

## RAIL WA HANGS ON MEET WITH U. S. ARBITERS TODAY

### "We Will Yield Nothing," Says Carter of Locomotive Firemen as Conference Opens

any settlement will result from their efforts, but we are willing to wait and see," said President Carter. "All the points in dispute will be taken up so it is impossible to tell just how long the conference will continue." The two federal officials arrived in Chicago this morning from Washington and immediately announced their readiness to go into the conference. The engineers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers assert that should the managers concede the wishes of the firemen to arbitrate their disciplinary and seniority demands it will be in direct violation of their standing agreement with the managers, and they are ready to fight in opposition to the firemen's demands in regard to these points.

Set March 21st. It was stated yesterday that Monday, March 21, had been agreed upon among the men as the date upon which they would walk out, unless mediation prevailed, but when asked concerning this President W. S. Carter refused to verify it, though he would not deny it. The representatives of the unions are still in the city, and will remain until the attempts of the federal officials toward an adjustment of the grievances have either been successful or proved futile. If the conference between the firemen, the railroad managers and the federal mediators proves futile, the firemen's committee will immediately hurry to their homes and prepare to call out the men on the date that has already been set.

## "OUR LOATHSOME CONTEMPORARY"

**THE DAILY GRIND**  
MARCH SEVENTEENTH 1910  
PRICE ONE SHAMROCK

**WURRUDS FROM TH' EDITOR**  
ST. PATRICK'S DAY WILL BE A BUSY DAY. I WANT TO BE SURE. BILLY O'TAFT, TH' DISTINGUISHED SUPERINTENDENT WHO WAS A ROMAN IN ROME, A ROOSHIAN IN ROOSHIA, AND A GERMAN IN MILWAUKEE, WILL HEAD TH' FETTERED AS AN IRISHMAN IN CHICAGO.

**DO YOU KNOW THIS MAN?**  
I WOULDN'T WALK ACROSS THE STREET TO SEE TAFT.

**FRITZ O'BUSSE**  
WHO WILL HEAD TH' RECEPTION COMMITTEE AND PRINCE O'TAFT WITH TH' FREEDOM OF THE CITY.

**ARE YOU ROCKING THE CRADLE EDDIE?**  
YES MOTHER.

**THE DAILY GRIND'S GREAT SCOOP:**  
PRINTS FIRST VIEW OF O'TAFT ENTERING TH' CITY.

**FOR SALE:**  
ONE CHOICE IRISH DIALECT, SLIGHTLY USED. —SARGE ENQUIRE DAILY GRIND

## STEEL TRUST NOW RICHER THAN EVER WORKERS AWAIT POLL OF STATE STRIKE BALLOTS

### \$30,000,000 in Undivided Surplus Awaits Melon Cutting; Gary Pleased

New York, March 17.—The United States Steel Corporation has passed the most prosperous year in all its history. The report for 1909 shows the largest surplus and capital ever enjoyed by the company. Although the gross sales and earnings are \$100,000,000 less than in 1907, the undivided surplus is \$30,000,000 greater. The working capital at the end of the year amounts to \$229,874,000. Dividends on common and preferred stock amounting to \$45,551,777, a sinking fund payment of \$29,247,850 and an appropriation of \$18,200,000 for improvements, new constructions and mining royalties, is deducted, leaving a net surplus of \$151,354,528.

### Ranks of Toilers Firm and New Recruits Are Coming In Hourly

Philadelphia, March 17.—The ranks of the men and women on general strike are firm and there is peace, awaiting the count of the state-wide strike vote. What few deserters there have been from the strike forces have been made up for by new recruits. Eight thousand of the Baldwin Locomotive Works men are organized as a result of the strike. The union bakers will demand a closed shop throughout the city when the strike is over. Five thousand textile workers have joined the union and as many more are counted on by Saturday. Saturday afternoon Debs will speak at the Labor Lyceum under the auspices of the committee of ten which is in charge of the strike. There has been no break in the ranks of the street-car men.

## CENTRAL BANK IS PLAN FORMED

### Swiss Institution Is Given as Model; Urged by Labor Men

Washington, D. C., March 17.—The system of a central bank as established in Switzerland will be carefully studied by the National Monetary Commission, in accordance with the project to establish a bank on the same lines in the United States. Since 1905 all the countries of Europe have enjoyed the advantages of central public and government owned banks. Dr. Julius Landmann will prepare a pamphlet on the transition from a system of isolated and independent banks to the present system of a central financial institution.

## KEMP SCANDAL RULING TODAY

### Judge Baldwin will decide today whether the state shall be permitted to introduce evidence showing different offenses charged against Rev. Robert Morris Kemp, former rector of St. Chrysostom's Episcopal church.

Considerable speculation has been indulged in as to what defense Kemp will make to the charges preferred by former choir boys of St. Chrysostom's church. It has been repeatedly rumored that the defendant is prepared to show that he is the victim of a conspiracy and that the charges against him are without foundation.

## ELECTRIC TRUST TIGHTENS GRIP

The aid which the killing of the Schmitt water power conservation bill before the legislature gave to the light and power trust, headed by the Commonwealth-Edison company of Chicago, the North Shore Light and Power company and the Economy Light and Power company of Joliet is shown by the immediate plans of the Commonwealth Edison to build a \$30,000,000 plant and the news from Streator, Ill., this morning that the Economy Light and Power company of Joliet has completed the purchase of the Illinois Light and Traction company, which furnishes the gas, electric light and traction service to Streator. This move is but the beginning of the extension "down state" of the plan adopted in Chicago, as under the new Chicago City and Connecting Railways company, the \$62,000,000 traction trust, the Commonwealth Edison company supplies all the power used by the traction trust, and nearly all that used by the elevated railroads, besides a monopoly of the private light and power business of Chicago.

## SEEK JAPANESE PEACE PACT NOW

Washington, D. C., March 17.—Japan is seeking peace in the face of American opinion trying to stir up a war against it. Proposals are in the hands of the Neponese embassy here to be submitted to the department of state looking to an understanding between the two nations as to the open door policy in China. Japan is willing to co-operate with the United States in the domination of the great far east.

## MORE COIN FOR ILL. TUNNEL CO.

One million five hundred thousand telephone subscribers in small towns in Indiana, Illinois and other states, who have been clamoring for years for means to get connection with Chicago business houses, will soon be accommodated as the receivers of the Illinois Tunnel company have been given the authority to borrow money to complete the automatic telephone lines, which run through the big bore under the streets of Chicago.

## TAFT ARRIVED IN CITY TODAY

With a sprig of shamrock in his buttonhole, and a copy of the "Life of St. Patrick" in his pocket, President Taft gave the "top of the mornin'" to the reception committee of the Irish Fellowship club at Thirty-third street and the Pennsylvania tracks at 8:15 o'clock today.

## NEW ORLEANS SHORT OF BABIES

New Orleans, La., March 17.—The demand for babies here is so large that a shortage in the supply has been created. A carload from the New York foundling and orphan asylum was given away last week. Many women clamor for infants in vain and so many are the applications that the institution has decided to send another carload to New Orleans.

## Mrs. Taft Buys Spring Clothes

New York, March 17.—Mrs. William H. Taft is in New York on a shopping expedition and is a guest at the home of the president's brother, Henry W. Taft. When she returns to Washington she will have placed her orders for both spring and summer and will expect to be exempt from any trials of dressmaker or tailor until next autumn. She will be in New York for about a week.

## DECISION DUE IN RAIL CASE

### State Board of Arbitration Expected to Announce Finding Today

Switchmen affiliated with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, whose wage dispute involves thirteen railroads entering Chicago, expect to hear the award of the state board of arbitration that sat in the hearing either late today or Friday.

In the case before the state board the demand was made for an increase of five cents an hour over the present time, and time and one-half for overtime. In presenting the case of the switchmen Attorney Clarence Darrow offered the evidence of the wives of several switchmen, showing how the cost of living had gone up during the past few years. He also offered statistics to show the death rate from accidents, proving switching to be one of the most dangerous occupations.

The federal board of arbitration appointed under the Erdman law, which is hearing the wage dispute of the members of the Switchmen's union of North America and eight railroads resumed its sessions during the day. The session was devoted entirely to testimony in behalf of the railroads' side.

Henry J. Purg, assistant auditor of the Chicago Terminal Transfer railroad, testified that the gross income of that road was not enough to pay the expenses of operation and taxes during the last three years. The deficit during 1908, he said, was \$127,259. An increase in the wages of switchmen would mean a greater loss, he asserted.

## STEERING COMMITTEE APPOINTED

A committee was appointed to call on the workers in the foundry and submit to them the plans of the union. It is the belief of those who were at the meeting that all will join the organization. Pickets were appointed to patrol the foundry. The union organized last night is temporary. All the men who will join it will be distributed among the unions already in existence and under which they properly belong.

## OFFICIAL LAUGHS AT TOILERS' WOES

### STRIKERS FORM UNION IN HARVEY

### Enter Into Combination to Wage War Effectively Against Foundry

The Buda Foundry and Manufacturing company struck at Harvey, Ill., who have struck, last night organized into a union to carry on their fight against the corporation effectively.

A meeting was held at the hall of the International Association of Machinists, where the strikers were addressed by J. C. Chase of the National Socialist office, and officers of the machinists' organization.

Concomit was precipitated by a circular the strikers distributed in announcing the organization meeting. The circular stated that the meeting would be held at a street corner and that speakers from the machinists' union would be there to organize the strikers.

The machinists, finding that they had no representatives among the workers in the plant, considered the dodge as a provocation of the manufacturers to draw them into some trouble. After it was learned that the strikers announced the machinists' mediation because they wanted the influence of their union, the crowd was taken to the hall, where the new union was projected.

