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BERGER TELLS HOW GARMENT WAR WAS WON IN MILWAUKEE

BY VICTOR L. BERGER
(Socialist Congressman-Elect From Milwaukee.)

When the garment workers in Milwaukee walked out, the strike-bound firms, as usual, went to the chief of police for slugs and provocateurs. The employers must do two things in a strike: They must get the public sentiment in their favor; they must create discord among the strikers.

If the employers can create riots and charge it to the strikers they get public sentiment turned their way.

The best rioters are the police, especially when their jobs depend on obedience to the bosses.

The old tactics were about to be pursued and the Milwaukee chief of police who was appointed under the former administration was willing to lend his aid to the employers.

Hands Off
Emil Seidel, the Socialist mayor, at once addressed a communication to the chief of police, instructing him to keep hands off and not harass the strikers. In other words, the chief was told to preserve order but not to create disorder.

That was all that was necessary. The employers lost heart and the workers won the strike.

Without the Socialist administration no one can tell how long the struggle would have been kept up.

Strikers Clubbed Here
In Chicago the police protect the firms and club the strikers. Here in Milwaukee the police protect the strikers and also the employers, if necessary.

We don't allow the police to take sides. We only let the fight be carried on between the bosses and the workers. When the administration does not give any assistance to the bosses they lose. The workers win an easy victory.

Try Socialism
You workers in Chicago better try a Socialist administration. It has such a fine influence on the bosses.

There won't be much trouble in Milwaukee in the future. The masters know that if labor is not given as reasonable treatment as is possible under Capitalism, factories, shops and mills will be put up by the city, owned by the people and operated in the interests of the workers.

NOTE.—Victor L. Berger, Socialist Congressman-elect, was a member of the committee which settled the strike of the Milwaukee garment workers to the satisfaction of the officials and the rank and file of the unions.

MOABIT RIOT IS LAID TO POLICE

German Government Made Mistake in Attempting to Blame Socialists.

Berlin, Dec. 19.—As an outcome of the trial of the Moabit rioters the government is very severely regretting that it had the bad judgment to cast the blame for the disorders upon the Socialist party.

Would Check Socialism
In doing so it undoubtedly intended to check the rise of the "red tide," but the actual effect of the step seems to have been exactly the opposite.

One after another the leaders of the Socialist organization denied solemnly from the witness stand that the party had anything to do with the outbreak. The sequel shows that the Moabit troubles were really the best imaginable munitions of war for the enemies of Socialism.

Police Proven Guilty
In addition to the party organizers, the defense showed by a host of disinterested witnesses, that the police were guilty of innumerable acts of unprovoked and unjustifiable brutality, and as a final knockdown blow, it fully ventilated the matter of the police attack upon the four English and American correspondents.

So far, at any rate, as the correspondents were concerned, the defense more than made out its case.

The police themselves admitted that there was no crowd, riotous or otherwise, in the vicinity of the automobile in which the correspondents were sitting when they were attacked.

Political Plan Shown
Altogether the case went a long way to bear out the Socialists' assertion that the police were themselves not averse to disorders for the responsibility of which they hoped to make the Socialist party responsible, "on the theory that such a showing would make Socialism unpopular with lawabiding Germans. And that to this end, if they did not actually stir up the trouble, the authorities at least made the most of it when it started.

Her dress caught fire and the tot was so badly burned that she is dying.

The little girl's cries brought her mother to the kitchen and Mrs. Johnson smothered the flames, but not before the babe had been fatally burned.

SEEKS SANTA CLAUS; FINDS DEATH

Evansville, Ind., Dec. 19.—Creeping downstairs from her little bed, the 3-year-old daughter of Mrs. Mabel Johnson of this city tried to send a note to Santa Claus through the chimney of the kitchen stove.

BRITISH POLL IS NEARLY OVER

Results Indicate Popular Support of the Liberal Party Policies.

London, Dec. 19.—The results of the latest elections show that the Liberal coalition will control the new parliament with a total of 282, against the Unionist total of 271.

Hear From Six More
Six seats are yet to be heard from, three of them formerly Liberal, one Nationalist and one Independent Nationalist.

The result is generally accepted as indicating popular support of the attitude of the Liberals on the veto question.

Another reform that is likely to be pressed by the government immediately after the disposal of the veto will be the passage of the electoral reform bill, providing for the abolition of plural voting and the holding of all elections throughout the nation on one day, as in the United States.

Plural Voting
The abolition of plural voting will be a hard blow to the Unionists, who derive most benefit from the present system.

The question of Irish home rule will probably be taken up immediately after the passage of electoral reform measure, unless Redmond should deem it advisable to force consideration of the wants of Ireland as the price of his support on the electoral reform and veto measures.

Coalition Forces
The coalition forces line up as follows, according to the results that have been announced today: Liberals, 282; Laborites, 43; Nationalists, 72; Independent Nationalists, 19.

William Archer Redmond, son of John E. Redmond, the Nationalist leader, was elected for East Tyrone by 140 majority today.

Assembly Meets Today
The imperial senate also adopted a resolution praying for the immediate creation of a cabinet, and it was believed that the throne had decided to accede to this demand.

The national assembly will meet today, when the whole subject will come up for discussion.

Famine Conditions Worse
Winter is intensifying the famine in the Yang-Tse-Kiang districts.

The authorities are endeavoring to suppress the sale of children, which has been so extensive as to be estimated at over a million.

The majority of these are girls. The roadways are dotted with starving and dead. The relief committee is now making appeals abroad for aid.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS

House
Urgent deficiency bill passed, carrying \$395,677. Under this bill \$50,000 is allowed to the men who gave information which enabled the government to recover customs duties out of which it had been defrauded. Richard Parr, who uncovered the sugar frauds at New York, is to receive \$30,000 of this amount.

Heflin of Alabama introduced a joint resolution authorizing Director of Census to publish additional cotton statistics.

Remainder of session devoted to consideration of legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

Adjournment taken at 4:45 p. m. until noon Monday.

Senate
Depont resolution calling upon Commissioners of District of Columbia for their reasons in locating the criminal reformatory within three and a half miles of Mount Vernon adopted.

Curtis of Kansas introduced a bill providing for the retirement of all government clerks more than sixty-five years of age at a salary of \$5 a month.

