.

Conviction Certain

Tschakowsky's conviction on the principal charges in the indictment—membership in the social revolutionists' organization and the central committee—is considered almost certain, as it is known that he cannot support his personal denial with tangible evidence; and besides the long standing general reports of his importance in the party will weigh heavily against him. The prosecution also will have no trouble in proving one, and probably two, visits made to Russia by the accused under a false passport.

Tschakowsky is confident of his ability to refute any forthcoming testimony in connection with overt acts of terrorism on his part, thus forcing the abandonment of these charges.

Madame Breschkovskij was arrested in October, 1907, on information received by the director of the Simbirsk provincial gendarmierie that she had arrived in Simbirsk to take part in the "provincial meeting of peasants." The woman was found in the house of Deputy Zimin of the second duma, having in her possession a passport bearing the name of Elizabeth Vasilievna Kochetkova.

Arrest of Tschakowsky

In November of the same year Nicholas V. Tschakowsky was arrested at the Finnish railroad station in St. Petersburg, as he was about to take a train for Finland. He refused to give his name. When searched, two passports were found on him, one an American passport issued to the American Citizen John Smith, and the other a Russian passport book, forged, as it later developed, issued in the name of Nikanor Pavlovich Nikiforoff.

The Charges Made

The act of accusation gives a long recital of the alleged revolutionary activity of Tschakowsky and Mme. Breschkovskij for many years back, including Tschakowsky's part in the formation of the so-called "Tschakowsky Circle" of revolutionists, his residence in America, France and England and the arrest and exile of Mme. Breschkovskij. Numerous citations are given from the writings of both the accused to show that they advocated openly revolution and terrorism in Russia.

"Tschakowsky and Breschkovskij," says the accusation, "did not cease their criminal, anti-governmental activity after the promulgation of the manifesto of freedom of October 30, 1905, and the general amnesty of November 4, 1905, but continued it until the time of their arrest."

Foodoroff, a political agent of the secret police, in his deposition with reference to Tschakowsky's movements, declares that Tschakowsky went to New York in 1906 in company with two Lettish revolutionists, to arrange a shipment of arms to Russia, and that he was also in America in 1907, where, with Deputy Alladin of the first duma, he arranged in various cities large meetings at which he spoke against the Russian government and collected money for the revolutionary aims, bringing back with him to Europe about \$50,000.

TEN ARE KILLED IN EXPLOSION

A terrific explosion at the plant of the American Maize Products company, One Hundred and Thirteenth street and Sixth avenue, Robey, Ind., brought death to ten men and severe injuries to twenty-one, shortly after 5 o'clock last evening. Thirty-one men were at work in the building where the explosion took place and all were mangled and torn.

In the fire that followed it is thought that the dead were cremated. The entire building, which occupies a quarter of an acre of ground was destroyed, fire companies of Hammond and South Chicago fighting the fire all night.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, Driven Desperate, Locks Electricians in Power Houses to Keep Cars Running

GOMPERS, IN CHICAGO, SMILES; TALKS WITH LABOR LEADERS

Head of A. F. of L. Eats Breakfast and Then Impersonates Sphinx; Philadelphia Awaits the Outcome of Events

Philadelphia, Pa., March 8.—Eugene P. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is concerned, on the question of the general strike in Philadelphia, which is agitating the working people of the United States from coast to coast. On this seemingly important matter Gompers has "nothing for publication."

The head of the American Federation of Labor was found at breakfast shortly after 10 o'clock today at the Kaiserhof Hotel, with James Kirby, president of the building trades section of the A. F. of L.

'Have You Sent a Message?'

"Have you sent any word or message to the convention of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor which meets today?" was asked by the reporter for the Daily Socialist.

Gompers took his time about answering. He nibbled his morning toast, took a few tries at his order of soft boiled eggs, nibbled the toast again, looked down, then up, then around, and finally at the reporter, saying:

"I have nothing for publication on that subject."

"What do you think of the developments in the Philadelphia strike?" was then asked.

"Nothing for publication," replied Gompers again.

"Will you hold any conferences with local labor officials today?" was the next question put, in an effort to get Gompers' mind off the Philadelphia situation.

"Yes, lots of them," he said, but wouldn't say what the nature of them was to be.

"Do you think that the strike of the Philadelphia street car men will spread to the street car men of any other city or cities?" was then asked in a hurry, just to see if Gompers would forget his silence for a moment and open up on the strike situation.

Not him. He spared for a moment, finished his soft boiled eggs, got down to his coffee, which was getting cold by this time, and tried to look amused as he answered somewhat as follows:

'I Could Not Answer'

"Now you knew that I wouldn't answer that question before you asked it."

Mr. Kirby stated that according to his advice on the Philadelphia strike every union man in the building trades organizations of that city was out on strike, contrary to the reports that are being sent out.

"The building trades have walked out solid," said Kirby.

President Gompers and Mr. Kirby held conferences today with President John Fitzpatrick and Secretary Edward N. Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor, regarding local labor conditions involving various disputes. He also held conferences with John R. Alpine, seventh vice president of the A. F. of L., George W. Perkins, president of the International Cigar Makers' union; C. W. Mills, secretary of the Chicago division of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees.

LABOR PARTY IS LIKELY

Meeting of State Federation of Pennsylvania Starts Talk

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)
New Castle, Pa., March 8.—In an interview last night President Greenawalt of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, who is here to attend the annual convention of the federation, in speaking of the Philadelphia strike, said:

"One great American revolution was started in Philadelphia, and it might be no strange thing if another one did so—but one of ballots instead of bullets.

"The state federation of labor will go into politics with a vim. Candidates are to be put forward in every congressional district, and in state assembly and senatorial districts, and campaigns are to be waged with extraordinary vigor. The nominations will appeal not only to organized workers, but to all wage earners alike."

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speakers were especially vehement in their criticisms of the employment of negro policemen. One of them declared: "Our rulers have put a club into the black man's hands with which to club out the white man's brains."

"The organized workers of this city have been unjustly (we think) criticized by the public and the public press for ordering a general sympathetic strike unless the present street car strike was settled or submitted to arbitration by that time."

"The question is one of expediency, therefore, for the unions. In the present case the trolley men have sufficient funds on hand at the present time. The unions generally, however, are convinced that the defeat of the Trolley Men's union will be followed by attacks on other unions, and that, from the nature of the passenger transportation business, the street car strike cannot last a long time, but must result in the speedy defeat of one side or the other. Hence a sympathetic strike was ordered as an emergency way measure, not governed by the ordinary rules of trade unionism."

"As to the general question of the right or wrong of the sympathetic strike, we add: The workers as a class have rights and duties of their own. Irrespective of the rest of the community. The public, through its inertia or lack of sympathy, very often injures the workers. The public, as a body, never becomes active to help the workers unless the public is inconvenienced or economically injured. Therefore the workers are compelled by the public, in a sense, to resort to a sympathetic strike."

"Finally we say: To Grind Down Wages "The owners of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company are only a part of a larger group of capitalists who, openly and secretly, are forming trusts, which trusts will soon become one all pervading trust. The trust will undoubtedly produce goods at the lowest possible cost; the workers, if they are not organized and mutually helpful, will share in the lowest possible cost proposition by being ground down to the lowest possible wages consistent with a bare living. But neither the public nor the workers will get cheaper goods in ratio with the decreased cost of production; on the contrary, the trust owners, on the increasing small number of people, will be the only people to gain by the decreased cost of production, and they will gain through increased profits."

"If the public does not wake up and actively help organized labor in its fight against the increasing arrogance of capitalism, it will 'suffer' from worse than sympathetic strikes—it will suffer from sympathetic, independent voting on the part of workmen. This industrial conflict is teaching great lessons."

