

CAPITAL ST MEN UNFIT FOR CITY COUNCIL IN APRIL

VOTERS RALLY IN MILWAUKEE

Even Hostile Press Admits Socialists Aid Good Government

Milwaukee, Wis., March 11.—In the preliminary report of the Voters' League issued here, the Socialist candidates—without an exception—are highly commended, declaring them to be constructive law makers.

"The Social-Democratic aldermen's records have been characterized by larger individual action, indicating a satisfactory evidence in aldermanic standards," is one of the statements in the report.

The report points out that the council has for many years practiced a questionable policy in granting special privileges.

"Milwaukee never has seemed to realize the elementary principle that all legitimate special privileges, from a street railway franchise down to the right to maintain a set of scales on a public street, should be granted only for just compensation to the public; and that no special privilege permitting encroachment on or over a sidewalk or street can legally be given," the report reads in part.

"We cannot permit you to see these files," the manager replied, after pondering over the question for a while.

"We give the public enough information in the final report we issue before the election," he replied.

"We want to get an intimate knowledge of some of the men," persisted the reporter.

"While we have a record of all of the aldermen, your data might serve to add information to base our judgment upon."

"Well, the final report we issued last year," stated the young manager, with the carefully brushed hair, "will give you all the information in a nutshell. Come with us to our preliminary report of this year."

Charles M. Foell, the record of outgoing aldermen in the fifteenth annual preliminary report has this for Charles M. Foell, henchman of Busse in the mayor's own ward:

"CHARLES M. FOELL.—Finishing second term; excellent record of reliable service; commands hearty confidence of ward and has large influence in neighborhood."

The final report of the league for last year has nothing about Foell, as he had not been in the council.

Charles M. Foell is the alderman who was re-nominated this spring at the request of Mayor Busse. He has stood for the policies of the present administration. Mayor Busse gave him the chairmanship of the committee on harbors, wharves and bridges.

As an influential member of that committee he stands for a harbor franchise for the Pugh Terminal company, which seeks to steal that valuable public property. Mayor Busse is interested.

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GRIS WORK IN PLACE UNFITTED FOR HOG PEN

Subsidiary Company of Swift Works Girls in Fetid, Reeking Dark Room

BY J. L. ENGDAHL From hog killing pen to workshop for sixty girls is the twentieth century industrial evolution through which one of the most "wayward," decrepit structures in the union stockyards has passed. It might be called the galley slave ship of the "yards," with the girls as the galley slaves.

As the packing industry grew, new, substantial structures were put up in which to dispose of the hogs. Then, regardless of health and sanitation, the ancient, rambling structures were still considered fit as working places for human beings. It is a monument on the grave of law enforcement.

This twentieth century industrial galley slave ship, with Adam Stecher, getting old now, short and very stout, as chief brigand, is devoted to the cleaning and sorting of casings, the most repelling work in the yards possibly, outside the fertilizing plants. Yet it is considered fit for girls.

The conditions in the casing shed of Bechstein and company have already been described. They are nothing as compared with those prevailing in Stecher's industrial palace for the degradation of womanhood.

The "Selected Tour" To the ordinary person the home of Stecher and company would pass unnoticed. The uninitiated could come in through the entrance on Center street, and walk two blocks north, give the lowly, dirty-red structure to the left but a passing glance, deeming it but one of the many deserted structures in the pathway of progress, and then pass on two blocks more to the "visitors' entrance" that marks the beginning of Armour's selected tour of the "yards."

The guides never take one through Stecher's, for the same reason that they do not show the visitor numerous other places that would reveal themselves by the opening of a single door or the slightest divergence from the route marked out for visitors by the packers through their plants. In Armour's, for instance, after seeing the wonders of the "moving floor" from the master's standpoint, the guide and descend to the floor below and watch the casing workers at their toll.

Stecher's, according to all the information that could be procured, is subsidiary to Swift and company, getting its raw product, however, from any house in the yards. The multiplicity of names under which the National Packing company, the beef trust, appears in the "yards" is one of the wonders of the place. It serves its purpose, however, in misleading grand juries, and giving easy going government attorneys excellent opportunities to dodge their duty.

There are few persons now working in the yards who can remember when the present Bechstein plant was first erected. It is known that the North American Provision company owns it. The Roberts and Oake company used it for a long time to kill hogs in until its present structure was put into commission.

It was used as a warehouse for some time, when Bechstein finally moved into the place in 1902, put men to work and started a casing industry under the watchful eye of the "beef trust."

There were only men at work under Bechstein up to the time of the big stockyards strike in 1904. After that women were put to work, while the men were unable to protest. There are few men in Bechstein's now. The girls work for ten and twelve and one-half

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SPECIAL AUTOS FOR WEALTHY

New York, March 11.—Following the announcement that J. P. Morgan & Co. will finance an important merger of motor car companies comes the news today of the formation of a manufacturing company unique in the history of the automobile industry. One hundred of the leading business men of the street are to make automobiles for their own use on designs embodying the best features of both American and foreign cars.

The company will have a factory at Springfield, Mass., the output of which will be bought at actual cost of manufacture by the stockholders of the company, which will be known as the Oregon Automobile Manufacturing Company, and has been incorporated under the laws of this state with a nominal capital of \$10,000. It is understood that the output will be limited to 100 cars, the number of stockholders, but what will become of it after each shareholder has obtained his car has not been decided.

Iron and Wire Works Fall A petition to have the American Iron and Wire Works declared bankrupt was filed in the United States District Court yesterday. The liabilities are estimated at \$20,000, exclusive of a mortgage of \$15,000 on the plant at 1822 Carroll avenue. The assets are about \$20,000. Four creditors filed the petition showing the concern in insolvency bankruptcy. Lack of capital is given as the reason for the failure.

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MINERS READY TO AID CAR STRIKERS BY MARCH ON TO PHILADELPHIA

DARROW SHOWS UP ROADS' LIES

Attorney for B. of R. T. Shows That Bosses Give False Figures

Major statistics, prepared for the purpose of hoodwinking boards of arbitration by the real conditions, were shown on by Clarence Darrow, attorney for the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, in the hearings now being held before the Illinois state board of arbitration.

The figures were presented by Sisson Thompson, statistician for the railroads, to show that a raise in wages for the switchmen would impoverish the railroads. Attorney Darrow tore this prejudiced position to shreds, and the spectators at times were moved into laughter as the witness showed his real ignorance of statistics and displayed the manner in which they are collected by him.

"Do you know that one out of every seventy-five switchmen employed in Chicago was killed during the year just past, according to the coroner's report?" asked Darrow of Thompson.

"No, I didn't know that," said Thompson.

"It would indicate that switching in Chicago is more dangerous than in other parts of the United States, wouldn't it?" asked Darrow, after he had shown that Thompson's figures declared that only one out of 222 railroad men were sacrificed annually in railroad work.

"Yes, it would indicate that," admitted Thompson.

Darrow then asked Thompson if he were not familiar with the figures given out by the coroner's office. Thompson said he was not, declaring that the coroner's office might not know how to classify them.

"I wait until the railroad officials report that the dead man was a switchman," said Thompson.

"I don't doubt your story a bit," answered Darrow.

On further examination Thompson said he didn't know the distance from Chicago to New York. Darrow asked him if he could guess the distance from Chicago to Los Angeles within a radius of 2,000 miles, but Thompson refused to take the plunge. To numerous questions along the same line, many of them concerning railroad rates, Thompson gave the same answer, "I don't know."

Thompson said that a raise of five cents an hour for the switchmen would mean a raise in wages of 14 per cent. He continued, however, by claiming that this raise would also mean a raise of 14 per cent in operating expenses.

Darrow wanted to know if a raise for the switchmen would necessitate a similar raise for all other employees, but Thompson admitted that it would not.

Darrow also length, especially mentioning an increase of thirty per cent in February, 1910, over February, 1909, but Thompson claimed he knew nothing about it.

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LOOK THAT LIST OVER, MR. WORKER



AND ELECT THESE MEMBERS OF YOUR CLASS TO SERVE YOUR INTERESTS IN THE CHICAGO COUNCIL.

HUGE PUBLIC LOOT FOR TRUSTS IS PLANNED BY CITY HALL GANG

Need of Socialist Aldermen Imperative to Block Foell and Foreman

Every nerve is being strained to give Mayor Busse a council majority of the "good old bipartisan kind," which will enable him to hand over the vast Chicago harbor improvements to the Pugh Terminal company and later on the subway to the traction trust. The expert, J. Paul Goode, professor of geography at the University of Chicago, and an international authority on harbors, reported to the Chicago harbor commission overwhelmingly in favor of the ownership and operation of the harbor by Chicago and not by a private company. George C. Sikes, another investigator for the harbor commission, made a similar report, and now Ald. Charles M. Foell, candidate for re-election in the Twenty-first ward, has an ordinance drafted to give the harbor to the Pugh Terminal company. Under the city council, as now composed, and with the bipartisan gang now up for election, there will be no provision for union labor in the ordinances creating public works of any kind.

It was pointed out in the suppressed report of City Engineer John Ericson that the city authorities intend to sink the traction municipal ownership fund, procured by the city's 55 per cent of the net profits of the traction companies, in the construction of the street car subway.

The Traction Trust The traction trust, now the Chicago City and Connecting Railways, capitalized at \$62,000,000, and so formed as to be able within the next year to take in all the surface and elevated traction in Chicago, is not going to rest and allow the city of Chicago to own the subway any more than the companies rested and allowed the city of Chicago to own the street railways, though the first traction ordinance of the city of Chicago, passed in 1859, provided for municipal ownership in 25 years.

With the chicanery of the traction companies fresh in mind from the election in 1907 it need only be considered that the stake played for in that year, and that the traction interests are better ready than ever to play for it. They have back of them the Commonwealth Edison company, the light and power trust, which has just bought 100 acres to build the largest light and power plant in the world, at a cost of \$20,000,000, after succeeding in killing at the state legislature the Schmitt bill.

Day Is Just Like Night New Orleans, March 11.—Volcanic dust, blown from three craters in eruption in Mexico and Central America, mingled with clouds of unusual density, was responsible for "the darkest day" in New Orleans, chickens going to roost several hours ahead of time, according to Captain John C. Soley, in charge of the local United States hydrographic office, and a seismographic expert. Almost at midnight houses were lighted, and outside there was twilight.

Weather Indications Chicago and vicinity—Partly cloudy tonight; minimum temperature near freezing; Saturday fair, brisk northwest wind becoming variable.

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BOURTZEFF IN GREAT SPEECH

Man Who Captured Russian Spies Will Speak at the Garrick Theater

Vladimir Bourtzeff, the lean, keen-faced man who, editing his paper in Paris, felt the world of Russian intrigue spin about him, saw the puppets of the czar enter the ranks of the revolutionaries, who then followed them and exposed 200 of them, will face an audience in the Garrick theater Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock and tell the people of Chicago how the thing is done.

It is a very wonderful story, that of the man sitting in Paris and reaching with tiny tendrils of sympathy and knowledge into the forces which are shaping Russian freedom, and through them and through the men who balked in doing crimes of the czar, learning the secrets of the craftiest government which exists in the modern world.

Not So Degraded Somehow even hirelings can scarcely be as degraded as the men they serve, and so there is no doubt but that in many an unrequited spot some agent of the czar, cringing under the knot of conscience, came to Bourtzeff and confessed.

Bourtzeff's smile is a thing to conjure confidence and his memory is as long and as sure as is the secret service of the czar. "The police overlooked the quiet little man pouring over histories in Paris," says Bourtzeff, with a smile in which lurks all the simplicity of a man who has but one motive. His appearance is so quiet, his glance so kindly and humorous that it seems unreal that his mind has shot sure and true into the black mass of secrets which is guarded with the utmost seal by the Russian third section, the secret police.

His Greatest Catch The greatest catch made by Bourtzeff was that of Alexander Philipovich Azeff, agent provocateur of the czar, and for a deep political reason intimately connected with the killing of Von Phlevey, like others of the Russian patriots, knows and says very frankly that the cause of Russian freedom is not dead, but that it sleeps and will be awakened again.

Judge Julian W. Mack, Jane Adams, and Dr. Emil G. Hirsch will preside at the Garrick meeting.

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Labor Sees Change in Public Sentiment Through Police Acts

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST) Philadelphia, Pa., March 11.—"One hundred and forty-two thousand miners are ready to come to Philadelphia to aid the strikers."

This is the message that has been received in Philadelphia from a representative of District No. 74, United Mine Workers of America, which is located at Hazleton, Pa.

This action is declared by the labor leaders to be a forecast of the willingness of the workers to walk out in two weeks under orders of the state federation of labor unless the traction company agrees on some arbitration plan.

Aroused by the millions of dollars' loss through the car strike and the general strike, and the threat of a state wide walkout, representatives of business, religious and fraternal organizations today prepared to meet and plan how to force arbitration on the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company and restore business to normal conditions.

A meeting of representatives of practically every organization in the city, representing 200,000 members, was called by the Business Men's association committee of seven for this afternoon at 202 South N. W. street. It is said to be the most powerful move yet made to restore peace and order in Philadelphia.

The peace leaders planned from the first to have concluded the keynote of their efforts. This attempt, following the failure of the ministers and large commercial interests to move the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company from its attitude of non-conciliation, is the climax of efforts to settle the big war and avert the mightiest labor conflict America has ever seen.

Police clubs, riot sticks and revolvers won the strike of the waiters for the tolling girls of Philadelphia and New York, and they promise to do the same for the striking street car men and the tollers who have walked out in sympathy in the general strike which has stilled all industry in this city.

Police brutality reached a climax in the breaking up of the parade of more than 10,000 workers, who were marching on the city hall to petition their chosen representatives for the privilege of peaceable assemblage. The parade started from the National League Ball park, where the strikers' attempt to hold an open air mass meeting had been frustrated by a guard of policemen at the gate.

Filed Formal Protest After the leaders of the strike had filed a formal protest with the officer in charge of the police at the ball park the cry "March to the city hall" was taken up by the thousands who had gathered to attend the open air meeting.

The leaders turned their steps toward the center of the city and their following was augmented at each street corner they passed.

Finally, when the parade had reached a point on Broad street, two lines from the city hall, a line of police drawn up from curb to curb, checked the way. The marchers attempted no disorder, but marched steadily on toward the waiting policemen, who stood with riot clubs in their hands, ready for instant use.

The marchers paid no attention to the shouts of the police, ordering them to disperse. As the foremost marchers came up the biased lines of capitalist slugs started shoving them back. The pressure from behind was too great, however, and the police line was broken. Then the Coms'ks began swinging their clubs, hitting every head within reach. Many persons left the parade, but enough had broken through the line to continue the march down Broad street.

A mile nearer the city hall another line of police succeeded in breaking up what was left of the parade, but again clubs were used freely, and several of the marchers were carried off to hospitals.

Up to a late hour crowds thronged the open spaces about the city hall, but there was no organized demonstration, and the police kept the loiterers moving about without trouble.

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'NO VOTE, NO TAX,' DECLARE WOMEN

Suffragists of the "No Vote No Tax" league picketed the line of special assessment tax payers in front of the city collector's office in defiance of the police. They thrust flaming yellow cards with the "No vote no tax" legend printed on them into the hands of all the women in line, and induced several of them to give up their places and go home.

The police who guarded the line told the suffragists that they must get a permit from the chief of police, but the women only laughed and kept on handing out the cards, which bore the following:

CHICAGO WOMEN Join the "No vote no tax" organization. If you can't be persons and citizens at voting time, don't be persons and citizens at tax paying time. You must see the chief before you distribute those cards," said one of the policemen to Mrs. Minona Pitts-Jones.

"Oh, I passed along," was her reply. She gazed not the line and another policeman accosted her.

"Have you seen the chief?" he asked. "Yes, I've seen him," she replied, passing out more cards.

"What did he say?" "He said, 'Bully for you.'"

BELGIUM STATE BANK SUCCESS

Washington, March 11.—Both advocates and opponents of the central bank idea, recently brought into public discussion in this country by speeches of President Taft, will find material for study and argument in the monograph on "The National Bank of Belgium," by Charles A. Conant, the well known banker and author of "A History of Modern Banks of Issue" and other financial works.

This monograph by Mr. Conant was issued today by the national monetary commission as the latest in the series embodying the product of the exhaustive investigation of the commission.

The National Bank of Belgium dates only from the year 1850, twenty years after Belgium became an independent state, and was afterward made the model of the revision of the charter of the Bank of the Netherlands and of the National Bank of Japan, when Japan abandoned her unsuccessful experiment with the American system of isolated banks issuing notes on public securities.

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THROW 'BRICKS' AT JIM PATTEN

Wheat King Is Driven Off Cotton Exchange Floor at Manchester

Manchester, England, March 11.—Jas. A. Patten, king of the Chicago wheat pit and heavy operator in American cotton, was today driven from the Manchester cotton exchange by a volley of bricks and other missiles and was compelled to seek refuge in a business house to save himself from the wrath of British brokers.

Brooks and cat calls followed the exit of the American speculator, who had been in the cotton pit during the forenoon. Bricks and stones were hurled at him as he fled into the street and the danger of still further violence was averted only when he sought refuge in a nearby shop.

Manchester is the principal cotton market of England, and most of the big cotton cloth mills are located here. Public feeling against Patten has been very high since the recent corner in which he was credited with having increased the price of the raw material to a figure beyond what it had been since the civil war.

Following this announcement London and Paris had taken it for granted that reports to the effect that Patten had left his own country to seek a market for a big line of "long" cotton were inaccurate.