## U. S. ACTS IN BIG SCANDAL

### Workers Bought Stock

The report shows that in December, 1909, 21,458 employees had purchased stock in the organization. In 1910 25,000 shares of preferred stock were offered for sale to the employees "as a privilege." By the system of employee subscription on stock the company divides the workers into two classes—"preferred" and "common." Those who are allowed to subscribe are supposedly the skilled laborers and the office employees, who are thus bound to the company and generally maintain a hostile attitude toward the unfavored employees.

## BUSSE JOINING DENEEN FORCES

Mayor Busse, through the formation of the vice commission and other methods of political trickery, is winning back the "high brows" who were shocked by Busse's crude rapacity in the graft line. Now Busse has lined up with Governor Deneen, the man who left the office of state's attorney of Chicago \$245,000 richer, through pocketed fees, than when he went in. As Busse has not been growing poor in office he feels a natural sympathy with the governor and has framed a plan to control the next general assembly to the aid of his harbor and subway steal bills and on the side the renewal of the conservation of water law. The latter plan is one of Deneen's "high browed" schemes, in which he is opposed by United States Senator William A. Lorimer, contractor and banker, henchman of the packers and controlling factor in the Chicago Inter Ocean, which so recently exposed Busse as a grafter. Lorimer is not rude and crude like Busse, taking his in the way of Busse.

## FISHERMAN CATCHES WHALE; LOSSES INTEREST IN SPORT

Long Branch, Cal., March 17.—Beth Lawson, fishing from a skiff off the ocean end of the San Pedro breakwater, hooked a sixty-foot brown whale. He did not know what sort of a fish he had on his line when he began to pull in, and the whale apparently was not aware that he was caught and began towing Lawson out to sea.

To Show Cherry Schemes Investigation by the government of mine accidents and particularly of the work done at the ill-fated St. Paul mine at Cherry, will be the subject of a talk by George S. Rice of the United States geological survey at the Northwestern school of engineering building next Monday night. Mr. Rice will illustrate his talk with pictures taken at Cherry. The lecture is of interest to establish a bureau of mines in the interior department.



DENEEN CLOSES LIABILITY BODY

Well Known Labor Men Are Placed on Important Commission

Gov. Charles S. Deneen has announced the personnel of the commission created by the special session of the legislature to study the subject of employers' liability and workmen's compensation.

The Commission

- Members of the commission representing labor are: Edwin H. Wright, president Illinois State Federation of Labor, Chicago. George F. Golden, business agent Packinghouse Teamsters' union, Chicago.

Members of the commission representing employers are: Ira G. Rawen, president Monon Railroad, Chicago. E. T. Bent, secretary Illinois Coal Operators' association, Chicago.

Seek Uniform Laws

Commissioners having a similar purpose in view are now at work in the states of New York, Minnesota and Wisconsin and the Illinois commission will work in conjunction with them with a view to getting uniform legislation on the subject of workmen's compensation.

Must Serve Death Notice

Reports must be sent to the office of the state factory inspector as provided by law, and immediate notice of the death of any employee resulting from accident or injuries must be sent to the same office.

Recommended by Labor

He recommended five of the labor men to the governor. Mr. Fiora was recommended by the executive board of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

CHERRY MINE IS BURNING STILL?

Kewanee, Ill., March 17. — Thomas Hudson, state mine inspector of the Cherry district, who has been at the ill-fated shaft since November 12, said it probably will be two weeks before it will be safe to explore the third level to get bodies yet unrecovered.

Physical Culture School Sued

The Physical Culture Training school, East Forty-second street and Grand boulevard, was made defendant in 12 suits filed in the Municipal court yesterday by attorneys representing former students who want their tuition fees returned.

AMUSEMENTS

MAT. TODAY 25c, 50c EVERY EVE. 50c, 75c, \$1. AMERICAN MUSIC HALL. England's Character Star BRANSBY WILLIAMS.

GARRICK MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

FRANCES STARR IN "THE EASIEST WAY" LYRIC MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY. FRANK DANIELS.

PACKERS RULE IN THE YARDS

(Continued From Page One)

be printed in English and such other languages as may be necessary to disseminate a general knowledge of the provisions herein set forth and shall be supplied by the chief state factory inspector on application.

"Section 21. For the purpose of disseminating a general knowledge of the provisions of this act among employes, the chief state factory inspector shall have prepared a notice covering the salient features of this act, which may be in the following form:

"Notice to owners and employes of mercantile establishments, factories, mills and workshops.

"This notice must be posted in a conspicuous place in every office and work room of this establishment. The object of this notice is to promote the health, comfort and safety of employes, and requires their attention and cooperation.

"1. All machinery when in operation is dangerous and should be considered so by the operator. It should be so protected as to offer the least possible chance for injury to those who operate it.

"2. All setscrews or other dangerous projections on revolving machinery shall be countersunk or otherwise guarded when possible.

"3. Means shall be provided and placed within convenient reach for promptly stopping any machine, group of machines, shafting or other power transmitting machinery.

"4. Machines must not be placed so closely together as to be a serious menace to those who have to pass between them. Passageways must be of ample width and head room, and must be kept well lighted and free from obstructions.

Guard Openings

"5. All hatchways, elevator wells or other openings in floors shall be properly enclosed or guarded.

"6. The premises must be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

"7. Ample and separate toilet facilities for each sex shall be provided, and toilet rooms must be kept clean, well ventilated and well lighted.

"8. Food must not be taken into any work room where white lead, arsenic or other poisonous substances or gases are present under harmful conditions.

"9. Proper and sufficient means of escape, in case of fire, shall be provided, and shall be kept free from obstructions.

"10. Poisonous and noxious fumes or gases, and dust injurious to health, arising from any process, shall be removed as far as practicable.

"11. All employes are strictly prohibited from attempting to operate or tamper with machines or appliances with which they are not familiar and which are in no way connected with their regular duties.

"12. Reports must be sent to the office of the state factory inspector as provided by law, and immediate notice of the death of any employee resulting from accident or injuries must be sent to the same office.

"The notice shall be printed on card-board of suitable character, and the type used shall be such as to make it easily legible. In addition to English, this notice shall be printed in such other language as may be necessary to make it intelligible to employes.

Copies shall be supplied by the chief state factory inspector on application, and must be posted in a conspicuous place in every office and work room of every establishment covered by the provisions of this act."

"The people of Illinois elected a legislature and sent it to Springfield to make laws. This means a large drain on the public resources. As was shown in the Daily Socialist yesterday, this law has little effect in the stock yards, being suppressed by the federal law.

Dr. Bennett enforces the federal law in the stock yards, and all he knows about the wishes of the people of Illinois is that their officers have put up a few of these placards in the "yards."

The law looks good, but it isn't enforced. "Look at the law," says Bennett, pointing to the federal statute published yesterday.

Why should the "beef trust" be frightened by a few notices? They will soon get dirty so that no one will be able to read them. There are anywhere from twelve to twenty nationalities employed in the "yards."

The largest number of notices I saw tacked up in one place were the three that I saw in Armour's. Notices in three different languages for tollers speaking over a dozen different languages! Why should the "beef trust" be frightened by these notices? The majority of the tollers can't even read them, so that they can't tell even what they ought to expect from their employers.

At \$20 a Finger

On my way to the office of Dr. Bennett in the Exchange building on Exchange avenue, just a short distance inside the "yards" from Halsted street, I heard of a man on the cutting floor of Armour's who had had his middle finger clipped off at the second joint.

An interpreter for the company immediately held a conference with the injured man and secured a settlement for \$20. Another man with a full set of fingers was put on the job and the wheels of the system went happily along. There are two factors in the stock yards. The employer, or the beef trust, and the toiler. The beef trust is the stronger. The government does not protect the toiler, who is the weaker.

"What is being done, the worst of it, is that the government is doing nothing. The government is supposed to see that all of these regulations are lived up to."

"But are they not more interested in inspecting the meat?" was asked.

"Yes, but they watch out for the other regulations also. Whenever an inspector goes in the yards he is supposed to see that all the regulations are enforced," said Dr. Bennett.

So what can you do with an optimistic

gentleman who deals in suppression? He'll tell you that everything is as lovely as a summer's day, and if one isn't careful he'll get you to believe the same thing. I thought of Miss Caroline Ebert, tuberculosis nurse, who had worked in the homes of the "yards" tollers for the last two years and summed up her experience by declaring that half of the workers for the "beef trust" were affected with tuberculosis.

"According to your information in the matter, is there more or less tuberculosis in the yards at the present time than formerly?" I asked Dr. Bennett.

"Why—Why—Less—Naturally. That seemed to be a stunner for the doctor." He didn't know how to answer it for a few moments. Then he reached the conclusion that there was less tuberculosis, that conditions were better than "ever before."

"How do you discover cases of tuberculosis among the workers?" I questioned. "Do you inspect the men?"

"Oh, the inspectors are on the lookout for that," he replied. "When an inspector finds a man coughing or spitting he is immediately sent to the packers' physician and ordered discharged if he is affected with tuberculosis."

"Imagine a doctor employed by the packers troubling himself about an inopulent case of tuberculosis! Miss Ebert told me of numerous cases of men affected with the plague who were permitted to work with no questions being asked. Dr. Bennett couldn't show any statistics of the work that had been done in this direction, and the only promise for the future was that the inspectors would take care of the situation, so the meat eater can assure himself in any manner that he chooses on the prospects.

Beef "Cared For," Not Men

In the 63 pages of the report of the chief of the bureau of animal industry for 1909, by A. D. Melvin, I could not find a word concerning any efforts put forth or any recommendations for the protection of the health of the men working in the packing industry.

Dr. Bennett is profuse with his condolences. He hands them out with a readiness that calls for admiration. Give him the questions and he will have the answers.