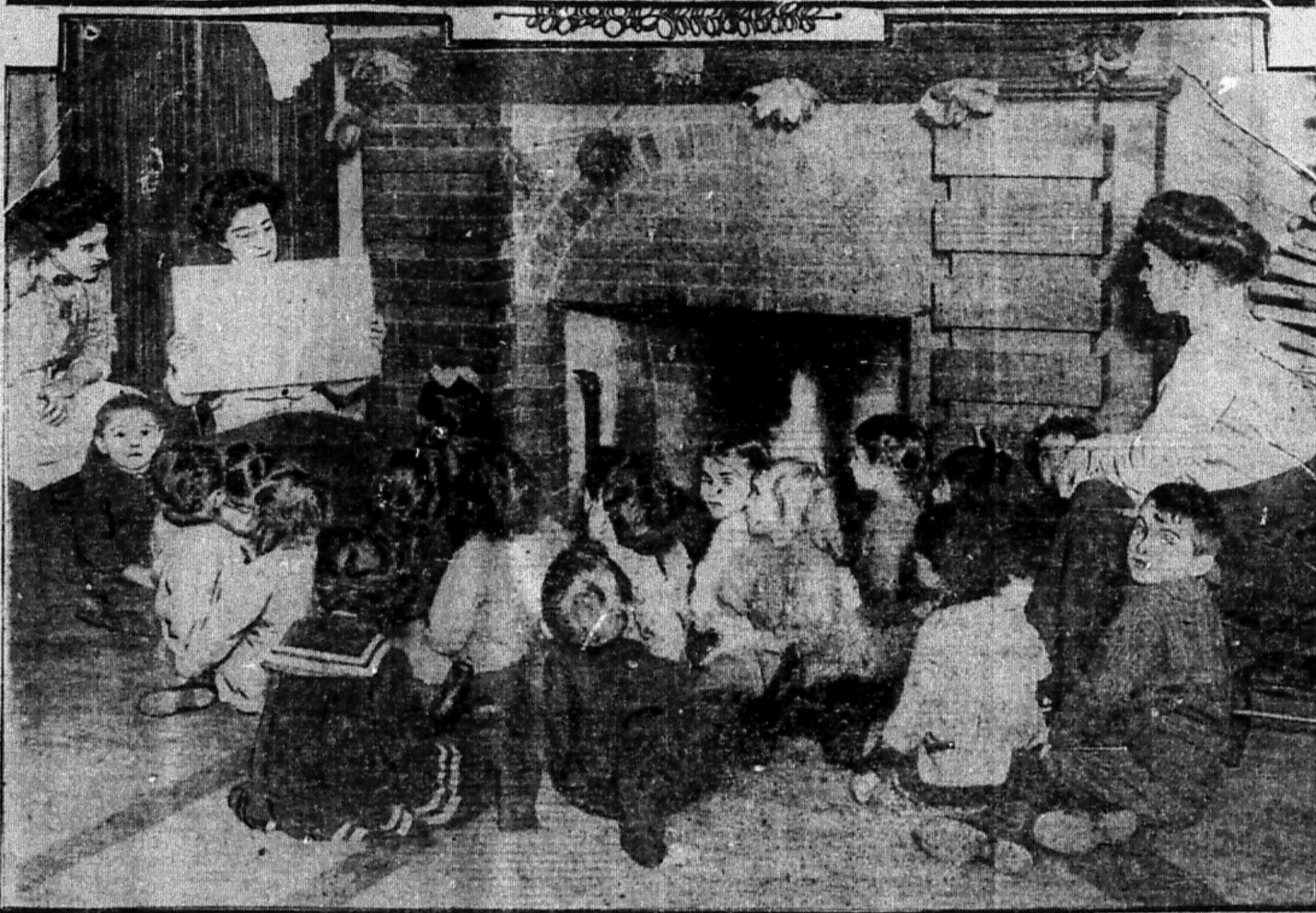
Debate on Cummins resolution for changes of the rules to facilitate schedule by schedule revision of tariff. Lodge spoke in favor of a tariff commission, and declared himself in favor of schedule by schedule revision. Said the last revision had not been beneficial to business, and had done harm to the party.

Said he was not convinced, however, that the rule changes proposed by Mr. Cummins would be effective.

Heyburn spoke in opposition to the proposed placement revision. Thought it would be ruinous to protective policy.

Adjournment taken at 4:05 p. m. until noon Monday.

Children of Strikers Enjoying Themselves at Settlement House



Children of striking garment workers at Henry Booth Settlement House.

PEOPLE STARVE; CABINET DENIED

Winter Is Intensifying the Famine in China as People Die.

Peking, Dec. 19.—The throne has issued an edict refusing to create a constitutional cabinet in compliance with a memorial recently presented by the national assembly, and also declining to accept the resignations of the grand councilors.

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THESE CHILDREN WILL NOT KNOW CHRISTMAS; THEIR WIDOWED MOTHER IS ON STRIKE



SEE BIG STRIKE IN NEW YORK

Longshoremen Make Demands and Plan Walk-out on Jan. 1.

(By United Press Associations.)
New York, Dec. 19.—Their demands for the closed shop and a substantial wage increase having been refused, the longshoremen are preparing for a strike on Jan. 1.

Will Be Serious
If the strike is ordered it is expected to prove a most serious labor trouble. All steamers will be affected and the transportation lines will be tied up for a time at least.

The strike will be a renewal of the trouble of May, 1907, when the longshoremen were out for several weeks.

During that period there was wild rioting and it is agreed that if the strike is renewed militia may be needed to preserve order.

Anticipate Strike
In anticipation of the strike, the steamship companies are reported to be engaging longshoremen in the cities along the great lakes.

Several hundred have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to report here for work.

SLEIGHS USED IN CAR STRIKE

Busses and Trucks Also Impressed to Capture Company's Nickels.

(By United Press Associations.)
Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 19.—Striking directly at the pocket of the street railway company here, with which they are at war, 500 motorcars and conductors today are covering the city with sleighs, busses and hacks and at five cents a ride are capturing shoals of the company's nickels.

Few cars are running and those that are on the rails are nearly empty, the passengers much preferring a dash behind tugging sleigh bells to the ordinary ride they took before the strike began.

There has been no violence in the strike and mild weather has prevented any suffering through the stopping of the city's ordinary means of transportation.

M. P. PASSENGER TRAIN HITS STREET CAR—MAN KILLED

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 19.—One man was killed and three injured when a Missouri Pacific passenger train hit a street car in Sheffield, a suburb here, early today. The dead man is S. H. Todd, workman of the street car.

LABOR VOTES TO CONTINUE FIGHT

The Chicago Federation of Labor, at its meeting Sunday, voted to endorse the continuation of the present strike of the garment workers.

The Chicago Sunday Examiner, a Hearst paper, was severely scored for a statement published to the effect that 70 per cent of the strikers had returned to work.

President Fitzpatrick of the Federation said that not 7 per cent of the strikers had gone back.

Resolutions were passed protesting against the persecution of the strikers by the police.

NEW WAR ON BERNHARDT PLAY
Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 17.—The Philadelphia branch of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, following action taken in New York, is planning a formal protest against the presentation of "The Samaritane" by Mme. Sarah Bernhardt in this city next month. Objection is based on the impersonation of Christ by a professional actor.