The British traders, however, in consequence of the incident of today, are convinced that Mr. Patten was not quite frank with the reporters in New York and that his mission here really is of a business nature.

NEW BLOW HITS THE HOUSE OF LORDS NOW

London, March 11.—The ministers adopted a new device in the war between the lords and commons by asking parliament today to vote supplies for six weeks only, instead of for from four to six months, as has been the practice for the last fifteen years.

The conservatives in the house of commons today indignantly denounced the government's action as "a shabby trick in its policy of evasion and chicanery."

Chancellor Lloyd-George frankly admits that it is his intention thus to keep effective control over the executive, from whichever side of the house that executive is drawn, and it is understood that the laborites and the nationalists will support the government.

GAR MEN ORGAN GRINDERS STRIKE GOLD IN GOTHAM

New York, March 11.—The committee which is supervising the efforts of the squad of striking motormen and conductors who came here from Philadelphia this week to play barrel organs and collect money for the strikers, reported today that the scheme has proved a financial success.

The organs, it is said, bring in on an average of \$50 a day a piece. In Newark yesterday about \$100 was collected in one street.

Some of the organ grinders went as a committee to a meeting of the Newark building trades council. The meeting evoted them a subscription of \$100 and the hat was afterward passed, realizing \$30 more.

To Tell Rockefeller Plan

Washington, March 11.—Start J. Murphy of New York has arrived in Washington and will appear before the senate committee on the District of Columbia to explain the plan for the incorporation of the Rockefeller foundation in the bill introduced recently by Senator Gallinger. Mr. Murphy says Mr. Rockefeller's plan really has advanced no farther than the preliminary stage, already made public.

Hogs Still Soar; Reach \$11.10

Breaking all previous live stock market records, hogs sold at \$11.10 a hundred pounds at Indianapolis yesterday and nearly as high at several other cities in the country. The price in Chicago was \$10.90.

Allis' Successor Chosen

Albany, N. Y., March 11.—Disregarding the advice of United States Senator Elihu Root and Gov. Hughes, the Republican members of the state senate at the close of an all-night conference, selected George H. Cobb of Watertown as president pro tem to succeed Jotham F. Allis.

PLACE DISCARDED BY HOGS IS CROWDED WITH GIRL WORKERS



This is the slave-pen of the union stockyards, found unfit as a hog killing shed by the packers and now used as a "gut slant," where sixty girls work daily in an atmosphere cooked by steam. There is absolutely no ventilation of this building. It is an icebox in winter and a hotbox in summer.

GIRLS WORK IN OLD HOG SHED

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cents an hour and feel lucky when they can get in thirty-five hours of work a week.

It was by chance that I was told that the girls were hard at work in the disreputable structure while I was passing it on my way through the "yards" one day. I didn't believe it. I was willing to be persuaded, however, and went up and tried to look through one of the windows on the Forty-fifth street side of the building, in spite of the fact that a threatening policeman was watching us from the next corner.

Out of the gloom and the darkness of the inside there gradually loomed the face of a girl not two feet away. She had thrown the water to rout the intruder. Beyond her appeared the faces of other girls, and beyond that more and more faces. But they were all partly obscured in a haze of warm vapor arising from numerous tanks, with the electric lights appearing as in a fog.

The special police officer at the next corner glowered at us as we passed him after leaving the place. He was there to protect the "system" that fosters slave pens such as Stecher's, slave pens that cannot endure the outside world.

Several days later I decided to get a look at the inside of Stecher's, alias Swift's, alias the Beef Trust. My companion did not apply at the "office" for admittance. That would have been suicide to the attempt.

We went to the rear of the place, pushed back a big door and walked in unannounced. This brought us into a large room where seven men and two boys, the remnants of masculine labor in this place, were at work cleaning the casings.

I crossed the room by wading through the slime, almost losing my footing on one or two occasions, and then came to a smaller door. Pushing this aside the panorama of twentieth century girl slavery—in Chicago—presented itself.

That long line of girls, ranged close to the wall of the building, was typical of nothing more than one side of the "gar deck" of some gallery in the early centuries of the Christian era. That's why I called Stecher's casing shed the "galley slave ship" of the stockyards. Look in the dictionary and in the midst of numerous other definitions for "galley," you will find the following: "A place of toil and misery." That's Stecher's.

Every time one of these girls looks up at she sees in the back of the girl in front of her. That is to prevent conversation. Only one girl works at a bench on the Forty-fifth street side of Stecher's. Over on the other side of the building I was just beginning to watch the girls at work clustered about large tables when a burly foreman approached me and asked if I wanted to see one of the Stecher's.

No, I didn't want to see one of the Stecher's, but at that moment one of the Stecher's, reinforced by another large person, came hurrying across the big room from the direction of the "office." They wanted to know what I wanted. I told them I was just looking around. They said that "looking around" was not allowed.

The understanding was that I was in-

ing business, which has been brought into the fold by the beef trust. There are only a few men at work here, who convert the casings into gut strings for violins, for tennis rackets and all the other million things for which such things are used.

Ready to Exploit Women When I visited this place the other day girls had not yet been called on to do the toll of men. Yet, when asked the question as to how soon they would be displaced, the men could not answer. Their work was not heavy. It was only monotonous and fatiguing.

I watched two men for a long time swaying backward and forward as they drew a gut over a sharp pointed knife, splitting it in halves. That was all their work consisted of. A girl or boy could be taught to do it as well. In Wentworth's as in Stecher's the men worked standing on a floor which is almost covered with water.

"Why don't you get rubber boots?" I asked of one of the men, who was walking about with leather shoes on. "Oh, I don't get wet," he answered carelessly, and then added, "Rubber boots cost money."

That seems to be one of the aims of the beef trust. It desires to grind its employees so low that they will be unable to help themselves. They only want them as cogs in their machines, to be worn out unprofitably, and then to be displaced by new cogs just as unprofitably.

BALLINGER AS LAND GRAB AID Secretary of Interior Passed False Affidavit Crafted in His Law

Washington, D. C., March 11.—The meshes of scandal folded tighter around Secretary of the Interior Richard Ballinger, when his predecessor, James R. Garfield, was almost ready to leave the witness stand in the hearing on the Ballinger-Pinchot fight. Garfield declared that Ballinger, then commissioner of the United States land office, had handed to him (Garfield) an affidavit from Clarence Cunningham, saying that the Cunningham coal land claims in Alaska, while testimony brought out before the committee now making an investigation shows that when Cunningham made the sworn statement, conveyed to Garfield by Ballinger, the Guggenheims had negotiated for a half interest in the Cunningham claim, strongly indicating that Cunningham was but a land procurer for the kings of the American Smelting and Refining company, the great copier trust.

Ballinger Is Involved Attorney Brandeis, who was questioning Mr. Garfield, followed up this declaration by reading from Secretary Ballinger's report to President Taft on September 4 last, concerning the Glavis charges, the statement that Mr. Ballinger had suggested to Mr. Cunningham an amendment to an affidavit made prior to the one which he presented to Secretary Garfield in September, 1908, and that Mr. Cunningham made the amendment by explaining in detail what he meant by certain terms used in his former affidavit.

Mr. Garfield said Mr. Ballinger in giving him the affidavit left the impression that his action was entirely casual and that he had been requested by friends in Seattle to leave it on file for whatever it might be worth. Mr. Brandeis then called attention to the fact that the name of Mr. Ballinger's law firm appeared on the jacketing which bound the affidavit.

Acted as an Attorney? The former secretary of the Interior was examined and cross examined as to his administration of the office which he gave up to Mr. Ballinger on March 5, 1909. Mr. Garfield, in explaining

what he did in the matter of the withdrawal of lands without specific provision of law, declared he was working in the interest of the people and to prevent monopolistic control of power sites and consequent extortionate prices to the consumer.

Some pet mottoes, such as Lincoln's "Government of the people, for the people and by the people," and the one time popular phrase about a government doing "The greatest good for the greatest number," were pilloried, ridiculed and literally pickled in sarcasm by Professor Charles Zueblin, former professor at the University of Chicago, in his address before a university extension lecture bureau audience yesterday afternoon in Music Hall, Fine Arts building. Professor Zueblin spoke on "Overworked Political Platiitudes."

"Americans have the outer form of a representative democracy, and they think they have a real democracy after Lincoln's ideal of 'government of the people, for the people and by the people,'" said Professor Zueblin. "The fact of the matter is that we have a government of the people by the bosses for the plutocrats. How much 'have we a government by the people? Any demand for the referendum is met by statesmen with the cry that it is against the principles of representative government and is unconstitutional."

Wicker Park Hall, North and Milwaukee avenues, Sunday.

Socialist News

The Socialists of Cincinnati, O., wish to extend through the columns of the Daily Socialist an invitation to all miners attending the convention in Cincinnati to make the Socialist headquarters, northwest corner 15th and Elm streets their resting place. The headquarters will be open daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Frederick G. Strickland will give a lecture on Sunday, March 13.

Wicker Park Hall, North and Milwaukee avenues, Sunday.

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60 SOCIALIST BOOKS FOR \$1.00

The books in the following list contain 32 pages each, and are the best short propaganda books on Socialism that can be had at any price. We are constantly revising this list, throwing out books that have served their purpose, and publishing new ones.

- 1. Woman and the Social Problem, by May Wood-Simons.
2. The Evolution of the Class Struggle, by W. H. Neuge.
3. Imprudent Marriages, by Robert Blatchford.
4. Packingtown, by A. M. Simons.
5. Realism in Literature and Art, by Clarence S. Darrow.
6. Revolutionary Unionism, by Eugene V. Debs.
7. Wage Labor and Capital, by Karl Marx.
8. The Man Under the Machine, by A. M. Simons.
9. Socialism and Christianity, by Rev. Charles H. Vail.
10. Morals and Socialism, by Charles H. Vail.
11. Socialist Songs, by William Morris and others.
12. Socialism and Primitive Christianity, by William T. Brown.
13. Rational Prohibition, by Walter L. Young.
14. Socialism and Progress, by A. M. Simons.
15. The Working Man's Party, by Edward Bellamy.
16. A Christian View of Socialism, by G. H. Strobel.
17. You Railroad Men! By Eugene V. Debs.
18. Parable of the Sower, by Edward Bellamy.
19. The American Movement, by Eugene V. Debs.
20. Why I Am a Socialist, by George D. Herron.
21. What Life Means to Me, by Jack London.
22. Science and Socialism, by Robert Rives LaMonte.
23. Unity and Victory, by Eugene V. Debs.
24. The Kingdom of God and Socialism, by Rev. E. M. Webster.
25. The Folly of Being "Good," by Charles H. Kerr.
26. Intemperance Literature, by T. Twining.
27. The Relation of Religion and Socialism, by W. T. Brown.
28. Socialism and the Home, by May Walden.
29. Trusts and Imperialism, by Joseph P. Kamp.
30. The Socialist Party and the Working Class, by Eugene V. Debs.
31. Methods of Acquiring National Possession of Our Industries, by N. A. Rich.
32. You and Your Job, by Charles Sandberg.
33. The Socialist Platform of 1908.
34. Class Unionism, by Eugene V. Debs.
35. The Philosophy of Socialism, by A. M. Simons.
36. An Appeal to the Young, by Peter Kropotkin.
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# EARTHQUAKE IN FRISCO BRINGS GREAT PANIC

## Fears of Former Quake Sufferers Are Aroused by Earth's Trembling

San Francisco, Cal., March 11.—A sharp earthquake in some parts of the state, the severest shock since the big one of 1906, was experienced throughout the central part of California last night about 10:54 o'clock.

The vibrations were long and undulatory but slow, and the duration was usually from one and a half to four seconds.

From reports received up to midnight the shock was felt as far south as San Louis Obispo, but did not appear to extend far north of San Francisco.

The pronounced heavy movements, with a slight interval of undulations between, were felt, but no damage has been reported.

In San Francisco the people generally were aroused and in the Western Union office virtually every operator left his key, which caused a report to come from Portland that some of the San Francisco wires had been interrupted.

### Theater Panics

In two of the local theaters where the last act was closing, scores of people jumped to their feet and in one of them there was a decided movement from the galleries toward the exits, which was promptly stopped by a policeman.

In an Oakland theater also a number of timid persons started for the doors of the theater, but cries of "Sit down!" promptly stopped them.

The shock was particularly severe on a line running north from Monterey through Watsonville, Santa Cruz and San Jose, and it also was felt in Santa Rosa.

### Quake Shown

In San Francisco immediately following the quake the small and badly frightened force of operators in the telephone offices were fairly overwhelmed with the calls that came in from every direction.

According to the seismograph record at Chabot observatory, the shock was only one and a half seconds in duration at Oakland.

The seismograph at the Lick observatory on Mount Hamilton recorded a shock at 10:52, lasting eight seconds.

### NATIONAL G. O. P. DISTURBED BY N. Y.'S CHOICE OF COBB

Albany, N. Y., March 11.—Selection of George H. Cobb as president pro tem of the state senate to succeed Jotham P. Aldis has thrown consternation into the ranks of Republican politicians, extending even to the national capital. Fears of the result on the congressional elections are expressed by leaders.

A telegram from Washington quotes Vice President Sherman as saying, after a visit to President Taft with Representative McKinley, chairman of the Republican congressional committee:

"I was not pleased with the selection. The other selection (meaning Hinman) would have meant plain sailing for the campaign, with no clouds or squalls in the way. I would not say that the course of events complicates matters, but it certainly disturbs them."

The choice of Cobb is regarded as a blow to Senator Ellihu Root and Gov. Hughes and a victory for State Chairman Woodruff and the machine.

### CALLS POT ROAST THE HIGH PRICE SOLUTION

Pittsburg, Pa., March 11.—After seeing half a beef cut up and hearing all the mystery of the butcher's trade explained to them, the members of the Housekeepers' Co-Operative alliance have not yet spotted the man higher up who gets all the profits. Instead of charts they expected, the 200 or more women were greeted by a mountain of beef when they were assembled. This was cut up by a butcher, while the lecture was delivered by William Bader, a marketman.

"If more potroasts were used," said Mr. Bader, as he held up a fine looking piece of meat which sold for 15 cents a pound, "there would be so much complaint about high prices. The reason, tenderloin steaks and rib roasts are so dear is that there are so few of them in one animal. There is no better meat than the rump pot roast, which sells for 12 1/2 cents a pound, and stuffed flank steak, selling for 15 or 20 cents, is great."

### PLAY BRIDGE TO PURCHASE AMBULANCE FOR HORSES

Denver, Colo., March 11.—A bridge which party at the home of one of Denver's society leaders, for which an admission fee will be charged, will be held next Wednesday and the money realized is to aid in purchasing an ambulance for conveying sick and injured horses to a hospital for treatment.

### The "dumb friends" league, consisting mostly of prominent society women, is handling the projected hospital.

While the hospital is being constructed, the ambulance will be housed at one of the fire stations, and will answer all calls for aid to stricken horses.

### Roman Duelists Cool Off

Rome, March 11.—The honor of evenging the two duels fought by Eugenio Chiesa, the Republican deputy of Milan, the other three engagements of the offending party were called off today.

In the chamber of deputies last Friday Chiesa, who has a reputation both as a duelist and as a debater who does not mince his words, addressed an interrogation to the government concerning what he described as the influence of the Austrian baroness Siemens on the Italian army.

### Call for Two Oleo Men

Judge Landis sentenced Samuel Dreisbach to six months' imprisonment at Fort Leavenworth and fined him \$15,000 for violation of the oleomargarine laws. Daniel Bortz was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in the bridewell.

## CAR STRIKE IS ON AT TRENTON; TROOPS CALLED?

Trenton, N. J., March 11.—Trenton is having a day of almost continuous violence as a result of the trolley strike. Cars were stoned, tracks blocked and strike breakers jeered all day. Peace was only restored when the company abandoned the running of cars.

New and serious complications are added to the situation by this voluntary abandonment of the service by the corporation cars must be run at least every hour. Mayor Walter Madden now threatens to revoke the franchise of the corporation if service is not immediately resumed.

Peter E. Hurley, general manager of the road, declares he can run cars if police protection is afforded. Mayor Madden said he would not call out the national guard.

## BUSSE GANG AFTER PLUMS

(Continued From Page One)

which was designed to create public light and power facilities along the Illinois branch of the deep waterway, which would have crippled the light and power trust in the very near future. The death of the Schmitt bill had not passed by two weeks till the building of the tremendous new plant was announced by the light and power trust.

### Milton Foreman in Power

The Pugh Terminal company stands ready to gobble the harbor facilities and has the backing of Ald. Milton J. Foreman, one of the incorporators of the Pugh Lighterage and Terminal company, and the Republican leader of the city council. Lest Foreman's interest in the matter prove insufficient Ald. Poell has come forward with an ordinance which is a steal in favor of the Pugh Terminal company, and Mayor Busse, in order to make the consummation of that steal possible, consented to the killing of the Cermak bill, which was drafted for the pretended purpose of allowing the city to build and own docks and to operate them. At the same time that the Cermak bill was killed by the legislature, the Ton bill, a measure to give the sanitary district control of the building and ownership of the harbor, met its death.

Rather than fall in the delivery of the harbor rights to Pugh, the Busse crowd, whose aldermanic supporters are named in another column, has put off harbor development till 1911, though in 1908 Mayor Busse urged harbor improvement as a pressing need.