"We have nothing to do with the social conditions of the workers outside of the yards," declares Dr. Bennett, and confesses that he knows little about the living and housing conditions in Packingtown.

"But conditions are better now than ever before," he concludes. "The people are getting educated in the fight against tuberculosis. Their children are educated along these lines in the schools and they tell the parents."

Dr. Bennett seemingly doesn't know that the tollers are crowded into hovels now more than ever before, because they do not get high enough wages to pay the rent for sanitary homes. Crowded conditions give tuberculosis the opportunity it needs to propagate itself.

If Dr. Bennett would only ponder on a statement made by Miss Mary E. McDowell of the Chicago University Settlement, which is as follows:

Bleached Child Faces

"One of the most trying sights that the settlement resident has to meet is to see the sturdy little children, born of peasant parents, beginning at the age of nine and up to show the influence of the bad conditions, the color going out of their cheeks, their complexions becoming sallow and their eyes weak."

"The medical inspector of one of the best public schools in the neighborhood, a school of 1,100 children, found 208 below grade. These children came from what one might think "good stock"—Bohemian, Polish, Irish, German and a few Greeks. A careful examination of these children found them to be on an average taller and thinner than an average of Boston children of the same age, spindling and anemic, scantily clothed and apparently neglected. A social worker in the same public school explained the matter.

"She made an examination of the home life of 200 of these 'below grade' children. She came into intimate touch with 168 families, of which the heads of 110 were unskilled workers who received \$1.66 a day when they worked, but the work was irregular. The standard of morality of these people would not allow them to overwork home tolerated by the alien.

Too Much for Rent

"Because of this higher standard, which prohibits the taking of an excessive number of boarders, too great a proportion of the wage must be paid for rent. The result is a constant lack of food for the children, and this, combined with the ignorance of domestic science, means undernourished children."

And it might be added that among the aliens, where the standard of morality is too often lost sight of, the crowded conditions prevail and disease flourishes.

Dr. Bennett would have an excellent opportunity to alter some of his views and amend his statements if he would only learn the real conditions, not only "back of the yards," but in the "yards" as well.

Stock Yards Series

Editor's Note.—This is the fourteenth article on the Chicago stock yards in the series now appearing in the Daily Socialist. Watch for the next one tomorrow!

HENRY GEORGE SPEAKS SUNDAY

The Sunday Evening club in Orchestra hall this Sunday and the following week will probably be attended by a considerable number of union labor men. Henry George of New York is to be the speaker this Sunday and Rev. Charles Stehle is to follow on April 3.

Mr. George is at present on a tour giving his lectures. "The World's Progress Toward Social Justice." He is the author of "The Menace of Privilege," "The Life of Henry George," and other books. He is the son of Henry George, the political economist and tax reformer, and has continued his agitation for a new distribution of the burden of taxation. He recently reported the British election for New York papers, thereby being present at the successful conclusion of an agitation begun 25 years before by the elder George for Irish reforms, which resulted in a brief imprisonment for the agitator.

Mr. Stehle is the superintendent of the department of church and labor of the Presbyterian board of home missions. This department was begun

seven years ago as an experiment in the hope of finding some answer to the greatest of modern church questions, the alienation of the laboring man from the church. The success of the idea is shown by the fact that Mr. Stehle, in Kansas City, at one time addressed a mass meeting of 15,000 union men and their families. He has been a laborer himself, spending 25 years in the New York tenements as a newsboy, tobacco stripper and machinist. His subject will be "How Church and Labor May Co-operate."

STUBBS' KIN MAKES CHARGE

Following telegraphic information that Mrs. Beulah Stubbs Sunderland, daughter of J. C. Stubbs, general traffic manager of the Harriman lines, had been granted a decree of divorce at Reno, Nev., from John Sunderland, a prominent democratic politician of that town, came the announcement today that she will return to Chicago. Mrs. Sunderland will go to the home of Mr. Stubbs, 1546 Dearborn avenue.

The name of the "woman in the case," said to be Gladys Pratt, and her alleged relations with Sunderland were not revealed until the trial began.

The suit was based on charges of infidelity and extreme cruelty. Sunderland and Miss Pratt, it is charged, made no effort to conceal their liking for each other.

MARKETS

WINTER WHEAT—Steady. Sales, 1,000 bu. Sales local and trans-Mississippi billing: No. 2 red, \$1.15@1.21.

SPRING WHEAT—Steady. Sales, 5,000 bu. No. 2 northern, in store, \$1.17@1.19. DUMFRIES WHEAT—Steady. Sales local and trans-Mississippi billing: No. 2, 95¢@96¢; No. 3, 91¢@92¢.

CORN—Steady to lower. Sales, 100,000 bu. Sales local and trans-Mississippi billing: No. 2 yellow, \$1.00@1.02. OATS—Up 1/4¢. Sales, 125,000 bu. Sales local and trans-Mississippi billing: No. 2 white, \$1.00@1.02.

CATTLE—Light run of 12,000 cattle sent steer values 15¢@20¢ above Monday's basis. Highest values of fat, medium grades showing 25¢ gain, while numerous of the offerings landing above 35¢ and 50¢ higher. Dealers and shippers showed partially for good grades, rump-priced lots ranging from 47¢ indicating hardly more than 15¢ advance.

POGS—The average price was 47¢ lower than Tuesday, being the first day since March 3 when the average was lower than the previous day. Opening transactions were 1¢ lower than Tuesday's close, but the market kept getting weaker, with extreme late sales 50¢ lower than the time that day. Early in the day one lot sold at \$10.95, with \$10.90 next highest for a dozen lots averaging \$10.87 1/2.

SHIPS—While bulk of sheep went 10¢ higher, lambs were anywhere from 5¢ to 20¢ higher, most lots advancing 10¢@15¢. The record price of \$10.30 was paid for Colorado lambs, and others sold at \$10.15@10.25. Shorn wethers at \$9.30 and wethers and natives at \$9.25 were highest ever known for respective classes.

POTS—The potato market was weaker and prices were 1¢ per bu. lower on increased receipts, 5¢ cars. Good to choice stocks sold at \$4.95@5.00 per bu. DAIRY PRODUCTS—Eggs, fresh gathered, 24¢; prime grade, at mark, raised to 25¢; butter, extra creamery, 31¢. TURKEYS, 16¢; 11¢; 10¢; 15¢; 16¢; 17¢; 18¢; 19¢; 20¢; 21¢; 22¢; 23¢; 24¢; 25¢; 26¢; 27¢; 28¢; 29¢; 30¢; 31¢; 32¢; 33¢; 34¢; 35¢; 36¢; 37¢; 38¢; 39¢; 40¢; 41¢; 42¢; 43¢; 44¢; 45¢; 46¢; 47¢; 48¢; 49¢; 50¢; 51¢; 52¢; 53¢; 54¢; 55¢; 56¢; 57¢; 58¢; 59¢; 60¢; 61¢; 62¢; 63¢; 64¢; 65¢; 66¢; 67¢; 68¢; 69¢; 70¢; 71¢; 72¢; 73¢; 74¢; 75¢; 76¢; 77¢; 78¢; 79¢; 80¢; 81¢; 82¢; 83¢; 84¢; 85¢; 86¢; 87¢; 88¢; 89¢; 90¢; 91¢; 92¢; 93¢; 94¢; 95¢; 96¢; 97¢; 98¢; 99¢; 100¢.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET.—Locally, spot, all deliveries up to end of May, \$21.75@21.12 1/2; in London, spot, \$28 1/2; 60 days, \$29 1/2; 90 days, \$30 1/2; 120 days, \$31 1/2; 150 days, \$32 1/2; 180 days, \$33 1/2; 210 days, \$34 1/2; 240 days, \$35 1/2; 270 days, \$36 1/2; 300 days, \$37 1/2; 330 days, \$38 1/2; 360 days, \$39 1/2; 390 days, \$40 1/2; 420 days, \$41 1/2; 450 days, \$42 1/2; 480 days, \$43 1/2; 510 days, \$44 1/2; 540 days, \$45 1/2; 570 days, \$46 1/2; 600 days, \$47 1/2; 630 days, \$48 1/2; 660 days, \$49 1/2; 690 days, \$50 1/2; 720 days, \$51 1/2; 750 days, \$52 1/2; 780 days, \$53 1/2; 810 days, \$54 1/2; 840 days, \$55 1/2; 870 days, \$56 1/2; 900 days, \$57 1/2; 930 days, \$58 1/2; 960 days, \$59 1/2; 990 days, \$60 1/2; 1020 days, \$61 1/2; 1050 days, \$62 1/2; 1080 days, \$63 1/2; 1110 days, \$64 1/2; 1140 days, \$65 1/2; 1170 days, \$66 1/2; 1200 days, \$67 1/2; 1230 days, \$68 1/2; 1260 days, \$69 1/2; 1290 days, \$70 1/2; 1320 days, \$71 1/2; 1350 days, \$72 1/2; 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# "Are the Theories of Henry George Exploded?"

This will be the question of the great debate next Sunday morning at the Garrick Theater at 10 o'clock. Doors open at 9:45. Arthur M. Lewis will contend they are. Henry George, Jr., will defend the teachings of his celebrated father. Clarence S. Darrow will preside. Box office of theater now open. 50c and 25c. Mr. Saner will sing.

## This Debate In Print.

This debate will be published in a special double number of "The Evolutionist." In order to give it an immense circulation it will be sold at six copies for 25 cents; twelve for 50 cents; twenty-five for \$1.00. It will be a publication of historic importance—a defense of the teachings of Henry George by his own son. Apart from his parentage, Henry George, Jr., is the greatest living exponent of the Georgian social philosophy. If you live in Chicago you should hear it, and, whether or no, you should have it in print. Send all orders to "The Evolutionist," 180 Washington street, Chicago.