"The committee also issued the following 'Proclamation' (relative to the reason for the general strike): 'To the Trade Unionists of Philadelphia, Pa., and vicinity, and their sympathizers: "Greetings: The Central Labor Union and the board of representatives, composed of delegates from all the local labor unions of Philadelphia and vicinity, whether affiliated with the American Federation of Labor or not, did meet at 222 North Ninth street, on Sunday, February 27, 1910, to discuss the present crisis in the affairs of union labor by reason of the industrial war now being waged upon the street car workers by the corporation which now absolutely controls our street railway service, and

"Whereas, the said meeting, after full discussion, in which all branches of labor took part, did decide: "1. That the said corporation, viz., the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company, had refused to treat with its employees as a union.

"2. That the said corporation organized a rival union for the sole purpose of disrupting the bona fide union of its employees.

"3. That the said corporation, in many different ways, provoked its bona fide union employees to strike for the preservation of their union.

"4. That the said corporation hoped to gain public sympathy by forcing a strike at this time and hiding the real fact that it was virtually a lockout.

"5. That the principal means relied upon by the said corporation, to accomplish its ends, viz., to force a strike, disrupt the union and, then, overpower the employees individually, was to discharge bona fide union men in large numbers.

"6. That the said corporation was a semi-public corporation, and therefore owed certain duties to the public not owed by ordinary private corporations.

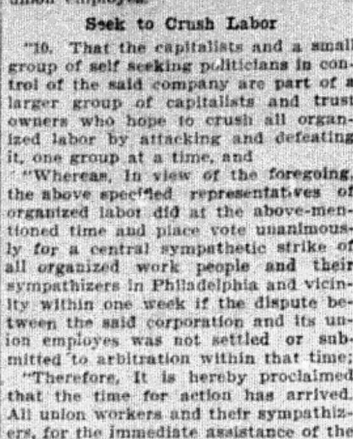
"7. That, being a semi-public corporation, the said corporation was bound, to accept arbitration of its differences with its employees, relying on the general sense of fairness and honesty in men to side with it if it was in the right.

"8. That, the striking street car employees, through their union, did unqualifiedly agree to accept arbitration.

"9. That, in the ranks of organized labor at least an injury to one was the concern of all and therefore all union labor was directly affected by the attitude of the said company towards its union employees.

"10. That the capitalists and a small group of self-seeking politicians in control of the said company are part of a larger group of capitalists and trust owners who hope to crush all organized labor by attacking and defeating it, one group at a time, and

"Whisky Point" connects "yards" with "Packingtoun" plague spot



"WHISKY POINT," GROSS AVENUE AND FORTY-FIFTH STREET.

STORY OF THE STRIKE Events of First Day Graphically Told by Special Correspondent BY ELIAS TOBENKIN (SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Philadelphia, March 8.—The strike of course was not what one understands by the word general strike in Europe, but for the cradle of liberty it was ominous enough. The chorus of whistles from the factories was mighty small Saturday morning. The streets were lined with earnest looking men and women which plainly indicated that the strike was not a sporadic outbreak but was a serious and well considered action on the part of the working men and working women of Philadelphia. One felt in the looks of every man who went out in sympathy with the car men that a "common cause" is at stake.

The first day of the general strike certainly gave a black eye to the rapid transit company and to the Philadelphia authorities. The strikers planned a mass meeting at Independence Square and the city mayor, Revere, refused permission, and in fact ordered all citizens away from the square in a special proclamation. Still a few hours later the city authorities negatively agreed to let the strikers march. And thus what might have been a quiet and on the whole uneventful mass meeting was turned into one of the most turbulent demonstrations that organized labor ever saw in Philadelphia or elsewhere.

Every street leading to the city hall was packed with thousands of strikers and sympathizers as well as the Saturday afternoon shopping crowds. The police in patrol and fire department automobiles lined the street and kept on rushing back and forth from one block to another to quell the riots.

And riots there were by the scores and possibly hundreds. Wherever the police put in their appearance there arose a shouting and jeering and not infrequently a hail of stones and bricks. Police were dragged from their horses and defied and jeered by the crowds and everyone seemed to expect that they would fire into the crowd. But the police refrained from using guns. They were afraid. The city hall was afraid and the car company was afraid.

One reason why the police did not use their weapons was because the riot began ominously for the car company. Thus while the car company was looking out for violence on the strikers' side, and trying to provoke it with the aid of the administration, a scab conductor fired into a crowd of strikers early in the morning and killed an old man that was walking along the sidewalk with his family. The scab was arrested and held by the police. There are even rumors that he may have been there for the purpose of creating a mix up and start a riot and violence which could later be charged up to the unions.

But he acted so crudely, and the shooting of an innocent man simply forced the newspapers to lay the blame of violence and bloodshed of the day at the door of the car company and its scabs, and thus the police and authorities who are so shamefully on the side of the car company were put in a position of flagrantly inciting to riot and bloodshed and this cooled off their zeal for the rest of the day and they were scattered by the crowds with a feeling that their conduct towards the strikers is watched with suspicion by all citizens.

The diagram, which was made by Dr. J. G. Ohls, statistician of the Chicago Health Department, divides the regions "back of the yards" into half mile squares. The death hole in "Packingtoun," however, is the little one-sixteenth of a square mile, bounded by Ashland avenue, Forty-fifth, Forty-seventh and Loomis streets, seen in the center of the diagram.

Diagonally through this spot runs Gross avenue, with "Whisky Point" and "Whisky Row" at the stockyards end of it and the University of Chicago Settlement, presided over by Mary McDowell, known as the "Angel of the Stockyards," at the other end near the intersection of Ashland avenue and Forty-seventh street.

From this little square piece of the earth's surface seventeen cases of tuberculosis were reported to the Chicago Health Department during the year just past. Statistics on the subject show that there are as many deaths from tuberculosis as there are discovered cases of the disease in "Packingtoun." This means that there were seventeen deaths in this plague spot, the deaths of men, women and children.

In the center of this spot is the cross marking the location of "The Ice Palace" told about in the earlier articles of this series. The picture showing the tenth eviction of one family from the house next door to "The Ice Palace" was also shown.

In the half-mile squares surrounding the yards one sees that the reported cases are nine, twenty-two, eighteen, thirty-eight and sixteen, while beyond that the cases only total one, five, three, ten, fourteen and eighteen.

Low wages are given by those who know as the cause of death and disease in Packingtoun. The Daily Socialist is telling today how these wages are lowered. It told Monday how J. Ogden Armour was the perfected example of the most perfect slave driver the world has ever produced. Before that it told of the conditions prevailing in the yards and why they prevail. It will seek to point this out in the future articles of this series which will appear in these columns from day to day.

ment of the plant, to keep them satisfied and contented to rush their fellow workers during the few hours they are allowed to work.

As a result of this method of appeasing the pacemakers and keeping them in a satisfied mood they were allowed extra work during the week just passed as follows: Monday, one and a half hours; Tuesday, four hours; Wednesday, two and a half hours; Thursday, three hours; Friday, four hours, and Saturday, seven hours.

This makes a total of only thirty-one and one-half hours for the week for the mass of the wage slaves in the Schwarzschild and Sulzberger plant while the few selected hirelings chosen to set the pace for their fellow workers were given fifty-three and one-half hours' work in order that they earn enough money to keep in a fit condition to get the most work out of the other toilers, so that all might serve the master to the best advantage.

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

hand and holds up the consumer with the other.

