

SCAB MURDERS A UNION BAKER

STEEL TRUST'S WAR ON LAKE SEAMEN PUT UP TO U. S. CONGRESS

Use of Small Boys as Stokers Is Told as Harry Colby Is Flayed

(By Pan-American Press.)
Washington, D. C., March 1.—"They manded their ships with boys—boys, whose trousers only came down to their knees—to break the strike on the great lakes."

The chairman of the house committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries raised his hand impatiently to the Secretary of the Lake Seamen's union: "Do you mean to tell this committee that these great corporations, these immense investments of capital, would risk their vessels in the hands of boys?"

It was the second day's hearing of the sailors' side of the testimony offered in favor of Representative Spight's bill for the protection of seamen.

Secretary Corder, broad shouldered, blue-eyed, the hard knit figure of a man who would be picked out in any waterfront gathering as the mate, weighed his answer to Chairman Green:

"To break a strike—yes. They do not mind losing a vessel or two, if it is insured."

Boys at Hard Labor
"You ask what these boys do? They act as deck hands, as watchmen, or even coal passers. There is no law to prevent it. I saw five lads on the Rockefeller out of a crew of ten. On the Major they had a lad of fourteen years working in the fire room; and when he took sick from exhaustion they chucked him out on the docks."

Backing up his verbal testimony, Secretary Corder produced copies of the minutes of the fifth annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Steamship Company's officers—this is the lake-end of the United States Steel Corporation, owning over one hundred vessels—in which General Manager Colby is quoted as saying "In a good many cases the men we shipped as watchmen have never been on a ship before."

Undermanned, regardless of consequences, vessels in the seaway will frequently have but one man on deck, in addition to the officer. The Eads, a vessel four hundred feet long, sailed to Duluth with "only one man to relieve the other two watchmen."

From the port of San Francisco the marine firemen sent their financial secretary, Patrick Flynn, to ask that law be made compelling shipowners to have at least three watches in the fire room.

An Actual Hell
"We go into the fire room and strip off everything except our underdrawers and shoes," explained Flynn, "and there, in 150 degrees of heat, they compel us to work twelve hours out of the twenty-four. It is deadly, no man can stand it. Look into the glare of an oil burning furnace and it takes you five minutes before your eyes can read the gauge. In France, Germany and other countries, three watches is the law—why can't the United States give as good protection to her seamen?"

In a memorial just issued, as Senate Document No. 378, the legislative committee of the International Seamen's union of America declares:

"Existing maritime law makes of us, excepting in the domestic trade of the United States, the property of the vessel on which we sail. We cannot work as seamen without signing a contract which brings us under this law. This contract is fixed by the law or authorized by the governments. We have nothing to do with its terms. We either sign it, and sail, or we sign it not and remain landmen."

"When signing this contract, we surrender our working power to the will of another man at all times while the contract runs. We may not on pain of penal punishment, fail to join the vessel. We may not leave the vessel although she is in perfect safety."

"If the owner thinks he has reason to fear that we desire to escape, he may, without judicial investigation, cause us to be imprisoned for safekeeping until he shall think proper to take us out."

RECEIVERS FOR TEXTILE MILLS APPOINTED AT NEW ORLEANS
New Orleans, La., March 1.—Receivers for the Textile Mills corporation were appointed in the United States Circuit court here this afternoon. The concern has a capitalization of \$5,000,000 and operates several cotton mills in Louisiana and Mississippi.

The General Electric company of New York with a claim against the corporation of \$4,500 filed the petition for a receivership, declaring that the corporation was unable to meet its obligations.

Judge Fardoe appointed Harry T. Howard, William Mason Smith, and George A. Hero receivers.

PRESTON GIBSON ADMITS USE OF A FEW WORDS FROM WILDE
New York, March 1.—With the accusation that some of the cleverest of its epigrams had been borrowed word for word by its author, Preston Gibson, from Oscar Wilde's "An Ideal Husband," was produced last night at the Hackett theatre. Gibson, in fact made no attempt to deny the allegation. In a speech after the second act he said: "I have used about fifty words of the late Oscar Wilde in my play, which contains 20,000 words."

RUSSELL HITS 'VALET PERSONS' OF J. P. MORGAN

Author of Article in Hampton's Magazine Says That He Does Not Chase Pictures

BY CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL
Editor of the Chicago Socialist:

"When I wrote to you yesterday I had not seen the Socialist of February 25, with your very pleasant editorial comments on my 'Deadly Sin.'"

"Since you have been good enough to mention the facts about the portraits in my Hampton's article I may be allowed to say what is doubtless obvious enough to you and to every other man of sense that I had nothing to do with the illustrations."

Not a Picture Chaser
"I am not a photographer and I am not an editor nor a sub-editor nor a copy reader. I write articles; I do not at any time illustrate them nor gather photographs for them; nor see any photographs that are used in them, nor write any captions for such photographs, nor conduct any magazine, nor edit any part of it, nor run the engine nor have anything to do at any time with any part of the performance, except to write the article and send it to the magazine that has ordered it."

There is not a newspaper editor in Chicago that does not know these facts. The first time I saw the illustrations or any of them in my article on Chicago was when I picked up a copy of the March Hampton's at a newsstand. I saw at once that an error had been made in the caption under one of the portraits. I called the editor's attention to it, for having had much experience with the valet persons of the American press I knew exactly what would happen."

A Make-up Mistake
"The editor said that in the printing office where the magazine is set up a compositor or make up man had lifted the wrong lines, from a galley and attached them to the article. So you see I had just as much to do with the error as you had or as Mr. Morgan's editorial lackey had."

"However, these things are of light importance. I am so well accustomed to them that they seem only amusing. No trick of the corporation owned press is so common. If the printer had not picked up the wrong type line the valet persons would have found a letter upside down and would have howled just as vigorously about that."

The 'Valet Persons'
"They have been trying these dirty little tricks on my matter for six years without cessation and now I can gauge with perfect accuracy the extent to which I have landed on a corporation by the extent to which its hired newspapers perform these stunts. Therefore, I like them and strive in every way to encourage and to deserve them."

"You are entirely right when you say that the real reason for the existence of the valet persons is the fact that the article placed the real responsibility for conditions exactly where it belongs—on the shoulders of the well-fed, selfish, complacent, contented, respectable element of Chicago."

"Hence the yowls."

"Yowl again, good valets. Incidentally you may be interested to know that there is another one coming over. You will want to save a few good yowls for that."