## Darrow-Lewis Debate

This great debate on "The Theory of Nonresistance" has gone to press and will go into the mails early in April. We need a few more advance orders to make the edition as large as was originally intended. The time for such orders is getting very short, and you should lose no time. All dollar orders for this and the George-Lewis debate will appear in this space from week to week.

## DOLLAR CLUB.

George Egan, Wenatchie, Wash.  
Charles Brandon, Olga, La.

Thomas L. Buie, Denver, Colo.  
William E. Duffy, Syracuse, N. Y.  
A. Arnesen, Chicago.

Joseph D. Fraivillig, Schenectady, N. Y.  
S. S. Condo, Marion, Ind.

## Do Not Forget

The special course of four lectures on "The History of the Conflict Between Science and Religion," which began last Sunday met with greater success than anything ever given from the Garrick platform. The second lecture of this great series will be given Sunday week, March 27, on "The Battles Between Religion and Geology." This will deal with a less familiar field and will be full of new and important information for the audience. You cannot afford to miss any one of these four great lectures.



ARTHUR M. LEWIS



HENRY GEORGE, JR.

## PRUSSIAN DIET STORM CENTER

### Passage of Fake Franchise Reform Bill Causes a Loud Uproar

Berlin, March 17.—In a furious tirade during the voting on the Prussian franchise reform bill William Liebknecht went to the tribune and denounced the diet as a den of hucksters, peddlers of old clothes and merchants who had bartered away the rights of the people. This set the house in an uproar. The conservatives and Catholics sprang to their feet and shouted "Shame!" "Insolence!" and "Out with him!" while others pounded on the desks. Some rushed to the tribune and shook their fists in Liebknecht's face. The tumult was the greatest experienced in years. The vice-president vainly changed the bell and shouted for order. When at length partial quiet was restored, Liebknecht was called to order, but he soon set the storm going again by referring to his opponents as accomplices and fellow sinners in a deed of shame.

**Grew Peevish and Quit**  
Smarting with shame under the continuance of the stinging rebukes, the bulk of Conservatives and Catholics left the house, shouting derisively the refusal to listen to further insults. Liebknecht spoke for another hour, concluding by saying: "The trumpet of the last judgment, which is the judgment by the people, will break harshly on your ears. Your present parliamentary victories will cost you dear. The franchise fight will go on despite everything."

**The Bill's Provisions**  
The bill substitutes direct suffrage for indirect. At present groups of 150 electors elect delegates, who in turn elect the members of the house. The new measure provides for the retention of the three class electoral system whereby the electors are divided according to the amount of taxes they pay, but officers, officials and other members of the educated classes are placed in the first or second class, irrespective of the amount of their taxes. The opposition of the bill was on the ground that it did not provide for the proper reform of the electoral system. The Socialists announce that they will not give up their widespread and organized agitation for universal suffrage.

## The Hustlers' Column

### FRIDAY CAMPAIGN NUMBERS

Every Friday issue of the Daily Socialist, until the municipal election, will be an extraordinary number. These issues will have at least six pages. They will be packed with propaganda material. At least two pages will be filled with Socialist matter. There will be ten times as much Socialist propaganda and educational material in one such issue as in a leaflet—more than in an ordinary pamphlet—and it will be accompanied by the news of the day that will attract and hold the interest of those who receive it. Chicago should be plastered deep with these papers. There is no branch that cannot distribute a thousand. If there is no money in the treasury, ask each member to join in a general fund for this purpose. Then send in the information about your ward. Do not confine this to a biography of the candidate. This is the least interesting thing in the campaign. Tell what the workmen in your ward expect from the city council and what they have received in the past. Tell of the work you are doing to reach every voter this spring. The distribution of such information combined with the regular stuff in the paper will make Socialists and Socialist votes. Just as this is being written word comes that tomorrow's issue will be at least ten pages. What are you going to do about that? Will you do your share to see that this edition does the work for which it was intended? Socialists outside Chicago can make good use of these editions. The local matter is largely changed for general propaganda articles so that these issues will be valuable anywhere. You can get them for \$7.00 a thousand, 75 cents a hundred.

Early in the morning four new ones drop in. That's a sure sign of spring. They come from E. A. Eno, St. Charles, Mo. A couple more, with five in their eyes that bodes ill to the capitalist class, die in from J. A. Conroy, Muncie, Ind. Three silver dollars, with malice aforethought, assault the sustainer's fund. Comrade L. H. Brown, National Military League, Kansas, is responsible for the riot. A list of seven subs, all tried and true, is presented by A. W. St. Clair, O'Fallon, Ill. A bunch of four, from E. B. Vlatt, Sheridan, Wyo., steals in during the night and almost scares the life out of us in the morning. C. Bierkna, Applegate, Cal., comes across with two. A two-dollar bill, headed for the sustainer fund, comes tearing in from P. A. Anderson, Sheppard, Ill. THE BIRTHDAY BOX. Oh, dear! Guess it's no use trying to convince some of these young people to come along with their birthday fund. Don't know the reason why, but they simply won't. What a shame! We will give them a short time to make good. And just to make things interesting we will send a complimentary copy of "The Marx We Know" to the first young lady that comes in on the birthday fund and gives her age. The only new birthday fund in sight is one received from C. J. Elliott, Coulterville, Ill. He sends in 55 cents as a measure of rage. A frisky dollar from Louis Larson, Chicago, jumps with both feet on the sustainer's fund without even offering an apology. A bundle of five are hurried in. They come from J. Lynn, Peoria, Ill. Nothing small about Peoria. "Never give up," says E. H. Stuart, Broadhead, Wis., as he slams down ten dollars for a bond. A short time ago E. Peiner, Moline, Ill., beat in a dollar and received sub cards for it. He said these are his dollar back, and sends it in again for more cards, in order to do the same stunt over again. Here are the glad tidings: "I send you ten new subscribers. Hope to keep it going." That's

## CALCUTTA HAS 'PENROSE' BILL

### Measure More Drastic Than American Press Muzzler Enforced by Britain

Calcutta, India, March 17.—Printers and publishers of newspapers in India are warned by the new press bill not to print matter that will conflict with the local government in any conceivable way. Moreover the bill provides a summary executive method, in which the safeguards of judicial procedure will find no place. The magistrate and police officer is made a lawful authority, though the records of the government team with instances of police and magisterial vagaries. Newspapers dare not call attention to them after the bill is passed, or will only do so at great and imminent risk to itself. It must avoid all reference to police or magisterial eccentricities, on pain of forfeiture of a security deposit and confiscation of the press.

**Repress Discontent**  
The people will have to "nourish" their grievances in secret, and popular discontent will be driven inward. The worst feature of the bill is the remarkably drastic section which lays down the offenses for which a press and its compulsory security of one thousand rubles are liable to forfeiture. The terms of the bill are as follows: (a) Whenever it appears to the local government that any printing press in respect of which any security has been deposited as required by section 2 is used for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, book or other document containing any words, signs or visible representations which are likely or may have a tendency directly or indirectly, whether by inference, suggestion, allusion, metaphor or innuendo— (b) To incite to murder or to any offense under the explosive substances act, 1908, or to any act of violence; or (c) To seduce any officer, soldier or sailor in the army or navy of his majesty from his allegiance or his duty; or (d) To bring into hatred or contempt his majesty or the government established by law in British India or any lawful authority or any native prince or chief under the suzerainty of his majesty, or to excite disaffection toward his majesty or the said government or any such prince or chief, or antipathy between members of different races, castes, classes, religions or sects; or (e) To put any person in fear or to cause annoyance to him and thereby induce him to deliver to any person any property or valuable security, or to do any act which he is not legally bound

to do, or to omit to do any act which he is legally entitled to do, or (f) To encourage or incite any person to interfere with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order, or (g) To convey any threat of injury to a public servant, or to any person in whom that public servant is believed to be interested with a view to inducing that public servant to do any act or to forbear or delay to do any act connected with the exercise of his public functions.

## PACKER OBEYS JERSEY COURT

### Lemuel Patterson of National Packing Co. Surrenders; Bond \$7,500

New York, March 17.—The New Jersey Court of Common Pleas of Hudson county will revoke the charter of the National Packing company if its books are not produced for examination of the grand jury. Prosecutor Pierre P. Garzen is making arrangements to arrest the indicted packers in Chicago and force extradition. Lemuel B. Patterson of Chicago, vice-president of the National Packing company, one of the officers under indictment in this state, voluntarily surrendered himself to the court and pleaded to the indictment charging him with conspiracy to manipulate prices. His plea was not guilty, but he reserved the right to change it or demur. His bond was fixed at \$7,500. Patterson did not seem to fear the court.

**Other True Bills Rumored**  
Rumor around the Jersey City courthouse has it that other indictments will be passed up against storage houses, which are charged with being party to a conspiracy to keep up prices. Justice Swazey at Trenton, N. J., after hearing further argument by Prosecutor of Pleas Garzen of Hudson county and by counsel for the western packing companies, signed the order directing those corporations to bring their books into New Jersey for the purpose of examination by the Hudson county grand jury. **Companies Plead**  
Samuel Undermyer of New York and former State Senator Edwards of New Jersey appeared for the companies and asked to have inserted in the order the fact that the companies were already under indictment in Hudson county and that their charters authorized them to keep all their books except stock and transfer books outside of New Jersey. **THOUSANDS of Chicago DAILY SOCIALIST readers are pledged to buy of MERCHANTS THAT ADVERTISE in the columns. Ask about it.**

## WOMEN TO SEE TAFT ON VOTE

Women of the "No Vote No Tax league" have prepared a distinctive welcome for President Taft. When the nation's chief drives down the line of march today he will be greeted by a shower of green dodgers, each bearing the following words: "St. Patrick freed Ireland from the snakes. Let President Taft free America from taxation without representation. Both Ireland and women ought to be free. Join the No Vote No Tax league." The author of the dodger is Mrs. Minona Fitts-Jones, a leader in the no-vote no tax movement. "We are going to let President Taft know just where we stand," said Mrs. Jones. "The women of our league will be on the line of march, and we intend to see that the president gets one or more of our dodgers. We also will distribute thousands of the little green slips to the men and women watching the parade."