Action of the legislature has not been wanting to aid the steals which the gang in Chicago has wanted. In 1865 the state legislature passed, over the veto of Governor Oglesby, the 99-year act, which extended the traction franchises in Chicago to the term of 99 years, while the governor, in vetoing the bill, declared that it was drafted to balk the franchise, with its municipal ownership clause, which was passed by the city council to take effect at the end of 25 years, being enacted in 1859. In 1907 the United States Supreme court declared the act invalid, and a few months later the traction companies got their franchises, which were to run for 20 years.

### The Mueller Law

Shortly after they got those franchises, which had a municipal ownership clause, based on the Mueller law, the Mueller law itself was vetoed by the Illinois State Supreme court, and the traction companies now have a 20 year franchise. While the traction companies are drifting toward a huge merger which will, at the end of twenty years, make the strongest force of organized capital that a city has ever been compelled to fight.

These facts on traction are cited because of the similar traps which lie in any ordinance granted to the Pugh Terminal or to any other private corporation, which construction, ownership and operation of the harbor at Chicago. Official reports of the Chicago harbor commission show that the proposed harbor improvements will make Chicago the second largest port in the world, and for the financial power of the ownership of such a harbor, capitalists will go to any length. Ald. Foell is helping that steal. Ald. Britten wanted the Pugh franchise to run 50 years. Both those men are up for reelection. Elect Socialists in their place and save the harbor to the city.

### U. S. HAS 127 WITNESSES IN MABRAY FAKE SPORT CASE

Council Bluffs, Ia., March 11.—Col. Temple, United States district attorney, advised to have 127 witnesses called today in the trial of John C. Mabray and eighteen associates in sporting contests alleged to have been fakes.

Postoffice Inspector Swenson, who obtained more of the evidence, said the known collections of the "Millionaires' club" would aggregate \$1,000,000. "Stores" were operated in New Orleans, Little Rock, Denver, Council Bluffs, Davenport and South Bend, which did a thriving business. At Seattle and other northwestern points, less active institutions were made part of the string of "stores" operated by the club.

### Gives Site for Playground

Former Congressman George E. Adams gave \$15,000 worth of land to the small parks commission yesterday for use as a playground. The property, which is in Seminary avenue, between Center street and Claybourn avenue, is 283 by 193 feet and has been occupied rent free by the city as a playground since 1902.

### Swope Girls Take Stand

Kansas City, Mo., March 11.—Misses Sarah and Stella Swope, nieces of Col. Thomas H. Swope, testified today before the notarial court that is hearing depositions in the damage suit of Dr. B. C. Hyde against John G. Paxton. All witnesses who testified before the grand jury that indicted Dr. Hyde have been subpoenaed in the damage case.

### Found Guilty of Bank Fraud

Indianapolis, March 11.—Paul C. Gail, a tobacco merchant, was found guilty of fraudulently abstracting funds of the Capital National Bank of this city by a jury in the United States District court yesterday. Sentence was deferred.

## PRISON OF 2 IN OLEO FRAUDS

### Judge Landis Imposes a Drastic Penalty on the Little Fellows

Samuel Dreisbach and Daniel Bortz, aids of "Big Bill" Broadwell, king of the bogus butter "moonshiners," were sentenced to prison by Judge Landis today on their joint plea of guilty in the \$1,000,000 oleomargarine tax frauds committed against the United States government.

Dreisbach was given the same punishment as his leader—six years in the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and a \$15,000 fine. Bortz, however, was given a lighter sentence. He will serve a term of eighteen months in the house of correction.

### Men Are Sentenced

Behind the court's action in sentencing the men after asserting that they would not be sent to prison until the district attorney had finished with them was seen the plan for the government prosecution of others.

The keynote of the prosecution was sounded after Judge Landis announced from the bench that he was rewarding Bortz for disclosing important information that might be used in the investigation.

"Revenue Officer Quinn led me into it," said Bortz when Judge Landis asked him if he had any further statement to make before being sentenced. "And—" but he was interrupted, and the sentence of eighteen months in the bridewell was imposed.

## MINERS READY TO AID CARMEN STOP SOCIALIST SOAPBOX MAN

(Continued From Page One)

was the arrest by the assistant chief of police of five newspaper reporters, who were with the parade in an automobile. These reporters have covered the labor end of the strike from its inception and were on duty when arrested. They were locked in a room in the city hall for more than an hour and finally were arraigned on charges of inciting to riot. Bail was provided by the newspapers employing the men, whose bonds were fixed at \$1,000 each.

A woman carrying a baby was struck on the head and knocked down by a "browbeater," a policeman in citizen's clothing, because she could not hurry away fast enough. Another woman in the same block was kicked in the stomach by a regular policeman.

New Castle, Pa., March 11.—When a telegram from C. O. Pratt of Philadelphia was read to the delegates to the convention saying that 100,000 men, women and children, marching the streets of Philadelphia, had been denied peaceable assemblage, many of the delegates cried out: "On to Philadelphia! Let the sympathetic strike be called!"

Notices are being sent out to labor organizations to hold meetings at once and vote on the strike proposition. In accordance with the report of the special committee of nine the matter of a strike is to be put up to President Taft, Governor Stuart, Senators Oliver and Penrose and other officials.

New Castle workmen are greatly agitated. The Socialists held a mass meeting here and denounced the state constabulary.

### Indiana Local Acts

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Lafayette, Ind., March 11.—Resolutions on the Philadelphia street car strike have been passed by the Socialists of Lafayette, as follows: "Whereas, the members of the Socialist party of Lafayette, Ind., do hereby declare themselves in sympathy with their brother workers of Philadelphia; be it therefore

"Resolved, That we do hereby agree to aid them morally and financially as best we can to bring about better working conditions for the working class."

### WIRELESS TELEGRAPH CAR FOR GLIDDEN TOUR OF 1910

Detroit, Mich., March 11.—A local motor company has opened negotiations with several of the wireless telegraph companies operating in the United States for the equipment of a wireless telegraph car for the 1910 Glidden tour. A considerable portion of this year's tour will extend through territory where telegraph and telephone service is comparatively inefficient.

The automobile company conceived the plan of equipping one of its cars with a complete wireless outfit so that messages may be sent from any place along the road. The plan was submitted to an eastern expert in wireless telegraphy, who thought it would prove feasible.

This wireless service will be placed at the disposal of all of the newspaper reporters accompanying the tour.

### WILL ESCORT ROOSEVELT HOME FROM HIGH SEAS

Pittsburg, Pa., March 11.—Pittsburgers are planning to welcome Theodore Roosevelt on the high seas as he approaches his home shores. The American club and the Young Men's Republican Club, of which Mayor William A. Magee is president, are arranging the trip.

A joint meeting of the clubs on Saturday night will complete plans for special trains to New York and the chartering of a steamer to carry at least 1,000 persons. It is planned to sail out about twenty-four hours and meet the Roosevelt ship, escorting it to port.

### Deny "Rebels" Are Routed

New Orleans, La., March 11.—In denying reports of the demoralization of General Estrada's forces in Nicaragua, letters received here last night by Consul General Richard Sussman of the revolutionary faction, state that men, ammunition and supplies are being rushed into the interior to General's Mesa, Chamorro and Matuy. The letters assert that there is no lack of enthusiasm among the followers of Estrada.



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**STOP SOCIALIST SOAPBOX MAN**

Manhattan, Kan., March 11.—S. M. Stallard, state organizer for the Socialists of Kansas, talked on Poyntz avenue and completely monopolized the crowd which usually gathers about the Salvation Army when it holds its street meetings. Mr. Stallard had spoken to the city clerk Saturday and secured permission to talk, provided he didn't indulge in violent language. It was the usual Socialist talk that one can hear on a Saturday night or Sunday on a street corner in a big city but it was too violent to fit Marshal Dougherty's ideas of what a Sunday street talk should be and after it had lasted about an hour the marshal said it would have to stop. Mr. Stallard was explaining the unspeakable democratic device, the initiative, when Marshal Dougherty decided that the speaker had overstepped the simple bounds of free speech. Thereupon Mr. Stallard adjourned to the Woodward hall where a large crowd heard him out.

Mr. Stallard, when he is not inflaming the minds of the people of the state and inciting them to riot is a paper-hanger in Fort Scott.

### FIRE PERILS EIGHT FAMILIES IN FLATS

Members of eight families living in a four story brick building at 916 West Madison street fled to the street in scant attire early today to escape smoke from a stubborn fire in the restaurant of Gustave Cochamas on the first floor.

The fire was checked before it reached their flats, and they were able to return to their rooms as soon as the smoke cleared away.

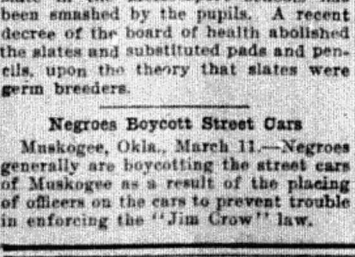
The loss to the building and restaurant is estimated at \$500. The fire is thought to have started from an overheated stove in the rear of the place.

A cook who discovered the flames sent in an alarm and aroused the families living above, who had fled to the street when flames reached the scene. The flames destroyed the rear of the restaurant and the smoke damaged the flats on the second, third, and fourth floors.

**Pupils in Slate Smashing**  
McKeessport, Pa., March 11.—Every slate in the McKeessport schools has been smashed by the pupils. A recent decree of the board of health abolished the slates and substituted pads and pencils, upon the theory that slates were germ breeders.

**Negroes Boycott Street Cars**  
Muskegee, Okla., March 11.—Negroes generally are boycotting the street cars of Muskegee as a result of the placing of officers on the cars to prevent trouble in enforcing the "Jim Crow" law.

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**Suits, - - - - - \$10 to \$30**  
**Spring Overcoats, - \$10 to \$25**



## ARCHBISHOP IN ANSWER TO FELS

### Prelate Calls Tariff an Aid to the Rich and Poor Alike

"We cannot get rich under present conditions without robbing somebody. I have done it, you are doing it, and I am still doing it," Joseph Fels, millionaire soap manufacturer of Philadelphia, Pa., and London, before the City Club of Chicago.

St. Paul, Minn., March 11.—Commenting on the above statement of Joseph Fels' Chicago speech, Archbishop Ireland said today:

"Joseph Fels is a well meaning but deluded crank. It is clearest nonsense to say that men who under the laws of the land have amassed wealth are to be classified as robbers. The tariff laws, whatever are open to all; if some utilize them more than others they are entitled to the reward. There must be the richer and the poorer, since men are unequal in power, knowledge and industry. There must be richer enterprises by which the poorer may earn a living. They must be upheld forward."

"Mr. Fels diatribes against charity as the mutterings of unreason. It is not pauperization of fellow men to relieve those who are in actual want and to put them by timely help on the road to self support. Indiscriminate, injudicious scattering of money is not to be called charity. Mr. Fels is an enthusiast whose vapors do harm amid the unthinking crowd, but no thoughtful men will give to them the slightest attention."

**Serves the Poor**  
"The tariff is intended to serve the poor as well as the rich; if it allows higher profit to the capitalist, it secures a higher wage to the laborer."

**Geese Are Flying North**  
If any one tells you spring is not at hand laugh at him and tell him he does not know as much as a goose.

Many large flocks of wild geese were flying northward over Chicago early this morning and last night, their cheery hank, hock ringing out loud and clear. The birds were flying low, evidently looking for a feeding and resting place.

Robins and bluebirds may make mistakes and come too early, but wild geese never do.

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## AN ANNOUNCEMENT

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

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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 social order, with its established and generally accepted rights of property and orthodox standards of religion. Every paragraph is a challenge to precedent and provocative of thought."—The Christian Philanthropist.

"In one respect Mr. Franklin has the advantage over writers like M. Tardie 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, 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 worship of unknown, unmanifested 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.

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COP MIRED IN STICKY "OLEO"

Chicago Policeman Named as Aid in Bribe Scandal Touching Moxley

Although District Attorney Sims and his agents are making a searching investigation of the charges of Daniel Bortz that two government revenue inspectors were tools of William Broadwell, convicted oleomargarine "moon-shiner," and raided competitors of Broadwell at his behest, officials of the internal revenue department were inclined today to treat the accusations lightly.

Has Full Confidence

Colonel C. H. Ingram, the internal revenue agent for the Chicago district, expressed implicit confidence in the men detailed by him to search for bogus butter frauds. Among the men assigned to this work, he said, were Edward Quinn and John Doolan. "I haven't any better men on my staff," said Colonel Ingram. "Quinn is a diamond in the rough, and if I had my way about it he would receive three times the salary he gets."

Policeman Called Crooked

While Broadwell was in business, Quinn and Doolan, together with Patrolman William Kelly of the Warren avenue police station, were seen occasionally with Broadwell in a saloon at 191 Madison street. Kelly, who formerly had traveled a beat in the neighborhood of Broadwell's home, was often detailed on request of the revenue agents to assist in making raids. The request for his assistance was made to the police department in the usual way, and according to officers of the Warren avenue station, this was a regular detail for Kelly whenever he was needed, as the government officials had expressed a preference for him.

Bortz, who is at the county jail awaiting sentence as a confederate of Broadwell, repeated his charges against the revenue service and mentioned one of the revenue agents by name. "Bortz's story is a pack of lies," said Quinn, at the revenue agent's office.

VOTERS RALLY IN MILWAUKEE

(Continued From Page One)

to fix the figure at approximately the value of the property. "They have not hesitated to discipline one of their own members when they believed he had done wrong in his official capacity, as shown in the case of Ald. Grass and the large bill of expense which he and Ald. Altpeter and Tarrant presented after their return from the Montreal convention last year."

Regarding the aldermen individually, the Voters' league had the following: Emil Seidel—Patrona shop; completing second year of the four-year term of F. J. Stiglmeier, deceased; two previous terms from 1914 to 1918; not a candidate for reelection to council; a thoroughgoing Social Democrat, always a prominent participant in council work.

Henry Ries

Henry Ries—Chairman by trade; Ninth ward; completing second term; since the salary of councilmen was increased to \$1,000, he and some other Social Democratic aldermen have given up their former occupations for legislative and political work; record of service is that of his party; as a member of the committee on water works introduced original resolution to abolish meter reading charge and supported resolution later when introduced by Ald. Peterson and passed by council; attentive and satisfactory member of the important committee on streets and alleys.

Edmund T. Melus—Party organizer; Eleventh ward; completing third term; member committee on street lights and legislation. Active party leader in general legislation affecting city, both in Milwaukee and at Madison; something of an agitator with the saving grace of good nature and common sense; a persistent fighter, but has respect of fellow members, even under strained relations.

Calhoun Depart for China

William J. Calhoun and Mrs. Calhoun began their journey to China on the Overland Limited of the Northwestern railroad at 7 o'clock last night. "I do not know when I shall return," Mr. Calhoun said, a few moments before the train pulled out. "Not until I have failed or made good" as minister to China. I hope it will be the latter."

AMUSEMENTS

MAT. TODAY 25c 50c AMERICAN MUSIC HALL 50c 75c 51 Har. 3717-5719 AL FIELDS & DAVE LEWIS Jas. J. Morton Lucy Weston Paris Flood Views—These 3 Follows TEN

GARRICK MATINEE SAT. ONLY SAM BERNARD "THE GIRL AND THE WIZARD" MARCH 14—FRANCIS STARR "THE EASIEST WAY"

SULPHITE WORKERS GO ON STRIKE IN NEW YORK

Corinth, N. Y., March 11.—The strike of papermakers and sulphite workers has spread to five mills of the International Paper company. Four hundred men have walked out in the Fort Edward mills, making 1,500 out in all at Glens Falls, South Glens Falls, Niagara Falls, Fort Edward, and here.

Three companies of militia have been ordered to active duty. Companies E and F of the Second regiment at Schenectady joined company L here, making 250 men at the mills. No attempt was made to molest the troops. Company K and the Second regiment of Glens Falls has been ordered to enter for Corinth. Provisions and bedding continue to be received into the mills as for a siege. Three hundred strike breakers are massed at Saratoga for convenient distribution, and it is believed that as soon as the company feels it has the situation in hand it will try to resume operations with non-union men.

PHONE TRUST NOW EXPANDING

Report Shows a Gain in Holdings of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

New York, March 11.—A recommendation that the capital stock of the American Telephone and Telegraph company—the so-called telephone trust—be increased to \$500,000,000 is contained in the company's annual report today, but other than to say that the company desired to be "forehanded" no reason is given for the requested increase of \$200,000,000 in capital.

Wall street believes the company purposes still greater expansion, though the report states "that none of this increase will be needed during the current year for ordinary capital expenditures."

Increase in Phone Stations The report shows that the number of telephone stations in the Bell system was increased to over 5,000,000, including 1,500,000 operated by connecting companies.

The wire mileage is shown to be over 10,000,000 miles, while the traffic has increased to nearly 20,000,000 connections a day, or about 6,500,000 connections a year.

The company had a net revenue for 1909 of over \$20,000,000, while the Bell system earned gross \$149,914,700, an increase of \$11,770,400 over last year.

Net earnings for the Bell system were \$48,567,500, out of which \$33,310,800 were paid in dividends, \$10,221,400 paid in interest, and \$14,235,500 placed in the surplus.

Out of the gross earnings nearly \$45,000,000 was charged to depreciation and maintenance. No new phases in the taking over of the Western Union Telegraph company by the telephone company were developed in the report.

Big Graft in Czar's Army

St. Petersburg, March 11.—The commission of Senator Garin, charged by the emperor with cleaning up the corrupt and demoralized quartermaster's department of the army, has returned twenty-nine indictments of officials at Kazan, including Major General Pilsudsky, in charge of the purchase of stores during the war; three colonels, four lieutenant colonels and ten captains.