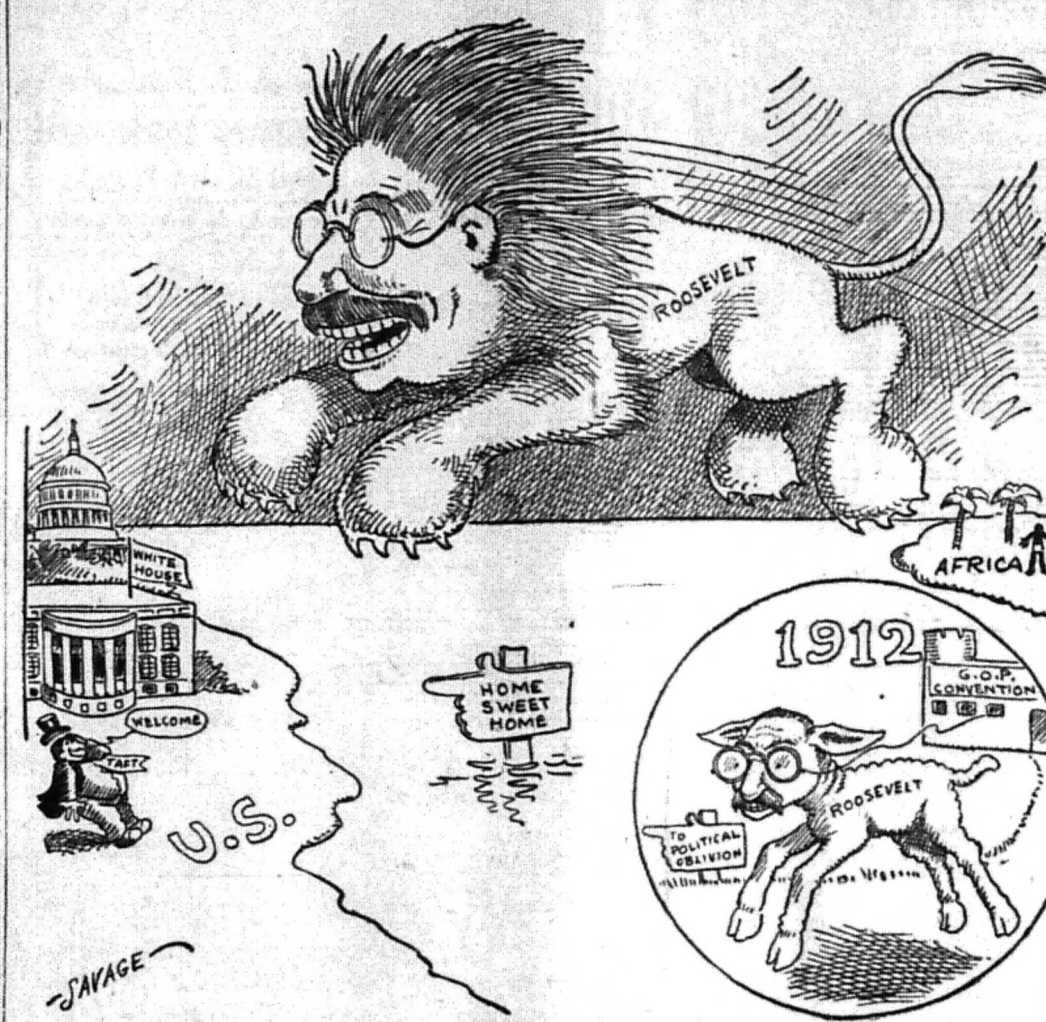
HOIST MEN WIN WAGE SCALE

The strike of the elevator men was settled last night, and all the "knights of the lever" were at work today, glad of an increase of \$90 for each man. The settlement was made in a conference between a committee of the Elevator Conductors and Starters' union and a committee of the Building Managers' association.

As the scale stands now the men are to receive \$55 a month for the first six months of service; \$57.50 for the next six months; \$60 for the third-half year; \$62.50 for the year following and \$65 a month for men employed in a building more than 30 months.

The majority of the elevator men are benefited to the extent of \$5 per month. The maximum wage, according to the new agreement, is reached in two and a half years instead of five years. The initial wage remains unchanged. The increase gained by the union for 1909 will amount to \$70.00 in the next two years.

COMING IN LIKE A LION—



WILL HE GO OUT LIKE A LAMB?

CASING MEN ON STRIKE AT THE S. & S. PLANT

Discharge of Polish Workman Causes a Walkout; War on Unions

Refusing longer to submit to the oppression of the Schwarzschild and Sulzberger company, twenty Poles working in the casing department of this firm of stockyard labor sweaters went on strike when one of their number was discharged for asking that he be given a raise.

Frightened by the determined attitude taken by the men the firm has issued an order that any man working in the plant found joining any labor organization would be "fired" immediately. This order has put every one of the 5,000 toilers in Schwarzschild and Sulzberger's plant on the defensive and further walkouts are looked for.

Least Needed for Life

The casing workers have been receiving 17 1/2 cents an hour, which becomes a minimum living wage when it is considered that most of the time the men get in very few hours during the week. The demand for an increase in wages was made by one of the Poles who went to the boss of that department, Foreman Pete Gruen, and asked for a raise in wages.

His discharge followed immediately the company seeking to stifle all attempts at raising wages by getting rid of the men who dare to make a complaint. The men were united in this instance, however, and walked out together. General Superintendent Hunt declaring that they would not be taken back again.

Call on the Police

The company officials have called in the police, as is their usual custom in such instances, putting an entirely different interpretation on the walkout of the men than is warranted by the real facts in the case. The officials claim that the Polish worker was discharged for slapping a fifteen-year-old boy working in the casing department. In order to get police sympathy the officials claimed that the husky Poles were waiting for the boy when he went home, and last night several plain clothes men were at the entrance to the Schwarzschild and Sulzberger plant at Forty-second street to see that the boy was not interfered with.

Cops Are Disappointed

No attempt was made by anyone to touch him and the police officers were somewhat nettled at not being able to arrest a few of the striking workers.

"It doesn't matter what the company bosses say, we struck in order to get better wages," said one of the Polish strikers. "We will do everything we can to stop men from taking our places."

The Poles are considered the strong element among all the nationalities in the "yards" at the present time, and the stand taken by the workers of this race in the Schwarzschild and Sulzberger plant.

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MOXLEY BACK OF OLEO FRAUDS, THINKS LANDIS

Congressman From Chicago Went on Bonds for Men Who Broke Law

The decision handed down by Judge Landis in sentencing William Broadwell for violation of the oleomargarine law, includes propositions by the judge aiming at the connection of Congressman Moxley with the oleomargarine frauds. The punishment establishes a record under the law governing the "oleo"-violation—six years imprisonment in the penitentiary and \$15,000 fine.

In the course of the trial proceedings, Judge Landis learned that Congressman William Moxley has been signing bonds and paying costs for "oleo" men, the records showing that during the last year Moxley's representative, Thomas Dudman, had signed fifteen bonds of alleged oleo violators. The judge construed this as a willful defiance of the law by the men behind the dealer, and intimated that an investigation would immediately be instituted to bring the violators to justice, no matter where the blow would fall.

Sims Called On

District Attorney Sims was directed to inquire into the alliance that exists between big butterine manufacturers like Moxley and Chicago oleo dealers. In the instructions by Landis points were brought out that Moxley had provided bonds for Broadwell; that Moxley had agreed to indemnify his agent, Dudman, should any of the bonded men escape; and that Moxley furnished coloring material to Broadwell's activities alone have resulted in a loss to the government of over \$3,000. His damning proof that he was relying on the protection of higher powers to get him out of a scrape.

Bought From Moxley

The evidence in the case brought out that the Broadwell had purchased oleomargarine for the last six months as follows: From William J. Moxley, 75.

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STRIKE ON IN CAR TUNNEL

A strike has been declared by the men employed in the La Salle street tunnel to force an increase in wages. About fifty or sixty men are employed in the tunnel, which is under construction by contract with the M. H. McGovern company. Serious trouble is not expected as union labor is but slightly affected. The construction company is considering the demands of the men and it is probable that operations will soon be resumed in the tunnel.

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TRACTION MEN DELAY STRIKE PEACE MOVES

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. Blocks All Efforts to Secure Square Deal for the Men

Philadelphia, Pa., March 1.—Union leaders here estimate that the Rapid Transit company has imported a total of 5,000 scabs, most of them coming from the states of Florida and Alabama, and the cities of New York, Omaha and St. Louis.