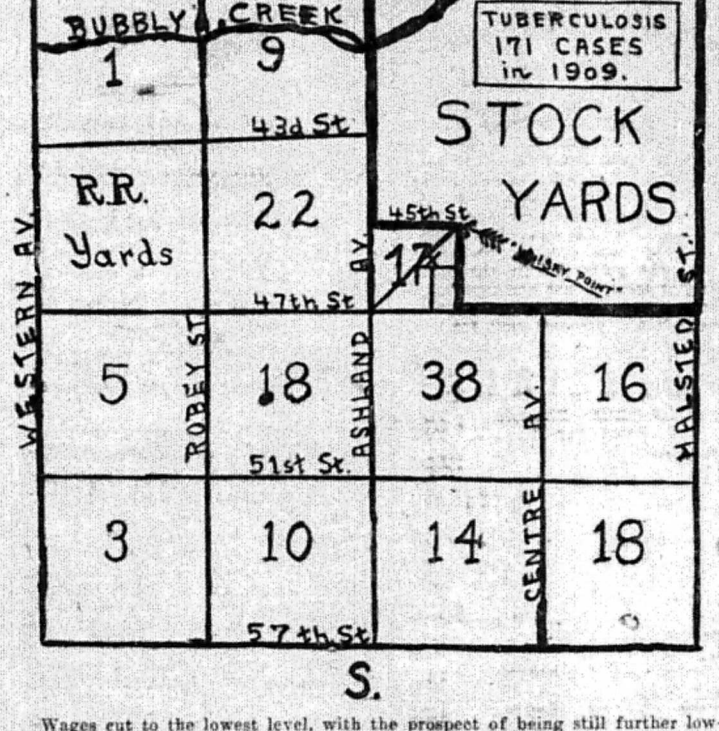
Even at these wages the toiler might perhaps chance to make both ends meet, keep his family from starving if he is brave enough to have a family, or eke out a lonely existence if he is not married, spending his time between a room, the saloon and a cot in some crowded room filled with other cots.

At the plant of Schwarzschild and Sulzberger, packers, the men on the beef cutting floor last week were, during last week from Monday to Thursday, allowed to work eleven hours up to Thursday evening. The packers thus have reached a conditions where there are so many men looking for work that they give each one of them only a little and keep them fighting for that. In the hog house, in the "S. & S." house, the men managed to get in 10 hours all of last week, two days of real work out of six.

The workers on the sheep killing beds did a little better, making a record for the week as follows: Monday, six hours; Tuesday, eight hours; Wednesday, eight hours; Thursday, seven and a half hours; Friday, two and a half hours, and Saturday, nothing at all. At the same time the wily packers, as represented by Mr. Schwarzschild and Mr. Sulzberger, gave the pacemakers a little extra work in another depart-



"WHISKY POINT," GROSS AVENUE AND FORTY-FIFTH STREET.



Wages cut to the lowest level, with the prospect of being still further lowered, deprives the stockyards toilers of suitable homes, good food and proper clothing and make them easy victims for the dreaded tuberculosis.

The only comfort known to the inhabitants of Packingtoun is to be found in the squalid but companionable surroundings of a decrepit saloon. "Whisky Point" first greets the packers' slave as he leaves his work, emerges from the Forty-fifth street entrance to the "yards" after having passed Armour's Fertilizing plant, and passes into the regions in which he is permitted to live, commonly known as "Packingtoun."

Looms Like Guiding Post The saloon at "Whisky Point" looms up like a guiding post across a sea of mud on a rainy day. It is nearly always muddy because the drainage is of the worst. Along the left of the saloon is "Whisky Row." The hand of authority, the club the packers always use against the workers, is seen in the police patrol box, to the left of the center of the picture. The shed, consisting of a roof, built out over the sidewalk on the left of the saloon, marks the side entrance where children drop in to buy a can of beer with the same indifference that they buy a loaf of bread at the corner grocery.

All things have the same appearance to the crushed stockyards toiler, who almost takes his work and his pleasures with the same equanimity. The free lunch counter in the Ashland avenue saloon is almost as great a friend as the pay envelope.

Packingtown is only to be expected. The above diagram shows how the regions close to the "yards" are the murder spots while life is given an opportunity to assert itself in proportion to the distance between it and the "yards."

An Official Diagram The diagram, which was made by Dr. J. G. Ohls, statistician of the Chicago Health Department, divides the regions "back of the yards" into half mile squares. The death hole in "Packingtoun," however, is the little one-sixteenth of a square mile, bounded by Ashland avenue, Forty-fifth, Forty-seventh and Loomis streets, seen in the center of the diagram.

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Socialist Campaign Books \$15.00 Worth Prepaid for \$5.00. You need the books. Nothing like the right kind of books to build up a Socialist movement that will STICK. We have the right books. We have \$60,000 worth of them now on hand. And part of them have been printed with money lent by comrades who now need to use it. So what we need to do right now is to get back the money these books cost. We want the profit to go to locals, lecturers, organizers, soap-box men and canvassers. Here is what we will send prepaid for \$5.00: 4 PRINCE HAGEN, by Upton Sinclair \$1.00 4 Industrial Problems, by N. A. Richardson 1.00 4 Modern Socialism, by Charles H. Vall 1.00 4 The Common Sense of Socialism, by John Spargo 1.00 10 Socialism Made Easy, by James Connolly 1.00 10 Communist Manifesto, by Marx and Engels 1.00 10 The Open Shop, by Clarence S. Darrow 1.00 10 The Hold Up Man, by Clarence S. Darrow 1.00 10 Crime and Criminals, by Clarence S. Darrow 1.00 10 Mexico's Peon Slaves, by John Murray 1.00 10 Suppressed Information, by Fred D. Warren 1.00 10 The Private Prison of Diaz, by John Murray 1.00 10 Unionism and Socialism, by Eugene V. Debs 1.00 10 Roosevelt Joins the Ananias Club, by La Monte 1.00 10 Socialist Statesmanship, by Joseph E. Cohen 1.00 This list includes ten dollars' worth of our standard books, which will be kept in print permanently, and fifty back numbers of the International Socialist Review. We reserve the right to substitute other issues if our supply should be exhausted by the time your order reaches us. Ask for the Soap-Box Combination. Address CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, 118 West Kinzie Street, Chicago.

Named shoes are frequently made in Non-Union factories. DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE no matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp. All Shoes without the Union Stamp are always Nonunion. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp. BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION, 248 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS. John F. Tobin, Pres. Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

CO-OP MEET AT PARTY CONGRESS Plans for New Stores Will Be Pushed in May; Move Is Nation Wide. "Co-ops" with supplies at low costs. The committee of eight will make this clear in inviting delegates from various organizations. Arrangements Committee The conference will consider plans for carrying on the business through the various states and the advisability of sending out organizers to various important centers. The committee of eight consists of the following: T. G. Haekenberger, secretary, 2736 West Greenwood Terrace; A. Patterson, Otis Steins, G. Schultz, J. M. Otosen, A. Hickhler, L. S. Meyer, and Ben Olin. Morris Kaplan spoke last night at Kewanee, Illinois. WHERE IS YERKES NOW? ASKS CLARENCE DARROW Charles T. Yerkes' present telephone number was judicially determined yesterday as "Central 3525," which fixes his office address at 135 Adams street. The information was elicited in the Probate court by Clarence S. Darrow as attorney for C. S. Leeds, a claimant against the Yerkes estate. The lawyer remarked that there seemed to be some difference of opinion as to the former traction magnate's present address.

IF YOU APPRECIATE FINE WHISKEY Write us promptly and thereby place yourself in position to receive FREE OF COST A FULL QUART of the best Straight Whiskey made. THIS WHISKEY IS LIQUID LAUGHTER Drink it and your smile will be like a benediction and your voice a career. Cut out this "adv" and return it to us with your name and address written so plainly that both can be read at a glance. Name Address

WL BURTSEFF Noted Historian of the Russian Revolution, who exposed the infamous spies, Azef, Anting and others, will speak FRIDAY, MARCH 11TH, 8 P. M., at West Side Auditorium, Taylor Street and Center Avenue, Under the auspices of the Burtseff Conference. The following noted speakers will also address the meeting: DR. ZITLOVSKY, in Jewish. SH. SACHS, Editor Jewish Labor World, in Jewish. A. M. SIMONS, in English. GERUS, Deputy Second Imperial Douma, in Russian. Also a prominent Polish speaker will address the meeting. Selections by the Hebrew Singing Society. ADMISSION 15 and 25 Cents

Old Style Lager YOU KNOW WHY! G. Hoffmann Brewing Company

Horse Runs Away--Smashes Buggy--Injures Leg--Maims Doctor. (News report from C. D. S. Feb. 5th.) Washington, Pa.—When Dr. David Demus' horse limped into West Middletown with a sore shank, a searching party went in search of the doctor. He was unconscious in a snowdrift several miles from his home with a broken leg. His horse had run away while he was making his rounds of visits. All this "cause there was no rein-holder. Thousands have lost their lives in same way. MORTAL TO REIN-HOLDERS—BUY ONE OF OUR REIN-HOLDERS—And if you are "horseless" take an agency with exclusive territory.