The officers are charged with extorting a regular percentage from contractors on all contracts for furnishing to favored bidders information about competing bids and accepting inferior materials and short measure.

Deny England Dreadnoughts

Ottawa, Ont., March 11.—At 1 o'clock this morning the Canadian house reached a decision on the naval measure, the proposal of the conservative leader to present two dreadnoughts to England being defeated by a majority of fifty-five. Seven of Mr. Borden's followers voted against him. The vote on the main motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier for a Canadian navy was postponed until tomorrow night.

CONGRESS TO PROBE THE TYRANNY OF STEEL TRUST

Washington, March 11.—Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois has prepared a resolution that he probably will introduce today calling for Congressional investigation of the strike at the steel mills at Bethlehem, Pa. He will set forth as the basis of the right of congress to interfere that the Bethlehem company has under contract a great amount of government work on ordnance and armor plate, and he contends that the government is likely to have to pay large amounts in damages if the strike goes on much longer. Mr. Rainey says the company has had contracts from the government for \$60,000,000 worth of work. Only last week the Cramps got judgment for \$42,000 against the government for delay in furnishing armor for ships that the Philadelphia concern is building.

Pond Blocks Building Code

Architect Allen B. Pond has started to build a blockade in the path of the new building code, which is reasonably certain to start trouble in the city council building committee, and perhaps in the council itself. He told the committee yesterday that the code on which it had been working eighteen months had many contradictions, errors, ambiguities and possibly "jokers." The committee adopted every one of the changes he suggested. Mr. Pond said the ordinances had been "linked with." Later he suggested that Ald. Jones, who has not been renominated, desired the council to take up the amended code before his term expired. Mr. Pond wanted it referred to a committee of architects, engineers and builders.

Image of a man in a hat with text: New Spring-Shaped Hat, a \$4.00 value at \$2.85 All \$2.00 Hats at \$1.50.

Fashion Show Clothes Sale NOW ON.

\$30,000 worth of Models from the Fashion Show. BOUGHT BY T. R. BRINK AT ABOUT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR. BUY YOUR EASTER SUIT NOW.

Sale Starts Saturday AT 9 A. M.

THE HIGHEST GRADE GOODS KNOWN TO THE TAILORS ART. THE NOBIEST SPRING STYLES DIRECT FROM THE FASHION SHOW AT HALF PRICE.

\$15.00 Suits at \$7.50 \$18.00 Suits at \$9.75 \$22.00 Suits at \$11.50 \$25.00 Suits at \$12.75 \$28.00 Suits at \$14.75 \$30.00 Suits at \$16.50 \$32.00 Suits at \$16.50

Many of the Fine Suits are Silk Lined throughout. See our window display.

Timothy R. Brink, 128 Dearborn St.

(Opposite the Boston Store.) Mail orders accompanied by cash, P. O. or cashier's check will receive prompt attention.

Easter SPECIAL EASTER TAILORING OFFER. Special Sale of Suitings and Topcoatings from our Pequot and Providence Mills, a very fine assortment of all the newest shades in Woollens fresh from the loom. Saturday, Monday and Tuesday \$20 and \$17.50 Blue Serge Suitings and Topcoatings \$15.00 Range 5700. There are in this particular assortment a splendid line of the finest plain blue and stripe all-wool serges. Special Easter Offer Suitings and Topcoatings Tailored to Order \$15.00 \$20 and \$22.50 Latest Gray Suitings and Topcoatings to measure \$17.50 Range 5800. Comprises all the newest Spring Woollens in Black and White, Light Color, Scotch and Worsted Suitings and Topcoatings, excellent values. Special Price to measure \$17.50 \$30 and \$27.50 Black Dress Cloth Suiting to order \$20.00 Range 5900. Extra quality Black and Blue Cloth in Clays, Tubets and Unfinished Worsted of the finest imported materials for dress occasions. Special Easter Tailoring to measure \$20.00 SAMPLES CHEERFULLY GIVEN FOR COMPARISON. Easter earlier than usual. March 27th. We would advise an early order. All our garments strictly union made. UNITED WOOLEN MILLS CO. WOOLEN MERCHANTS AND TAILORS 258 State Street 606 East North Ave. 6309 Halsted St. Open Evenings till 8. Saturday 10.30.

SPRING OVERCOATS AND SUITS. Every reader of the Socialist is now expected to take a personal interest in our handsome display of SPRING OVERCOATS AND SUITS. chief among which is a perfectly complete assortment of styles, colors and new patterns from Hart, Schaffner & Marx and the "L" System, to say nothing of numerous other famous tailoring houses. As Easter comes early this Spring, we are far in advance of the ordinary in our Clothes Show and can promise you the clothes-treat of the year! Remember, this is the store which guarantees its goods WITH MONEY and promises you a genuine cash saving on every purchase. Full varieties of suits and overcoats at all prices from \$12.50 up to \$30. \$2.00 Buys any new style in Spring Hats! And this means choice of over one hundred different effects in fashion, shade and shape. The same identical brand of hats is sold all over Chicago for \$2.50. Our price is \$2.00. CONFIRMATION SUITS. A big assortment of blue and black serge knee pants \$4.95-\$10 Long pants \$7.45-\$12. A Guaranteed Watch Free With Every Confirmation Suit.

MEN OF CAPITAL SEEK COUNCIL

(Continued From Page One)

ested in the progress of the Pugh Terminal company and the harbor improvement has been his pet project since the launching of the Cummings Foundry company, which has robbed the city of thousands of dollars. While W. W. Gurley is Pugh's paid attorney, Poell is very active in Pugh's behalf.

Britten a Disappointment

The league has the following to say for the alderman of the Twenty-third ward: "FRED A. BRITTEN—Finishing first term; record a decided disappointment; started harbor wharves and bridges committee by advocating fifty years as the limit to the harbor franchise asked by Pugh company; joined with Ald. Jones (Sixth ward) in scheme to publish building code and solicit advertisements for it from contractors, material men, etc., while both aldermen as members of the building department committee were engaged in revision of building code, which might directly affect persons solicited."

Britten and Commissioner of Public Works Hanberg are two of the biggest ward bosses on the south side. They co-operate in the heavy work of the city council.

A Servile Tool

The record of the league for the Eighth ward candidate is as follows: "JOHN H. JONES—Has served four terms in council, 1900-06 and 1908-10; record increasingly bad; is chairman of council building department committee, which has been for months revising the entire building code. Jones became interested with Ald. Britten in a project to issue in book form, with other matter, the building ordinance after revision. While this revision was pending, solicitation for advertising in this publication was made by him through letters printed on his official stationery as chairman of the building department committee, from contractors, material men, etc., whose business might be directly affected by the character of the ordinance framed by the committee."

"This is the same Ald. Jones who in 1906 had a third interest in the Illinois Improvement and Ballast company, which had contracts for street improvements and had a practical monopoly of furnishing slag to other contractors when slag was specified or permitted for such improvements under ordinances on which Ald. Jones was called upon to vote. The law forbids aldermen to be directly or indirectly interested in city contracts."

Hanberg a Henchman

The Eighth ward is under the thumb of John J. Hanberg, the Busse commissioner of public works. The Merriam commission has found his department rotten to the core, where the public money is being distributed freely among the grafters of the administration. John stands ready to turn the ward over to Busse.

For the Seventh ward candidate the league has the following to say: "BERNARD W. SNOW—Finishing fourth term; one of the most influential and effective men in council, capable of constructive work and persistent effort; as chairman of finance committee is entitled to large share of credit for improvements in method of making up budget."

Mr. Snow is the chief stockholder of the White City and knows a dollar when he sees it and is a strong Busse man and loves the City Fuel company. The statement of the league regards the Twenty-seventh ward alderman is as follows: "JAMES F. CLANCY—Finishing

STEARNS RULING ON FEES IS DISLIKED BY SCORES

A storm of adverse criticism swept down yesterday upon the opinion handed down by Attorney General Stearns at Springfield Wednesday declaring that it is bribery for a candidate to seek office on the campaign pledge that he will turn back into the treasury part of the office fees or salary.

Opponents of the fee system, who have played a prominent part in the movement for legislation placing public offices upon a strict salary basis, upon analyzing the opinion hazarded the conjecture that if followed to its logical conclusion it would put the stamp "bribery" even upon a platform plank pledging economy in the administration of an office.

Fanatics Fire on Americans

Washington, March 11.—American parties visiting the Mosque of Omar, near Jerusalem, have been fired on by Afghan fanatics. Miss Mathie Maurice of Manchester, N. Y., received a slight flesh wound, and Miss Parker Moore of Terre Haute, Ind., was seriously wounded, but will recover. No others were injured.

Bart's CORRECT CLOTHES READY TO WEAR FOR MEN WHO CARE 2 SHOPS 117 MADISON 209 WABASH AT CLARK AT ADAMS

THIS LABEL. In the only guarantee that BREAD and other Bakery Goods are made in UNION BAKERY BAKERIES by the UNION BAKERY BAKERS.

If you're getting this paper without having ordered it, DON'T WORRY. It's paid for. Feel comfortable. It's a sign that SOMEBODY thinks you're worth educating.

THE ROAD TO POWER

By Karl Kautsky. Translated by A. M. Simons. The greatest Socialist Classic since the Communist Manifesto. It should be in the hands of every thinking Socialist.

CONTENTS: I. The Conquest of Political Power. II. Prophecies of the Revolution. III. Growing Gradually Into the Co-operative Commonwealth. IV. Economic Evolution and the Will. V. Neither Revolution Nor Legality "at Any Price." VI. The Growth of Revolutionary Elements. VII. The Softening of Class Antagonisms. VIII. The Sharpening of Class Antagonisms. IX. A New Period of Revolution. "There is nothing that our opponents fear more than this increase in the feeling of strength. They know that the giant is not dangerous to them so long as he is not conscious of his own strength. To keep down this feeling of strength is their greatest care. Even material concessions are much less hated by them than moral victories of the working class, which increase its self-confidence. Therefore they often fight much harder to maintain the right to 'run their own business' than against increases in wages."—From "The Road to Power," page 47. Price in paper 25 cents In cloth 50 cents CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, 180 Washington Street.

Where There is Magnet Beer There is Health. Order Today a Case of 24 Bottles. Magnet BEER. ATLAS BREWING COMPANY. PHONE CANAL 991. 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 \$1.50 Four Months \$2 WORTH FOR \$1.50 Get your friends to order with you. CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST 150 Washington St.

THE MEAT

question and how we solved it for the consumer. We knep the markets were high and wanted to save as much money for the consumer and ourselves as we possibly could. To do it we were compelled to lay in a supply as we have never done before. Every kind of meat the market had on hand we purchased in quantity, and knew by doing this we could benefit the consumer with quality and price. If you are paying a little too much for your meats from your neighbor we ask you to call here for some exceptional bargains. Read this list for

Friday and Saturday SPECIALS

- PRIME BEEF—Boneless 13 1/2c Sirloin Roast, per lb. 13 1/2c Pot Roast, 11c Rib Roast, 12 1/2c, 14c, 16c Porter House Steaks, per lb. 18c, 20c Lamb and Veal Chops, per lb. 15c Mutton Chops, fancy, 12 1/2c Spring Lamb hind quarter, per lb. 15c Mutton Leg, Southdown, per lb. 14c Pork Leg of Veal, lb. 15c Corned Beef, 8c, 10c, 12c Sausage of All Kinds. Old Abe, our special, per lb. 15c Hams, No. 1 fancy, per lb. 16c Bacon, country cured, strip, per lb. 20c Eggs, strictly fresh, per doz. 26c Mountain Brook Butter, per lb. 36c

Headquarters for Fancy Poultry

KROEHLING & HEPPE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL ESTABLISHED 1864 MEATS 15-18-20 STATE ST. TEL. RANDOLPH 1918.

SEND STAMP FOR CIRCULAR ISSUED by Commercial Club, Evanston, Wyo., entitled "THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY FOR THE INVESTOR, 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 LANDS

FLORIDA COLONY: Developing 4,000 acres; land bought co-operatively and divided; real estate company price; town site increase collected; private ownership of homes; public ownership of utilities; competitive business; land for orange grove work; truck farm; large lot for less than usual price of town lot; artesian water 200 feet; college in operation where students earn expenses; about 400 town lots and 4,000 acres allotted; actual settlers; almost a suburb of city of 44,000. Address RUSKIN COLLEGE, Rusk, Florida.

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FARMS FOR SALE

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

HOUSE FOR SALE

HOUSE FOR SALE—Two-story, stone front, 11 hardwood trimmings, all modern improvements. Address to M. Johnson, 2242 Potomac av., 1/2 block west of Humboldt Park.

NOTICE OF MEETING

LADIES' TAILORS' UNION MEETS EVERY 1st and 3rd Tuesday in the month at Koch's hall, 15-12 S. Clark st. Mail sent to Frank Wolurka, secretary.

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS. 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 \$1.50 Four Months \$2 WORTH FOR \$1.50 Get your friends to order with you. CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST 150 Washington St.

Boys' All-Wool Suits \$3.95. This is an unusually good value—plain and knickerbocker pants, latest styles—worth at least \$5.00, but of the highest quality. If all the Scandinavian languages are known it will be long to give such parties the preference. Salary in the House. Call or write, Dr. J. H. Greer, 52 Dearborn st., Chicago.

CLASSIFIED. HELP WANTED. A STENOGRAPHER IS WANTED BY Mr. A. H. Jacobson, care Mr. Bernard MacFadden's Healthorium, 4209 Grand Blvd., Chicago, who has these qualifications: He or she must be able to read down in shorthand dictation from the employer these languages: Norwegian and English. If all the Scandinavian languages are known it will be long to give such parties the preference. Salary in the House. Call or write, Dr. J. H. Greer, 52 Dearborn st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. BEFORE BUYING. Come and see our new five-room houses; all modern improvements; lots 10x12 1/2; two blocks to Milwaukee av. car line; \$2,200 and up; also fine vacant lots from \$150 up. ALSO FINE VACANT LOTS FROM \$150 UP. See CRIPPE BROS., 4764 Milwaukee av.

FLORIDA LANDS. FLORIDA COLONY: Developing 4,000 acres; land bought co-operatively and divided; real estate company price; town site increase collected; private ownership of homes; public ownership of utilities; competitive business; land for orange grove work; truck farm; large lot for less than usual price of town lot; artesian water 200 feet; college in operation where students earn expenses; about 400 town lots and 4,000 acres allotted; actual settlers; almost a suburb of city of 44,000. Address RUSKIN COLLEGE, Rusk, Florida.

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MONUMENTS. MONUMENTS—Going out of business; selling at cost price. Large selection. Come at once. CHICAGO MONUMENTAL WORKS, 272 Division st., near California av.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE—A new piano, cheap; reason, leaving town. Inquire evenings and Sunday, 1835 Crystal st., nr. Kelsey, 1st floor, J. Mearns.

ADDRESS WANTED. WANTED: The address of the Prof. Long Magnet Comb and Brush Company, GEO. TALLMAN, Gypsum, Colo. MISCELLANEOUS. CHARLES BOUX, SIGN PAINTER, Special rates for locals or branches. 127 Sedgwick st., 1st fl. INSTRUCTION. SONG accompaniments taught in all keys or no pay; 16 Address A., care Daily Socialist. PURE HONEY FOR SALE. FOR PURE HONEY—C. STIMSON, HEB-KEEPER, MOLLY, COLORADO.



# The Opening Lecture of Special Course

## will be delivered next Sunday morning at the Garrick Theater meeting. Isabelle Patricola will sing next Sunday.

I have been reserving a special course of four lectures on "The History of the Warfare Between Science and Religion" to give the season at the Garrick a grand closing. I shall open the course Sunday morning so as to be sure that none of these lectures will be crowded out by other big things which are demanding attention before the season closes. The previously announced lecture on the Paris Commune will be given in the evening at the Socialist party's celebration at 6:30.

We have some important questions about the future of the Garrick meetings to be settled by the audience and all who are interested in the cause of progress and the emancipation of the working class are earnestly requested to be present next Sunday morning. Doors open at 10:15; meeting begins promptly at 10:30. Please come early.

## Subject: The Warfare Between Religion & Astronomy

### A Change in Seat Prices

A careful analysis of the expenses of the George-Lewis debate, a week next Sunday, shows that if we reduce the prices for the first five rows of the balcony from 50 to 25 cents the receipts will exactly balance the expenses if the theater is crowded on that historic occasion. The committee has decided to make this reduction. So now the prices are: Boxes and main floor, 50 cents; balcony and second balcony, 25 cents. This should give everybody a chance. No Socialist should miss this pitting of the theories of Marx against those of Henry George.

The defense of Henry George being in the hands of his clever and brilliant son will cause this debate to become a part of history.

### Lewis-George Debate in Print

This historic debate will be published in a special double number of "The Evolutionist," and we now request advance orders at the same generous rate as previous debates with Clarence Darrow, Professor Kennedy, John Z. White, etc.—six copies, 25 cents; twelve copies, 50 cents, and twenty-five copies, \$1.00. Advance orders alone, by postoffice law, enable us to publish a large edition, and unless you help in this way it means that the number will soon be out of print, and those who cannot afford to order in advance will lose the opportunity altogether. If you are able and willing to help, send your orders to "The Evolutionist," 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

### Darrow-Lewis Debate

The publication of this debate is going forward all right, but nothing is gained by rushing except typographical errors, etc. Advance orders are coming in nicely, and we are greatly obliged to those sending them, as we already have enough to guarantee a big edition. There are a great many yet to be heard from, and we hope you will lose no more time about sending yours in. Price: Six copies for 25 cents, twelve copies for 50 cents; twenty-five copies, \$1.00. The advance dollar orders are published in this column from time to time, and we shall give those who have not been published so far in this half page next week. Send all orders to "The Evolutionist," 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.