Even the scabs are becoming disgusted with the conditions they are compelled to tolerate and many of them are deserting the company and joining the union. A large number of these scabs become eager strikers, having been imported under false representations.

It seems that a general strike is inevitable, even unallied unions being anxious to walk out in order to bring the street car company to its knees. The authorities have not attempted to arrest the scab motorman who killed two passengers and injured a large number of others by running into an open switch.

Philadelphians Pa.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 1.—Unheeded by the traction company in their demand to end the strike, business men of the city last night telegraphed to Senator James McNichol and Recorder William Vare, who are in Florida, to come home and save the Quaker city from a general strike.

The situation is growing more and more alarming every hour, and these two men, who settled the strike last June, are depended upon to bring about peace this week.

Business interests, which had suffered, recognize that the threatened general strike is not a bluff. They have been cramped for the last few days seriously, and the possibility of the increased difficulties makes them thoroughly uncomfortable.

Companies Block Peace

Several movements were started to exert influence upon the companies to settle the strike. The banks are keenly interested in peace, and have put the question to one of the most powerful organizations—the Market Street Merchants' association.

Outside of the Republican machine there is no more powerful organization than the Market street association. The merchants met yesterday and agreed on two plans of action.

One plan was to call McNichol and Vare. The other was to make direct representations to the traction companies that the disagreements be adjusted.

Soon after the Market street merchants decided today to end a situation which is crippling business and impeding the lives of citizens, the Rapid Transit directors got together in special session. Ellis Gimbel and Samuel D. Litt, owners of large department stores, were admitted to the meeting. They demanded in the name of the

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Charles Cerny Dies at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, Killed by David Beyer, Scab Foreman of Bremner's

KILLER IS HELD WITHOUT A BOND; UNION TO PROSECUTE

Fatal Shooting Follows Lockout and Master Bakers Now Aid Firm Which Employed the Slayer

BUSSE SCARED; GIVES BIG SOP

Jokers Lurk in Council Resolution for Peace With Sanitary District

Mayor Busse has apparently abandoned his former tactics with reference to the Chicago harbor question. Through Alderman Foell, chairman of the harbor, wharves and bridges committee, he approached the Sanitary District last night with proposals of peace and plans of co-operation. It is evident that the city hall gang has realized the danger of the extreme notoriety that it has gained in connection with the harbor steal, and is now attempting to back up and under cover of a compromise regain its former position.

The Way Out

A committee of nine aldermen has been appointed by the mayor for the purpose of conferring with the trustees of the district and arriving at some agreement by which the city administration will retain the upper hand and permit the district to finance the job. However, the resolution of Alderman Foell does not contain any provisions by which the matter may be pushed through the present session of the legislature. It is apparently a political move on the part of the administration to fool the people into the belief, until after election, that the present administration has the interests of Chicago at heart.

After the Cash

The effort to unite the taxing powers of the Sanitary District and the city will bring new resources within the circle of the grafting possibilities enjoyed by the city hall politicians. Alderman Foell's resolution reads in part: "It is the judgment of this council that it would be extremely unwise both politically and economically to confer upon each of two independent municipalities embracing the same territory, equal powers of taxation for the same purpose and equal authority to expend public funds in making and controlling the same public improvements, and that such diffusion or duplication of governmental powers would be a step directly contrary to the best thought and unselfish efforts of the many public spirited citizens of Chicago who for years have been laboring to bring about a consolidation of governmental function, and the elimination rather than the multiplication of taxing bodies."

To Start Movement

Such an utterance is apparently calculated to start the movement for the abolition of the Sanitary District as a separate municipal body. The absorption of such a body and its taxing powers would be extremely advantageous to grafting officials, and the move of the administration has without doubt been carefully planned.

The aldermen appointed on the committee to confer with the Sanitary District board are: Aldermen Foreman, Snow, Foell, Cullerton, Littler, Zimmerman, Lawler, Ryan and Emerson. They have been instructed by the mayor to reach some agreement with the board by which the recent bickering in the city council and the state legislature may be smoothed over. It has been foreseen that competition between the two municipalities would destroy the prospects of authority for either of them, and the administration is attempting to disarm the suspicions of the Sanitary District by an offer of compromise, and to secure control of the funds which are at the command of the Drainage Board.

American Girl Weds a Count

Paris, March 1.—The marriage was celebrated here yesterday of Miss Mary Frothingham, a daughter of Charles F. Frothingham of New York, and Count Alexander Koutousoff Tolstol, nephew of Count Leo Tolstol, the Russian author.

Tracked for half a block and then shot through the brain by a bullet from a revolver carried by David Beyer, a scab baker, Charles Cerny, aged 40 years, living at 632 North avenue, business agent for the Polish Bakers' union, died as the result of his injuries early today at the Alexian Brothers' hospital.

Beyer is being held at the Hudson avenue police station, where he refused to say anything concerning the cold-blooded murder. He was taken to the Alexian Brothers' hospital today, pending an inquest, which was continued, however, until Tuesday afternoon, March 3.

The shooting grows out of the lockout at the plant of the R. J. Bremner Bakery company, 1775 Clybourn avenue, where Beyer is being employed as scab foreman and procurer of strike breakers. Beyer has already blocked several attempts on the part of the Bremner company to settle with its men. He was expelled from the bakery union in Cleveland, O., in 1904, since then having led a rather checkered career.

So far as is known Beyer and Cerny only met on the first day of the strike, when the murdered man went to the Bremner bakery in his official capacity as a member of the union. As business agent of the Polish bakers and an interested member in the welfare of the entire bakers' organization, Cerny took an active interest in the strike, but had no personal clashes with Beyer.

The Shooting

The shooting occurred shortly after 11 o'clock Monday night, when Cerny was returning home with Frank Wehman, another union baker, after a meeting of the strikers at their headquarters at 1457 Clybourn avenue.

The two union men had just passed Larrabee street when Beyer, without the other men noticing it, fell in close behind them and walked with them about half a block. This brought them within a few doors of the Bremner bakery at 1775 Clybourn avenue.

"Let us go across the street," said Cerny, motioning toward a saloon owned by a former member of the Bakers' union.

Beyer arrested He had hardly said the words when Beyer fired the shot that crashed into Cerny's head, carrying death with it. Two other union men, Otto Maurer, and a companion, who had turned down Larrabee street, were brought to the scene of the shooting by the report of the revolver. Beyer was immediately placed under arrest and Cerny was hurried to the Alexian Brothers' hospital, where he died at half-past 3 o'clock this morning, in spite of everything that could be done for him.

Was Leading Unionist

Cerny was one of the most valued members of the bakers' organization. He was one of the organizers of the Bakers' Socialist club and had held various positions in the union organization. He was able to speak Polish and German and several other languages in addition to English, and thus proved of great aid during a strike, when men of many nationalities are concerned.

Previous to coming to Chicago four years ago he was active in the affairs of the bakers' union in Wisconsin. He had been a member of the Socialist party for the last twelve years. So far as is known his only relative in Chicago is a sister, who has not yet been notified of the tragedy. His father and mother are both dead.

Cold Blooded Murder

The murder seems to have been a cold-blooded, premeditated affair. No effort was made by the union men to picket the Bremner bakery Monday night, recognizing that their fight is already practically won.

"If I really said what I felt about this affair I suppose I'd be put behind prison bars," declared Charles Hohman, editor of the Bakers' Journal, who is doing all in his power to assist the men in their difficulty. "I put the blame of a great deal of this tragedy against the police."