Rleck & Pixley's BOSTON BAKED BEANS AND BROWN BREAD. Now served in over 127 Lunch Rooms in Chicago. More than 10,000 people eat them every day. No preservatives used. DELIVERED FROM FROM OVER, 646-548 Pat on St. Chicago.

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Your Tired Feet Anti-Tender-Foot-Shoes and such of other specialties as they may need. Give us a call now, please! Peterson's, Specialists 151-153 7th Ave., Chicago.

NOTE TO NEW SOCIALISTS READ SOCIALIST BOOKS. Ready 1.00 described in our new catalogue since October of 1909. All pamphlets and leaflets at lowest prices. WILKINSON BOOK COMPANY Clearing House for All Socialist Literature, 800 William St. New York, N. Y.

A Combination Offer Save Money on Your Subscriptions. Every Socialist should be a subscriber to the International Socialist Review. The regular price of this is one dollar per year, but we are able on account of special arrangements to make the following offer: The Review One Year and \$1.50 The Chicago Daily Socialist Four Months. \$2 WORTH FOR \$1.50 Get your friends to order with you CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST 190 Washington St.

CLASSIFIED HELP WANTED Agents MEN AND WOMEN AGENTS—You can make money selling a good family medical work. Large profits. See the book "A Physician in the House." Call or write. Dr. J. H. Green, 42 Dearborn St., Chicago. PORTRAIT AGENTS—Best work guaranteed; low price; write for price list. A. K. Ziskind, 8 1/2 New Era Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

ANNOUNCEMENTS CHANGE OF ORGANIZATION. Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution passed at a special meeting of the Commercial Club, Evanston, Wya., on Feb. 22, 1910, at 8 P. M., at 600 W. 12th St., as to the issuance of additional 100 shares, thus increasing the capital stock of the I. T. A. Supply House to \$18,000, certificates have been filed with the Secretary of State and Recorder of Deeds of Cook County, Ill. M. SILVERMAN, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE BEFORE BUYING Come and see our new five-room houses; all modern improvements; lots 25x125; two blocks to Milwaukee ave. Call 1520; or buy \$150 cash; balance to suit. ALDO FINER, REALTOR, FROM 1150 UP. See CRIFE BROS., 4764 Milwaukee ave. FARM LANDS SEND TO STAMP FOR CIRCULAR ISSUED by Commercial Club, Evanston, Wya., entitled "THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY FOR THE INVENTOR, HOMESEKER AND FARMER." First class advice from an organization that has nothing to sell you. Certain lands there have doubled in value since Jan. 1st; farm lands sure to follow. Address "OPPORTUNITY," care Chicago Daily Socialist. FARM FOR SALE FARMS at all prices; now is a good time to look at them. Write for list to Booth & Gracey, Greenfield, Mich. HOUSE FOR SALE HOUSE FOR SALE—Two-story, stone front, by Commercial Club, Evanston, Wya., improvements. Address I. M. Johnson, 3241 Potomac Ave., 4 block west of Humboldt Park. BARBER SHOP FOR SALE FOR SALE—A one-chair barber shop; also a two-chair shop; back a hairgale. Address Herman Redner, 187 Adams St., La Crosse, Wis. MONUMENTS MONUMENTS—Going out of business, selling at cost price. Large selection. Come at once. CHICAGO MONUMENTAL WORKS, 728 Division St., near California Ave. PURE HONEY FOR SALE FOR PURE HONEY—C. STEINBERG, HEM-KEEPER, HOLLY, COLORADO.

AMUSEMENTS MAT. TODAY 25c 50c AMERICAN MUSIC HALL. Every Evening 50c 75c 1.00 AL FIELDS & DAVE LEWIS Jas. J. Morton Lucy Weston Patis Field Views—Three 3 Follows TEN STARS GARRICK MATINEE SAT. ONLY 5 AM BERNARD ONE CENT A DAY buys the best paper in Chicago. The CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST is fearless in its news and editorial.

GERMAN PLAN TO GET VOTES IS EXPLAINED

Flying Squadrons of Socialists Recruit Strength Which Frets Kaiser

Socialists in Frankfurt have systematized their campaign methods to such a degree of efficiency that on one Sunday morning of last spring, they were able to add seven hundred new members to the party roll. Throughout Germany, the Socialist army is working with such marvelous discipline and remarkable gearlessness that in the last general elections 3,500,000 Socialist votes were cast.

Emil Kuhne, who has just reached Chicago, gives an outline of the system as operated in his city. The government divides the city into districts and precincts every five years, and within these lines the party carries on the work of propaganda. Boundaries are carefully recognized and in this way confusion is avoided. Each district is headed over by an appointed leader called a "vertrains mand," whose headquarters are in the district assembly hall maintained by the party. Here all literature is given out to the distributors, who work for two or three hours every Sunday morning. They are required to report to the district leader the number of leaflets distributed. This work is carried on without cessation for the entire year. The pamphlets contain Socialist propaganda and reports of the important transactions of the Reichstag.

At the end of every month the results of this energetic canvassing and active educational campaigning are reported to the secretary of the Socialist party and the number of new members recorded. No one shirks the Sunday morning duty of pamphlet distribution, and the time is limited to not over three hours of service in order to insure thorough going work.

Activity Is Doubled

Every spring and fall activity is redoubled, for then an extensive shifting of population takes place, and a special plan of propaganda is carried on. At the approach of elections, campaign tactics are remarkable for the unity of aim and the exclusion of all interests that do not lead directly to the attainment of the best results in the election. All amusement committees stop work temporarily. There are no extraneous lecture courses that would tend to divide the attention and absorb some of the energy and resources of the party. No meetings are held for the purpose of discussion, it being the opinion that this leads to too much talk and a resulting decrease in activity. Everybody knows what the principles of the party are and there is no hair-splitting or conflicting of opinion that would mean the loss of hours that could be put to a more profitable use.

Practical Work

Every Socialist speaker, no matter what his theme or point of view, is required to mention the existence of the Socialist party as an organized body or of its organ, the Socialist paper. It is the duty of every speaker to do this either in his introduction or in his closing remarks.

The principle of war tactics, that plans of campaign and points of attack must be kept from the knowledge of the enemy in order to insure success, is carried out to the letter before elections. At nomination meetings only members of the party in good standing are admitted, every one being required to show his book, no matter what his rank may be in the party. In this way warm partisans that are easily approached by the enemy for inside information, and spies that under other regulations would have easy access, are kept away from the meetings. The same rule holds for business meetings which are held every three months. It is not strange that such efficient system could gain seven hundred new members for the party in one day. Practically the same methods are in effect in all the cities of Germany and the number of Socialist voters in Germany today is estimated at four and a half million.

HAYWOOD SPOKE ON CLASS WAR

Gloversville, N. Y., March 8.—William D. Haywood, Socialist orator and former secretary treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, spoke Sunday night in the Daring theater, in this city, to an audience of over 1,000 people. The speaker took as his subject "The Class Struggle." The speaker got at the heart of the subject in introducing the recital of conditions in the west at the time when he, together with Charles Moyer, was acquitted of the murder of Governor Steunenberg of Idaho. His remarks led to a resolution that was approved by a rising vote and forwarded to President Taft. The protest read as follows: We, the citizens of Gloversville, in mass meeting assembled, protest against the sending of troops into peaceful communities. We vigorously protest against the use of soldiers at any time when the working class are endeavoring to improve their condition. And, further, we demand the immediate repeal of the Dick military law. The Dick military law makes every healthy male citizen of this country between the ages of 18 and 45 years subject to drafting in the United States army. Roosevelt was accused as hard-hearted and brutal. Taft was called "Injunction Bill" and congress received its just criticism for recent corrupt legislation with regard to the national resources.