NEGRO GOOD AS WHITE MAN

(By United Press Associations.)
New York, Dec. 19.—That a negro is just as much entitled to damages for suffering humiliation by being wrongly accused of a crime as a white man is the gist of a decision just rendered by the appellate division of the Supreme Court, which affirmed a judgment of \$1,000 obtained by George W. Griffin, a Pullman porter, against Daniel M. Brady, who accused the negro of stealing his pocketbook.

DRUNKEN 'COP' ON STRIKE DUTY MAY LOSE JOB

Story of "No. 890" Shows Type of Officers Sent Against Strikers.

So drunk that he could hardly stand on his feet, No. 890, a policeman attached to the Harrison street station, faithfully guarded the sacred precincts of strike-bound firms at Harrison and Franklin streets by assaulting every person who passed wearing a garment workers' union button.

Up On the Carpet
He attacked too many, however, and before 7 o'clock in the evening found himself facing his chief at the Harrison street station accused of assaulting peaceable citizens while drunk on his beat.

His accusers were Robert Noren, president of District Council No. 6 of the United Garment Workers of America; Jos. E. Brimm, organizer of the same organization, and R. Dvorak, reporter for the Chicago Daily Socialist.

Stopped Many
The drunken policeman, Robinson by name, was despoiting himself at Franklin street and Charters place nearly all afternoon by punching the faces of persons he did not like.

He took great pleasure in the sport and stopped almost every person he thought looked like a striker.

Toward evening two young men, Fred Kraguly, 1122 Harrison street, and Nocolo Berngrill, 1041 Taylor street, passed the dangerous street corner and were grabbed by the overloaded "cop."

Sees Union Button
He spied their union buttons.

"You tailors?" he asked.

"Yes," answered the two young men. "Robinson raised his fist and smashed one of them a terrible blow in the face.

As the blood spurted from the nose and mouth of the young man, Officer 890 grinned fiendishly and grabbed the other Italian worker whom he choked with both hands.

Protest in Vain
Both young men protested as best they could and informed the drunken policeman that they had just left the shops of Cohn Rissman, a union tailoring concern, where they were working.

The policeman, his brain numbed and inflamed with po. whiskey, refused to listen to any arguments and arrested both of the men.

At the same time he rewarded their efforts at explanation with slaps in the face and cuffs.

Jos. S. Brimm, who happened to be passing by, saw the entire proceeding and inquired after the cause.

The policeman turned on him and, after a fine display of profanity, arrested him also.

Wheels of Justice
An hour later the wheels of justice began to revolve. Assistant Chief of Police Herman Schuetler was visited by Robert Noren, Jos. Brimm and R. Dvorak.

The condition of Policeman No. 890 was explained to him and he detailed a sergeant to accompany the complaining parties after the "loaded" officer.

Arriving at the corner to which No. 890 was assigned, it was found deserted. Other policemen and special detectives in the neighborhood said they had not seen "890" around for over fifteen minutes.

Chase for Copper
A chase after the "unfortunate copper" began. Every strike-bound concern was visited and in each the ushers had seen "890" at least a few or fifteen minutes ago.

Finally, after almost a half hour's chase, the searching party saw a fat form approaching from the direction of Van Buren street. It was No. 890, feeling as jolly as ever.

He came like a battle-ship in a storm, rocking from side to side and waving his arms at persons as they passed him.

Detectives and policemen who had joined in the searching expedition had to smile involuntarily at the antics of the drunken brute.

Comes to Stop
The wabbling mass of fat and flesh, weighing over 250 pounds, finally stopped in front of the searching party with a leer.

Then he spied his superior officer and in the shock that followed the recognition he forgot to salute.

When brought to the Harrison street station, "890" spread his chubby feet and tried to stand as erect as possible. He was faced by his accusers and then forgot where he was.

His Explanation
"Does-he-he-say I'm drunk?" shrilled "890," pointing a shaking finger at Jos. Brimm. "Ask-ask 'im why I arrested 'im. Yes-ask 'im-why I arrested for shoving 'is snoot in an hoffer's business."

The policeman was sent into a back room and the accusers were thanked.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

Thank God we have a system of labor where there can be a strike. Abraham Lincoln.

In the world's broad field of battle Be a hero in the strife! —Langfellow

LABOR FIGHTS TAFT-MOON BILL

Administration Forces in Clash With Rep. Wilson of Pennsylvania.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The first authoritative clash between the administration forces and labor over the notorious Moon Injunction bill, the bill which President Taft has programmed to pass through congress and President Comper has denounced as a most dangerous underhand blow at labor, occurred when Representative Wilson of the United Mine Workers sought to bring his anti-injunction bill, H. R. 25188, before the house as an amendment to a motion by Representative Moon.

Cannon Man in Chair
In the speaker's chair was Olmstead, a ready-to-serve Cannon man, who promptly ruled Wilson's motion out of order.

"I expected nothing less," said Wilson, "and shall renew the fight on Calendar Wednesday, when the ruffians of the chair cannot block debate on the floor of the house."

Wilson's bill is not only an anti-injunction measure, but it also proposes the exemption of labor organizations from the Sherman anti-trust act, as stated in the following language:

Text of Bill
"In cases arising in the courts of the United States, or coming before said courts, or before any judge or the judges thereof, no agreement between two or more persons concerning the terms or conditions of employment, or the assumption or creation of termination of any relation between employer and employe, or concerning any act or thing to be done or not to be done with reference to or involving or growing out of a labor dispute, shall constitute a conspiracy or other civil or criminal offense, or be punished or prosecuted, or damages recovered upon as such, unless the act or thing agreed to be done or not to be done would be unlawful if done by a single individual; nor shall the making into or carrying out of such agreement be restrained or enjoined unless such act or thing agreed to be done would be subject to be restrained or enjoined under the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust act."

Trades Unions

Foster education and uproot ignorance. Shorten hours and lengthen life. Raise wages and lower usury. Develop manhood and balk tyranny. Enlarge society and eliminate classes. Establish fraternity and discourage selfishness. Reduce prejudice and induce liberality. Create rights and abolish wrongs. Lighten toil and brighten men. Cheer the home and fireside. Make the world better for those living today.

All wage workers should be union men. Their progress is limited only by those who hold them back. Get together. AGITATE, EDUCATE, ORGANIZE! Don't wait until tomorrow. Tomorrow never comes. Don't wait for someone else to start. Begin yourself. Don't harken to the indifferent. Wake them up. Don't think it impossible. Three million organized workers in the American Federation of Labor prove different. Don't weaken. Persistence wins results.

ions, limitations and definitions contained in the first section of this act."

Bosses Want Reins
Armed with these two legal bludgeons, the Moon measure, which Taft has pledged the manufacturers he will make law, and the Sherman anti-trust act, which has been twisted by the judiciary into power to dissolve a labor organization whenever they so desire, the National Association of Manufacturers is preparing to block all future attempts of wage workers to obtain a closed shop.