Were Notified

"We notified them several days ago that Beyer was carrying a revolver, but they told us that he had a permit to carry a revolver and that they could do nothing. We called on the police arms bureau and learned that Beyer had a permit to own a revolver, that he had no right to carry it, which is against the law. We were just planning to have him arrested on this charge when we were forestalled by the murder of our fellow worker."

"The first we knew of the tragedy

was when Otto Maurer came running back to the headquarters after the shooting and told us that one of our members had been murdered. If these are the facts that are to be pursued by the master bakers it is difficult for us to say just what we will do.

The Daily Socialist exposed Beyer some days ago. The police secured a continuance of the inquest today, charging that it was necessary that Otto Maurer be present. Maurer had not been notified to appear, as it was thought his evidence would be immaterial, not having seen the shooting. The officials of the bakers' union had half a dozen other witnesses on hand, among them Wehman, who saw the shooting, and Maurer's companion.

The continuance was secured at the instance of Attorney Edward L. Richter, counsel for the Bremer bakery and the master bakers, who was doubtless afraid to hold the inquest so soon after the murder. The bakers had a meeting today, when plans were made to fight the case against Beyer.

STRIKE ON AT 'S. & S.' PLANT

berger plant is significant, as the fighting spirit of these men will doubtless be communicated to every Polish worker in the "yards."

The striking Poles were skilled workers, being employed in the casing department, one of the few remaining departments where skilled labor is still needed. Although the struck packers have sent their agents among the stockyards to pick up scabs to take the places of the strikers, they have been unsuccessful so far in securing enough strike breakers to take the places of the men who quit work.

It is said that a few Irish and German workers were secured to take the places of the "foreigners," but it is thought that these men will quit immediately the real nature of the situation is explained to them.

War Is On Now. "If any worker in this plant is found belonging to or joining a labor union, he will be discharged immediately," is the order issued by General Superintendent Hunt.

This order was delivered personally to the men by the bosses of the various gangs, and it is thought that the packers will immediately take steps to see that they are able to carry out the order. The threat from the company has tended to make the men defiant and some sort of trouble is expected.

MOXLEY BACKED OLEO FRAUDS

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364 pounds; from John F. Jelke Co., 49,598 pounds; and from Swift and company, 28,829 pounds. This was sold to the down town restaurants at the rate of twelve hundred pounds daily, after being colored. Anyone buying colored oleo under the law is liable to a fine of fifty dollars for each offense.

Judge Landis inquired of Assistant District Attorney Robert W. Chilcic, in the course of the trial, whether there was any indication that the manufacturers like Moxley knew what was being done with the large quantities of white oleo sold by them. It was brought out that if the manufacturer knew that the purchaser was handling the product in a way contrary to law, that the manufacturer would be guilty of conspiracy to defraud the government. Judge Landis stated that he had been impressed in cases before that a manufacturer could not sell such large quantities and not be aware of the uses it was being put to. If the manufacturer of the white product did know this—that he was selling to "moonshiners"—there would be a case of conspiracy.

Clears Itself of Charge? In meeting the charges in the propositions of Judge Landis, agents of the Moxley company stated that it was doing a legitimate business. That it had the right to furnish customers with coloring matter for use in coloring oleo-margarine for their own table use. However, it was brought out that coloring matter was furnished in proportion to the amount of oleo sold and that it was not "plausible" to believe that over 75,000 pounds would be colored for private table use. However, the operations of the company were declared to be within the law by Moxley as long as the necessary formalities of reports to the collector of internal revenues were made correctly.

Morocco Submits to France. Fez, March 1.—The sultan has signed the accord with France, obligating Morocco to pay \$12,000,000 as indemnity and damages arising out of the Casa Blanca affair.

AMUSEMENTS

MAT. TODAY 25c 50c. AMERICAN Music Hall. Eves. 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Dainty, Demure, Daring. EMMET LUCY WESTON DE VOY & CO. LA PETITE THE STAR BOUT. Searl & Violet Allen; Nora Kelly; Etc.

GARRICK MATINEE SATURDAY

SAM BERNARD. "THE GIRL AND THE WIZARD"

A. URION FILES "FULL" CHARGES

Makes Public Long Promised 'Detailed Specifications' Against Perkins

The trial committee of the buildings and grounds committee of the board of education has at last made public its "detailed specifications" of the charges of extravagance, incompetence and insubordination against Dwight H. Perkins, school architect.

The "detailed specifications" for incompetence and extravagance in full are as follows:

"Incompetence. Graham school, Beaubien school, Lloyd school, Moos school, Washburne school, Dante school, Patrick Henry school, Lane Technical High school. Conduct of affairs in underestimating repeatedly recommendations to committee on buildings and grounds. In failing to require contractors to live up to specifications. In handling ordinary work of hauling and scale repairing. In failing to distinguish in calling for bids on asphalt work between foreign and domestic asphalt compositions.

"Extravagance in the following schools: Dante, Moos, Andrew Jackson, Tilton, Trumbull, Schurz, Lane Technical. In connection with furnishing square feet measurements of school rooms. In office work—drafting and maintenance of office force."

TRACTION MEN BLOCK PEACE

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business men of Philadelphia that the P. R. T. immediately come to some agreement and make peace with its men. Both Mr. Gimbel and Mr. Lit told the company that there was no sense in continuing an impossible situation and that the merchants and the public generally had suffered enough.

Showed Losses. They gave facts and figures to prove that their own business had fallen off materially and assured the P. R. T. directors that there was no doubt in the world that a general strike was imminent. President Krueger, Vice President Wolf, and others of the directors assured Mr. Gimbel and Mr. Lit that the company would take their demand under consideration.

A number of disturbances occurred last night in the southern section of the city. At Twentieth and Ellsworth streets Joseph Kinney was shot in the leg during a strike argument. His assailant, a negro, escaped.

The national heads of labor organizations in the country are expected to reach here in time to participate in another meeting of labor chiefs on Wednesday night, and it is possible that the general strike order may be changed then to become effective immediately in many trades.

At the session of the labor representatives on Sunday many of the delegates were in favor of an immediate strike and only consented to a postponement after C. O. Pratt of the carmen had pleaded for delay. As a compromise it was agreed to hold a further meeting of all the trades bodies Wednesday, when an immediate strike could be ordered if desired.

Is Company's Tool. Mayor Reiburn declared himself openly against arbitration.

"The arguments put forth for arbitration make me weary," asserted the mayor. "Their effect is to hoodwink the men. The last strike was settled by arbitration, and see the result. Men are being sent to prison and lives and property are being endangered and destroyed. Let the men and the company settle their own differences."

He is minimizing the effects of the strike, declaring that he is confident the Rapid Transit company and the men would get together.

LATHERS QUIT; PAY IS DENIED

Eight hundred lathers quit work today, demanding \$5 a day from the employing plasterers. The present scale is 45 cents per hour for an eight hour working day, with time and a half for overtime.

Among the buildings where work will be suspended are the city hall, the Blackstone hotel and the People's Gas Light and Coke company's building. More than 100 members of the employing organizations are concerned.

Arbitration proposals are said to have been made to the strike leaders, which are said to have been declined. The desired increase is 50 cents a day. "We have been under arbitration agreement with the lathers for the past ten years," said Mr. Reum of Zander, Reum & Co., plastering contractors. "We suggested arbitration this time also, but they refused us."

The lathing trade is a short term occupation. Many of the men are not employed more than six or eight months in the year.