THOUSANDS of Chicago DAILY SOCIALIST readers are pleased to buy of MERCHANTS that ADVERTISE in the columns. Ask about it.

The Hustlers' Column THE PHILADELPHIA STRIKE.

Do you observe how the "conspiracy of silence" is being worked by the capitalist press upon the Philadelphia strike? Here is the greatest and most significant conflict between workers and employers on this continent, and the press of the capitalist class, recognizing the danger of permitting the truth to become known, is keeping the facts from reaching their readers.

Compare the story printed in this paper today with that in any other paper, no matter how large, how wealthy or how numerous its correspondents. Note the special articles covering different phases of the situation, untouched anywhere else. Note the publication of the official statements of the strikers.

THESE STATEMENTS HAVE NOT YET BEEN PUBLISHED EVEN IN THE PHILADELPHIA CAPITALIST PRESS.

The great newspaper associations of the United States have set about blanketing the whole situation. When they do print anything about the strike it is only to circulate falsehoods about the riotous acts of the strikers.

The Hearst papers today are filled with illustrations (not photographs) depicting scenes like those of the French revolution. Thus from every point of view the powerful machinery of the press is used to injure the cause of the strikers.

When you have read this paper take it to your union friend. Show him these stories. Tell him here is a paper that prints the truth that he wants to know and that he can get nowhere else. Ask him if he does not think such a paper is worth maintaining. Tell him that this service is obtained while struggling under difficulties of the most crushing form. Then ask him to subscribe.

Then decide what you can do about it yourself. Do you not think that you can afford to do something to secure the permanence of such a paper? Do you think that, as a member of the working class, you can afford NOT to do something TODAY?

The new week started off with a bang! Five cart wheels roll in from N. Gaarda, Lyons, Iowa, in exchange for six dollars worth of sub cards.

C. J. Pickett, St. Charles, Minn., crashes in with nine subs.

Six plunks for a variety of sub cards makes its appearance from Charles E. Kimball, Wellington, Kan. He promises to handle them gently.

Dr. A. F. Green, Cleveland, Ohio, orders twenty-four copies a day for two months and hands in a five-dollar gold piece to legalize the contract.

E. James Herrin, Ill., comes across with a few more.

A new one was picked up by Comrade J. J. Bellinger, Melrose Park, Ill. He got it at Belwood, and feels happy because it was so easy to get. He is on the lookout for more.

Comrade Branstad of the 12th ward, an old veteran in the struggle, hands in two names of people who have become interested.

George Spade, Chicago, put a quarter in his pocket which he wanted to give to the Daily. He carried it around for such a long time that it changed into a half dollar, and so he turned it in instead.

Five dimes and five names from Sarah Conboy, Braidwood, Ill.

"The Chicago Daily Socialist, the only paper that is fit to read."—C. E. A. Bennett, Seattle, Wash.

Comrade Ohnstedt, Kenmare, N. D., being in this city gave us a call. Always glad to show the plant to any of our friends.

A lead dollar dropped with a thud and demands that it be taken for sub cards to be sent to John Brandtetter, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Five dollars for sub cards and sub cards come from Minot, N. D., and makes things merry for a while. It was once the property of Comrade F. D. Freeman.

Thomas B. Richardson, Belvidere, Ill., covers a new sub and a bunch of sub cards with a three-dollar order and calls it square.

This spring weather is having its effect. A train load of sixteen is pulled in by N. A. Hensler, Reading, Pa.

RENTERS FORM STRONG UNIONS AS SOCIALISTS

Greed of the Landlords Is Restrained by Oklahoma Farmers Success Crowns Efforts in Allegheny County, Pa.; Party Rejoices

Oklahoma City, Okla., March 8.—Improvably as a result of monopoly on land, farmers in Oklahoma have organized a "renters union" to work in harmony with other progressive organizations which tend to better their conditions.

In declarations which were compiled in launching the organization the renters declared that the rural communities at present consist of a small class of land owners, who possess large tracts of land but do not work, and a large class of renters, who till the soil but do not own it.

The chief complaints of the union are that the landowners exact exorbitant rates and that all benefits from science and invention accrue to the landlord, while the farmer receives from his labors hardly more than a bare subsistence.

In order to free themselves the landlords formulated the following: "First—That in order to free themselves from the influence of the ruling class, the landless tenants must organize in a union of their kind and must oppose the powers of the landlords with the powers of the organized renters.

"Second—The struggles which they naturally have to wage against the forces of capital must soon bring them to recognize the fact that the individual union must unite with all the other unions in one large league, which must proclaim the solidarity of all the workers irrespective of trade, race or nationality.

"Third—The earth and all its natural wealth should belong to all. Thousands of generations have contributed to the wealth of discovery, invention, knowledge and science. The result is the common inheritance of mankind and should be the property of all.

"The final emancipation of the working class can only be accomplished when the means of life have passed into the hands of the workers. This great goal can only be achieved through a united class conscious organization of workers."

Aeroplanes Collide in Air Paris, March 8.—The first collision between aeroplanes in flight took place at Mourmelon yesterday. Frey, who is one of Farman's pupils, while driving a biplane dashed into one piloted by Capt. M.reau. Both machines were badly smashed and fell, but neither aviator was hurt.

NEW YORK ATTACKS STREET PEDDLERS' TRADE

New York, March 8.—The Supreme court gave an opinion regarding push cart peddlers that will work hardship on many who engage in the trade. The opinion declares that if a driver injures the man behind such a cart he is entitled to no redress unless it is proven that the driver had driven into the man purposely.

This places the life of a push cart man in great jeopardy, as it is almost impossible to prove when a driver injures a man intentionally.

THANKS FRIENDS FOR THEIR SYMPATHY WITH BEREAVEMENT

For the numerous expressions of sympathy and love from speakers, singers, comrades, fellow workmen and friends, as well as for the profusion of flowers at the burial of our son, brother and brother-in-law, Max Kundt, we herewith desire to express our gratitude and heartfelt thanks.

WILHELMINA KUNDT, Mother. EMMA and OSCAR GRITSCHKE, Sister and Brother-in-Law.

MEATS

that actually stand the test and bear the stamp of inspectors for health and purity is handled by us. We believe we have the largest and most complete individual store of any retail meat dealer in the city and can without a question offer our trade choice meats at a price much lower than our competitors. You are invited to inspect our store to satisfy yourself as to our sanitary conditions, our system of taking care of meat, the quantity and quality we carry, with the price to suit the purse. If you are one that has overlooked our specials we kindly ask your attention and personal visit for

Wednesday & Thursdays SPECIALS

- PRIME BEEF—Boneless 14c
- Sirloin Roast, per lb. 12c
- Pot Roast, 12c
- Rib Roast, 12c, 14c, 16c
- Porter House Steaks, per lb. 18c, 20c
- Lamb and Veal Chops, per lb. 15c
- Mutton Chops, fancy, 12c
- Spring Lamb hind-quarter, per lb. 15c
- Mutton Leg, Southdown, 14c
- Pork 15c
- Loins, lb. 15c
- Corned Beef, 8c, 10c, 12c
- Sausage of all kinds.
- Old Abe, our special, per lb. 15c
- Bacon, country cured, strip, lb. 20c
- Eggs, strictly fresh, per doz. 25c
- Mountain Brook Butter, per lb. 34c
- Headquarters for Fancy Poultry

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Get another workman to subscribe! The bull's eye is hit twice. This time it is your turn NOW!