### Hetty Green May Give \$500,000

New York, March 17.—Miss T. Brizal, an officer of the Christopher Columbus university, founded here by Countess Annie Leary in 1907, announced today that Mrs. Hetty Green will give to the university a plot of land on Fifth avenue opposite Central park, valued at \$500,000, as an Easter gift. No recent transfer of any land to Mrs. Green has been reported. Countess Annie Leary received her title from the pope. It was announced last night that she had made plans to found a great memorial to Christopher Columbus. No further details were available. Friends of Mrs. Green have no information of any intention on her part to make a gift of \$500,000.

The beer with a snap to it

My, Oh My, But it's good. That's what you hear about it everywhere you go—in the home, at the social clubs, at the golf clubs, in fact, every place good beer is sold.

C. Heileman Brewing Company  
W. J. Heileman, Inc., Chicago Branch  
2255 State St. Phone Colman 1985

**Your Tired Feet**

Are you speaking to you do you have them? They want you should them comfortable and happy by wearing our

**Anti-Tender-Foot Shoes**

and such of other specialties as they may need. Give us a call now, guaranteed by mail-order with our

**Peterson's** Shoe Specialists  
121-125 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**NOTE TO NEW SOCIALISTS**

READ SOCIALIST BOOKS

Nearly 1,000 described in our new catalogue, "The Question of the Hour." All pamphlets and leaflets at lowest prices.

**WILSHIRE BOOK COMPANY**

Clearing House for All Socialist Literature.  
200 William St.  
New York, N. Y.

**CLASSIFIED**

HELP WANTED

PRINTER—Opening for small job business at Baldwin, Mich.

YOUNG LAWYER—Small opening; country town; very little required. Address W. Box 7, Chicago, Mich.

WANTED—An experienced marker and sorter. Amikcep Laundry, 1641 Fullerton st.

Agents

MEN AND WOMEN AGENTS—You can make money selling a good family medical work. Large profits. See the book: "A Physician in the House." Call or write. Dr. J. H. Greer, 12 Dearborn st., Chicago.

PORTRAIT AGENTS—Best work guaranteed; low price; write for price list. A. H. Zinkoff, 6 411 New Era Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

**WANTED TO RENT**

WANTED TO RENT—Three unfurnished rooms, north of Belmont; av. possession last week in April; must be in clean locality. Address C. M., care of Daily Socialist.

**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE**

BEFORE BUYING

Come and see our new five-room houses, all modern improvements. Lots 12x12; two blocks to Milwaukee av. car line; \$2,100 and up. Live cozy business to suit.

ALSO FINE VACANT LOTS FROM \$100 UP.

See CRIFE BROS., 474 Milwaukee av.

**FARMS FOR SALE**

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

**MONUMENTS**

MONUMENTS—Going out of business; selling at cost price. Let's Relocation. Come to meet CHICAGO MONUMENTAL WORKS, 225 Division st., near California av.

**INTERESTION**

BOND accumulations taught in all languages to pay. 26. Address K. Care Daily Socialist

**PURE HONEY FOR SALE**

FOR PURE HONEY—C. W. STEWART, 5000 REEFER, BOLLY, COLORADO.







DAILY SOCIALIST MAGAZINE PAGE

TOY MAKING IN SCHOOLS

A wise teacher of manual training, Prof. William Noyes of Teachers' college, a man whose vision extends far beyond the boundaries of his workshop and his study, said in a recent address:

"The greatest loss that modern life inflicts on children is not the loss of play, not the loss of home advantages, not the loss of out of door and country associations, serious and dreadful as all these are, their greatest wrong is the deprivation of the right to work, the right to participate in the great productive process of life."

In order that this strong statement may not be misunderstood, it should be taken in connection with that which followed and which emphasized the fact, so familiar to us all, that the only way in which modern industrialism has provided work for the children is under conditions so horrible that the very word child-labor has become a shame and a disgrace. There is no wrong to the child in work; only in the conditions under which it is performed. It should be a part, not of factory life but of home and school life, should be related to play and association with the out-of-doors and the country. All of which means that it should be primarily a part of the child's preparation for life and not a source of private profit to an employer.

with good literature and a chance for physical education and training. It is an interesting experiment, at school, being carried on in a place where many other interesting experiments have been made—a picturesque old church building in the north end of Boston. That is where Mrs. Quincy Shaw's money made it possible, years ago, to experiment with kindergarten till their value was so proved that they were taken over by the public school system. Later, courses in manual training and cooking were started and carried on till the school board adopted them, too. Now a new experiment is being made. The head of it was demonstrated not so very long ago by the commissioner of education in New York state, where conditions differ little from those in Massachusetts. He became interested to find out what proportion of the children who enter the first grade get as far as the eighth and he says he was as much surprised as any one to find it was only four in every ten. In some of the larger cities of the country, trade schools are being established to take boys and girls when they finish the grammar grades or when they are 14 years of age and prepare them for trades if they want to be so prepared or their parents want them to be.

It does not seem quite fair to let these boys and girls prepare themselves for industrial life just at the time when other boys and girls are beginning to get ready for college, but we have to face the fact that we permit them to go into industry at the age of 14, and if we do that, it is only fair to give them a chance to prepare for it. But how about the 60 per cent that fall by the wayside before they get into the eighth grade? The North Bennet school thinks that some of them, at least, could be saved if they could be given an idea of what a trade education is like, and what it would mean to them in later life. So it has induced the school board to lend it twenty boys from the grammar grades (their parents to have consented) and it is giving them what it calls a preparatory vocation course. This is their weekly program:

Table with 2 columns: Shop Work, Hours. Includes items like Wood and metal, Printing, Practical mathematics, English literature and composition, Geography and history, Drawing, free hand and mechanical, Hygiene and personal habits, General exercises, and Intermissions.

TEACHERS AS UNION LABORERS

The following article in a western labor paper is most suggestive. Teachers belong to that class that has been so aptly termed the "educated proletariat." The sooner they realize that the struggle of the working class is their struggle, the better for themselves and for humanity.

"It is an unfortunate attitude of school teachers to regard themselves as 'professional,' and thus on many occasions, by such prejudice, act in a way detrimental to the common cause. However, the action of the teachers of Colorado prophesies the awakening of teachers all over the country."

The Life of the Actress

BY VERNE E. SHERIDAN

Not long ago, in a dramatic company touring the middle west, the star went on a "spree." That night at 9 o'clock his leading man had to step before the curtain and dismiss the audience. He could not, of course, tell the truth, but told the audience that the star was too ill to appear. He had to tell this lie to save his job. Had he told the people the real condition of said star he would have been without a position at once, so it was simply a case of truth and decency being sidestepped for the nonce so he would be able to feed the tapeworm a little longer. When payday rolled around members of this company found that a day's salary had been taken from their pay. Great!

The actors lose their salaries because the star is too drunk to be able to work. A nice state of affairs this! And they stood for it—because it is a long walk from Denver to New York. But when Washington's birthday came they had to give a special matinee, but got no "special" salary for it, and if any one of them had had the nerve to ask for it, he would have been laughed at as a fool—who ever heard of an actor asking for the money he really earns?

Only last year, in one of the companies playing in Philadelphia—the stock company that the town had been proud of for years—the leading man either left or was discharged—no one knows—because he would not play a special matinee without special pay on a holiday. One does not often find an actor or actress who dares to speak out bravely about what they will or will not have done with their salaries. As a rule, it is a case of working to keep alive, and to keep their jobs they let managers literally walk over them.

THE MODERN TALENTS

BY BOLTON HALL

A certain Captain of Industry, who wished to try out the trusted clerks, committed to one Five Thousand Dollars, to another Two Thousand Dollars and to the least skillful (as he thought) One Thousand Dollars. And he said, "See what you can do for me against my return." Then he went to Europe for several years.

On his return the Fiver reported that he had gone into trade, worked like a bee, paid himself well, and had Five Thousand for the Captain; who thereupon said, "Good for you! I like your style!"

Then the Two-er reported that he had risked his money in Wall Street, and that he had raked his nerves, but had Two Thousand Dollars in addition. Whereat the Captain said, "Good Boy! But don't do it again."

Then the One-er reported: "I bought a building lot in a suburb and have not yet gotten anything out of it, for I did not use it, nor would I let any one else use it."

"Good Heavens!" cried the Captain, "then I am out of interest and taxes. You are a first-class Chump!" Then said the Chump: "Come and see."

LULLABY

When a little child lies in your arms at night, What do you care for care? When her little lips sing in the evening light, And her little arms clasp you there; When a little child lies in your arms at rest, And the sun goes down in the purpling west. What do you care for the toll and the stream, When a little child lies in your arms to dream?

JAPANESE SINGING KETTLES

It is said that the Japanese, so ingenious in making curious and fascinating devices of every kind, manufacture singing teakettles. An iron kettle, otherwise quite ordinary, has the almost life-like characteristic of bursting into song when the water boils. The sounds, they say, are produced by steam bubbles escaping from sheets of iron fastened across the kettle near the bottom. Skill is required, not only in making them, but in regulating the fire under them. These curious kettles have been in use many years.