AUSTIN MAN DIES AT 103; HAD 17 GRANDCHILDREN

Thomas Sheridan, who had lived over a third of a century beyond the allotted three score and ten, died yesterday at his granddaughter's residence in Austin at the age of 103. His faculties were acute up to the time of his death, and he had a keen sense of humor. Sheridan was born in County Mayo, ten years before Lincoln was born in Kentucky. He was a gentleman farmer who preserved the manners and traditions of the "old sod" of a century ago.

WAR CHIEF IN FAKE MOVE ON FREIGHT RATES

Dickinson, Hard Pressed, Tells on His Old Bosses, the Harriman Forces

Washington, March 1.—Secretary of War Dickinson, in defending himself against Senator Bristow's accusation that he was showing favoritism to the Pacific Mail Steamship Syndicate, "faked" an attack on the Harriman lines by declaring that he was coerced into paying exorbitant rates by the threat of the Pacific Mail line to withdraw its ships from the Pacific coast. Dickinson was formerly chief counsel for the Illinois Central railroad, controlled by the Harriman interests, and although a Tennessee Democrat was appointed by President Taft to the position of secretary of war.

Bristow Pressed Issue. The discovery of Bristow of Kansas that the government was showing favoritism to the transcontinental railroads which own the Pacific Mail line, made it absolutely necessary that the administration define its position by some countercharge and resulted in the blind move by the war department of accusing the railroads of a holdup. Shortly after Dickinson's entry into the war department the government paid 50 per cent of the commercial rate, which was advanced to 70 per cent.

It was decided that if the government did not comply the roads would withdraw ships from the Pacific coast, and the situation in Panama demanded uninterrupted traffic. This decision was reached in spite of the fact that a Baltimore shipbuilder, B. N. Baker, had offered to put an independent line of vessels on the coast to handle the Panama traffic at even a lower rate than the old 50 per cent. Secretary of War Dickinson turned his proposal down and at the time Baker is reported to have voiced the opinion that the war department was showing favoritism to the Harriman interests. Senator Bristow, in preferring his charges, brought up this fact in evidence. In defense Dickinson asserted that Baker's contract was as much a holdup as the Pacific Mail line rates, and that it was against the policy of the government to grant an exclusive contract.

Was It True? The confession by the government that it is helpless to resist a holdup by a corporation caused considerable discussion among the senators, and ways of breaking up the Pacific Mail monopoly were suggested. The fact that a threat to block Panama traffic had forced the government to accept a holdup contract from a monopoly has made it apparent that some reform must be instituted.

The appointment of a Tennessee Democrat, counsel of the Harriman railroad lines, to the position of secretary of war, an office with opportunities for extortionate agreements between the government and private monopolies, is thought to be proof of collusion between the "contracting parties." Dickinson when asked for an opinion on government ownership of Pacific steamship lines said that he could not endorse such a course, as it was impossible to say that it would be the wisest way to combat private monopoly. It was moreover pointed out that means of transportation could best be controlled by individuals. He "promised" investigation, however, that would result in action to effectively cope with the situation.

FLOOD RELIEF WAS BUNGLED

Paris, March 1.—The Socialist press is now turning the searchlight upon the utter inefficiency of the authorities who have the relief of the flood victims in charge. Out of nearly six million francs contributed for the relief of the flood victims, only a few paltry thousands have been distributed. Some sections of the city, where the want is greatest, have not received a cent. The Socialist paper, l'Humanite, edited by the Socialist deputy, Jenn Jaures, prints an article demanding to know what the committee in charge is doing with the money and why the poor are deprived of the relief due them.

MARKETS

WINTER WHEAT—Firm. Sales, 45,000 bu. No. 2 hard in store, \$1.15@1.16. SPRING WHEAT—Firm. Sales, 100,000 bu. No. 1 northern in store, \$1.16@1.17. CORN—Steady early, but later declined 1/2¢. 12,000 bushels in store. Sales, local and trans-Mississippi billing; No. 2 yellow, 62 1/2¢ @82 1/2¢. OATS—Were 1/4¢ higher to 1/2¢ lower. Sales, 150,000 bu. Standard in store, 47 1/2¢. CATTLE—Big end of the stock crop sold at prices unchanged to higher than last week, but there were frequent instances of 10¢ advance for fat handy and heavy heaves of value at \$10.00. SHEEP—It was a very uneven market that developed in the absence of sheep. Sheep were quiet, some lots were higher, while yearlings were only steady. Some lambs quoted 9¢ to 10¢, while others looked steady, but general undertone of market was weak on everything but aged sheep. HOGS—A load of fancy 254-lb shipping hogs sold at \$10, the highest since August 18, 1917, when \$11.12 1/2 was paid. In December, 1909, \$11.45 was reached, and in 1905 they went as high as \$12.25. PORK—A weak market. Prices of 192¢ per bu. Eggs declined 1¢ per doz. Trade good. DAILY PRODUCTS—Eggs, fresh, 24¢; butter, extra, 26¢; prime struts, in mark, cases included, 23¢; struts, cases included, 23¢; butter, extra creamery, 17¢. POULTRY—Live, per lb: Turkeys, 19¢; 17¢; fowls, 17¢; chickens, 12¢; spring chickens, 10¢; ducks, 15¢; geese, 10¢; 12¢; dressed, per lb: Turkeys, 12¢; chickens, 10¢; ducks, 13¢; geese, 12¢. METAL MARKETS. New York, March 1.—Standard copper—spot and all deliveries up to end of Mar. \$12.87@12.12 1/2; in London, spot, \$29 1/2; futures, \$30 1/2; locally, 13¢; copper, \$21.10@21.25; electrolytic, \$21.10@21.25; casting, \$19.12 1/2. Tin—spot and February, \$21.25@21.27 1/2; March, April, May and June, \$22.50@22.75; in London, spot, \$218; futures, \$219 1/2. Lead—spot, \$14.00@14.25; in London, \$13 3/4. Iron—in London, \$16 3/4; in Cleveland, \$16 1/2; in New York, \$16 1/2; in Pittsburgh, \$16 1/2; in St. Louis, \$16 1/2; in southern and No. 1 southern, \$16.50@16.75.

W. J. BRYAN'S OLD FRIEND COL. STANDARD OIL GUFFEY SUEDE Philadelphia, Pa., March 1.—James M. Guffey, chairman of the state Democratic committee, oil magnate and general promoter, has been made defendant in a suit filed by J. Montefiore Myers to recover \$3,159,000 with interest from June 1, 1909. The suit charges Colonel Guffey with violation of an agreement to promote a company to take over large coal fields in Virginia. The capital stock of the corporation, according to the alleged agreement, was to be \$20,000,000 and there was to be a bond issue of \$15,000,000 to cover the transfer of the coal lands to the company. It is also alleged that agents of Guffey carried away papers relating to the agreement obtained through the connivance of police officials. Col. Guffey once gave William J. Bryan some very ornate stained glass windows.

TO STOP CAR DEATH HORROR

Alderman Fisher Has Ordinance for Equipping Cars With Jack-Screws

Alderman Fisher last night introduced an ordinance to prevent the repetition of the horror of having a woman pinned under a street car for an hour. Fisher proposes that all street cars shall carry jack-screws, which would make it possible to lift a car and save any one under it—at least from horrible torture. Other cities have their cars so equipped and have found it a useful precaution. The new ordinance will be pushed to an issue very soon.