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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 commendable to students of Sociology and History 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 social order, with its established and generally accepted rights of property and orthodox standards of religion. Ever-paragraph is a challenge to precedents and provocative of thought." "In one respect Mr. Franklin has the advantage over writers like M. Tarde and 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."

Twenty-Five Cents TO STOP THAT ITCH Eczema sufferers who have never tried the oil of wintergreen compound (known as D. D. Prescription) are now enabled to get a trial bottle of this recognized remedy at only 25 cents. This is a special offer, this compound having sold for over ten years in \$1.00 bottles.

Ruppert shoe advertisement with image of a shoe and text: 'If my shoes don't make good, I'll make good.—RUPPERT. Time for New Shoes. You'll be paid in real money for the time you spend in coming down to this store to buy shoes. Our prices are lower than you ever thought possible on the high grade of shoes we handle, and every shoe that goes out of our door carries Ruppert's guarantee with it. The Striker Tan \$2.98'"/>

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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, 180-182 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Number (all departments) Franklin 1108.

By carrier in city of Chicago—Daily, per month, 25c. Order by postal or telephone, Franklin 1108. Daily by mail in advance—Outside Chicago: One year, \$3; six months, \$1.50; four months, \$1; three months, 75 cents; two months, 50 cents.

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Fighting for Universal Suffrage in Prussia

The German Socialists have set about securing universal suffrage in Prussia. They have been rather slow and methodical in their preparations. They spent several years in educational work. They distributed vast quantities of literature. They held innumerable meetings. At last nearly every person in Prussia was made familiar with the tyrannical character of a system of voting which gives a half dozen persons in one class as much power as a hundred thousand in another class.

During the early years of agitation the Socialists did not even attempt to participate in the elections. Consequently there were almost no laborers voting at Prussian elections.

Then the Socialists decided to take part. This gave rise to a most startling spectacle. Under the provisions of the Prussian law the voters are divided into three classes, each of which chose an equal number of electors. When the Socialists decided to enter the contests no halls could be found large enough to hold the elections for the third class. There was never any question about how the workers would vote when they voted at all. It was not as it is in this country, where the workers meet and elect representatives from the other class.

No worker ever thought of voting for candidates of the capitalist class any more than the voters of the capitalist class ever thought of voting for Socialists.

Following this demonstration at the polls the agitation for electoral reform was taken up with renewed energy. The meetings grew still larger, the literature was distributed even more frequently. The Socialists in the imperial reichstag grew more insistent.

Now new measures are being taken. The whole nation is being set in motion. The authorities are storming and rushing the troops hither and thither. But the Socialists are giving the army little to do. They have no desire for an open conflict. They know that every day that passes with the universal discussion and education weakens the power of the government.

Finally a new election for the reichstag is almost due. It will probably take place within a year.

THIS AGITATION IS MAKING SOCIALIST VOTERS.

Already more than three million of the subjects of the kaiser are voting the Socialist ticket, more than are voting for any other party. (There are no injunctions in Germany nor any Danbury decisions.)

If this agitation keeps up until election day it will add another million to the column of Socialist votes.

That is one of the reasons why agitation is sure to be successful, sooner or later.

"Restoring Order"

There can be no arbitration, no settlement whatever of the strike, until order is restored and the lawbreakers punished, is the announcement of the Philadelphia authorities.

So they are "restoring order" and punishing lawbreakers. Women and children are shot and clubbed when they appear upon the streets. Union officials are jailed because they are union officials, and all in the name of "law and order."

The "special correspondent" of the Outlook, that is supposed to be the mouthpiece of Rooseveltian radical Republicanism, tells with gusto of the "efficiency" of the state constabulary. In the latest issue of that periodical he describes how the moment a street car stopped, these mounted officers rode their horses directly into the crowds who had stopped upon the sidewalks. There is no claim that any violence preceded this Russian trick of crushing human beings with horses' hoofs. On the contrary, even this prejudiced observer speaks of those who were thus ridden down as "curiosity seekers."

The strike leaders have been arrested and lodged in jail. No one claims that they have urged violence. Not even their worst enemies would dare to allege that the union officials have broken one law where the traction officials have broken scores.

But no traction officials are arrested. They are free to bribe public officials, steal streets, blackmail men, conspire to commit crimes, and commit them, openly and secretly, and no hand will be laid upon them.

"Law and order" is always a class matter. "Laws" are made and social orders are established in the interest of the ruling classes.

In a social order based upon the domination of the employing class and the subservience of the wage workers, the employers ask only that "order be restored."

"Restoring order" means restoring the old relations. "Disturbing order" means any movement on the part of the workers tending to disturb the dominant exploiting class.

Every strike tends to disturb public order, because the present order is based on wage slavery. Therefore, the first step of every class government in time of strike is to "restore order."

The Socialist would disturb the present order by placing the government at the disposal of those who do the work of the world. Then, if the capitalists rebelled, he would be in favor of "restoring order" also.

Buy Union Label Bread

Look at the next loaf of bread you buy, and if it lacks the union label hand it back. You cannot afford to eat scab bread, even if it is given to you.

You cannot afford to put tuberculosis germs into your stomach. You cannot afford to help kill the men who do the baking.

You are helping to shorten your own supply of bread every time you buy a loaf of scab bread. If the bakers' union is broken it will weaken the whole line of defense against reduction of wages, and it will be easier for the boss to reduce your income.

To neglect to look for the union label on bread at this particular moment is to lend aid and comfort to the Master Bakers' association in its importation of thugs and gun men. Buying scab bread at this moment is purchasing bullets with which to shoot men like Charles Cerny.

Buying union made bread at this time is contributing to your own life insurance. It is strengthening the forces that are fighting for you. It is investing your money where it will bring bigger returns than are offered by any savings bank.

It is hard to tell the difference between a union man who does not buy union label goods and an ordinary scab.

How Much Do We Earn on an Average by Day Wage?

A belief common among us all has been that the wage earners were well paid and that they worked the greater portion of the year, but such is not true, as the following statistics will prove: The reports of 1900 give the number of persons in gainful occupations as 29,600,000. Henry Laurens Call, an economist, gives the number of wage earners at 18,000,000 and wages paid to them \$5,600,000, an average wage of a trifle over \$300 per year. Mr. Call also says that the indebtedness per capita for both national and private amounts to \$375; this is scarcely adequate to the outstanding indebtedness amounts to more than the yearly wage of the 18,000,000 wage earners.

The lowest wage paid is that received by the children, the sum of \$1.84 per week.

The lowest wage paid to men is \$5.22 per week in the turpentine industry of the south. The net lowest wage is that received by women in the grading, roofing and cleaning of peanuts, \$2.25.

The average wage paid in the manufacturing industry is \$10; this includes both the large and low wages. It can be plainly seen from the fact that there are 3,297,819 wage earners and the amount of wages paid is \$33,185,791.

The largest average for states is that for the state of Montana, \$18.19. The lowest for any state is that of South Carolina, with \$0.83; let it be understood that these are the average for the states mentioned, and are the extremes of both the highest and lowest wages paid in the United States. All other states range between the two, and make an average for them all of \$10 per week. We, as workers, are expected to use this large sum of \$10 per week for food, clothes and house-our-selves, to buy books that we may learn and to enjoy ourselves in the different places of amusement, and at the end of the year have a goodly sum left over in order that we may some day become rich.

The wages paid women average \$5 per week. The following is a schedule of the wages as earned by women: Cotton goods, \$5.03; hostery, \$5.01; silk goods, \$6.01; shoes, \$7.60; men's clothing, \$6.07; women's clothing, \$5.85; shirts, \$5.69, and savings of the women per week. There are 23,585,559 women in the United States, and out of this number there are 4,833,630 who are bread winners, one woman out of five on an average being compelled to earn her own living.