WHITE SHOWS GAIN IN ILLINOIS MINERS' VOTE

Unofficial reports received from 125 local miners' unions in Illinois give the following figures for international officers of the United Mine Workers of America: President—Lewis, 2,161; White, 20,737. Vice President—McCullough, 4,283; Hayes, 17,736. Secretary—Perry, 9,720; Green, 12,122. The vote was taken Dec. 13. It will not be officially canvassed until the convention of the big body convenes at Columbus, Ohio, next month.

SOCIALIST GIVEN CHAIR OF DIVINITY AT OXFORD

London, Dec. 18.—The Rev. Henry Scott Holland, M. A., D. D., Litt., has been appointed regius professor of divinity at Oxford university. Dr. Holland is leader of Christian Socialism, which he advocates in his paper, the Commonwealth.

ENGRAVERS WIN COURT VICTORY

Contempt Proceedings Fizzle and Vengeful Employees Are Scored.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 19.—Striking photo-engravers won a victory here when Judge Pierce, in the Equity court, declared that they had not violated an injunction issued against them at the behest of the master photo-engravers.

Bosses Rebuked
Judge Pierce scored the employers who started the proceedings which, he declared, were started "out of revenge and with the object of getting satisfaction."

Matthew Wolf, Louis Kohlmetz, G. F. Lewis and John Maguire were completely exonerated by the court.

The case grew out of a sweeping injunction issued July 25, which practically ordered the leaders to call off the strike.

Judge Gets Letter
Soon after the proceedings had started an anonymous letter was received by Superior Court Judge Richardson, threatening his life in case he punished the four members of the photo-engravers' union.

The employers ascribed the letter to the strikers and promptly made newspaper capital of it. The employees intimated that as the bosses were hiring detectives for other sinister purposes, it would not be above their tools to write the letter for the purpose of making stronger the case against the unions.

Charges Thrown to Winds

All of the charges were thrown to the winds by the deciding judge. He held that the enjoining order was not technically violated, as the decree was not understood to mean that the defendants were not to take active steps to call off the strike, but merely to do nothing to further it.

The members of the union, he continued, had the right to quit work, and there is no evidence of strike benefits being paid while the interlocutory decree was in force.

Court's Opinion

Strike of out-of-work benefits were said, were paid after the final decree was issued, but he found that the injunction was not in force at the time,

since at a meeting of the union held before the injunction went into effect, the strike was called off, so that there after it was the men as individuals and not as members of the union who refused to return to work.

Even if the evidence were sufficient to establish the contempt, he said, he was of the opinion that a court of equity should not punish contemners when to do so would be to give to the petitioners an undeserved victory. This principle, however, he found it necessary to apply.

TAFT 8-HOUR SUPPORT WEAK

Bill With Proposed Exceptions Would Be Valueless to Labor.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The eight-hour law, as he would have it, as described by President Taft in his message to congress at considerable length. With many preliminary high-sounding phrases he solemnly affirms his desire to make the law effective.

Lots of "Howevers"
All goes well until the tail end of his recommendations are reached and then the following weakening list of exceptions are pointed out by members of the labor lobby as practically nullifying all that has gone before. Here are the president's words:

"To require, however, that every small contract of manufacture entered into by the government should be carried out by the contractor with an working at eight hours would be to impose an intolerable burden upon the government by limiting its sources of supply and excluding altogether the great majority of those who would otherwise compete for its business."

More Puzzling "Ifs"

"The proposed act recognizes this in the exceptions which it makes to contracts for transportation by land or water, for the transmission of intelligence, and for such material or articles as may usually be bought in the open market whether made to conform to particular specifications or not, or for the purchase of supplies by the government, whether manufactured to conform to particular specifications or not."

That these deftly inserted "exceptions" to the eight-hour law are such as will allow a mass of evasions by government contractors is the firm belief of labor leaders in Washington.

Loopholes Fatal

A law with a leak is as fatal to wage workers as no law at all, and the Department of Justice is working overtime to find the holes which will turn the construction of navy vessels, machinery and material for the Panama Canal over to shops that work their men ten and twelve hours a day.

STRIKEBREAKER IS SELFISH TRAITOR; SOCIETY MUST AVOID BLOODGUILTINESS

BY GEORGE B. FOSTER.

(Professor at the University of Chicago.)

As we all know, a low estimate was placed upon manual work and workers in ancient times.

This was changed somewhat for the better in the middle ages, though knights held that it was more honorable for them to "hold up" traveling tradesmen than to earn a living by the sweat of their brow.

In our day, still there are those, especially among women, who feel that work is humiliating, who even hide their work from the public, if they must labor, so that their pride may not be hurt.

Still, in our day, the divine principle that work is honorable and that the laborer is worthy of his hire is increasingly recognized.

Our problem is not this, so much as it is HOW MUCH ought labor to receive.

SHOULD LABOR BE PAID AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE OR AS LITTLE AS POSSIBLE?

With that question we are in the thick of the fight between capital and labor today.

The fight is inevitable.

For men in our age are free to appraise the value of their work and to tell their employers what they think that value is.

In other ages this was not so.

Today the laborer has the right of contract.

And he has the right to use this right collectively as well as individually.

The collective capitalistic effort to fix the price of labor makes it imperative that laborers exercise their right freely to combine in an agreement as to the amount their wages shall be.

Therefore, the total unionization of labor is the sole successful tactic in the present industrial warfare; and the so-called "strike breaker" is a selfish traitor to the cause of the working man and an arrester of progress in the solution of the industrial ills under which modern society groans.

In all work there is an expenditure of strength.

The organism, with its organs and functions, is subject to the laws of nature, according to which organic compensation must be made for the strength which the labor consumes.

This means adequate nourishment, rest and recreation, nurture of mental and bodily health.

Since labor accrues to the benefit of society, it is the duty of society to see to it that the wage shall be equal to these human necessities; otherwise the society which enjoys the benefit of the labor devours, like cannibals, the human flesh and blood and brains which the wage that is paid is inadequate to restore to the toiler who has expended them in his toil.

The part of society which buys labor lives at the expense of the blood and life, eye, of the honor and morality, of the part of society that sells labor, if the laborer does not get the worth of his hire which, other things being equal, would give him nourishment, rest, recreation, health and joy.

Laborers today, in some instances—and it would seem that the garment workers are among such—are paid too much for them to die and too little for them to live.

Not to the individual alone, but to capital and society ought the commandment to come home:

Thou shalt not kill.

No capitalist deserves the respect and protection of his fellow man, if he does not unconditionally honor the fundamental principle that his business is for the sake of man and not man for the sake of his business.

And society has no right to allow the capitalist to force it to have complicity in blood-guiltiness, as is the case when the wage is not equal to providing means for the normal restoration of the strength and health and happiness which are consumed in the "Song of the Shirt."

UNION-MADE UNDERWEAR

The following wholesale houses in Chicago carry stocks of Union Label underwear.