BANK PRESIDENT SUEDE FOR \$50,000 FOR HEART BALM

John Cunnea, president of the Calumet National bank, was sued for \$50,000 damages by John Shellgren, a tailor, in the Circuit court yesterday. The banker declared at night that he had no idea what the action was based upon, but John E. Erickson, counsel for the plaintiff, said the banker alienated the affections of Mrs. Shellgren. Cunnea is past 60 years of age and resides at 7210 Harvard avenue. He is owner of premises on Forty-third street, near Cottage Grove avenue, where the Shellgrens formerly resided.

Get Ready for the Commune Celebration and Festival GIVEN BY THE SOCIALIST PARTY of Cook County SUNDAY, MARCH 13, 1910 Commencing 3 P. M. Wicker Park Hall North Avenue, Near Robey St. Tickets 25c; Wardrobe 10c Entertainment, Dancing and Speaking. Fifty per cent of Profits to the Daily Socialist.

NOTE TO NEW SOCIALISTS. READ SOCIALIST BOOKS. Nearly 1,000 described in our new catalogue "The Question of the Hour." All pamphlets and books at lowest prices. WILHELM BOOSE COMPANY. Clearing House for All Socialist Literature. 300 William St. New York, N. Y.

Central DRUG CO. Largest Stock of Toilet Articles in Chicago at LOWEST CASH RATES. 100 EAST STATE STREET. Diagonally across from Marshall Field & Co.

Safety Razor Blades 2 1/2c Made Sharper Than New 2 1/2c. Exclusive process, no waxing, no honing, no grinding, no polishing. Send for sample blades and see how they are made. KEENEDEE CO. 610 Keeneledge Bldg. 1211 & 1213 E. ... CHICAGO

WHAT I DONE TO ME. WHAT I DONE TO ME. WHAT I DONE TO ME. VOL. XXX. "BAT" NELSON'S FIVE FOOT BOOK SHELF. BAT'S LATEST BOOK—WHAT WOLFGAST DIDN'T DO TO ME.

Old Underfoot Whiskey for years it has been recommended by physicians as a stimulant of merit. The most good. The least reach. OLD-PURE-RARE-RICH IN FLAVOR. CHARLES DENNHY & CO. CHICAGO, ILL.

SKIN SUFFERERS' DOUBT IS REMOVED

Many eczema sufferers have failed so utterly with salves and other "discoveries" that even the assurance of the best physician or druggist cannot induce them to invest another dollar in any remedy. It is to these discouraged sufferers in particular that we now offer, as only 25 cents, a trial bottle of the accepted standard eczema remedy, a simple wash of oil of wintergreen, thymol and glycerine, as compounded in D. D. D. Prescription. Hundreds of cures have convinced us and we know you can prove instantly with the first application that it takes away the itch at once. Economical Drug Co., 84 State; Public Drug Co., 159 State; Buck & Taylor, 112 State; Consumers Drug Store, 61 State; Independent Drug Co., 283 State; Siegel-Cooper Drug Dept.; Central Drug Co., 159 State and 1388 Evanston av.

Rieck & Pixley's BOSTON BAKED BEANS AND BROWN BREAD. Now served in over 100 Lunch Rooms, Cafes, Hotels, etc. 10,000 people eat them every day. No preservatives used. DELIVERED FRESH FROM OVEN, 540-542 Fulton St., Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL UNION—UNITED BREWERS WHO WOULD BE OF AMERICA TRADE MARK REGISTERED. BLOOD POISON CAN BE CURED. If you have ulcers, sore throat, swollen glands, or any other blood poisoning, our special treatment will cure you. Get it, FANTER, former chief physician of the original Gish Remedy Co., treated over 30,000 patients of that company in the last 25 years sending 100,000 letters. Write for our free illustrated book on blood poisoning. FANTER REMEDY CO., Suite 200 67 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Your Tired Feet are speaking to you; do you hear them? They want you to make them comfortable and happy by wearing our Anti-Tender-Foot-Shoes and such of our other specialties as they may need. Give us a call, personally or by mail—your feet will thank you. PETERSON'S Shoe Store 151-159 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

ALOIS SPACHMAN Best Equipped RESTAURANT, SALOON AND PICNIC GROUNDS. 5061 N. 40th Ave., Chicago. PHONE IRVING PARK 3084.

HELP WANTED. 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, 22 Dearborn st., Chicago.

BEFORE BUYING Come and see our new five-room houses; all modern improvements; lots 20x125; two blocks to Milwaukee av. car line; \$2,200 and up; \$150 cash; balance to suit. ALSO FINE VACANT LOTS FROM \$150 UP. See CRIVELLO BROS., 4744 Milwaukee av.

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

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES. \$500 AND SERVICES by a young mechanic of inventive ability; wishes to go in business, either mechanical or some other paying proposition. Ad. J. M. W., Daily Socialist.

MONUMENTS. MONUMENTS—Going out of business; selling at cost. Large selection. Come at once. CHICAGO MONUMENTAL WORKS, 278 Division St., near California av.

PURE MONEY FOR SALE. FOR PURE MONEY—C. STUBBOK, BEEKEEPER, HOLLY, COLORADO.

Prince Hagen paused for a moment and puffed in silence; then suddenly he remarked: "Do you know that it is a very wonderful idea—that immortality? Did you ever think about it?" "Yes," I said, "a little."



PRICE 25 CENTS PRINCE HAGEN BY UPTON SINCLAIR

This is Sinclair's greatest book—the Jungle is not in the same class with it. Paper edition just ready at 25c; cloth edition ready next week at \$1.00. Read it, and you will want others to read it.

Don't forget our offer of \$20.00 worth of the best Socialist books in the English language, express prepaid, for \$10. In the Daily of Feb. 24 we suggested three different libraries of cloth-bound books at \$10.00. Today we want to suggest a combination of live propaganda books. Send ten dollars for them, sell them at retail prices (they will sell themselves if you show them) and you will have your money back with \$10.00 more to pay for a library. DEAD LOCALS should try this plan; it will bring them to life. Talk it over with the other live man in your local. Here is the bunch of books we are sure you can sell:

- 10 Prince Hagen, Sinclair \$ 2.50
10 Industrial Problems, Richardson 2.50
10 Common Sense of Socialism, Spargo 2.50
10 Unionism and Socialism, Debs 1.00
10 Merrie England, Blatchford 1.00
10 Socialism Made Easy, Connolly 1.00
10 Crime and Criminals, Darrow 1.00
10 Value, Price and Profit, Marx 1.00
10 Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, Engels 1.00
10 Communist Manifesto, Marx and Engels 1.00
10 The Socialists, Spargo 1.00
10 Suppressed Information, Fred Warren 1.00
10 The Welles (Illustrated), Wason 1.00
20 Late numbers of the REVIEW 2.00
10 Introduction to Socialism, Richardson50
Total \$20.00

All these sent prepaid for \$10.00. Change the assortment if you like, but remember that the offer applies only to OUR OWN BOOKS. This advertisement will not appear again. The offer is good for one month.

CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, 118 West Kinzie Street, Chicago.

WE ARE THE ONLY FIRM In This Country That Sells GROCERIES at wholesale prices to consumers. This means a saving to you of 40 cents on the dollar. Send for our weekly list.

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GRIFFIN HEARS HIS MASTER'S VOICE CALLING

Head of Car Wheel Firm Makes Plea for Railroads Against Taft

The clever business sense of the American railroads, after using the agency of the Railway Employees and Investors' association to add them against the public agitation for railroad legislation, has now turned to the Griffin Wheel company, which makes most of the wheels for the cars and has pointed out to that firm that curtailment of railroad improvements means smaller purchases of car wheels. To such an argument felt in the ledgers of the Griffin Wheel company, T. A. Griffin, president of the affected company, has issued a tearful plea against "radical railroad legislation."