ARTHUR M. LEWIS



HENRY GEORGE, JR.

### CIGAR MAKERS GO ON STRIKE

#### Members of Progressive Union Demand New Scale; Bosses Refuse Consent

Twenty-two cigarmakers have walked out of the factory of Solerus & Co., 230 Kinzie street, near State street, in a strike for better conditions and better wages. This is the second strike at this factory within the last two years. According to the present rate of wages the men are only able to average about \$1.40 a day, with many of the men having families to care for. The agitation for better conditions came from the dry workers, several of whom distributed circulars on Wednesday in an effort to call a meeting of the men. **Traitor Informed Boss** A labor traitor took one of the circulars to the boss, and ten of the men having the circulars in their possession were discharged on the spot. In spite of this action the men held a meeting that evening and laid plans for calling out the fresh workers the next morning. The strike is proved successful. **Ask Pay Increase** For one brand of the cigars turned out by the workers the men demand \$15 a thousand, where \$14 is now being paid, so that the wages of the bunch breakers can be raised from \$6 to \$7, the rollers receiving \$8 a thousand. This work is paid \$16 and \$17 in other factories. The dry workers demand a raise from \$10 to \$11, this work getting as much as \$18 a thousand and other factories. The men also demand that they be given a better grade of stock to work with and enough of it.

#### Woman's Age Solved Now

London, March 11.—Prof. A. Keith, curator of the Museum of Royal College of Surgeons, who has been engaged in examination of the prehistoric skull unearthed at Gibraltar some years ago, today announced his conclusions, chief of which is that the skull is that of a woman who must have lived at least 600,000 years ago. This skull has been the object of examination of many scientists, and many theories have been formed concerning it. Keith approached the task of lifting the veil from the past with a new system of intricate measurements and all the resources of science at his back, and compared the skull with all other available prehistoric relics to reach his recent conclusion.

### CANADA IS IN SCANDAL THROES

#### Frauds Charged in Guarantee of Railroad Bonds Now Called Worthless

Winnipeg, Man., March 11.—Dr. Cowan, formerly a prominent supporter of the government of the province of Saskatchewan, said here last evening: "The Saskatchewan government will shortly see an upheaval which will completely put in the shade the disclosures recently made in Alberta. Rumors of ugly deals have been in circulation throughout the province for some days, and soon details will be demanded in parliament. Railroad bonds to the extent of over \$5,000,000 have been guaranteed by the province, and the guarantee is not worth the paper it is written on, for the province has no resources other than its annual grant from the dominion, and in addition has to pay annually over \$250,000 interest on these bonds. **Out School Funds** The school grants have been cut down 25 per cent this year and the grants to the agricultural societies have been very materially lessened. Finding that it has no money for the purpose, the provincial hall insurance has been dropped entirely. Saskatchewan is in desperate need of money and is resorting to all manner of means to get it. What is going on between the party managers to get it no one knows, but inklings of the deals make it certain the officials are stopping at nothing to keep the province from absolute bankruptcy. The disclosures will come in a day or two and will startle the whole dominion." Dr. Cowan was an ardent supporter of the government, but with a number of other leading men of the province he has deserted to join the opposition. Dr. Cowan adds that although the government has promised the farmers government owned grain elevators, the scheme is impracticable, owing to the financial condition of the province. **Mrs. Cudahy Gets Stage Offer** Kansas City, March 11.—Mrs. "Jack" Cudahy, whose husband attacked Banker Jere Lillis Sunday morning, said yesterday she had received a score of offers to go on the stage, but had declined them all. "Really, though," she added, "if it were not for my children I would go on the stage. The stage always has appealed to me. Not the glamor of the footlights or the plaudits of the people, but the life and the people. It is the good fellowship you find among the members of the profession that appeals to me."

### 'DON'T MONKEY' WITH REFORM, SAYS STEWARD

Chief of Police LeRoy Steward is satisfied with the city's police force. He said so last night before 300 members of the Sunday Evening club who were present at a dinner given by the Men's league at the University club. "Chicago's police force is a good one. It is full of efficient, trained men," he continued, "who will do what you want them to do." But he showed a decided antipathy for reformers laboring under the convenient delusion that reformers are "lazy." "They get together and whoop things up, and then they forget it," he said on this point. "It has to be done over again." Then, passing his hand over his capacious chest, he continued, philosophically: "There is no use monkeying with reform; the other fellow keeps at it and the reformer must do the same thing. The secret lies in permanent organization."

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I also write Fire and Life Insurance.

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HOWES BROS. CO., 88 WEST STREET—Best grades coal, coke and wood moving, contracting, etc. Phone West Fullman 12.

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**MAC FADDEN'S PHYSICAL CULTURE RESTAURANTS:**  
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LOANS MADE ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE. Metropolitan Trust & Savings Bank, a. w. cor. La Salle and Washington sts.

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MEET ME FACE TO FACE.  
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SAVE 25 PER CENT—Buy your clothes from manufacturers. Suits made to order. P. Bismuth & Son, 311 W. 12th st., near Halsted. STAR TAILORS CLOTHIERS and HATERS, 297 W. 12th st., near 9th st. Union goods only. Tel. Lawndale 4212.

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OUR HATS ARE RETAILED AT WHOLESALE prices; union made. Brewer Hat Mfg. Co., 47 W. 12th st., Chicago.

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**The S. B. Store**  
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JOSEPH A. CHERY, REAL ESTATE, LOANS and Insurance, 228 Sawyer ave., Telephone Canal 1212.

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SENATE ST. THEATER—Madison and Halsted streets. The best theater in Chicago. One hour show of the best and latest educational and industrial pictures daily. Louis Hiner, chief operator.

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JOS. HAVRANEK, Turner av. and 296 st. Member of 13th Ward.

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M. JURAW, 63 S. Oakley Blvd.—Tel. Beekey 2404.—Hardwood floor finishers; all kinds carpenter repair work neatly done.

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Prince Hagen is the personification of capitalism. For himself, he mocked at morality, but he realized fully how the present ethical and religious standards protect him and his class. The workingmen are many and we are few, he says. They are a thousand times more powerful than we. Only their religious beliefs, their moral scruples and their fear of the law separate them from our wealth. As a work showing the value of existing institutions for the protection and support of the capitalist system, Prince Hagen is invaluable.

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### CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST,

180 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Patronize Our Advertisers



LABOR MEETS ARE PLANNED

Spring and Summer Dates Are Set for International Conventions

September seems to be the banner month for labor conventions this year, eighteen having been planned so far for that month, according to reports.

April 4, St. Paul, Minn., International Association of Fur Workers.

April 15-23, New Orleans, La., Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

May 2, Philadelphia, Pa., Chartered Society of Amalgamated Lace Operatives of America.

May 8, Louisville, Ky., Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.

May 9, New York City, N. Y., Actors International Union.

May 11, Cincinnati, Ohio, Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association.

May 11, Cincinnati, Ohio, American Federation of Musicians.

May 23, Buffalo, N. Y., National Print Cutters' Association of America.

June 6, Chicago, Ill., International Association of Marble Workers.

June 12, St. Louis, Mo., International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, and Helpers.

June 12, New York, N. Y., International Brotherhood of Tip Printers.

June 12, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

June 12, Atlanta, Ga., The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

June, third week, Columbus, Ohio, International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America.

June 27, St. Louis, Mo., International Union of Pavers, Hammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters.

June, Kansas City, Mo., International Journeymen Horsehoers' Union.

July 4, not decided yet as to place, Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America.

July 11, New York, N. Y., International Longshoremen's association.

July 11, Pittsburgh, Pa., International Jewelry Workers' Union of America.

July 11, Atlantic City, N. J., Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.

July 11, Washington, D. C., Theatrical Stage Employees' International Alliance.

July 12, Dover, N. J., Stone Mounters and Steel Range Workers' International Union.

July 15, Springfield, Mass., American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.

July 18, Ottawa, Ont., International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union.

July, Atlantic City, N. J., National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

August 1, Peoria, Ill., International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

August 1, Milwaukee, Wis., National Association Heat, Frost, General Insulators, and Asbestos Workers of America.

August 5, Minneapolis, Minn., International Typographical Union.

August 22, Detroit, Mich., United Garment Workers of America.

August, Glens Falls, N. Y., National Association of Machine Printers and Color Mixers of United States.

September 5, 6, 7, Chicago, Ill., National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

September 5, Chicago, Ill., International State and The Roofers of America.

September 5, Boston, Mass., International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

September 6-10, Louisville, Ky., International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America.

September 6, Bangor, Pa., International Union of Stone Workers.

September 8, Boston, Mass., International Spinners Union.

September 12, Kansas City, Kans., Coopers' International Union.

September 12, Denver, Colo., International Union of Steam Engineers.

September 12, Chicago, Ill., International Union United Brewery Workmen of America.

September 12, Philadelphia, Pa., International Union of Elevator Constructors.

September 12, Streator, Ill., International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.

September 13, New York, N. Y., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.

September 14-17, New York City, N. Y., Pocket Knife Blade Grinders and Finishers' National Union.

September 19, Des Moines, Iowa, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

September 19, Rochester, N. Y., International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

September 19, St. Paul, Minn., United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters, and Helpers of United States.

September 21, St. Paul, Minn., Brotherhood of Railroad Freight Handlers.

September 25, Columbus, Ohio, Operative Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada.

October 18, New York, N. Y., United Textile Workers of America.

October 18, Detroit, Mich., International Association of Car Workers.

Gaynor Holds Law Alumni

New York, March 11.—Mayor Gaynor gave the Alumni Association of the New York Law school a temporary chill last evening by leaving the reception before the banquet and taking dinner in the public dining room of the Hotel Astor, seven floors below that in which the alumni had gathered.

Invitations to the banquet read: "6:30 o'clock." The mayor was there promptly, but after waiting nearly one hour while every one was shaking hands with Governor Weeks of Connecticut and Governor Fort of New Jersey, the mayor excused himself and went downstairs to the Orangerie. He took a table in the middle of the room and had dinner all by his-

The Hustlers' Column

QUIVERING IN THE BALANCE

More than once in the three years of its life has the Daily Socialist been where the turn of a hair, the addition or loss of a few dollars, meant going or staying. Always hitherto the turn has been toward life.

There has been a strange progression in these crises. They have been alike, wondrously alike, yet strangely different.

Each time the amount needed was less. Each time the general condition of the paper was better. Each time the possibilities were greater, and EACH TIME THE RESPONSE HAS BEEN SMALLER.

Of course, this is natural. There is a limit to the resources of the workers. HAS THAT LIMIT BEEN REACHED?

Are we going to give up when the margin is so narrow that it seems inconceivable that it will mean death?

Are we going to lose all the work of these years?

Try and think what it would mean. Try and realize the suffering and sacrifice that has been built into this paper. Look at it as you hold it in your hand. Never was it doing a more valuable work for Labor. Now, when every other paper is suppressing the stories of the great Philadelphia strike, this paper is battling with the most crushing burdens in order to give that news to the workers.

Never was the income of the paper larger. Never was its deficit so near a vanishing quantity. Never was its influence greater, its advertising so large, its advertisers so well satisfied with results.

There are certainly one hundred persons who care TEN DOLLARS FOR THE LIFE OF SUCH A PAPER.

WILL YOU BE ONE TO SEND THAT TEN IN TODAY?

There are Chicago Socialists who can afford ten, twenty-five or fifty dollars as a loan. Will you not today come to the office with that money and purchase a bond?

The only reason you have not done it is because you have not believed that the crisis is really so urgent as it is printed. You have somehow come to think that these calls are exaggerated.

If you were here, if you knew how every possible resource is exhausted before the paper is opened to such a call, you would know how terribly true they are.

Only about four hundred dollars at the outside has come in response to this call. This is giving all possible credit to the contributions coming in excess of regular receipts. At the beginning it was stated that a thousand was the least that WOULD MEAN LIFE.

Now there should be not less than a thousand dollars to make existence certain, for the delay has aggravated the trouble.

We do not believe, we dare not believe, we cannot believe that for the lack of a sun so small as this, forty thousand organized Socialists in the United States will permit the mouth of their greatest organ to be closed.

Here is a "free speech fight" that DEPENDS UPON US. Here is a battle for a "free press" that can be settled by our endeavors.

We are muzzling a "free press" if we permit it to die of our own indifference. We are destroying freedom of speech if we choke our own papers to death.

If the Daily Socialist were threatened with suppression by the capitalists many times a thousand dollars would be here within twenty-four hours.

IT IS NOW THREATENED WITH SUPPRESSION BY THE SOCIALISTS. WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

POET 'POW WOW' HANGS HIMSELF

Thorne, Who Made "The Fourth Estate" Patrons Laugh, a Suicide

Wheeler Brand: "Did she kill herself?"

Poet Powell: "She destroyed herself utterly, sir."

From the final act of "The Fourth Estate."

Thomas Thorne, who made thousands laugh as he played the role of "Pow Wow," or Powell, the poet in "The Fourth Estate," when he uttered the lines just quoted, was found hanging from the top hinge of a door at the Alexandria hotel this morning. No motive for the suicide is known. It is said that Thorne was not in debt and that he did not, so far as known, have anything which preyed on his mind which might have led him to suicide.

In the role which he played he took the part of a poet, who is being "made" by a rich and lazy young man, the son of the owner of the Advance, the newspaper in Joseph Medill Patterson and Harriet Ford's play, "The Fourth Estate." Thorne furnished the real comedy of the play, in the last act in which the situation is extremely tense, Powell comes in with what the city editor calls a "prose poem" on a ten-dollar suicide. The 5,000 words or so of the "poem" are reduced to a "streakful" and in that reduction process comes the dialogue between Wheeler Brand and "Powell," before quoted.

Thorne Smiled

According to the hotel clerk, Mr. Thorne retired to his room early, after returning from the theater. He smiled at the clerk and made some light remark as he received his key.

That was the last time he was seen alive. Early in the morning an elevator boy, Harry Haack, passing in the corridor, noticed that Thorne's door was slightly ajar. He opened the door and it resisted his pressure. Entering the room, he discovered the lifeless body of Thorne suspended by the neck from the upper hinge of the door.

The man's feet touched the floor. Frightened, Haack ran to his elevator and hurried to the ground floor.

"There is a man hanging in 318," cried the elevator boy to the night clerk.

The clerk, in company with a house detective, rushed to the room and cut down the body.

Sent Money Home

In the man's pockets, besides many letters of private correspondence, were found several money order receipts, indicating that he had been in the habit of sending money regularly to his aged father, Thomas Thorne, of New York city.

Thorne had been well known for several years in the theatrical profession. He had played in almost every large city in the United States. In his part as Max Towell he gained favorable comment.

The police are investigating, and friends of Thorne will be questioned today in an effort to throw some light on the motive for the suicide.

Mine Cave-in Fatal to 3

Calumet, Mich., March 11.—Two are dead and one fatally injured as the result of a small cave-in of rock at No. 8 shaft in the South Hecla branch of the Calumet and Hecla Mining company here yesterday afternoon. The dead are William J. Gilbert, 48 years old, and Daniel Harrington, 39. Albert Andrew, whose back was broken, will die.

TAGGART GIVEN IMMUNITY BATH

Paoli, Ind., March 11.—Democratic National Committeeman Taggart while on the stand this morning in the suit of the state to revoke the charter of the French Lick Hotel Company was saved from replying to embarrassing questions by the court, which sustained objections of the defense that the state's questioning was not cross-examination. The attorney general took exception to all of the rulings.

The efforts of the attorney general were directed to bringing out through Taggart what had been brought out through other witnesses, the details of the transactions with Ed Ballard and Al Brown, the gamblers who had the privileges of the Casino and paid into the hotel in less than four years the sum of \$46,000.

It had been shown that the rent suddenly went up from \$600 a month to \$2,500 a month, and the state was anxious to get from the witness the reason for this sudden increase if the tenants had no other privileges than those which they had enjoyed before the increase. The court sustained an objection and Taggart did not testify.

MARKETS

WINTER WHEAT—Of No. 2 hard in store, \$1.19 1/2; sales local and trans-Mississippi billings, No. 2, \$1.18 1/2; No. 2 hard, \$1.12 1/2; \$1.13 1/2.

SPRING WHEAT—Of No. 2, sales 1,000 No. 1 northern, \$1.15 1/2; sales local and trans-Mississippi billings: No. 1 northern, \$1.16 1/2; No. 1 northern, \$1.15 1/2; lower, sales local and trans-Mississippi billings: No. 2, \$1.01; No. 2, \$1.00.