If your dealer cannot furnish you with the union-made article give him this list of wholesalers and ask him to put in a supply:

Blum Brothers, 135 Market street, Tel. Main 2562.

Bernstein & Rubin, 644 W. 12th street, Tel. Monroe 3626.

Jacob Meyer & Bros., 411 Fifth avenue, Tel. Harrison 2505.

Butler Bros., Randolph street bridge, Tel. Franklin 509.

For further information or for list of firms in other cities carrying Union Label underwear in stock write: Albert Hibbert, Secretary United Textile Workers of America, Box 742, Fall River, Mass.

TELEGRAPHERS REACH SETTLEMENT WITH RAILROAD

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 19.—An understanding has been reached between the Philadelphia and Reading railway and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Dispatchers, Agents and Signal Men that will avert the threatened strike.

HAYES ARRIVAL ON STRIKE SCENE IS CHEER FOR WORKERS

Longmont, Colo., Dec. 19.—Frank J. Hayes, international vice president of the United Mine Workers of America, is here in charge of the strike of the coal miners.

His coming has given the strikers great encouragement. Hayes has the confidence of all members of the United Mine Workers.

READY TO AID LABOR UNIONS

Socialist Legislator Asks Toilers to Frame Demands for Laws.

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)
Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 19.—The Socialists of this state have begun to make good through the election of Nels Hillman to the state legislature.

Letters to Unions
State Secretary Nash has sent a letter to every labor union in the state asking that they present demands which they wish enacted into law and which Hillman will push so as to put the legislature on record.

Nash's letter says in part:

Can Present Demands

"We do not expect Comrade Hillman will secure the passage of many laws for labor while opposed by scores of men selected and supported by the beneficiaries of unjust laws until the members of his own class in other parts of the state awake to the possibilities offered by their numerical superiority, and send him sufficient support to overcome all opposition, which can easily be done; but he can at least present their demands in a dignified manner, in place of humbly petitioning for favors and receiving only ridicule and contempt."

Offers Services

"At his request, I therefore offer the Labor Unions his services to present their demands to the state legislature."

"If you have anything to offer, please send me a plain statement as early as possible and I will do my best to get it properly framed for presentation to the legislature, hoping that, if unable to secure its adoption now, that the working class, comprising as it does three-fourths of the voting strength of the state, will rally in 1912 and elect all the state officials, and enough legislators from its own ranks to embody every demand of labor in the statutes of the state."

CHICAGO SOCIALIST SPEAKS IN NORTH DAKOTA TOWN

Minot, N. D., Dec. 19.—Charles L. Drake of Chicago, who spoke to a large audience at Williston and also at Bay, will speak here tomorrow night.

In this vicinity the crops have proved poor and the farmers are taking an interest in Socialism. The meeting at Williston resulted in resolutions of protest against the sentencing of Fred Warren.

This Coupon with \$1.50 is good for the REVIEW one year and BARBAROUS MEXICO by John Kenneth Turner, the only book now published that tells the terrible truth about the despotism of Diaz and the CHATEL SLAVERY, against which the working people of Mexico are in revolt. Extra cloth, illustrated with photographs. \$1.50 is the price of the book alone.

JUST OUT—January Number Now Ready 30,000 Copies December Edition Sold in 15 Days.

The Fighting Magazine of the Working Class

Live Locals Sell It Live Socialists Read It

This Coupon with \$1.50 is good for the REVIEW one year and any THREE of our fifty-cent books, for example: THE FIGHTING EDITOR, or Warren and the Appeal By George D. Brewer THE ART OF LECTURING, by Arthur M. Lewis SOCIALISM FOR STUDENTS, by Joseph E. Cohen

From LIVE ONES East
From Sharon, Pennsylvania.—It makes no difference how much or how little you have read on the question of Socialism, you should read "The International Review." It has been styled "the fighting magazine of the Socialist movement." This is perhaps true, but the style and tone is such that no one but a bigot can reasonably take offense at anything in it. It can be found on sale at all times at Alderman's cigar store, State street, Sharon, who reports that it sells equally as well as any other magazine on his stand, and he has perhaps the largest sale of magazines of any news stand in Sharon. It is also on sale at all Socialist meetings in Sharon.

The International Socialist Review

Forty thousand garment workers are putting up a splendid fight against sweat-shop conditions and slave-driving capitalists. There are enough union men, so-called, in Chicago, to put an end to this strike in five minutes. Will they do it? The story of the strike with its police brutality and bulldozing leadership, as well as the magnificent spirit of solidarity among the strikers, is faithfully told by Robert Dvorak.

Help! Help!! Help!!! A straight-from-the-shoulder call to aid the Garment Workers, by Eugene V. Debs.

How to Kick is the most original, convincing and effective propaganda article that has been printed in the REVIEW in years, by Robert Rives La Monte.

The Revolution in Mexico. The press is suppressing all important news from the battlefields of Mexico. United States troops are on sentinel duty on the border. John Kenneth Turner sends a fearless, uncensored account of what is actually taking place, and what every revolutionist wants to know.

Danger Ahead. A timely warning on the dangers of compromise and vote-catching tactics based upon observation made during the last campaign, by Eugene V. Debs.

Lock-outs in Great Britain are described by William D. Haywood, who has been addressing thousands of strikers in England and Wales.

Study Course in Socialism, by Mary E. Marcy. The subject of Lesson III is Prices. Almost every mail brings word from some newly formed study club.

From LIVE ONES West
Portland, Oregon.—I take this opportunity to add my indorsement to your series of lessons on Marxian Economics by Mary E. Marcy, beginning in the November Review. These and your articles on Anti-Patriotism are the most vital and necessary to the Socialist propaganda; and again let me say the Review has the most thorough grasp on the needs of the movement of any publication in America. The comrades on the Pacific coast are strong for the I. S. R.
Yours for the revolution,
W. G. H.

San Francisco, California.—At the last regular meeting of Local Union No. 151, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, I was instructed to order one hundred copies of the International Socialist Review each month.
Respectfully,
J. A. H.

This Coupon with \$3.00 is good for the REVIEW one year to three names or three years to one name and one copy of MY COUNTRY, RIGHT OR WRONG

By Gustave Herve, the foremost revolutionist of Europe. This is the book for the publication of which Herve is now serving a prison term. Money will not buy a copy; we have only 300 copies, handsomely bound in cloth, red and gold, and we are holding them for those presenting this coupon.

One dollar a year; ten cents a copy. See special offer in each corner of this page. SOCIALIST HUSTLERS WANTED to sell copies in the streets of Chicago and elsewhere. Special rates to strikers in Chicago carrying union cards. The strikers cleared \$700 on the sale of the December Review; they will do still better on this issue.

Charles H. Kerr & Company PUBLISHERS

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Christmas Strike Special-Editorial Page

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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

You, Up There!

There are fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers, out of work. That means hunger, cold, nakedness. The babies, down here, are crying for milk, for food. Many cry in vain. They are dying.