These alternating rests create an appetite or craving for future exercise and make function, be it of body or mind, always pleasant, inasmuch as it comes in as a satisfaction of a need. Character which is well poised must necessarily devolve in great part indeed on this normal and alternating development of both mind and body and body and will have no small share in regulating those so-called perversities of our human nature resulting from simply kinds of abnormal development, and unharmonious development of body and mind either to be accounted for by personal environment or inherited abnormal tendencies resulting from such abnormal development owing to environments and conditions in ancestors.

It is a patent fact to any one who will reflect that such normal development is essentially impossible under our present social system because such

MIND AND BODY

BY JOSEPH I. GRANGER

Do many of us fully realize the evils that will devolve upon our posterity on account of the grinding process to both body and mind which our present social system practices on the masses of our people?

Mr. J. J. Hill has sermonized on the criminality of plundering our soils by the present methods of farming so that they will be irreparably damaged for future generations. Is it a less crime to totally ignore the needs of body and mind of nine-tenths of our population simply to grind profits out of them for the few and perpetuate this social system fundamentally based on injustice and gambling?

I think any sound physiology and psychology will lead us to conclude that mind and body are so constituted in human nature that each is complementary to the other and will thrive and develop best by mutual and alternating action and repose, just as the piston in the steam engine is pushed back and forth by alternating currents, the one resting while the other is being exerted, so it will be found that body and mind, either of them, or both together, can never be normal in the full sense of the word until we have created a social system that will make it practical for each human being to exercise his mind and body alternately, leaving the one in repose while the other is in action.

These alternating rests create an appetite or craving for future exercise and make function, be it of body or mind, always pleasant, inasmuch as it comes in as a satisfaction of a need. Character which is well poised must necessarily devolve in great part indeed on this normal and alternating development of both mind and body and body and will have no small share in regulating those so-called perversities of our human nature resulting from simply kinds of abnormal development, and unharmonious development of body and mind either to be accounted for by personal environment or inherited abnormal tendencies resulting from such abnormal development owing to environments and conditions in ancestors.

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QUESTIONS ON THE STEEL STRIKE

BY ROBERT HUNTER

Interesting news arrives day by day from South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. On February 5th it was announced that Charles M. Schwab and Charles P. Taft, the brother of the president, were going into partnership.

They intend to get, or already have some, big steel contracts from the government. In any case they intend to build an enormous mill for the purpose of producing guns, armor and engines for the new Dreadnoughts.

Just at present there is a strike at South Bethlehem. It is said that it is the first skirmish of the general labor war that is to take place between the steel trust and its employees.

Charles M. Schwab refuses to treat with the labor leaders. He won't have anything to do with them, and intends to run his business just as he likes.

He is one of the favored speakers at Civic federation dinners, but he doesn't associate with common, ordinary steel workers.

On February 14th the news arrived that Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, intends to go to South Bethlehem to take charge of the strike.

It is said he is going there to begin the work of unionizing the entire steel industry.

These are straws that indicate that something may be doing in the next few months.

The steel trust magnates are an amazing crowd of industrial pirates. They are headed by Morgan, who despises union leaders and their following.

His right hand man is George W. Perkins, who has had the good sense to bribe forty thousand employees of the steel trust with stock.

The man who holds the mortgage on the steel trust is our old friend Andrew Carnegie, who once gave evidence at Homestead of how he loved union labor.

A director of the steel trust is Henry Phlips, who likes to give away money, and therefore likes the steel workers to make plenty of it for him.

Then there is Charles M. Schwab, who likes Monte Carlo and is fond of having the steel workers make him plenty of money to use there.

There are other gentlemen of fair repute and of dual powers that are

OPEN FORUM

On Co-operation With Suffragists There has been some controversy lately on the subject of what attitude the Socialist women should take toward the suffrage movement, and some resolutions made against co-operation with it. If by co-operation is meant merging with the suffragists, and ceasing to agitate from the Socialist viewpoint, then, of course, the Socialist women should be opposed to co-operation. However, co-operation with the suffragists entails no such consequences. Did not the National Socialist Party take an active part in securing signatures for the petition which was sent out by the suffragists? Do not the Socialists take an active interest in securing a shorter work-day for women? Are they not co-operating with the unions to secure this improvement, and are the unions Socialist organizations? In Ohio an effort is being made to secure an eight-hour day for women, no matter what capacity they are employed. The tactics being pursued are of the same old character, but the Socialists are taking part nevertheless; at the same time pointing out the necessity for independent political action on the part of labor.

Now the woman suffrage movement is a progressive movement, and if the Socialists want to make propaganda, there is no more fertile field. It is absurd to call conventions for the purpose of making resolutions on what the Socialists women should do in this matter. The Socialist party is not going to merge with the suffrage movement, but it seems to me that we cannot help co-operating, and that we will continue to do so despite all resolutions to the contrary. The Socialist women who are members of suffrage organizations will continue so; and if we are wise, we will, instead of antagonizing these women, endeavor to make them see the economic causes underlying the fight for woman suffrage, and so strengthen our forces instead of crippling them. It is a mistake to characterize the suffrage movement as bourgeois. The women of the suffrage movement lay special emphasis on the necessity of the ballot for the working woman. But even were it only for these women, even in this I say the Socialist women should assist, though their goal is economic independence; just as the Socialists assist in endeavoring to obtain an eight-hour day, though their goal is working-class ownership. For this would take off the statutes the insult to women as a sex; it would draw the class lines sharper, and make it easier for us to reach the working woman who at present is apathetic as regards the ballot.

We also have no right to say that the suffragists' organization desires the ballot as an end. From slavery, through serfdom, to capitalism, the female influence has not been felt in society; it has been confined to the home and the family and is being felt in society now that the working class is getting ready to take possession of its inheritance and establish a classless society. When women were in the serfdom, society was communal—to think of others as well as herself was part of her constitution—the inheritance of the female mind to the home. This altruism of hers has been intensified until her entire life has been given up to her home, her husband, her family, and if any woman protests against this unhealthy altruism, she is called unwomanly. When her sphere of action gives her a voice in administration of social affairs, and sheer force of habit will make her devote herself to the common good. Here is a tremendous force that the Socialists should not underestimate. The Socialist women must explain to the woman who is passing from sex consciousness to human social consciousness, the clashing interests in the world to which she is being introduced; and her nature being essentially altruistic, she will range herself on the side of the working class when she understands that this class is destined to emancipate itself from wage slavery, and that this means the abolition of class rule, the bursting of age long bonds of servitude, the freedom of the race. BELLE OUBRY, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Less Soap Boxing—More Literature For some time I have had a vague feeling, now growing into conviction, that the Socialist party has arrived at a point where it should change some of its propaganda tactics. The conviction has been forced upon me by the results that have attended some of my own individual efforts at propagating Socialism, and the efforts of comrades with whom I have been immediately associated during the eight years since I became a party member, and by the results secured by Socialists scattered over the western state with whom I have talked.

First, it seems to me that we should depend less upon oratory and more upon carefully prepared literature. More and more the comrades are beginning to feel that the soap boxer should be eliminated, and in his place should come a systematic distribution of suitable literature. This does not mean that in the heat of a campaign, for instance, factory speeking and even street speaking should be cut out entirely—not that, but that these should be cut out for the general propaganda of Socialism; that open air speaking should be resorted to only where there is a special message to be delivered. During the periods of calm between elections, lectures and addresses might be comparatively few and far between, and when given should be delivered in halls by men and women of mature experience and unquestioned ability to set forth the principles of Socialism in the proper manner. The corps of speakers could, or should, in some way have the approval and sanction of the national organization before taking the platform to expound the principles for which the party stands, so that when honest seekers for truth go to hear a speaker it will be known that the person is qualified to speak on the subject with at least some degree of authority. It is my firm conviction that from now on the party will make gains far more rapid and secure if our energies are turned from street speaking to the preparation and distribution of the right kind of literature, leaving the speaking to be done largely by our leading spokesmen on more formal occasions.