GLASS EYE OGLES GIRL

Los Angeles, Cal., March 1.—John Kranz is unfortunate in that he has only one eye, and yet there is an element in this limited possession of optics which proved to be an asset. He was standing at the Temple block apex of Spring and Main streets humming a song when Miss Ella Winters stepped by. Miss Winters divined that Kranz was caroling to attract her attention. She called the police and Kranz was arrested.

SOCIETY STUNT IS HARD WORK

New York, March 1.—After mingling with her mistress' guests for a whole evening in beautiful borrowed plumes, and after dancing and dining until it was time to unmask at the ball which Mrs. Alma Webster Powell recently gave at her home, 515 President street, Mary Corrigan, one of Mrs. Powell's waitresses, has abandoned the drawing room forever and today gave the following reasons for declining to accept the role of society woman for good: "I wouldn't want to be a society woman, because I am not used to that kind of hard work."

The Hustlers' Column WAITING FOR YOU

Monday was the first day to show any considerable response to the call to meet the present crisis in the condition of the Daily Socialist. There were quite a number of the "old guard" who sent in small sums. But the mail this morning indicates that the response is far too small to insure safety. The "old guard" is almost exhausted. Those who can help will help and we do not need to tell them any more of the troubles of the paper. Many of them have carefully examined the entire management of the paper. They know how every cent is made to do the work of a dollar. They know that no call is ever made until the last minute of grace has expired. Therefore they respond.

Can we not make YOU realize the same things. Can YOU not comprehend the necessity, the opportunity, the urgent, pressing need of action and what that action means to the Socialist movement? That is what we are trying to do now. We know it is not because you do not want the Daily Socialist that you have not given help. Perhaps it is because you have some fault to find with the paper. No one can criticize it more relentlessly than those who have worked hardest for its success. We know that it is not that it should be. We know that only when its resources are many times its present ones, when it shall have the strength that comes from long experience and wider support can it do all the things we wish it to do.

IGNORE TRIBES; RED MEN GAIN?

Policy of Indian Bureau Is Endorsed; Breaks Solidarity Washington, March 1.—Dealing with the Indians as individuals, instead of in their tribal capacities, has been a successful policy in the opinion of the bureau of Indian affairs, as shown by its experience with the Omahas in Nebraska, the first band to receive individual allotments, and a number of whom have just been declared capable of assuming all the freedom and rights of citizenship.

Our Meat Prices

have astonished the entire city. Never before have our prices been so low. We serve the meat consumer with the best quality the market can produce at a price that gives us a reasonable profit. Every man, woman and child must live and most every one loves choice meats. We realize that in order to secure your trade in meats that we must have quality and low prices. The place to save money is where your trade is appreciated, where sanitary conditions prevail, where you receive attention and due respect, in all of which you feel welcome, that you will call again, your attention is called to

UNIONS FIGHT BITTER FOES

Business Men Try to Break Labor's Organizations at Aberdeen

Aberdeen, S. D., March 1.—Local unions are acting on the plan passed when the Trades and Labor Council of Aberdeen, S. D., addressed a forcible communication to the business men of that city as an answer to a demand made upon the members of all the labor unions organized in the city since Jan. 1, 1909.

The Business Men's Alliance of Aberdeen is actively engaged in a movement to drive the unions out of the city, and in the interest of its movement has presented to the members of the unions organized within the last year an agreement for each to sign severing his connection with the union to which he belongs. The paper, which explains itself, is as follows:

Make Reply To the Business Men of Aberdeen—Gentlemen: The Business Men's Alliance of Aberdeen has made the following demands on all union men in its employ with the understanding that to refuse to sign will result in their discharge from employment:

I hereby withdraw from the Union No. of Aberdeen, S. D., and instruct the officers of said union to cancel my membership therein, and in consideration of the agreement upon the part of the employers of labor in my particular trade or avocation in Aberdeen to pay the approximate wage scale which is being paid elsewhere under like conditions of cost of living, I hereby agree not to unite with or become a member of any labor union organized in Aberdeen subsequent to Jan. 1, 1909.

JEWELRY VALUED AT \$50,000 STOLEN WHILE OWNER BATHES New York, March 1.—The mysterious disappearance of a diamond horse-shoe—regarded as one of the largest in existence—and a diamond heart, aggregating \$50,000 in value, from the boudoir of Mrs. Sanford Erlanger, wife of a stock broker, at the Hotel Ansonia, last Thursday, is baffling the skill of detectives.

Omahas in trust expired last July, but owing to the fact that all the tribe could not be adjudged competent at that time, it was extended for ten years or for a shorter period in the discretion of the secretary of the interior. The trust period of a part of the Santee Indians in Nebraska will expire in May and the termination of the other tribes will follow for the next twenty-five years or more.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT

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

Chicago Daily Socialist, 180 Washington Street

Advertisement for Kroehling & Heppe Meats, featuring various meat specials and contact information.



The CRAFTSMAN SHOE \$2.75

A handsome shoe and a durable shoe at a price that is within anyone's reach—the Craftsman. Made of a high grade oil grain calf—made in an honest way by union labor with a half bellows tongue and two full soles, sewed and nailed. The heel is fastened to the shoe in a way that makes it impossible to tear off.



We will give you a new pair of shoes if the Craftsman don't wear the way it ought to. Come in and see this shoe—you won't be urged to buy.

Advertisement for Ruppert's Harrison & Clark Sts., featuring boys' suits and various goods.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

South Side Business Directory listing various services like printing, insurance, and legal services.

West Side Business Directory listing various services like amusements, tailors, and real estate.

Northwest Side Business Directory listing various services like boots and shoes, and groceries.

North Side Business Directory listing various services like amusements, laundry, and advertising.

Out of Town Business Directory listing various services like shoes and physicians.

THE ROAD TO POWER advertisement by Karl Kautsky, translated by A. M. Simons, discussing political power and revolution.

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 22, 1905, at P. O. Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879. Issued by the Workers' Publishing Society, 126-128 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

By carrier in city of Chicago—Daily, per month, \$5c. Order by postal or telephone, Franklin 1108. Daily by mail in advance—Outside Chicago: One year, \$1.00; six months, \$1.50; four months, \$1.75; three months, \$2.00; two months, \$2.50 cents.

NOTICE—The expiration date opposite your name on the yellow label indicates the time of the expiration of your subscription. If you would not miss a day's paper, then renew at least TEN DAYS before expiration, and mark your order "Renewal."

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

Busse and Tweed

Comparisons of Busse and Tweed have been frequent in recent weeks. It could not well be otherwise. Two experts in the field of public looting could not well avoid such a comparison.

At the moment when Tweed's exposure became so complete that guilt could no longer be denied he gave utterance to a historic defiance by boldly asking, "Well, what are you going to do about it?"

Since it has always been the proper thing for great characters to strike off these little epigrams for the benefit of the historians, it would have shown an utter lack of that savoir faire, that gentle tact for which Busse has become noted, if he had failed at this juncture.

Just as the name of Washington will always be linked with the phrase "I cannot tell a lie," Perry's with "We have met the enemy and they are ours," and Dewey's with "When you are ready, Gridley, fire," so Busse, when the bombs of investigation were falling thickly around him felt the need of some heroic utterance.