What's the Use? Knicker—We are told the weather can be predicted for a month ahead. Bocker—What's the use? You can't keep an umbrella that long.

time, about half salary to be paid the week before Easter and Christmas. Well, this company did not work the week before Christmas, so they took a week's salary the week preceding the two weeks before Christmas. And then the first two weeks after Christmas they did not get any salary; they had to wait until the third week for their money! Can you imagine the state of affairs? Two weeks before Christmas, and only one-half week's salary, and the three weeks after without any salary at all. But I will give this firm the credit of being clever; they did not do this while the company was anywhere near New York; they waited until they got them where it was too long a walk back to New York, and the company stood for it!

At about the same time this same firm closed one of their musical shows in Denver, Colo., and left the poor chorus girls to get back to the east in the best way they could. Of course they were stuck there. When girls only get eighteen dollars a week and close on a two-week notice, how can they pay their bills and save enough money for a forty-dollar jump?

Why, it is like pulling teeth to get money from this one particular firm, and here's a story about them that is supposed to be a true one. There are several brothers in the finance, and their father died. The undertaker sent the barbers around to shave the corpse. The brothers asked him how much it would cost. He told them it cost five dollars to shave a dead man. This nearly knocked them down, and after a little consultation, they told the barber not to bother: "Let him (the dead father) go to h— with his whiskers on." And the father went to his grave unshaved.

Another instance of how a manager will make you wait his convenience: I had a manager who was married, had a boy about nine years old. Acted the unhappy married man to perfection and sported around town with any girl who would notice him. After the performance he would go out in front of the house and do the big posing act: Flirt with some poor girl of the streets, spend a pile of money on her, and come to the theater the next day with a "big head" from his disputation and growl at every one about the place. The fact that he owed me a trifle over forty dollars did not mat-

ter—I could wait, and when I asked for my money he would give me a "hard luck" tale. Why should he pay me the money I had worked for if it kept him from having a "good time"? Should he deny himself the pleasure of a night's dissipation just to pay my debts?

Were I a woman—to do the same thing, only with this material difference, that I'd be making money where he would be spending it, I would be despised as a fast, a "sporty sort of a kid," "out for a good time," and unless he came in for a share of the fun I would run the risk of being told that he could not keep me in his company owing to my loose morals!

See how the "sporty" manager acts the prude, puts on a respectable "front" if one of his lady employees happens to be a "sport." You see, the girl in my business has battles to fight in it as well as out of it. She must combat the monster, Public Opinion, and must shield herself from attacks in the business. And managers and agents in general seem to think it their especial privilege to make all sorts of indecent propositions to girls, and are rather surprised when their "offer" is turned down. The saying is that a girl will never be insulted unless she lays herself open to an attack. That may be so in some instances—not in all. For instance: A manager had occasion to call on me one afternoon in regard to a quick jump out of town. He found me with the lady of the house, at an oilcloth-covered table, partaking of a little luncheon. I thought nothing of this, but after we were on the road perhaps a week or so, he took it upon himself to tell me that I was far too nice a girl to be eating off an oilcloth table cover; he could arrange matters for me that this would not have to be the case, etc. Now, was the fact that he saw me at this table a reason for him to make this proposition to me? If he had found me at one of the "smart" dining halls of the town, with a five dollar lunch before me, he might have offered to help me pay for it if—So you see, it is not always the girl's fault. And yet people wonder what a girl who is on the stage can expect to gain through Socialism!

Comrades, I expect to gain so much through it, I only hope that I may live to see the day when our "dream" (so-called) is realized.

present available has been estimated, as said above, at several millions of tons and even when the first manipulations have reduced the utilisable products to one-twentieth of this, there will remain for industry an important commercial source that is nowhere near exhaustion."

So Kind. Conlman (who has been summoned from the street to a flat on the tenth story—no lift)—"How many hundred-weight did you say, Mum?"

Lady (sweetly)—"Oh! I don't want any coal! I was only telling my little girl that if she kept on being naughty you'd take her away in your big black bag; but she's behaving better now, thank you very much."—Punch.

A Complete Answer. One of the smartest fuses of the heckler is Dr. Macnamara, whose witty replies to questioners have often turned the laugh on his side.

"Are you in favor of the repeal of the blasphemy laws?" asked an excited old lady at one of his meetings. "Madam," replied "Dr. Mac" gravely, "I am a golfer."—M. A. P.

When Two or Three Are Together. Stella—Two is company and three is—Bella—Divorce.—New York Sun.

FOR HOME DRESSMAKERS



LADIES' SEMI-PRINCESS DRESS. Paris Pattern No. 3200

All Seams Allowed. The corsage or bodice portion of this stylish semi-princess dress is closely fitted to the figure by long seams and darts, and the fastening is effected at the back. A pointed yoke facing is applied to the upper part and completed by a standing collar. To the lower edge of the bodice the gathered and tucked sounce is attached. The sleeves may be close-fitting, or may consist of a cap, puff and deep cuff. As shown in the front view the dress is made of natural colored pongee, with a yoke-facing of soft all-over lace, and braiding in brown soutache supplies the trimming. Materials which will develop this design successfully are cashmere, silk finished Henrietta, voile, foulard, rajah, summer silk, lawn, gingham, chambray or linen. The pattern is cut in five sizes—2 to 40 inches bust measure. For 36 bust the dress requires 3/4 yard of material 36 inches wide, with as shown in the large view 1/4 yard of all-over lace 18 inches wide. Width of lower edge in medium size is about 4 yards. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

TEN-CENT BOOKS

- The Open Shop. By Clarence Dar- row. Paper, 32 pages, 10c. Unionism and Socialism. By Eugene V. Debs. Paper, 44 pages, 10c. The State and Socialism. By Gabriel Deville. Paper, 44 pages, 10c. Socialism, Revolution and Internationalism. By Gabriel Deville. Paper, 64 pages, 10c. The Detective Business. By Robert Dunbar. Paper, 32 pages, 10c. The Question Box. By Frank M. Eastwood. Paper, 60 pages, 10c. Socialism, Utopian and Scientific. By Frederick Engels. Paper, 139 pages, 10c. Recent Progress of the Socialist and Labor Movements in the United States. By Morris Hillquit. Paper, 32 pages, 10c. Underfed School Children: The Problem and the Remedy. By John Spargo. Paper, 29 pages, 10c. Not Guilty! A Play in Three Acts. By John Spargo. Paper, 28 pages, 10c. The Socialist Movement. By Rev. Charles H. Vail. Paper, 31 pages, 10c. Suppressed Information and Federal Court Speech. By Fred D. Warren. Paper, 63 pages, 10c. The Wolves: A Fable With a Purpose. By Robert Alexander Wason. Paper, 31 pages, with illustrations by G. Weiser, 10c. What's So and What Isn't. By John M. Woz. Paper, 80 pages, 10c. Life of Frederick Engels. By Karl Kautsky. Paper, 32 pages, 10c. Socialism, What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish. By Wilhelm Liebknecht. Paper, 64 pages, 10c. Value, Price and Profit: Addressed to Workingmen. By Karl Marx. Paper, 128 pages, 10c. Communist Manifesto. By Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. Paper, 64 pages, 10c. Socialist Songs With Music. By William Morris and others. Paper, 45 pages, 10c. Katherine Breshkovsky. "For Russia's Freedom." By Ernest Poole. Paper, 27 pages, 10c. The Root of All Kinds of Evil. By Rev. Stewart Sheldon. Paper, 30 pages, 10c. Class Struggles in America. By A. M. Simons. Paper, 64 pages, 10c. The Socialists: Who They Are and What They Stand For. By John Spargo. Paper, 147 pages, 10c. Crime and Criminals. An address delivered to the criminals in the Chicago Court Jail. By Clarence S. Darrow. Paper, 27 pages, 10c. Merrie England: Letters to John Smith, Workingman. By Robert Blatchford. Paper, 156 pages, 10c. Socialism Made Easy. By James Conolly. Paper, 61 pages, 10c.

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For Home Dressmakers



LADIES' ATTRACTIVE SHIRTSWAITS. Paris Patterns Nos. 3241, 3231

All Seams Allowed. Comfort and prettiness are combined in the cool looking shirtswaits here presented (3241), which is certainly an ideal summer garment because of its Dutch square neck. Fine tucks in groups are formed to yoke depth back and front. The neck is completed by a fancy Dutch collar, and the popular frill trims the closing front. As illustrated the shirtswaits is made of white batista, inserts of lace and lace edging trimming it daintily. The pattern is in 5 sizes—34 to 42 inches bust measure. For 36 bust the shirtswaits requires 3/4 yards 36 inches wide, with 1/4 yard of material 36 inches wide extra for frill, and 6/8 yard of lace edging. The Russian influence which is so strongly felt in all feminine wearing apparel this year is plainly evident in the charmingly graceful shirtswaits here shown (3231), where the trimming is essentially Russian. The back is also tucked, while marquisette is here used for the Russian's development, and the trimming band is darned with dark blue and scarlet in conventional pattern. The pattern is in 5 sizes, 34 to 40 inches bust measure. For 36 bust the waist requires 2 yards of material 36 inches wide. Price of each pattern, 10 cents.

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Cannot Lose the Class Struggle

The steel trust has succeeded in almost destroying organization among its employes. It has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in doing this. Some of it was spent for Pinkertons at Homestead and elsewhere. Some of it was expended in hiring spies to infest the unions of its employes and point out the men to be blacklisted and ruined. Some of it was paid out in the maintenance of the Civic Federation to teach the doctrine of the identity of interest between exploiter and exploited.

All these things have been done to prevent any united resistance to exploitation. It would be hard to improve upon this plan. It shows the mark of master craftsmen of exploitation. It is a complete, well-rounded programme.

Its real object was not to crush unionism, but the thing for which unionism stands. Unionism stands for high wages, short hours and decent conditions of employment.

UNIONISM IS SIMPLY UNITED RESISTANCE TO EXPLOITATION.