CORN—Dealer, sales, 130,000 bu. sales local and trans-Mississippi billings: No. 2 yellow, \$0.75 1/2; No. 3, \$0.74 1/2; No. 4, \$0.73 1/2; No. 5, \$0.72 1/2; No. 6, \$0.71 1/2; No. 7, \$0.70 1/2; No. 8, \$0.69 1/2; No. 9, \$0.68 1/2; No. 10, \$0.67 1/2; No. 11, \$0.66 1/2; No. 12, \$0.65 1/2; No. 13, \$0.64 1/2; No. 14, \$0.63 1/2; No. 15, \$0.62 1/2; No. 16, \$0.61 1/2; No. 17, \$0.60 1/2; No. 18, \$0.59 1/2; No. 19, \$0.58 1/2; No. 20, \$0.57 1/2; No. 21, \$0.56 1/2; No. 22, \$0.55 1/2; No. 23, \$0.54 1/2; No. 24, \$0.53 1/2; No. 25, \$0.52 1/2; No. 26, \$0.51 1/2; No. 27, \$0.50 1/2; No. 28, \$0.49 1/2; No. 29, \$0.48 1/2; No. 30, \$0.47 1/2; No. 31, \$0.46 1/2; No. 32, \$0.45 1/2; No. 33, \$0.44 1/2; No. 34, \$0.43 1/2; No. 35, \$0.42 1/2; No. 36, \$0.41 1/2; No. 37, \$0.40 1/2; No. 38, \$0.39 1/2; No. 39, \$0.38 1/2; No. 40, \$0.37 1/2; No. 41, \$0.36 1/2; No. 42, \$0.35 1/2; No. 43, \$0.34 1/2; No. 44, \$0.33 1/2; No. 45, \$0.32 1/2; No. 46, \$0.31 1/2; No. 47, \$0.30 1/2; No. 48, \$0.29 1/2; No. 49, \$0.28 1/2; No. 50, \$0.27 1/2; No. 51, \$0.26 1/2; No. 52, \$0.25 1/2; No. 53, \$0.24 1/2; No. 54, \$0.23 1/2; No. 55, \$0.22 1/2; No. 56, \$0.21 1/2; No. 57, \$0.20 1/2; No. 58, \$0.19 1/2; No. 59, \$0.18 1/2; No. 60, \$0.17 1/2; No. 61, \$0.16 1/2; No. 62, \$0.15 1/2; No. 63, \$0.14 1/2; No. 64, \$0.13 1/2; No. 65, \$0.12 1/2; No. 66, \$0.11 1/2; No. 67, \$0.10 1/2; No. 68, \$0.09 1/2; No. 69, \$0.08 1/2; No. 70, \$0.07 1/2; No. 71, \$0.06 1/2; No. 72, \$0.05 1/2; No. 73, \$0.04 1/2; No. 74, \$0.03 1/2; No. 75, \$0.02 1/2; No. 76, \$0.01 1/2; No. 77, \$0.00 1/2; No. 78, \$0.00 1/2; No. 79, \$0.00 1/2; No. 80, \$0.00 1/2; No. 81, \$0.00 1/2; No. 82, \$0.00 1/2; No. 83, \$0.00 1/2; No. 84, \$0.00 1/2; No. 85, \$0.00 1/2; No. 86, \$0.00 1/2; No. 87, \$0.00 1/2; No. 88, \$0.00 1/2; No. 89, \$0.00 1/2; No. 90, \$0.00 1/2; No. 91, \$0.00 1/2; No. 92, \$0.00 1/2; No. 93, \$0.00 1/2; No. 94, \$0.00 1/2; No. 95, \$0.00 1/2; No. 96, \$0.00 1/2; No. 97, \$0.00 1/2; No. 98, \$0.00 1/2; No. 99, \$0.00 1/2; No. 100, \$0.00 1/2.

MEAT—Demand for steers weakened somewhat in the Thursday market, a run of \$6.00 being above expectations, and a heavy grade of value above \$1 sold largely at 100 decline.

Considerable early business was transacted at 20¢ advance, but later the advance was lost. Shippers and speculators purchased freely from the start, while local packers held off until nearly noon, and then bought sparingly, in fact, four of the regular houses were out of the trade entirely. Armour secured 2,500, including 500 direct from St. Paul. Three loads sold early at \$11.25, and a dozen more at \$11.25.

SHEEP—While bulk of sheep sold steady to strong, a few choice lots went 10¢ higher. Woolled lambs generally steady, and shorn arrivals were mostly 10¢ higher, although some advanced 15¢. It was an active trade and nothing remained unpeddled. Quality was lacking the goodness noted here a few weeks ago, and prime lots are becoming scarcer every day. Western wethers landed at \$7.90 to \$8.10, with ewes at \$6.75 to \$7.00.

PRODUCE—Veal was active and strong, prices up 1/2¢. Choice calves were in good demand. Prices for butter, eggs and poultry were unchanged. Old cabbage was lower on liberal offerings; new stock firm; demand good; nothing remained unpeddled. Choice stock selling at 20¢ per quart. Receipts from the south were 18 freasers.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Eggs, fresh, gathered, extra, 27¢; prime firsts, at mark, cases included, 24¢; flats, cases included, 23¢; butter, extra creamery, 21¢.

POULTRY—Live, per lb: Turkey, 15¢; 17¢; fowls, 15¢; roasters, 11¢; spring chickens, 11¢; ducks, 16¢; geese, 10¢. Dressed, per lb: Turkey, 23¢; chicken, 14¢; ducks, 17¢; geese, 12¢.

METAL MARKETS

New York, March 11.—Standard copper—Spot, \$12.57 1/2; March, \$12.60 1/2; April, \$12.60 1/2; May and June, \$12.60 1/2; July, \$12.60 1/2; August, \$12.60 1/2; September, \$12.60 1/2; October, \$12.60 1/2; November, \$12.60 1/2; December, \$12.60 1/2; 1912, \$12.60 1/2; 1913, \$12.60 1/2; 1914, \$12.60 1/2; 1915, \$12.60 1/2; 1916, \$12.60 1/2; 1917, \$12.60 1/2; 1918, \$12.60 1/2; 1919, \$12.60 1/2; 1920, \$12.60 1/2; 1921, \$12.60 1/2; 1922, \$12.60 1/2; 1923, \$12.60 1/2; 1924, \$12.60 1/2; 1925, \$12.60 1/2; 1926, \$12.60 1/2; 1927, \$12.60 1/2; 1928, \$12.60 1/2; 1929, \$12.60 1/2; 1930, \$12.60 1/2; 1931, \$12.60 1/2; 1932, \$12.60 1/2; 1933, \$12.60 1/2; 1934, \$12.60 1/2; 1935, \$12.60 1/2; 1936, \$12.60 1/2; 1937, \$12.60 1/2; 1938, \$12.60 1/2; 1939, \$12.60 1/2; 1940, \$12.60 1/2; 1941, \$12.60 1/2; 1942, \$12.60 1/2; 1943, \$12.60 1/2; 1944, \$12.60 1/2; 1945, \$12.60 1/2; 1946, \$12.60 1/2; 1947, \$12.60 1/2; 1948, \$12.60 1/2; 1949, \$12.60 1/2; 1950, \$12.60 1/2; 1951, \$12.60 1/2; 1952, \$12.60 1/2; 1953, \$12.60 1/2; 1954, \$12.60 1/2; 1955, \$12.60 1/2; 1956, \$12.60 1/2; 1957, \$12.60 1/2; 1958, \$12.60 1/2; 1959, \$12.60 1/2; 1960, \$12.60 1/2; 1961, \$12.60 1/2; 1962, \$12.60 1/2; 1963, \$12.60 1/2; 1964, \$12.60 1/2; 1965, \$12.60 1/2; 1966, \$12.60 1/2; 1967, \$12.60 1/2; 1968, \$12.60 1/2; 1969, \$12.60 1/2; 1970, \$12.60 1/2; 1971, \$12.60 1/2; 1972, \$12.60 1/2; 1973, \$12.60 1/2; 1974, \$12.60 1/2; 1975, \$12.60 1/2; 1976, \$12.60 1/2; 1977, \$12.60 1/2; 1978, \$12.60 1/2; 1979, \$12.60 1/2; 1980, \$12.60 1/2; 1981, \$12.60 1/2; 1982, \$12.60 1/2; 1983, \$12.60 1/2; 1984, \$12.60 1/2; 1985, \$12.60 1/2; 1986, \$12.60 1/2; 1987, \$12.60 1/2; 1988, \$12.60 1/2; 1989, \$12.60 1/2; 1990, \$12.60 1/2; 1991, \$12.60 1/2; 1992, \$12.60 1/2; 1993, \$12.60 1/2; 1994, \$12.60 1/2; 1995, \$12.60 1/2; 1996, \$12.60 1/2; 1997, \$12.60 1/2; 1998, \$12.60 1/2; 1999, \$12.60 1/2; 2000, \$12.60 1/2; 2001, \$12.60 1/2; 2002, \$12.60 1/2; 2003, \$12.60 1/2; 2004, \$12.60 1/2; 2005, \$12.60 1/2; 2006, \$12.60 1/2; 2007, \$12.60 1/2; 2008, \$12.60 1/2; 2009, \$12.60 1/2; 2010, \$12.60 1/2; 2011, \$12.60 1/2; 2012, \$12.60 1/2; 2013, \$12.60 1/2; 2014, \$12.60 1/2; 2015, \$12.60 1/2; 2016, \$12.60 1/2; 2017, \$12.60 1/2; 2018, \$12.60 1/2; 2019, \$12.60 1/2; 2020, \$12.60 1/2; 2021, \$12.60 1/2; 2022, \$12.60 1/2; 2023, \$12.60 1/2; 2024, \$12.60 1/2; 2025, \$12.60 1/2; 2026, \$12.60 1/2; 2027, \$12.60 1/2; 2028, \$12.60 1/2; 2029, \$12.60 1/2; 2030, \$12.60 1/2; 2031, \$12.60 1/2; 2032, \$12.60 1/2; 2033, \$12.60 1/2; 2034, \$12.60 1/2; 2035, \$12.60 1/2; 2036, \$12.60 1/2; 2037, \$12.60 1/2; 2038, \$12.60 1/2; 2039, \$12.60 1/2; 2040, \$12.60 1/2; 2041, \$12.60 1/2; 2042, \$12.60 1/2; 2043, \$12.60 1/2; 2044, \$12.60 1/2; 2045, \$12.60 1/2; 2046, \$12.60 1/2; 2047, \$12.60 1/2; 2048, \$12.60 1/2; 2049, \$12.60 1/2; 2050, \$12.60 1/2; 2051, \$12.60 1/2; 2052, \$12.60 1/2; 2053, \$12.60 1/2; 2054, \$12.60 1/2; 2055, \$12.60 1/2; 2056, \$12.60 1/2; 2057, \$12.60 1/2; 2058, \$12.60 1/2; 2059, \$12.60 1/2; 2060, \$12.60 1/2; 2061, \$12.60 1/2; 2062, \$12.60 1/2; 2063, \$12.60 1/2; 2064, \$12.60 1/2; 2065, \$12.60 1/2; 2066, \$12.60 1/2; 2067, \$12.60 1/2; 2068, \$12.60 1/2; 2069, \$12.60 1/2; 2070, \$12.60 1/2; 2071, \$12.60 1/2; 2072, \$12.60 1/2; 2073, \$12.60 1/2; 2074, \$12.60 1/2; 2075, \$12.60 1/2; 2076, \$12.60 1/2; 2077, \$12.60 1/2; 2078, \$12.60 1/2; 2079, \$12.60 1/2; 2080, \$12.60 1/2; 2081, \$12.60 1/2; 2082, \$12.60 1/2; 2083, \$12.60 1/2; 2084, \$12.60 1/2; 2085, \$12.60 1/2; 2086, \$12.60 1/2; 2087, \$12.60 1/2; 2088, \$12.60 1/2; 2089, \$12.60 1/2; 2090, \$12.60 1/2; 2091, \$12.60 1/2; 2092, \$12.60 1/2; 2093, \$12.60 1/2; 2094, \$12.60 1/2; 2095, \$12.60 1/2; 2096, \$12.60 1/2; 2097, \$12.60 1/2; 2098, \$12.60 1/2; 2099, \$12.60 1/2; 2100, \$12.60 1/2; 2101, \$12.60 1/2; 2102, \$12.60 1/2; 2103, \$12.60 1/2; 2104, \$12.60 1/2; 2105, \$12.60 1/2; 2106, \$12.60 1/2; 2107, \$12.60 1/2; 2108, \$12.60 1/2; 2109, \$12.60 1/2; 2110, \$12.60 1/2; 2111, \$12.60 1/2; 2112, \$12.60 1/2; 2113, \$12.60 1/2; 2114, \$12.60 1/2; 2115, \$12.60 1



DAILY SOCIALIST MAGAZINE PAGE

The Struggle Is On for Woman's Economic Independence

(The following is the address delivered by Dorothy Johns at the Woman's Day meeting in San Francisco.) I was a bit surprised at being asked to address a "suffrage" meeting. As I have taken no active part in the direct fight for votes for women I am in no position either to instruct or amuse you with details of that fight. Of course I have read of the splendid things done by the militant suffragettes—and other splendid things they have attempted in their zeal, but, as I say, I have no inside information. Most of you have read, and no doubt know more of what is actually being done than I do, so I am not going to take up your time in repeating twice told tales. I had hoped to be placed last on the list of speakers—not from an overbearing desire to have the last word, but because I fear that I shall be most beautifully sat upon by the speakers who may follow me, as I intend to spend the time allotted to me in giving a few reasons why I am not on the firing line in the fight that women are making for the right to vote. In the first place, friends, I think it a waste of time and effort—to argue in favor of a "no patent" of course, women should vote—and she will, I believe that "woman suffrage" will be one of the very first concessions granted by the powers that be in their frantic efforts to quiet the growing unrest of the people due to the increasing hardships resulting from economic conditions. The ballot for woman, and various reform measures will be thrown out as a sop, by the powers, secure in their belief that it will have little if any effect in changing their economic system. Though I do consider it a waste of time to fight for something that will inevitably be given us, I do not think the powers entirely justified in thinking that they have little to fear from our ballots. Of course, there is some justification for that belief—certainly if we make no better use of them than the men folks have, the powers have nothing to fear from us. I do not say this in a spirit of criticism. I believe that the voters, at all times, have done the very best they could, or rather the best that conditions permitted them to do, but I think that woman, already terribly handicapped, tackling politics under those same conditions, will do better. I realize that man has been a help-

less nonentity on the political field because he is a slave on the economic field. I realize also that woman must enter the arena dragging her chains with her, which, it would seem, must make her even more helpless than man—since man is merely a slave, while woman is the "slave of a slave"—but, friends, I believe that realization of that very condition will be the spark that will urge her on to victory. Knowing that she has absolutely nothing to lose—and everything to gain—will enable women to bring into the fight a spirit of enthusiasm and of hope that has long since been lacking in man. Just exactly what I mean is so well told in an article in the "Chicago Daily Socialist" on the Shirt Waist Makers' strike, which showed that what these girls wanted was economic independence. Economic independence! That is the keynote, friends, and in the last analysis that, and that alone, will be the motive power behind woman's political activity. For that reason I have taken less interest in the direct fight we are making for political recognition than I have in helping spread the propaganda of Socialism, feeling that whatever time and talent I may possess were better spent in working for a revolutionary change in the economic system of society rather than in furthering any plan to reform the laws. The laws of a land never can be anything more nor less than the reflex of the economic system in vogue. If the laws be changed arbitrarily, simply through the force of an idea, without any change being made in the source and basis of the law, the new enactment falls to work—that is all. An illuminating example of this is given in the profusion of ineffective laws against the pandering to vice for profit—the laws which forbid the sale of liquor without in any way affecting the profitability of the traffic; the laws forbidding prostitution, while leaving the possibility of profit from prostitution undiminished. I do not cherish the popular illusion that woman is going to purify politics. Friends, you can't "purify" a cesspool! I know we often use the argument that the influence of woman will tend to put better men in office. I used that argument myself—and I believed it, before observation—and experience taught me that there are no "better men"—and that it is the office that corrupts the man, not the man the office. We may put our "good" men in

office by tens and dozens. If they are good they won't stay with it; if they stay with it they "go bad." Personally I much prefer not taking part in a movement that might result in the dumping of all our "good men" in the cesspool. However, woman must take her appointed place, and do the best she may. Her influence will be good, but, in spite of her, I believe the cesspool condition of politics will remain practically unchanged just so long as economic conditions remain as they are. The voters will have political masters just so long as they are economic slaves—profit mongers will buy legislators—and the grafting, lying, stealing, bribing, blackmailing politician will be politically independent just so long as the voters are economically dependent. Why as far back as I can remember man has been trying to "purify politics" and "reform the laws" and has made a miserable failure of it. He failed because of his economic dependence—failed even to recognize that as the cause of his failure, and goes blindingly on fighting in the dark! Oh, that the veil might be torn from woman's eyes before she too enters the fray! Fight she must—but, Oh, I wish she were better equipped! If she could but go into it with her eyes open and her hands unbound! At least, she ought to understand what she is up against. As it is woman has not yet awakened to the fact that the cause of her degraded status is, and always has been, her dependence upon man for a livelihood. She does not realize that from time immemorial her "natural protector" has used the fact of her dependence on him as a club to force her to do his will. She cannot hope that the human vultures who have not scrupled to trade on man's economic slavery will hesitate to use her double-yoke of "slavery to slavery" to still further humiliate and debase her. I do not say this as an argument against woman entering politics. She must do that. I should like to see her first shed her economic yoke, and cease to be the prey of man. Before we are forced into the political arena I would like to see every woman so economically independent—that is, so well able to provide for herself—that when the time comes she must choose a "natural protector" she may marry the man of her choice and not have to take the most convenient meal ticket that offers itself in exchange for a housekeeper, cook and washwoman.

STUDY COURSE IN SOCIALISM

Authorized by the National Executive Committee LESSON XVII—THE SOCIALIST PROGRAM: INDUSTRIAL REFORMS (CONTINUED)

Protection of Workers in Life, Limb and Health.—The methods of modern production involve great dangers to the lives, limbs and health of the workers. Science has devised methods of averting many of these dangers and could avert many more, but to a great extent even the simplest and best-known protective methods are not used, because the capitalists dictate the conditions under which industry is conducted, and their economic interest is often better served by saving expense and neglecting the safety of the workers. Especially is this true in the United States, where "individual enterprise" has had the freest hand and whose mines, factories and railways kill and maim vastly more workers and yield vastly larger profits to their owners than do those of Europe.