Second—As a part of the development of a thorough system for the distribution of literature, it would seem that the national organization should have a publication which should reach each member regularly and which each member would be expected to support. This publication might start as a monthly and gradually grow into a weekly, and possibly finally become the great national daily organ of the Socialist party. A development of this kind need in no way harm the Socialist dailies or weeklies now in existence—in fact, it might, and easily could, become a tower of strength and a protection to more localized organs. These two propositions, it seems to me, deserve our attention. The wisdom of the rank and file will be, I expect, in the wisdom of our leaders, those whom we have chosen to represent the movement and to guide it. They realize as we of the ranks cannot the tremendous importance to the cause of human justice of the right and most effective use to be made of the limited opportunities before us. The immediate future is pregnant with possibilities, political and industrial, and the Socialist party must be first and foremost in guiding the minds of men toward a better day. CHICAGO, ILL. ISAAC PETERSON.

Blasting His Career Church—"I feel some concern about my son." "Gotham—"You mean the one in college?" "Yes, you see they are talking of abolishing football." "Oh, is he a football player?" "No; but he's studying to be a surgeon."—Yonkers Statesman.

THE WOMAN'S MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA

The period of the end of 1900 and the beginning of 1910, writes the Russian correspondent of Jus Suffragi, has clearly shown that the woman's question cannot be set aside in spite of the reactionaries' efforts. As before, our cause has been strongly bound to other social and political events. Thus by the reaction, lectures on the woman's movement, as well as on other questions, have often been forbidden without any reason whatever. In the Crimea (and Odessa) especially, the authorities of several towns are inclined to forbid any lectures. Together with other progressive institutions, the "Working Woman's Club" has lately been closed in St. Petersburg. But in spite of all, women's clubs are springing up, like mushrooms after rain, not only in the capitals, but also in provincial towns. And even in Simferopol (Crimea), where the governor is against any progressive movement—a women's club has lately been formed. Of course, it is under the sword of Damocles, the governor having declared that he does not mind the new society being a ladies' club, and that for the least imprudent deed or word the club will be immediately closed.

It is in Moscow especially that the women's question is often discussed just at present. A new weekly paper, "The Women's Cause," has just been started. It intends to treat all aspects of the women's question, and promises to be good. In a few days a branch of the new "Russian league for women's rights" is going to be opened in Moscow. Unlike our "Russian Union for Women's Rights," this organization is sanctioned by the government; therefore the women's work in it will be much easier. (Unfortunately men cannot be members of this league.) The work will be divided between ten committees. Each will take up either the practical study in literature of one of the chief questions—political, economic and other women's rights—or the agitation for these rights in the press and through the organization of lectures. Two committees will devote their energy to the struggle against alcoholism. We are going to make an effort and try to unite in the new league all the progressive women's organizations in Moscow: various university courses for women; educational societies, women's clubs, etc.

Several big congresses have been held during the Christmas holidays in Moscow and St. Petersburg; the Congress of the anti-alcoholists; the Congress of medical congresses; the veterans' congress, etc.; all of these have passed resolutions on women's rights. At the end of April a congress will take place in St. Petersburg on the question of prostitution.

Finally, even in the fortresses of conservatism and reaction—the women's question is not ignored. Thus the ministers' council has lately applied to all the directors and chiefs of different departments in order to have these officials' opinions as to which state services should be open to women. The answers of all the departments will be discussed by the ministers' council.

To close my short report, I would like to mention an original and very energetic defender of women's education in Bessarabia (south of Russia). Last summer, Kolliba, county district inspector, laid a wager with a millionaire, Zanco, that, in three days he would personally mow out a certain (very big) space of grass. If he succeeded in his undertaking, Zanco promised to found a secondary school for girls in the big village of Kamrat. Kolliba executed his task splendidly; and now the local inhabitants are quite excited at the prospect of having a girls' lyceum in the autumn of 1910. Kolliba has received many thanks and congratulations from different parts of Russia. And the workmen of a big factory in the north have presented him with a memorial with a thousand signatures. Quite different has been the attitude, on this occasion, of the local authorities toward Kolliba; he was advised to resign his state employment.

Now he has taken up the profession of a lawyer, which promise to be very successful, as Kolliba is the most popular, especially amongst the peasantry of Bessarabia.

HIGHLAND MARY

Ye banks and braes, and streams around The castle o' Montgomery, Green be your woods, and fair your flowers, Your waters never drumble! There simmer first unfad'd her robes And there the largest tarry; For there I took the last fareweel O' my sweet Highland Mary.

How sweetly bloomed the gay green hawthorn, How rich the hawthorn's blossom, As underneath their fragrant shade I clasped her to my bosom! The golden hours on angel wings Flow o'er me and my dearie; For dear to me as light and life Was my sweet Highland Mary.

WT mony a vow and locked embrace Our parting was fu' tender; And pledging aft to meet again, We tore ourselves asunder; But oh! fell death's untimely frost, That nipped my flower sae early! Now green's the sod, and cauld's the clay, That wraps my Highland Mary.

O pale, pale now those rosy lips I aft have kissed sae fondly! And closed for aye the sparkling glance That dwelt on me sae kindly! And moultering now in silent dust That heart that loved me dearly; But still within my bosom's core Shall live my Highland Mary.

ON THE FIRING LINE BY MONSARMO When capitalist meets capitalist then comes the tug of war—for the workers. One of the public school principals in

STRAW HAT MAKERS

In an article discussing the girls who make straw hats, Herbert Corey, the New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Times-Star, shows that 5,000 of those young women who produce "eastern creations" are compelled to toil over 10 hours a day in sweatshops and in their rooms at night to earn \$3 a week and occasionally as high as \$5. Mr. Corey says that these girls have absolutely no moment for recreation. Not one hour can be stolen from their task. They work beneath the domination of taskmasters, who do not hesitate to curse at and sometimes strike them. They work under conditions which enfeeble them—so that tuberculosis is present in every factory, as one may tell by the constant rattle of hacking cough. Although the girls work by the piece they must report at 7 a. m. and quit at 6 p. m., with 20 minutes for lunch. Then they must make work home to finish at night and on Sundays when the pious folks parade to church to show off the finery that was coined out of the sweat and blood of their sisters. These are ideal open shop conditions—the kind that the Posts and Kirbys and Van Cleaves are striving to establish generally.—Cleveland Citizen.

OLD SONGS ARE BEST

Old songs are best, whose tender play O' hills and dale, and so gay, Bring back with sudden loss and pain Old thought, old fields, old summer rain, So near, and yet so far away.

Once more the quickened pulses sway To subtle things that would not stay, And murmur like a lost refrain Old songs are best.

The lure of moonlit nights in May, The light that on far hills-top lay, Strange dreams that thronged an eager brain, Lost faces in a ghostly train, Wake with forgotten tunes, and say Old songs are best.

—National Magazine.

CHILD LABOR WORKER COMPLETES STATISTICS

Marion furnished a list of fourteen boys who were working at night and going to school in the daytime. These lads are employed for one trick lasting four and a half hours, on four nights of the week, but on Friday night they work during two tricks until 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, as school is not in session on Saturday and they can sleep late in the day.

The Child Labor committee has gathered a mass of information on the subject of the employment of children in the West Virginia mines. The practice is general. The boys go in at a very early age. Some who were about twelve had been "tending door" in the dark depths of the damp mines for six years. These door tenders, or trappers, as they are called, sit alone all day and swing open the big doors that are used in the ventilating systems. Sometimes this door is opened six times a day, sometimes fifty. It depends upon the number of cars that pass through.

Other occupations followed by the boys are driving, tending monitors, or electric motors, helping their fathers load cars, etc. There is a constant element of danger from falling slate and coal, explosions of powder, coal dust, fire-damp and from fire. Most of the lads who spend ten hours a day in the mine are lank, undeveloped and anaemic from the lack of sunlight.

March of Progress "Whither away?" "Going to spend a girl." "Can you sing?" "Nope; going to do it with talking machine."