It is one expression of the CLASS STRUGGLE. This is what the steel trust sought to avoid. It did not object to the unions as debating societies. It did not object to them as "harmonizers of capital and labor."

IT OBJECTED TO UNIONS BECAUSE THEY FOUGHT AGAINST REDUCTION OF WAGES.

So the managers of the steel trust thought when it had crushed some unions and emasculated others that it had abolished united resistance to exploitation.

Therefore it proceeded to reduce wages until the subsistence point was reached and passed. It increased hours until men toiled on for twenty-four at a stretch once each week and twelve hours daily for the remainder of the time. It created infernos in which human life and energy was literally boiled out of the bodies of the workers. It installed murderous machines that crushed and crippled the bodies of its employes.

Then it rejoiced to think it had escaped the class struggle. It gloated over its mammoth dividends on watered stock and believed these dividends secure forever, because the workers from which they were drawn had lost the power to fight back.

That was where the managers of the steel trust made a mistake. The class struggle cannot be bribed away, nor frightened away, nor intrigued away, nor escaped from in any way whatsoever, so long as there are exploiters and exploited.

Neither can united resistance to that exploitation be abolished while one institution simultaneously takes the product of many workers.

The steel trust is just learning this lesson. In spite of its war upon unions, in spite of its apparent success in crushing organization, it is confronted with strike after strike. At Newcastle, McKees Rocks, Pittsburg, South Chicago, Hammond, on the great lakes and in its mines, the men have gone on strike.

They have stood together and fought together and, in many cases triumphed together, without an organization save what was formed in the midst of fighting. These temporary organizations now promise to become the base of a stronger and more militant union than any crushed by the trust.

Little by little the masters of steel are beginning to learn that men do not strike because they belong to unions, but that they form unions because they must strike. They are learning that men do not ask for higher wages because they belong to unions, but that they join unions because they are asking for high wages.

Agitators did not produce the class struggle. The class struggle produced agitators.

Capital and labor cannot be harmonized by capital devouring labor. They can be harmonized only when labor owns capital.

But that is another story, and the biggest in the world today.

Do Not Try to Answer the Socialists

If you are an opponent of Socialism do not try to answer its arguments. You can't do it. Thousands of men have tried it. They have been the ablest men that could be bought for money. They have been the "great men" of the universities and the pulpit and the political platform. They have all failed. They have failed so miserably that the Socialists used their attacks as ammunition in their campaigns.

Schaeffle, the great German economist of the previous generation, tried it, and his book is for sale by every Socialist publishing house. Sombart, the great German economist of the present age, tried it, and more copies of his book have been circulated by the Socialists than by their enemies.

The Civic Federation brought Mallock from England to refute Socialism. The result is the standard joke book in every Socialist library.

The only way in which to fight Socialism is to lie about it and slander the Socialists.

That has come to be recognized as the standard method of attack. It is the method now followed by the hired pen prostitutes of the Civic Federation, which adopted this policy as soon as it saw how foolish its employes became when they tried to argue.

There are a certain set series of lies that have been told so often that quite a number of people have come to believe them.

There is the old gray-headed falsehood about Socialists being opposed to the family. The only trouble with that is that someone is apt to inquire if King Leopold and Lillis and Astor were Socialists, and, if not, why do the opponents of Socialism defend them.

Another good old stand-by is that the Socialists are trying to break up the unions. If this were true the Socialist treasury would not lack for funds nor the Socialist press be hanging between life and death because of poverty. Socialist treasuries would be as fat as that of the Civic Federation. It is just because the reverse is true that Socialism is attacked.

There are several other similar falsehoods that may be used with good effect, if your audience is sufficiently ignorant. You can say that the Socialists are opposed to religion, that they want to "divide up" that their leaders are immoral, that they do not know what they want, and so on through a long list.

But whatever you do, do not try to discuss the Socialist party platform or its literature.

WAR AND PEACE

BY JOSEPH E. COHEN

Philadelphia is in a condition of industrial war. Wars are not fought with rose water. Sherman said "War is hell." This is just as true of industrial war, of internecine conflict, as of wars of cannon and shot, between men serving under different flags.

The Philadelphia Rapid Transit company, its mayor and director of public safety, regard the war from the standpoint of a ruling class. For them the men and women out on strike are guilty of rebellion against their ordained masters. They know only one instrument with which to end the strife—the bludgeon.

The men hired as strike breakers are not experienced motor-men and conductors. They make no pretense of being such. The list of daily casualties would expose the sham of any such pretense. They are strike breakers and nothing else.

Their sole purpose in coming here is to compel the men out on strike to surrender. They revel in the misery of working people; they catch the drippings from the overflowing coffers of the traction company in return for driving the strikers back to the task of filling more coffers. They are human ghouls, void of the milk of fraternity, resembling the human being only in appearance.

Their "shooting up" of Frankford, when several inoffensive men and children were seriously wounded, their marauding expedition last Saturday night, when it seemed as if Bedlam had broken loose, plainly indicates that in the form of property ownership is a war machine. Their principal reason for coming here is to provoke an outbreak on the part of the people, to furnish an excuse for calling out the militia and placing the city under martial law.

Had the people retaliated, had they attacked the Frankford barn and burned it to the ground, and had they driven the strike breakers out of town, they would have but meted out the only brand of justice the strike breakers and the company recognize.

But the people did not do that. They have learned

to serve their cause another way. They refrain from riding on the cars. They boycott any one who so far forgets himself as to board a car. The people of Frankford refuse to recognize the company. They have "nothing to arbitrate."

In a struggle of this character refusal to ride is a very effective way to hurt the company. It is a strike at the company's coffers, it cuts off the provisions of the enemy.

But that is by no means the most effective weapon the people are using. There is another of deadly action. It is this: The reign of peace.

The company waxes fat upon disorder. So long as there are disturbances all the company needs do is to put in a bill for damages to the city. And the city, in this instance, being its mayor and director of public safety, its falsified bill will be paid in full.

But when there is perfect order, together with empty cars, then the company must bear the brunt of its losses. It cannot then thrust its crooked fingers into the public treasury without there being a scandal and an exposure. The people have come to this conclusion. It is no wonder then that the leaders of the strike countenance no violence. It is no wonder that "rioting" is diminishing. It is no wonder that, in the face of an army of more than a hundred thousand at large in the city there are practically no disturbances of any kind. It is the highest tribute that can be paid to labor's power to discipline itself.

Capital's weapons are these of brute force, weapons of war. Labor's weapons are those of the intelligent man, weapons of peace. Capital has attained its mastery by the sword, and it will perish by its own hand. Labor will come into its own by the mere strength of its numbers, by organization and education, more than by destruction of life or property.

And labor will inaugurate the era of enduring peace and good will.

The Russian Revolution and Counter Revolution

BY PETER P.

I turn to the important sphere of work of the Social-Democratic party. All over the country the party organizations were spread; their aims including the awakening of the struggle for political freedom, trade unionist functions, and generally the Socialist education of the working class.

Supporting every revolutionary and oppositional effort of other groups and parties, they were determined to organize the masses into a separate class consciousness body, their principle in tactics being (1) to move against the enemy separately but to unite for attack; (2) not to sacrifice for the sake of the attack any political demand; (3) to reveal the differences of class interests, and (4) to look very carefully after the growing allies, so as to take advantage of the experience of the workers in other countries and to fight their own battle.

It was certainly an unpleasant prospect to look forward to, after the revolution, to fight for a century for political freedom, like European proletariats, because they had allowed the bourgeoisie to take the lead.

The usual methods of working until the time of the decisive struggle of the revolution were distribution of literature, illegal meetings, and other activities. This work was going on systematically, and was visible from time to time in strikes and political demonstrations.

The nerve system of the organizations was the illegal printing press, which was more dangerous to the existing regime than bomb factories. Nearly every morning the workers found their benches white with literature. In the evening the streets and places of recreation were covered with leaflets.

All the efforts of police and spies were directed to finding out their origin. The discovery of the printing press would have resulted in a collapse of propaganda and organization for a long time. For this reason printing was carefully carried on in secret. The majority of the members of the organization had no idea how it was done. Those in the secret were not known to the bulk of the members of the organization, sometimes not even to the whole of the committee, but only to one or two connected with it.

I remember, after having been for a considerable time a member, I thought that it was somewhere in a cellar where no light could penetrate. I always wondered how this mysterious press could produce such a huge mass of leaflets and other matter. One day I was called upon to start one in my own room. It was a small room in which I lived—I paid 12c a month for it. Living with me was a young fellow who had no idea of Socialism, but he and the landlady were out all day, so that the room was always entirely at my disposal.

I brought in a chest of drawers with a cupboard in it, specially prepared for printing. It had a very innocent appearance, nothing was to be seen, even when the doors were open. Nevertheless, it contained every necessary—type, ink, frame, everything was there; but not bought—it was stolen from real printing presses! (It was illegal to buy them.)

My landlady was quite sure I was not a dreadful Socialist, and she could not imagine the nature of my piece of furniture. While we were carrying on our printing she carefully cautioned me against bringing in books. She said: "You should be very careful about taking books from other people; they might be Socialists, and bring you dangerous literature without your knowledge!"

She little knew that for several months previously I had had piles of this same dangerous literature in her room. But, of course, I assured her that my friends could not possibly have anything to do with such things.

She was not surprised when one day I brought in a new big basket and other furniture, into which I put my stock of paper. I managed to get hold of this by going to a wholesale house, and representing myself as being in business.

The result of our work was carried out by loading ourselves with it under our clothes to safe places, from which others distributed it to district headquarters.

I was obliged to stop in all the evenings, for fear that the landlady, when coming in to clean up, might try to move the table, and finding it impossible because of its weight, have her suspicions aroused.