Do you know that you, up there? Do you know that there are babies down here? You must have forgotten it, or you would come to their rescue. You don't want mothers to go hungry. You don't want babies to starve. But you are letting them starve. Because you are far away and have forgotten.

The babies did not strike. Their fathers and mothers struck, not because they do not love their babies, but because they wanted to save their babies. They starved before the strike. The sweatshops of Chicago and New York starve babies. They push them into their graves.

You stand by listlessly—because you don't know. You say: "It is not my business." It is your business. If it is not your business, whose business is it? It is your business and mine—everybody's business.

The men who own the shops say it's not their business. They pay wages—wages that starve—wages that freeze—wages that open the red-light den—wages that stunt—wages that kill the soul and wreck the body.

Then they say: "We have done our part." Perhaps you think they have. Perhaps you think God wants these babies to starve. Perhaps you think of your own children. They must be fed. Perhaps you think the money to your credit in bank is your money—your mills—your railroads—your bonds—your stocks—your palaces. You think—think.

Stop thinking. You think too much. Think how to get and keep. Think of your pleasures, your parties, your swell affairs, your Christmas dinner—your receptions. You think you are on top—on top of somebody. You are on top—you, up there. You are standing on a human heart.

Stop thinking. Feel! Give your heart a chance. Your heart knows the mother cry. It knows the moan of the hungry little one. The cold, long nights, the dreary days. No work. No pay. No food. No sunshine.

Follow your heart. It will lead you right. It will bring you to your sisters and your brothers—to yourself. You are not yourself up there alone. Down here is your place. Not to stay down here, but to rise with your brothers and your sisters.

Down here the compact of comrades is made. Here it is sealed with tears—tears of joy. Your tears—my tears. Tears of redemption. Tears of a new birth. Tears of brotherhood, from those fertile moisture shall grow the tree of freedom.

You are alone up there. Always alone—no matter how many there are.

Each one is alone—afraid—ashamed—bitter. That is because you think without your heart—because you are cut off from your brothers.

This strike is a revelation. Here in the mud of poverty lies buried heart-gold, loyalty, devotion, brother love, father love, mother love. This underworld—boisterous, sullen, turbulent, hopeful, despairing—pouring forth upon the streets; parading, fighting, picketing, shouting, moaning, crying, cursing in many languages—is elemental. Here are the primal qualities, you, up there, have lost. Your heart is cold and barren. Come down here and help. Help now. Help with money—with voice—with pen. Go to your masters. Tell them they must let us live—must not rob us of our manhood, our womanhood, our lives.

Thunder it into the ears of the people that something is wrong—that the wrong must be righted.

We work, but we starve. We strike and we starve. We starve in America—the land of plenty—the land of freedom. We starve under the star-spangled banner. Do you hear? We starve because you are unjust—you, up there. Not God—not nature. You—you, up there—are unjust.

Come down and we will compact an agreement of eternal brotherhood. Then no one will starve or be cold.

The Cure for Strikes

Justice will cure strikes. That is the only thing that will cure strikes. You may pettifog agreements; you may close the shop to scabs or to union men; you may legislate; you may have public opinion for you or against you; all avail nothing if there be not justice.

Justice, evenhanded. Justice that awards to all the primal essentials of life. Justice that succors the weak and gives the strong power to serve—to serve all—not himself alone, or his wife, or his children, or his class, or his nation, or his race, but all.

The earth is for all. It is sufficient for all. So is the air and the sunshine. There is enough grain to feed all; enough wool and cotton to clothe all; enough coal to warm all; enough stone and brick and wood to house all.

Man, the collective man, the race is strong. He masters the elements and bends them to his bidding. They drive his engines, his shops, his factories, his railroads. They are his tireless servants. Under his direction, his labor, the joyous, well-rewarded labor of all, he creates food and clothing and homes for all. Enough for all.

The class man is not just and, failing justice, he fails all. With the labor of all he creates wealth, makes money and then keeps for himself what all created.

This is not fair, nor just, nor decent. There are two classes: One that owns the earth, the factories, the shops, the money, and a class that owns nothing but naked bodies.

That is unjust, bitterly unjust. Justice, real, practical justice, that feeds, clothes, houses all; justice that walks among the workers and makes much of them; that does not sulk in libraries; does not sit in judgment; does not condemn; justice that loves; human justice, not class justice, will open the treasures of the nature for all. It will care for all.

Not charity, but justice, will give to every man, every woman, every child the opportunity to live, to live without fear, to live joyously and happily.

Today there is class war. It is unnecessary. There is enough for all. For capitalist and for worker.

Tomorrow we will realize this. We will work together—make goods for use—not for profit. Every one will get his share. That is just, no more, no less.

Today we begin to feel the dawn of tomorrow. That is why we strike. That is why we fight. Mankind is divided.

There is boss and worker. Back of the boss is the owner, the rich man, the millionaire. Back of the worker are children—boys, girls, babies, pregnant women.

It is unfair, inhuman, rotten, but it is the beginning of something better. Better for all. For the boss, the millionaire, for the worker and those who are back of him.

Today justice is a noise, the noise of the hovel, the tenement, the street; the noise of hunger; the noise of shame; the noise of the outcast.

It is a loud noise, raucous and bitter. It will be heard, must be heard. It is the cry of the disinherited, of the mob.

Tomorrow it will be a voice, vibrant with consciousness. It will no longer appeal. It will act. It will rebuild the social structure. Will build on justice, equity, brotherhood.

High Time to Change the Laws

BY CLARENCE DARROW

Strikes, in the main, are like other wars, largely a question of supplies.

For this reason, under ordinary circumstances, the workman has little chance to win.

It is only by strategy, choosing an opportune time, or so appealing to the imagination as to catch public opinion that the striker can hope to win; and even then it is only a poor victory at the best.

An army without ammunition might almost as well expect to win against one fully equipped and possessing unlimited resources as a union could hope to win in a long drawn-out fight.

In general, hunger and want must finally settle a hard-fought strike.

The workers of the world have only food and clothing and shelter for a few days.

The world and all its fullness belong to the class that are hostile to the strikers' cause; a very few always

intensely patriotic and against the union own all the coal in the earth and, if necessary, can freeze the workman to win the strike.

They not only can, but do.

If one only remembers that property rights are purely matters of convention, and that the right to own the earth depends simply upon the consent of the community as expressed in law it is easy to see how wise the workers must be when they place everything in the hands of a few and then depend on brute strength to get back a small portion of what should be theirs.

Both logic and history show that the old-time method of striking has about run its course, it is ineffectual, brutal and unjust in the extreme.

So-called rights of property must be radically modified and changed before much progress toward social justice can come.

It is high time that the workers get together to change the laws, if they really hope to accomplish anything for themselves and mankind.