In most civilized countries, even in most states of this country, there is already a great body of legislation on this subject, which undoubtedly makes conditions better than they would be without it. But this legislation has been enacted in the face of bitter opposition by the employers, even in the most advanced countries it is inadequate in scope, faulty in many of its provisions and is very incompletely enforced. To extend and perfect this body of laws and insure its enforcement is one of the most important immediate tasks of the Socialist party wherever it acquires strength enough to influence legislation and administration.

This is no small task. It will require the organized service of many men having a thorough technical knowledge of the various industries, as well as of men skilled in framing laws and energetic persons to see that they are obeyed. The most important subjects to be taken up are: the prevention of accidents and removal of unwholesome conditions in any specific industry; subject to which any Socialist may well give careful study, with a view of fitting himself for useful service.

Such laws must embody precise and practicable provisions, adapted to the various industries, regulating the number of persons who may be employed in a given space; the ventilation, lighting, drainage, cleaning and regulation of the temperature of places of employment; the safeguards against fire and provision of exits and fire-escapes; the devices which must be attached to machinery to make it as safe as possible; the manner of handling and storing poisonous, combustible or explosive materials and products; the provision of pipes and fans to carry off dust and gases, etc. In many cases it must also forbid the employment of certain work of persons who have not been specially trained for it. And it must provide an adequate force of inspectors with powers of speedy checking violations.

In all these things the United States has much to learn from Continental Europe, where the greater strength of the Socialist movement has compelled better laws and administration.

Compensation for Death, Injury and Disease.—Even with the best protective measures, there will remain a certain amount of danger inseparable from the operation of great industry. This danger falls upon the wage-workers, and as a rule, most heavily upon the most poorly paid workers. The death, injury or prolonged sickness of a wage-worker often means pauperism for his family. Socialists hold that it is the function of the state to see that they are compensated for the economic loss, and the cost of compensation is included in the cost of operation of industry—and this quite regardless of any question of fault or negligence of the employer. There is no reason why the employers should bear the loss caused by an injury to a workman, just as well as that caused by the accidental breaking of a machine or spoiling of a piece of material.

Employers' Liability Laws, Compensation for Accident Laws, and State Insurance for Workmen are not to be considered as substitutes for protective regulations, but as supplementary to them.

In the United States, as formerly in England, the provision for victims of industrial accidents and occupational diseases is left to the rules of the common law, somewhat modified by statutes. That is, the workman injured or the dependents of a workman killed, in order to get any relief, must sue to recover damages from the employer for the harm done by his negligence and delay which make it almost impossible for such victims to get effective relief. Furthermore, the common-law theory of employers' liability is extremely unfavorable to the workmen. It is based on the legal theory that the relation between employer and employee is a free contract, analogous to a contract of purchase and sale between two business men; this implies that the workman, in taking and keeping a job, voluntarily assumes all risks ordinarily inhering in the work under the conditions actually prevailing in that establishment, including the risk of being injured as a result of the negligence of any other employee; also that if his own negligence contributed in any degree to causing the accident, he could claim no damages. In order to recover damages, it is practically necessary for the plaintiff to prove that the accident was due to willful negligence on the part of the employer and that the victim could neither have prevented nor foreseen it. In some states this theory has been modified by statutes partly eliminating the doctrine of "assumption of risk," "negligence of fellow servant," and "contributory negligence. But even yet the chances are overwhelmingly against the victims of industrial accident.

In nearly all civilized countries except the United States this false legal theory has been swept away and one of two methods of giving relief to the victims has been substituted. One method is illustrated by the English Workmen's Compensation Act of 1906—one of the results of the great advance of the English Socialist movement in that year. The other method is that of State Insurance for Workmen, best illustrated by the German system, inaugurated in 1881, greatly extended since that time, and universally recognized as a concession to the ever growing strength of the German Social Democracy.

The Workmen's Compensation plan, in its best form, entirely disregards the question of the employer's negligence and simply compels him to pay disabled workmen or the families of workmen killed in his employ. The government enforces the payment by administrative process, without the delay and expense of a lawsuit. By insuring against such losses or by giving sufficient bond, the employer must provide beforehand that payment will be made. Disability as a result of occupational disease is reimbursed for the entire economic loss by the payment of full wages in case of disability, and in the case of death by the payment to the dependents of the entire amount which, according to the wages he was receiving and the actuarially ascertained probability of life, he would have earned had he not been killed. In practice, only a half, two-thirds, or some other fraction of such full compensation is given, but even this is a vast advance over the American system.

The German plan, partly followed in Austria, Norway, Sweden, Italy, Holland, and several other countries, approaches the problem in a different way. In its ideal form it requires all wage-workers to be insured against death, accidental injury, sickness, and old age, in an insurance system conducted by the government, for amounts based upon their actual full-time wages above a certain fixed minimum, and requires the employers to pay the premiums for such insurance for all their workmen. In practice, there are many compromises. Only in Germany does the compulsory insurance cover all the fields here indicated; in some countries it covers only accident and sickness. In no country as yet is the whole burden of premium put upon the employers, as the Socialist advocates; in practice, the burden is divided between the employer and the workman, the state also sharing the cost in some cases. In many cases the insurance may be in mutual industrial societies, under state supervision.

In many respects, the system of State Insurance is preferable to the Workmen's Compensation Law, though it would be perhaps less easily established under the American political system. Either one, if effectively worked out, has the double advantage of giving relief to the victims of industrial conditions and of tending to improve those conditions by enlisting the employers' economic interest in the prevention of accidents and occupational diseases.

REFERENCES. Students should continue with the reading of Hillquit, Thompson, and Hunter, as cited last week. A large body of information about the existing labor legislation of the United States and its component states may be found in the Twenty-Second Annual Report of the United States Commissioner of Labor, entitled "Labor Laws of the United States." On the labor laws of foreign countries, consult the Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor, Nos 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 33, 40, 56, 68, 70, 74. Note.—Through an error Lesson 18 was published before Lesson 17.

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. This is impossible. Socialism is an elaborate system of thought that touches every phase of human life. It has a literature of tens of thousands of volumes. There are men who have spent years of their lives on single phases of Socialist philosophy and still have not reached its depths. It is a body of knowledge that is largely beyond the grasp of the masses. Yet there are certain fundamental principles of every philosophy and science that can be explained so that anyone can understand them. These are the true Socialism. Its basic principles can be stated in plain, simple words. First let us state the basic facts. Industry, nearly all there is to Socialism, as to science in general, is a system of arrangement of forces. Men are working today with wonderfully productive machines. The user of a modern locomotive transports a thousand times as much such tonnage as the driver of an ox team could move in a month. The child tending a battery of Northrup power looms weaves miles where the old hand loom wove feet. The steam thrasher turns out carloads of grain where the man with the field thrashed bushels. This is the story that needs to be explained. With relation to these wonderful machines the members of society are divided into two classes—the one that OWNS and the one that DOES NOT OWN. The class that owns the machines does not need to work. They may be like the owners of the great Marshall Field store, wards of a court. They may be insane infants, in jail, or they may be the owners of the world. The class of owners does not need to do any work, yet its income flows in. This is because of the existence of the other class—the class that DOES NOT OWN. The non-owning class cannot live unless it can use the property of the owners. It cannot even set foot on the earth unless it uses the land that belongs to the owning class. The non-owning class cannot live unless it produces wealth. It must use the land and machines of the owners. For the opportunity to use the property of the owning class long enough each day to produce a subsistence for itself, the non-owning class agrees to keep on producing wealth with these wonderfully productive machines all day. The portion which produces the product is given for itself and is allowed to keep it called WAGES, and all the remainder flows into the pockets of the possessing class as RENT, INTEREST AND PROFITS. In return for this the owning class does nothing but hang on to its legal title to the property. This concession makes it possible for them to lay tribute upon the organizing, directing, managing labor, as well as upon the most mental, unskilled workers. The Socialists point out that since no function is performed by these owners, and since it requires neither brain nor ability of any kind to hold titles, therefore it would be easy for the workers collectively to hold these titles. The owners can appoint the state as their agent to hold the titles so the capitalists can appoint banks, corporations and trust companies for the purpose. Since it is only titles, why this prevents the non-owning class from gaining access to the wonderfully productive machines, and using them to produce wealth for itself would use the tools and titles transferred to the working class. The present title is a law-made one. It can be annulled by changing the law. Therefore, the workers should elect a government, their representatives, to gain control of the government and use it to transfer the title of the means by which wealth is produced and distributed from the present idle, owning class to the non-owning class. Unlike the present private ownership, the collective ownership to be established by the non-owning class will not be EXCLUSIVE but INCLUSIVE. It will be shared by all. THIS IS WHAT THE SOCIALIST PARTY IS SEEKING TO ACCOMPLISH.

SOCIALISM AND THE CHILDREN

BY AGNES H. DOWNING.

The public schools are designed to educate all children: they do not do this at present. One reason is that as the work of the world is now managed there are always parents who, because of their poverty, can not keep their little ones clothed, fed and in school. Again the schools lack means. In many of the large cities there is not room for all the children, hundreds are turned away, and it is crowded for those who are admitted. Under these circumstances good work is impossible: the ventilation is often bad; the equipment is apt to be poor; the children get very little individual help. Bright boys and girls, sometimes the brightest ones, grow restive under these conditions. The overworked

teachers find it impossible to deal with them and the children are expelled. They go to work in factories or shops and have their little lives ground into profits or they roam the streets, mingle with neglected children and with the vicious wrecks of present society and are lost to all that is good. Such children, they are more often boys, would make the very best men if they had a fair chance. But under capitalism money, not humanity, is what is considered. The question ever present in the mind of a capitalist business man is "Will it pay?" Such men on boards of education see a great outlay for grounds, buildings and running expenses of the schools and no immediate return, so (where they do not actually graft on the school money, and steal the schools' poor) they vote to cut down expenses. As a result we have the neglected children and the expelled children. But that is not the end of the problem, it is only the beginning. Society

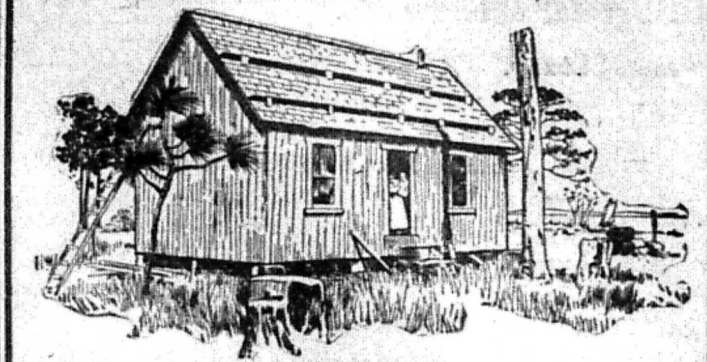
is not through with a boy who has been turned out of school. The stigma of "bad boy" was fastened on him when he was expelled; the restraints of school were removed, those of the home weakened. He soon learns what is bad and does what is wrong. Then comes the police, the courts, reformatories, jails and prisons. And for every dollar that was spared on that child five hundred dollars will be spent. The present system attempts to save money at the expense of character and it saves neither. It makes criminals, and the criminals cost far more than the good schools and good care would cost. The question of criminals is largely a question of properly raising the children. More than half the criminals who find their way to prison in this country are under the age of twenty-five and it is said that three-fourths of those learned their criminal tendencies before they were twenty. The most pitiful waste of today is the waste of our childhood. Socialism would put children before profits. In cities where Socialists have come into power they have at once improved and enlarged the schools so that no child is crowded out of school, or need any leave because of bad conditions. Socialists further contend that we not only need well equipped free schools; we also need well fed free children. The children who are denied school training because of poverty are just as precious as the others. They would be just as valuable to society as efficient men and women if they had a chance. They induce society just as much when they do not have a chance. To save them Socialists would provide free means and free clothing to every needy child. It can be done just as easily as free books and free teachers are now given and with no more the reproach of charity than is attached to any other part of the free school. Socialism would give every child a good opportunity. If it made no other claim but this it would be worthy of your most careful consideration—of your most ardent support, Los Angeles, Cal.

For Home Dressmakers



PROCEED THAT ARE BOTH CHARMING AND PRETTY. Paris Patterns Nos. 3218, 3232. All Seams Allowed. The pretty frock pictured (3218) is a happy combination of middy and princess dress, the removable shield, and the sleeves, which may be in wrist length and completed by cuffs, or three-quarter length and finished with narrow bands, making it an excellent warm-weather design. Pink chambray is used in the present instance, with all-over ballade embroidery for the shield and cuffs. The pattern is in 5 sizes—6 to 14 years. For a girl of 10 years the dress requires 2 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide, with 1/4 yard of 18-inch all-over embroidery. The personalization of style is the trim little shirtwaist dress (3232) here presented as designed especially for little girls. The waist, which has beaming deep tucks to yoke depth in front and to the waistline in the back, where the closing is made, is slightly full in front, and so it is attached the five-gathered pleated skirt, a belt concealing the joining. A Dutch collar and cuffs to match are pretty features of this dress. Tan blouse, ring spotted with red, is the material selected for the pictured dress. The pattern is in 4 sizes, 6 to 12 years. For a girl of 8 years the dress requires 3 yards of material 36 inches wide. Price of each pattern, 10 cents.

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



Mr. William F. Haney, previously of Sandusky, Michigan, went down with his November 16th, 1909, purchased sixty-five acres and within a few days had built the above described mansion for which cost him just \$26,000. He and a friend did the work. Mrs. Haney on December 6th said: "I was never more contented and happy in my life."

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

Why You Should Purchase Here 20 Good Logical Reasons

- 1.—Choctawhatchee Peninsula is one of the best locations in the United States. From 60 to 80 miles closer to the great Northern markets like Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis than the Eastern and Southern parts of Florida. Can be reached quicker, can get your crops on the Northern markets sooner and at greatly reduced cost. 2.—Choctawhatchee Peninsula has an ideal climate. Never excessively hot in summer, not cold in winter. No sunstrokes—no frost bites. A summer resort in summer and a winter resort in winter. Where else can you and your family enjoy the best of both worlds? 3.—One of the most beautiful spots in the world. Dr. Cassa, president of this company, investigated this very carefully as long as they please? 4.—Always plenty of good, fresh, wholesome water for drinking, cooking, stock and other purposes. 5.—Beautiful natural scenery—flowers, birds, palms, umbrella trees, clear, bright moonlight nights, etc. 6.—Deep, rich black, sandy loam, on which you can raise two and three crops every year. The garden spot of the south. 7.—Plenty of rainfall. Crops never fail. Better than irrigated land and only costs about one-tenth the price. 8.—Can get all the fish, oysters, crabs and game you want without cost. 9.—Can raise chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and all kinds of poultry the year round. No freezing weather or cold rains to kill them. 10.—Cattle, sheep, hogs and horses raised cheaply and cheaply. Can pasture them the year round on the fine grasses. 11.—Plenty of work in the sawmills at good wages. 12.—Can get all the lumber you want at wholesale prices right on the peninsula. Shingles and edgings free of cost. 13.—There is always a good market for your crops at excellent prices. 14.—First-class transportation. 15.—Raise the greatest variety of fruits, vegetables and other crops each year. 16.—Oranges and other delicate fruits are easily raised. 17.—This land is bound to increase in value in a few years. Truck farms along the Gulf of Mexico sell for \$250 and \$500 per acre. Orange groves from \$1,000 to \$1,500 per acre. 18.—The land is now exceedingly cheap and the terms within the reach of all. With every 10-acre tract you purchase you get a town lot, 10x110, in the beautifully located town of Santa Rosa, absolutely free.

Mail This Free Coupon Today Santa Rosa Plantation Co., E. 4. 411 Northwestern Building, Chicago. Gentlemen: Kindly mail me, free of all cost, your literature about your Florida Land, located in Washington County, and a Liberal Sample of the Soil. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Street No. or R. F. D. No. \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Warn Your Friends Not To Forget To Tell Their Friends

That the Old Guard and the New Guard and ALL OF US Will Attend the COMMUNE CELEBRATION and FESTIVAL Given by the Cook County Socialist Party at WICKER PARK HALL NORTH AVE., NEAR ROBEY STREET..... Sunday, March 13th Commencing at 3 P. M. Admission 25 Cents

ENTERTAINMENT, DANCING, SPEAKING, REFRESHMENTS.

"The People's Hour"

A Book of Verse By George Howard Gibson; Art Edition, Cloth \$1.00 The masses have found a voice, their own voice, in the author of "The People's Hour." The Ancient Order of Income Takers and Poverty Makers, to the last man, will be jarred by it. SPECIAL OFFER—For the next thirty days we will give "The People's Hour," regular price one dollar, and "The Road to Power," by Karl Kautsky, regular price 25 cents, both for \$1.00, postpaid. CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, 180 Washington Street.



THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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

The Work of the Coming Council

The city council that Chicago is about to elect will have the handling of some of the greatest financial and engineering undertakings this age of great things along these lines has ever known.

It will have the settlement of the harbor problem.

Have you any conception of what that will mean? The report of the harbor commission outlines plans for the construction of great concrete docks extending a mile into the lake. These docks are to be covered with gigantic elevators and warehouses. Underneath each one is to run an electric subway to carry the products handled in the harbor.