Unreturned Favors  
A friend was asked to assist at the funeral of his neighbor's third wife, and, as he had attended the funeral of the two others, his wife was surprised when he declined the invitation. On being pressed to give his reason he said he saw around was Jeff Davis, the "radical" Senator from Arkansas, who he sadly remarked, "is opposed to all property." "Dear, delightful, comfortable gentleman of the old regime, to whom whatever is right, because he, too, is 'prosperous'."

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PARAGRAPHS FOR PEOPLE

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

Western Canada is a big territory. It has the undivided attention of the capitalists of the world. Immigrants are pouring in from every quarter, including the Orient. The small industries are becoming big ones. The good boss is becoming developed into the big corporation. The organization of industry and corporate interests grows at a furious rate.

The Canadian Manufacturers' association meets in Vancouver in September. It seeks to secure a closer understanding with the members of its class in the West. The West is already in the hands of eligible members of that organization. The association is represented in all the parliaments of Canada, and every lobby is polluted with its influence. Labor legislation, such as eight-hour day on federal work, is killed by corporate dictation. The wage workers must organize—and also carry the fight to the polling booth. Necessity compels this line of action. We cannot blame the bosses. As men they may be all right. But men can be no better than the party they represent. And parties can be no better than the principles they are founded on.

Both the old political parties are founded upon the corporate ownership of property. The working class programme must call for a complete change in the form of property ownership—collective ownership. Such is the ultimate task. But pending this the organization and education of the hosts of labor is the duty of every wage worker who realizes his responsibility as a member of the class enslaved. Past fights have been between nations. The future will be between classes. To know and to understand the stage of human events at this time is to play our part in the setting of the new social order. Will your organization assist to lay the foundation for such a worthy cause?

Organized labor the world over, and especially in the highly trusted United States, is being taught the lesson it should have learned long ago. It seems to be but another corroboration of an historical fact that the working class never did anything to help themselves until they had to. This period in modern history seems about due. The brutal attacks on defenseless workers by the police at the orders of the industrial kings, the union smashing, anti-free speech and Pinkerton methods dictated by the Manufacturers' association; the prohibitive cost of living when judged relatively with wages received; the changing methods of organization and federation on the part of the workers; the agitation and education being vigorously propagated in and out of season, and clearer and more international conception on the part of the workers of the slogan "Workers of the world, unite!" are all significant factors in the ushering in of the new social order at no distant date. The future belongs to Labor.

In British Columbia the Socialist party has the empire distinction of being "His Majesty's Opposition," and of the coming Socialist premier, J. H. Hawn, thornthwaite, the Daily Province, the alleged Canadian Pacific Railway organ at Vancouver, says: "He is very artful in his methods, and to give him all credit he is the spine to the legislative proceedings this session—the whole fireworks, so to speak."

The Bricklayers' Union at Edmonton, Alberta, signed up a wage schedule agreement independent of all the other trade organizations of the building trades.

Following the example of the Typos' Union, the Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union has constructed a suitable site near Rogersville, Tenn., and have a home in course of construction. Ever hear of the non-unionists doing anything?

Last week R. S. Ward, president of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, gave a very interesting address. He said, in reference to a recitation which had just been given before he took the platform showing to the hollowness of war, that he himself had been on Belmont Hill, and that he believed that the quickest way to abolish war was through thorough organization of the working class along political lines.

On the Firing Line

BY MONOSABIO.

And, strange to say, neither Mr. Lillis nor Mr. Cudahy are Socialists.

And they shall yet nail up this sign in that benighted western town to borrow the language of a Scandinavian comrade: "Here, Socialist, is Spokane."

A new kind of subway strap for strap-hangers is promised. I hope it will be larger and rigid like a trapeze, so that we can perch aloft like respectable monkeys or parrots.

Some time ago Life, that brightest of all comic papers, instituted a contest in which a prize was to be given for the best answer as to what a certain telegram said. Did you notice how soon the Hearst newspapers plarated the idea? This is modern journalism.

Heavens! John D. Rockefeller sends a special letter of thanks to the editor of the obscure Waukegan Gazette, and has not a word of praise for those magnificent and truly inspiring panegyrics in the New York Evening Journal. Oh, Bro. Brisbane, if this is the way of the pillar of our republic, save your lick and save your spittle.

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LABOR'S MISPLACED TRUST

London Justice makes the following comment on the Labor party:

The Westminster Punch and Judy show really becomes more farcical every day. Almost every day brings a crisis which threatens to shatter the empire; and every day nothing happens, but leaves us just where we were before. And everybody engaged in this portentous piece of tom folken takes himself seriously and is talked so seriously by everybody else. It is prodigious, and beats cock fighting. Mr. Asquith has led all his followers—whigs, nationalists and laborists—a fine dance, and they all get very angry.

Then Mr. Barnes pathetically declares that if the prime minister doesn't keep what he had led people to suppose to be his word the labor party really will not like it. And then Mr. Barnes is promptly rapped over the knuckles by some of the leaders among his followers, and told that little children—even when they are the nominal leaders of a labor party—should be seen and not heard; that he will do well in future not to speak until he has received guidance or inspiration from his superior officers; and that, above everything else, he must take care not to say anything disagreeable to the good liberal government or its great chief, Asquith. All of which admonitions the faithful and docile leader of the labor party carefully observes, remarking that perhaps, after all he has been somewhat rash, and in any case, he has no wish or intention to embarrass the government!

And the "Labor Leader" admonishes its readers to "Put not your trust in princes," and suggests the substitution of "Whig ministers" for "princes," and declares that Asquith has "shattered bright hopes and aroused the bitterest disappointment." It tells its readers further, "That the premier has deluded the whole nation is a fact that stands out in the boldest relief." But we demur. That the "Labor Leader" and the labor party have been badly sold we do not for a moment deny. But, important as they are, they are not quite "the whole nation." We, at any rate, have never been deluded by the liberal prime minister; Mr. Asquith is a liberal, and "cold, calculating" lawyer to boot.

What have Socialists to do with the promises or pledges of a liberal prime minister, what has even a labor party, with any pretense to independence, to do with any such promises, and why this piteous wail of "we have been betrayed" from the "Labor Leader"? A man can only be betrayed by his friends. If his enemy leads him into an ambush, he may attribute it to his enemy's astuteness or his own folly; it would be absurd to talk of it as betrayal.

The sole reason for the existence of an "independent" labor party was the assumption that liberals and Tories were alike devoted to the interests of the master classes, and that if the interests of the workers were to be cared for in politics at all it was necessary to have a working class party independent of and hostile to both capitalist factions.

For tactical reasons such a working class party might vote sometimes with, sometimes against, either one of the

capitalist factions; but it could not definitely and constantly support either one of them, because by so doing it would practically become an integral part of that party and would lose its independence. But it is only in such circumstances of loss of independence and subservience that the laborists could be betrayed by the liberals.

"Put not your trust in princes," indeed! The adage is a trifle rusty. Those who have not learned its practical application ere this are surely quite beyond any teaching. "Put not your trust in whig ministers," indeed! None but fools would have ever done so. Men do not gather grapes from thorns nor figs from thistles; and a genuine labor party would have expected nothing better from Asquith than what he has done, and would certainly not have placed itself in the position of being betrayed by any whig or Tory minister.

For four years, however, the chiefs of the labor party have been chanting the praises of the liberal government, and have shown ten times more enthusiasm in support of liberal parliamentary legislation than in promoting the measures approved by the labor party conferences. Little more than twelve months ago, Mr. Phillip Snowden was acclaiming Asquith as the "most honest of politicians"; as a man who was in earnest, and "meant business in making that of a Beaconfield or a Balfour," clearly showing that down to the present moment the laborists really have believed that the liberals were better than the Tories, and that Asquith was a man of honor compared with Beaconfield or Balfour!

As for the latest ministerial plan for dealing with the "great constitutional crisis," it is worthy alike of its sponsors and its predecessors. There is to be a resolution for the limitation of the lords' veto submitted to both houses; then a bill is to be brought forward, and, in the meantime, it is to be presumed, the budget is to be passed. So this time everybody is to be satisfied the veto is to be dealt with—by resolution—before the budget; but the budget is to be put through before the real fight—if, indeed, there is to be any fight at all—on the veto bill takes place.

What the fate of that measure will be it is not difficult to foresee, any more than it was to foresee the hopelessly dependent position in which the labor party at the present moment find themselves.

advocate its measures and to fight in its interests.

And it was wise enough to adopt a form of working class politics that did not consist in obtaining soft political jobs for a few leaders.

And I rubbed my eyes again and said, what is this America, my old beloved benighted, barbarous country?

And I found that this labor party has a complete well thought out program.

It actually has demands to make on the existing order for the purpose of improving the condition of the working class.

It has a municipal program, a state program and a national program.

It has a program for its day's work, its week's work, its year's work and its life's work.

It has its own building, its own press, its own machine.

The more I read the more I rubbed my eyes and asked myself, is this America, my own beloved, benighted country?

And I asked myself, why does the Civic Federation allow the workers to have such a party? Why doesn't Hearst go into that state and run a party of his own?

And then I learned the most terrible thing of all—that Socialists and trade unionists are working hand in hand and this made me wonder more than ever why Mr. Belmont allows this thing to go on.

And this labor party, made up of unionists and Socialists, is at this moment in the midst of an intense campaign, fighting both Republicans and Democrats, with the intention of taking a city into its own hands.

Great meetings are now being held, literature is now being distributed at every door, agitation is at its height and THE WORKERS HOPE TO WIN.

And if any unionist who happens to see these lines wants to know more of this labor party that is bound to grow bigger and bigger until all the workers of America are part of it let him write to the secretary of his union in Milwaukee and ask for more information.

And let him not be surprised if he learns that this labor party of Wisconsin is already powerful and destined in the not far future to rule that state in the interests of the workers.

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