A Big Mistake, Gentlemen

BY ARTHUR M. LEWIS

A famous Italian—Loria—wrote a famous book called "Economic Foundations of Society."

In one section he deals with the question of right and wrong which is called ethics.

He says that in a society that is divided into classes the ruling class will decide what is right and what is wrong.

In order that the under class may accept and support their decisions, the ruling class employs a great army of writers and teachers to impress their ideas on the minds of the workers.

But Loria says that this ruling class code of ethics serves another purpose which, although it is sometimes overlooked, is none the less very important.

This second object of the ruler's ethics is to restrain the rulers themselves from doing things which will help the workers and hurt their own class.

By this he means, as he fully explains, that some of the members of the ruling class are likely to be unwise enough to push their tyranny to a point where it becomes absolutely unbearable and thereby provokes a revolt of the oppressed.

Oppression of this extreme kind provokes the public and excites warm sympathy for the down-trodden workers, and saves the way for a general revolt which might sweep the entire ruling class away.

Therefore, it is to the interest of the capitalist class to restrain those foolish masters who allow their greed to swallow their judgment.

All this shows that the Italian writer is a very profound thinker and sees things which lie beneath the surface.

And he is undoubtedly right in his conclusion. If the capitalists of this country were half as wise as they are supposed to be, they would command the master tailors and garment manufacturers to open their doors and take back their striking workers on some reasonable set of terms.

The young girls who work at this occupation are among the most helpless members of society.

There is nothing to be gained by minding matters. Everybody knows that if these girls cannot get living wages for their labor the only alternatives for many of them is death or the dive.

The picture of a group of greedy, sweat-shop, profit mongers deliberately trying to push thousands of young girls into the nethermost social hell is not calculated to win public applause, nor impress the public mind with the glories of the existing order.

The public of Chicago is already thoroughly disgusted. A fight against engineers or iron workers is bad enough when we remember that these workers are struggling to get a little more where they should have all they produce.

But this at least is a fight against grown men who have some resources and are able to fight back. Wives or sell their bodies to meet the cost of living, is enough to provoke a social volcano that will swallow these pusillanimous cowards in its lava.

O you miserable, petty, exploiters, dregs of a robber class, your day of reckoning is not far off.

The world is getting sick of you and oblivion yawns at your feet.

Getting Together

BY G. M. MADSEN

Once in a while some revolutionary comrade makes the statement that the capitalist is not opposed to trade unions.

He wants trade unions because they help him to control the workers.

Yet, as far as I know, J. Ogden Armour has never made any effort to organize the different trades employed in the stock yards.

He has made every possible effort to destroy their organizations.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx are not, at the present time, doing anything to organize the garment workers. They are doing all in their power to prevent the garment workers from organizing.

In the present strike, as well as in all other disputes of like nature, the recognition of the union is the one vital point at issue.

The workers realize that if they gain everything but the right to organize they will have gained nothing, and if they do not gain a single point out the recognition of their union, they will have the one thing essential to further improve their conditions.

It is true that trade unions are not what they ought to be.

It is true that many trade unionists do not understand the class struggle.

The girls on strike at Hart, Schaffner & Marx's do not understand the class struggle; they could not give a scientific explanation of the class struggle.

Yet the little girl who suffers and starves to gain a small concession for herself and her fellow workers is playing her part in the class struggle as well as the man who travels over the country and lectures on the class struggle and materialistic conception of history.

Labor organizations are not what they ought to be, as figured out on a piece of paper by the idealist.

They are not perfect. Nothing in this world is perfect.

But as Bernard Shaw has said: "This old world is getting along about as fast as the idealist will let it."

Were all the workers in the United States organized into one great industrial union during the next couple of weeks, according to the best plan that could be devised, this great organization would break up into a thousand disintegrating factions in less time than it took to work out the plan.

Were the co-operative commonwealth inaugurated tomorrow morning, it would go to smash about 12 o'clock.

We like to talk about evolution.

Let us try to understand and apply the principles of evolution in our own everyday life.

Let us try to understand that the labor movement is not a structure that can be built up according to certain preconceived plans and specifications.

It is an organism. It is a living, growing thing.

It will continue to grow and develop.

Through this growth and development it will adapt itself to its environment. Its good points will be strengthened. Its bad features will be eliminated and, through struggle and strife, through mistakes and errors, it will develop an organization adapted to perform its functions, an organization perfected to a degree of which the brain of man could never conceive, an organization which will in truth invite the workers of the world.

The feeling of solidarity among the men and women in the shops and factories is growing day by day.

They are getting together, uniting to march forward to claim their own.

Would one but concern ourselves more with facts and less with theories; more with the men at the bottom and less with the men at the top, we could see this take place before our very eyes.

The Stand of the Deperate

BY ROBERT DVORAK

Driven from pillar to post, robbed, fished, abused and persecuted for years the garment workers of Chicago turned desperately and refused to be driven further.

Despised, ridiculed and looked down upon as inferior timber, the garment workers, mostly foreigners, turned like the timid deer, fatigued by long class, and decided to rather starve and die than be driven any further.

Six terrible years of petty persecution and abuse at the hands of the garment bosses' slave drivers had embittered the helpless garment workers to such an extent that anything was preferable to a life in the tailor shops under the old established conditions.

Standing at bay, the rebelling tailors inspected their ranks.

None of them had the desired guarantee of better conditions and the right to organize in the shops.

The agreements guaranteed the acceptance of employees without discrimination as to unionism, but failed to guarantee the recognition of the union and its principles.

Puzzled by the determination of the strikers to stick out for a better agreement, in spite of possible hunger and cold, the officials of the unions have nothing left to do but support the determined army of 41,000 until the strike-bound firms give in or extreme starvation forces the strikers back to work.

Every one feels that the success of the strike depends upon the support of those on the outside.

If the funds necessary for the continuation of the strike stop, the work-

ers will have to go back to conditions that may be even worse than those borne before the strike.

Going back to work as losers will dishearten the strikers.

Going back to work disheartened will mean loss of enthusiasm in the union and will spell disorganization.

Once disorganized the garment workers will never be able to get together for many years.

THE STRIKERS WILL HAVE TO GO BACK TO WORK WITH A SPIRIT OF ENTHUSIASM.

A victory of the garment workers will spell the RISE OF LABOR IN CHICAGO.

The loss of the strike will spell the DOWNFALL of many labor organizations in Chicago.

Looking at the present strike closely, the strikers have won a victory already, but it offers the determined workers but little encouragement, after striking for almost eleven weeks, to know that they had won a signal victory by getting together in a compact body and building the NUCLEUS for a GIANT UNION.

The strikers want MATERIAL RESULTS besides those that are encouraging and theoretical. They want to FEEL A VICTORY—not only read about it.

THEY DESERVE A VICTORY AND MUST HAVE IT.

THE WORKERS IN CHICAGO AND OTHER CITIES CAN HELP THE GARMENT WORKERS GAIN A VICTORY IF THEY WILL STICK WITH THEM.