Chicago is already one of the largest ports in the world. Few ocean ports handle so great a tonnage. With the construction of the "lakes to the gulf" waterway it will be the largest harbor in the world. The powers that control this harbor will control the heart through which pass the commercial blood flow of the nation.

If this harbor were owned and managed by the municipality for the benefit of the people of this city it would give an income that would furnish the most magnificent school system in the world. It would make possible parks, assembly grounds, relief for the unemployed, food for hungry school children and a host of things for which we dare hardly hope at present.

The coming city council will have the work of constructing the great passenger subway under the whole central portion of the city.

This subway will be the key to transportation systems of this city. Whoever controls it can lay tribute upon the entire population. If it is owned and controlled by private powers it will mean that millions will be taken each year from the workers of this city to afford luxury to a handful of owners.

There is talk of municipal ownership by the present administration. It is also promised to end "strap hanging." It has turned over the cars upon the surface to private profit. It has made the city the happy hunting ground of predatory corporations. Such an administration is hardly the one to be trusted to keep its promises.

New York has shown what happens to a municipal subway constructed by a capitalist municipality. The subway was built with public funds and then turned over to Belmont and Morgan for private exploitation.

The Chicago politicians have made a good start in the same direction. They propose to build this subway with the money obtained from the city's share of the traction receipts. But when Walter Fisher drafted that ordinance he told us, and the whole gang, hoodlers and reformers alike, agreed with him, that the money received from the traction companies could be used only for the purchase of the present street car systems. Now he tells us that he knew all the time that this provision was unconstitutional—that it was a joker. Men who put that sort of jokers into ordinances and then deceive the public into voting for such ordinances are not just the sort of people to be trusted to handle any property that you want to keep.

Remember that it was Foreman, endorsed by the reformers and used by Busse, who was caught drafting ordinances to dispose of the harbor. Foreman will be the head of the next council if it is composed of Democrats and Republicans. Remember that it was Foell, who is slated for chairman of the harbor committee, who was caught working with the Pugh Terminal company to turn over the harbor to a private corporation. Remember that it was Foreman, again, whom the Daily Socialist caught trying to suppress a report showing how the subway could be constructed and operated by the municipality and who lied about the existence of this report, and later, when cornered, admitted that he had suppressed it.

Are these the sort of persons to trust with the handling of these great undertakings? If they have already been caught trying to help those who are lying in wait to steal the subway and harbor, even before these things are started, can they be trusted to protect public interests?

YET THE REFORMERS AND THE BOODLERS AGREE IN THE SUPPORT OF THESE MEN.

The only ones who will oppose them are THE CANDIDATES OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

A few Socialist aldermen in the council could expose any attempt to steal these tremendously valuable public assets, and exposure is sufficient to prevent the consummation of the steal.

Socialists in the council would insist that the work on these great undertakings be done by union labor under conditions that would protect the lives of the workers. The representatives of no other party would even attempt anything of the kind.

These are some of the issues at stake in this campaign. They affect every man, woman or child within the limits of the city of Chicago. You will not have another chance to express your opinion at the polls upon these questions. They will be settled before another election.

If you do not use your ballot now it will be too late.

THE MIGHT OF RIGHT

Have you watched them feast in the coal king's home, At a banquet where bright lights shine? They are eating bread from a hand that's dead, And they're drinking blood—not wine. For his tainted gold from beneath the earth, Has been stolen by means unjust, And a man tolled there in the stifling air, And the coal king gave him a crust, Who cares for the laws that dead men have made? The world has been changing since then, And the ways once known we have outgrown— We are living and thinking men, The sailboat old has been replaced by one, With its wondrous ribs of steel, That over ocean deep as by one swift leap

On the sea world can grate its keel Do we find much fault with the man who made? This ship in its beauty so bright? There's a nation, too, needs building new— Do you think we can do it right? Are you tired of the laws that bind and hold? From the hungry children of earth Their honest share of the land and air, And a place on the great big earth? The father's blood and the children's tears Condemn and condemn again, Are you willing to fight in the cause of right? Or afraid of a few more men? Thus the blood and tears of the starving hoards They shall cease—though the strife be long, And the power of might shall go with right, And to them be the victor's song. —Emile C. Chamberlin.

On the Firing Line

BY MONOSABO.

Of steals and rumors of steals there is no end.

The biggest link in the chain of wage slavery is ignorance.

New York City has \$30,000,000 worth of unused land. Hi there, you mob, keep off the grass!

Now all the other pirates will get the fever and then there will be a general union of philanthropy with business.

Miss Mary Manning is quoted as saying that the morals of the stage are as good as those of society. In that case God help the stage.

Business must be good at the Brooklyn Tabernacle if it can afford to run two page advertisements in the New York Herald, as it has been doing recently.

"The world is growing better every day," said James A. Patten, wheat gambler, on departure for Europe with \$25,000,000 in honest swag. And why not? The world is his oyster.

It is reported that W. J. Arkell, former owner of Judge, the humorist weekly, is trying to purchase the New York Sun and get Bwana Tumbo to edit it. Mr. Arkell is an impractical joker. Let him buy the Sun like the rest of us—at two cents a copy.

John Jacob Astor celebrated the granting of a decree of divorce against him with a grand ball, at which many "novel" favors were given to the guests. A very appropriate one might have been listed as follows: "Framed copies of the ten commandments, with one 'Thou shalt not' specially printed in scarlet."

WHAT THE SOCIALISTS HAVE ACTUALLY DONE

(The following will appear in "The Next Step.")

Don't throw away your vote! Vote for what you want—and get it!

Every time you vote the Socialist ticket you hasten the day when we shall have a government of the workers, by the workers and for the workers.

But that is not all—for, every time you vote the Socialist ticket you vote for every real reform in the interest of the working class right now!

You "want something right now." So do we! And if you will help us elect Socialist aldermen in this city you will secure something right now!

Fifty years ago the Socialist movement was not in existence. Today the Socialist voters of the world number fully ten millions and the Socialist party is found in every important nation on earth!

And—mark you—wherever the Socialist movement has gained a foothold its rapid growth has brought about real reforms in the interests of the workers.

In Belgium, Sweden and Austria the Socialists have gained for millions of workers the right to vote! In England they have gained for the workers old age pensions, the feeding of underfed school children, much needed protection for labor unions, and other reforms—they gaining in five years far more for the workers than old party politicians had granted in thirty years!

In Germany, where the Socialists poll more than three million votes, they have gained for the workers, among other reforms, old age pensions, insurance against death and accident, the doing away with foul slums, and factory laws that are models for the rest of Europe. And Bismarck, the German statesman who fought the Socialists all his life, is nevertheless quoted by John G. Brooks in his book, "The Social Unrest," as saying: "If there were no Socialist party, and if many were not afraid of it, even the moderate progress which we have hitherto made in social reform would never have been brought about."

Turn now to our own country. Six Socialists in the state legislature of Wisconsin have gained for the workers better protection against machinery, more healthful con-

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

BY JOHN C. CHASE

Just so long as we have an industrial system based upon intimidation, violence and legalized theft, so long will workers and capitalists be at war.

The attempt to reconcile laborers and capitalists and still maintain the present industrial system, is much like trying to bring about the time when the lion will look with brotherly tenderness and affection upon the meek and humble lamb.

The two classes, one which produces all and gets nothing, and one which produces nothing and takes all, can never become reconciled.

The solution of the labor problem lies in the entire abolition of capitalism, or competition, and the substitution of Socialism, or co-operation.

In all the concentration of industry and wealth in the hands of the few which manifests itself in the form of trusts and combinations, we find the shadow of Socialism lurking.

Every trust organized, every combination effected, is a part of the great evolutionary work now going on which will culminate in the complete organization of industry upon the lines which Socialism and the Socialist party stands for.

The day of individualism is fast disappearing. A few financial kings hold the destiny of the whole human family in their hands. When concentration has reached a certain point, when it shall become plain to a majority that a few individuals have control of all the means of life, then will it become apparent that the transformation from private to collective ownership is necessary.

Whatever becomes necessary for accomplishment for the welfare of a people always is accomplished.

Socialism is an economic science and not a scheme of politics, by and through which a few individuals may be enthroned in power to plunder and rob the people.

Socialism is an expression of the progress of humanity toward pure democracy; it is to industry what democracy is to government.

To realize political or industrial liberty we must have industrial democracy.

Twelve Socialist aldermen in the city of Milwaukee brought about a political upheaval! When they went into the city council they found the government honeycombed with graft; so they introduced resolutions calling for investigation, they published the facts, they held mass meetings, and before long grand juries were indicting political crooks by the dozen, and the whole structure of graft came tumbling down like a house of cards.

And the credit for this achievement belongs to the Socialists! So well did they do their work that the Arena—a magazine that usually supported the Democrats in national elections—said in its issue of June, 1906:

"Some time ago several Socialists were elected to the (Milwaukee) city council, and they began a battle against the big thieves and official corruption in general. Soon the sneers and gibes of the criminal rich and corrupt politicians gave place to ill-concealed anger. The Socialists, by unmasking the peridy and corruption of the present order, had compelled the people to wake up. True, there was in that community, as in others, the popular prejudice against Socialists—but the people saw that the Socialists were a party practically alone in their effort to secure honest government, and serve the true interests of all the people."

That, Mr. Voter, is the record of the Socialist aldermen of Milwaukee. Then, why not give the Socialists of our city a chance to do for you what the Socialists of Milwaukee did for their city? Why not send down to your own city council Socialist aldermen who "will smite corruption and spare not?"

In a word—Stand together with the millions of workers throughout the world who are fighting not only for the final and complete triumph of Socialism—but for every real reform in the interest of the working class right now!

SOCIALISM ANTITHESIS OF CAPITALISM

(The following are extracts from a recent address delivered by Dr. Axel Gustafson in the Chicago municipal campaign.)

On the Philadelphia strike he said: "It is undoubtedly the opening battle of a nation wide life and death struggle for supremacy between capital and labor. In it capital besides endless wealth and backing of all the government forces in the state and if need be in the nation has an even more terrible advantage over the workers, in that they are divided in two hostile camps, viz., the organized and the unorganized workmen, the unorganized being numerically greater than the organized. And with constantly new inventions, improvements and extension of using improved labor saving machinery, less and less workers will be needed, more and more working men will be thrown into the armies of the unemployed, more and more corresponding will the capitalists have the whip hand as to wages and conditions of work over the workers."

"Organized and unorganized workers must come together and establish some kind of a mutual defensive and offensive alliance. They are engaged in the same struggle for livelihood and enjoying life. They are vitally interdependent and mutually dependent."

"The 'scabs,' the non-union workers, generally know full well that the wages and working conditions under which they labor are given them on account of union labor, from fear that poorer wages and working conditions would drive them into the unions. On the other hand if the non-unionists and scabs should succeed in destroying the unions they would quickly discover altered conditions and they wouldn't be for the better, either Organized and unorganized labor must come together, and work together for mutual emancipation or else both are doomed to a wage and work servitude which would make Satan himself weep for pity."

"One word about the capitalists, those great captains of industry, whose wealth and influence control our governments, municipal, state and national. These men are organized into vast corporations with governmental machinery of their own. They deal with the workers only by means of a series of sub-officers. The plantings, petitions, cries and agonies of the oppressed workers reach their ears rarely, and their vision only in print. They are born, reared and trained under conditions which disqualify them for sympathy or comprehension of the misery and suffering of those who earn their wealth which they hoard or squander."

"Had you or I been put in their shoes we probably would have thought and acted as they. This is not said as an excuse or palliation of inequities, only to remind us that capitalism is bound to produce human monsters who are

Socialist Woman Speaks to Strikers

Miss Luella Twining, identified with the Western Federation of Miners as an organizer, and who is also well known as a Socialist and a suffragist, was the next to address the meeting. Her appearance was the signal for enthusiastic applause. She made a short but effective speech. Her remarks were cheered frequently. Among other things she said:

"It is not strange to me that the working people of this city have gone on strike, what is stranger still is that the whole nation has not walked out long ago. We hear much about the high cost of living. The remedy that we are given by those controlling the situation and directly responsible may be summed up in the language of J. J. Hill, the railroad man and many times millionaire, when he said that the working people should live on less and eat less. A weapon suggested to us to fight this condition is to boycott the beef trust."

"We intend to show the P. R. T. Co. that the people of this city have rights and that we are powerful enough to make them accede to our demands. United efforts on the part of organized labor saved Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone from the gallows. Go out on strike and remain out and you will have the sympathy of the working classes of the whole United States."

"Better starve striking than starve working."

Miss Twining during a portion quoted Eugene V. Debs to the effect that trade unionism is a monument to the working classes. The mention of the name of the Socialist leader caused a great demonstration. Hundreds in the hall arose from their seats and cheered and waved their hats.

"You are told by the P. R. T. Co. that they will treat you as individuals. If an employe with a grievance should individually make known his complaint to the P. R. T. Co. board of directors he would be told very quickly that if he was not satisfied with conditions he could go, as there was some other man awaiting his job."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

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ORGANIZING FOR EFFICIENCY

BY CHARLES E. CURTISS

(Secretary of Cook County Socialist Party.)

The discussion on "What's the Matter With the Socialist Party?" implies that, in the minds of the members, the net results of our efforts do not correspond with our working capacity. If our party has many times the amount of energy at its disposal that other parties have, as we believe, then we are either not using any large amount of it, or we are wasting it, or both.

To the mind of the writer, street and hall meetings do not permit the full development of our power, while regular and systematic distribution of literature does. Of course, coupled with such distribution would be the periodical solicitation of paper subscriptions and party membership.

Supposing a member to distribute one Daily Socialist to every voter of his own block every Sunday morning, how would this compare in effectiveness with our present methods?

In the first place, every voter is reached, not once or twice a year only, but fifty-two times a year, and, although one piece of literature may not be as impressive as a speech, the effect of the regular distribution intensifies it, on the average, way beyond the power of any speech.

The poorest debater can present the best obtainable arguments, and repeat them in different shape again and again.

It leads to a personal acquaintance with the voters, so that the literature may be selected to fit the man, so that the proper time to solicit his membership may be better known, and so that personal influence may be used to supplement the argumentative appeal.

The work can be expanded along precinct and ward lines systematically until every voter is known to have been reached or until the party is working at its full capacity.

Last Monday evening this matter was presented to a meeting representing fourteen ward branches. State Secretary Bentall described work that had been accomplished in the state. Jas. H. Bard told of some individual work which he had done some years ago in the Twenty-seventh ward, and Emil Kuhne added a description of the German system, in which he had worked for years at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Every member present took the floor; they were unanimously in favor of adopting that method in Chicago, and decided to start it next Sunday.

It would seem peculiarly fitting to have the inauguration of this aggressive, militant propaganda method take place as part of the celebration commemorating the Commune, and the writer is only sorry that the time of preparation is so short.

But we cannot begin too soon. Next Sunday the chairman of each ward branch is urged to have some campaign literature for distribution at the branch headquarters, and all members are equally urged to procure from one hundred to two hundred pieces and cover the block they live in.

Let each one hold himself personally responsible for his own block and strive systematically to convert it; then we will be working at our utmost efficiency, and this must produce the maximum of results.

No man should consider himself socially above this work, no matter what his calling; such drudgery will soon separate the wheat from the chaff. Those who do the work will assert their right to set the standards. It will stop the tendency toward factionalism.

It will cement the movement together. We will hold those members in the party who are now drifting away. It will increase the circulation of our paper and remedy its financial troubles. Such exercise will bring vitality and vigor to the whole movement.

The County Secretary sincerely hopes that this call to arms will meet with a vigorous and whole-hearted response, to the end that the Socialist party of America may win a place in the International movement commensurate with its opportunities.

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. Hence, the Republican, was carried into office by the aid of Democratic workingmen, 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 bring us nearer to complete social democracy, 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 equality 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.

PARAGRAPHS FOR PEOPLE

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

The underground employes of the Western Fuel Company, Nanaimo, B. C., have contributed \$839 to the Extension mines disaster relief fund.

It seems to be taken for granted that low prices would help the working class. The same persons who are shouting for free silver and low prices in 1896 are now calling for low prices, says the Chicago Daily Socialist. Anyone with a memory and some reasoning power ought to be able to draw the conclusion that it is not prices that cause the poverty of labor. With low prices there is little work with which to buy anything. With high prices the little wages buy almost nothing. To be sure, labor must fight to raise its wages with rising prices or else be completely crushed. It is also equally true that it must fight for jobs under low prices or be starved out. Only when labor shall own the jobs and the product will this eternal and fatal see-sawing cease.

At last the great task set us by nature is solved; her great problem of providing for the race. Her mighty powers are harnessed to our will and service. The stubborn mother earth is conquered and yields full-blossomed to our nourishment. The giant machine is our man-servant with mighty iron thighs and sinews to do our bidding. With little effort we can produce plenty for all. Between us and our heritage there stands but the last and most worthless of our rulers clinging parasitically upon our backs, incapable of aught sucking up profits, gorged with that to bursting, in the last stages of senile decrepitude. The Giant Labor has but to brush them aside and the earth is his and the fullness thereof.—Western Clarion.

Ex-President Morrissey of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has become the president of an organization known as the American Railroad Employees' and Investors' Association. Morrissey receives a salary of \$15,000 per annum as an executive head of the new Civic Federation, whose philosophy is based on an "identity of interest" between employer and employe. Employer and employe are eligible to membership, and Morrissey, the man who for years drew a heavy salary from the Brotherhood of Trainmen, has accepted the Justice money of capitalism to blind the eyes of labor to the brutality of the system that enslaves the working class.—Miners' Magazine.

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