NOT A 100 BRUT

Claude Grahame-White, the bird-man, has, like most young Frenchmen of his class, a very keen and delicate taste in champagne.

Mr. Grahame-White lunched the other day with a comrade, who offered him enthusiastically an Italian champagne.

"There," said the host, unloading his lips, "that is what I call an honest wine!"

Mr. Grahame-White tasted the mawkish and muddy beverage and rejoined: "Yes, poor, but honest, eh?"—New York Tribune.

LESSON IN ETIQUETTE

"I was ashamed of you at that dinner last night, you made so much noise drinking your tea."

"Why, I was only sipping it. It was hot."

"I should say you were gargling. Why didn't you pour it out into your saucer, the way I did?"—Athenaeum Globe.

Practical Plea to Chicago Christians

BY MARY E. M'DOWELL

Oh, not alone because His name is Christ, Oh, not alone because Judea waits This man-child for her King, the Star stands still. The Babe has mates.

Childhood shall be forever on the earth; And no man who has hurt or lightly priced So much as one sweet hair.

On one sweet infant's head, But shall be cursed, Henceforth all things fulfill Protection to each sacred birth.

No spot shall dare Refuse a shelter. Beasts shall tread More lightly, and distress.

And poverty, and loneliness, Yea, and all darkness, shall devise To shield each place whereto an infant lies.

And wisdom shall come seeking it with gift, And worship it with myrrh and frankincense; And kings shall tremble if it lift Its hand against a throne.

But mighty in its own Great feebleness, and safe in God's defense, No harm can touch it, and no death can kill, Without its Father's will.

—Helen Hunt Jackson.

This Christmas star stands still over this great city where luxury and poverty abound; this city where there are over a million who call themselves Christians, and who are now preparing to celebrate the birthday of Him who said: "The foxes have holes and the birds of the air have nests, but the Son of Man hath not where to lay His head."

Within this Christian city there is today a City of Hunger, a city where thousands of helpless women and little children are suffering for the lack of food—suffering for a conviction.

Perhaps you do not understand the situation, or perhaps you do not agree with their contention, but to a follower of the Nazarene, is not this the one season of the year when it is safe to let your heart prompt your action?

The Star stands still not over a stable, but over the tenement houses, where, since the strike began, five hundred babies have been born into families that are in great need.

What a chance for Chicago Christians to make a glorious Christmas for themselves.

It may, indeed, be made a Christmas that would transform our cold religious formalism into a social feast of joy and gladness. Just suppose that instead of giving to those who will return the compliment, we Christians send the value of our gifts to the mothers and babies within this City of Hunger, this Christmas time, who are without the bare necessities of life, and then we may hope to hear the greeting of the Christ-Child as He says: "Ye have done it unto me."

What are we doing, we professed followers of Jesus, the son of the carpenter, the friend of publicans and sinners?

The trade unions have assessed themselves as high as 25 cents per member a week. Nearly all the unions in Chicago have given generously.

Can a very poor organization that had no money in its treasury, too for the death benefit fund an amount it could not afford to part with.

Can we give any reason why we of the churches are not taxing ourselves? Think of the moral effect upon the individual, if each member of the church of Christ would assess himself one dollar as a Christmas fund for the mothers and babies—the citizens of the City of Hunger.

Is there a church in Chicago that can refused at this season, to memorialize the Babe of Bethlehem by remembering that "this babe has mates"?

The Strike Unifies Labor's Forces

BY MARY O'REILLY

The garment workers' strike is a great crisis in the development of the labor movement.

For the moment it is the vortex, the storm center of the great forces which are making for the reconstruction of society.

All eyes are upon Chicago; upon the tense, earnest, tragic struggle. There is no confusion of issues among those involved.

The great question to be determined is the power of the workers to organize; to work together, forgetting SELF IN CLASS; and feeling in response to the words "brother," "sister," the stir of a great self.

Miss Catherine Coman, of Wellesley College, says: "The improvement of working conditions does not solve the problem. There is still the pressure of competition grinding down the workers. Nothing but thorough organization will redeem this trade."

A girl striker said: "We will stick to the union shop and go up one step on the ladder. 'By and by the working class will stand on the top of the ladder and tell the bosses what to do.'"

The feeling of organized labor is expressed in a substantial way by the generous response to the call for aid.

The faithful weekly contribution which thousands of workers have pledged is more than an emotional response to a plea for sympathy.

It is the expression of the growing class-consciousness of the workers. Mrs. Raymond Robins asks: "Shall hunger lose the strike?" The workers with one voice answer "No!"

The time has passed for organized labor to lose a strike. We must never lose.

One trade union may go down in defeat, but the organized working class has the world in its hands.

Every lost strike is a blow to the whole labor movement. Every strike well managed and successful is a victory for all workers.

The members of labor unions know this and it is this knowledge which gives them the power and the courage to support the garment workers in their fight for organization.

Citizens' committees may meet and attempt conciliation. Ladies may meet in lunch rooms where they pay ten cents for tea and fifty cents for isolation from the common people.

Over their tea cups they may conduct investigations as to whether the garment workers have been called out by agitators or whether they have real grievances.

The strikers will never hear of these discussions. They will decide for themselves, and their decision will grow out of their own knowledge and power. The strike will be won, because of the splendid unity of the forces behind it.

The fervent response of organized labor, the patient, well-organized service of the Women's Trade Union League, the tireless efforts of the Socialists, the support of the Chicago Daily Socialist—all of these forces, working in sympathy and harmony, will bring the struggle to a successful close.

But the winning of the demands of the garment workers will be only a small part of the victory.

The development of the power to see the real philosophy of the labor movement, the clear class-consciousness of the workers, the discipline of the fight; these are gains immeasurable.

An industrial crisis, like the present strike, gives to the workers the education and organization necessary for the final struggle for complete possession of the tools of production and for the social and political machinery to control those tools in the interest of the workers who must use them.

Two Contributors to Xmas Special



MARY E. M'DOWELL Head of the U. of C. Settlement.



GEORGE B. FOSTER Professor at the University of Chicago.

CHRISTMAS EVE It was Christmas eve. A little ragged urchin was pitifully plodding through the snow trying to sell his papers. He gazed longingly into a shop window, where a large, richly dressed man in a fur coat approached.

The big man fumbled in his pocket a minute and then brought out his pocketbook, carefully selected a slip of yellow paper, handed it to the boy and said, "See, can you read that address? I've left my glasses at home."—Christmas number of Hope.

THE DIFFERENCE "Old farmer Brown ought to be arrested for working on Sunday."

"I'll agree with you, provided Hamlet Smith is arrested at the same time."

"Why, what has Smith got to do with it?"

"He holds a mortgage on Brown's farm, doesn't he?"

"—es, I believe he does."

"Well, he lets the mortgage work on Sunday."—Hope