So calling to his aid the trusty Barney Mullaney, whose business it is to coin the mayor's phrases, write his speeches and act as public mouthpiece, Busse demanded a phrase to suit the occasion.

Was Barney found wanting? Not so you could notice it. Mounting the rostrum of the Hawkeye Fellowship club, he fired the phrase that characterized the Busse administration.

"I DO NOT CARE A DAMN IF THE BUSSE ADMINISTRATION HAS STOLEN ALL THE MONEY IN THE CITY HALL!" was the memorable utterance with which he nailed the black flag to the Jolly Roger and hurled defiance to those who would criticize his master.

It would be unkind to push the odious comparison with Tweed any further and to call attention to the fact that but a few fast, fleeting months intervened between Tweed's "What are you going to do about it?" and the hour when the prison doors closed behind the speaker.

Will Busse insist that since Barney received the glory of coining the historic phrase that he shall share the honor of the final reward? Will that reward resemble Tweed's?

The Chicago Municipal Platform

Only one political party goes into the coming municipal election in Chicago with a definite statement of principles. The Republican party makes no statement of the things for which it stands. The Democratic party has no platform.

Busse is the platform of the first, Roger Sullivan and Bathhouse John of the second.

The candidates whose names appear upon the Republican and Democratic tickets have nothing to distinguish them so far as party principles are concerned.

The reformers proudly announce that there are no party lines in municipal government. They are correct. The present administration is a strictly bipartisan one. The nominal mayor is a Republican, the acting mayor is a Democrat, and the real power behind them both is the great capitalist interests that own both parties.

The candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties do not offer any definite principles. In the so-called "respectable wards" they offer as their only qualification that they are honest. The mere fact that they have never been caught in any criminal act is considered so much of a distinction that it is presented as a reason why they should be elected to the council.

In other wards, like the First, the only qualification offered is that of being a "good fellow." There is no claim of honesty or ability. The candidate only points to the fact that he permits a portion of his plunder to dribble through to those who cluster about him.

The Socialist party alone puts forward a definite set of principles. It does not pretend to stand for the whole people. It definitely champions those measures of interest to the working class.

It indicts the present city administration, not simply for its dishonesty, not even primarily because it has stolen right and left, but principally because it has used its power in the interest of the exploiting class.

It puts forward its candidates not simply as honest men, not primarily as the guardians of the public treasury, but as men who will use such powers as may be vested in them for the benefit of those who do the work of the city.

Such a platform may well offer inducements to the man who seeks no more than simple honesty in the administration of public business. He may be assured that the Socialists will give such an administration. They can point to the experience of hundreds of cities scattered over every civilized nation where Socialists have been elected, and where the first instance of corruption is yet to be charged up to a Socialist official. Yet the Socialist party does not ask for support alone or even principally upon this ground.

Those who wish to see the hoodlers punished may be assured that their wishes will be gratified if Socialists are elected to the city council. The Socialists, again, have a long record in that line. Yet it is not as hunters of thieves that the Socialist candidates are asking for votes.

There is one thing that the Socialist candidates do stand for, and in this position they stand alone, and that is for the INTERESTS OF LABOR.

The Socialist platform is an expression of the desires of labor. Its demands are the demands of the working class.

If you are a capitalist and desire "honest" government and the punishment of "hoodlers," you may find it hard to secure even these things outside the Socialist party. Yet we do not ask you to vote for our candidates because of that fact.

BUT IF YOU ARE A WORKINGMAN WHO WISHES TO VOTE FOR THE THINGS THAT WILL HELP TO MAKE THE CONDITIONS OF LIFE FOR EVERY WORKER IN CHICAGO BETTER, YOU CANNOT EXPRESS THAT WISH AT THE BALLOT BOX IN ANY OTHER WAY SAVE BY VOTING THE SOCIALIST TICKET.

Dynamite in Street Car Strikes

There are some very peculiar features in connection with the appearance of "dynamite" stories during street car strikes. In practically every such strike during the last ten years dynamite explosions have been reported on about the fourth or fifth day of the strike. These explosions seldom or never injure anyone. The perpetrators are never caught. The only damage done is the destruction of some superannated rolling stock.

The appearance of "dynamite," however, is always seized upon as an opportunity to expose the bloodthirsty lawlessness of the rioters and to call for the militia.

On more than one occasion it has been pointed out that these explosions took place immediately after the wholesale employment of detectives by the street car companies. In a few cases such detectives have been caught with explosives in their possession.

Combining these facts with the further one that the only party that could or does gain anything from such tactics is the employers, the suspicion grows into something very like a logical conclusion that these "explosions" are all a part of a plot to secure the use of troops to overawe and discourage the strikers.

THE MATTERS' DECISION

BY ROBERT HUNTER.

The other day the courts fined the Hatters' union \$222,000.

The hatters had declared they would not buy non-union hats. That declaration hurt the business of a hat maker of Connecticut to the extent of about seventy thousand dollars.

The workers were sued and are now forced to pay their bosses three times that amount.

It is a great victory for the bosses and a crushing blow to the workers.

The bosses said not long ago that they would not buy union labor but the bosses were not fined for that.

The bosses tried separately and jointly to destroy the union but the bosses were not fined for that.

The bosses tried to take away the livelihood of their employees but the courts did not interfere with that.

But when the workers withdrew their patronage to injure the profits of the bosses, the courts took notice of that.

A long legal battle followed that cost the hatters much money and now that they are fined it will cost them still more.

They struck a year ago and were locked out to starve. They then said we will not buy hats produced by non-union labor.

Although they were allowed to strike and to starve they were not allowed to defend themselves. But strikes and starvation won the battle with the bosses and the hatters were glad.

Yet the bosses were not beaten. They had lost one battle only and they then dragged the union officials before the courts and now at last the courts have spoken.

The verdict means that the workers of America shall not hereafter be allowed to defend themselves. It means that they shall not even whisper the word boycott.

It means that if they try to retort and punish the bosses they shall be fined and crushed.

The bosses now have injunctions to deal with labor leaders. They have the courts to deal with the boycott.

When the Alabama miners struck a few years ago the bosses were defeated by the unity of the men. But Governor Comer of Alabama then brought in the militia and crushed the men.

The Colorado labor wars would have ended in victory for the men had the courts and militia kept out of the fight.

The hatters won their strike against the bosses. They then lost their fight in the bosses' courts.

And does any man ask himself what all this means? Why are the workers strong when they strike and starve? Why do they win battles when they fight directly with the bosses? And why do they lose every time when the state steps in?

Do you ever stop to consider these things and ask yourself why?

The workers have developed one form of unity only. Even that is but poorly developed, yet it wins many victories.

The workers have seen one little glimmer of the power of unity and they know how much that has done for them.

By this unity, poor as it is, they win many a great battle. They bring their bosses to terms and win a little of what they want.

And yet this unity is only the unity of the shop and the unity of the strike. When that weapon can no longer be used the workers are beaten every time.

The workers have no political unity. They are divided to their ruin. They have no political power and no way to resist the injustice of the courts, of the laws or of the state.

They deal with their political bosses like a mob of unorganized workers.

The political bosses decide the amount of liberty the workers shall have. They pass the laws and rule the government. They enjoin labor, imprisonment and crush it.

And the workers are powerless to retort. Their hands lie helpless at their side. They are a mob of weak individuals fighting as individuals a political boss.

By unity labor has won many a battle from the industrial boss. By lack of unity it loses every battle with the political boss.

And so the courts have no fear of labor. The government, the president, the law makers, the senators have no fear of labor.

Joe Cannon, Aldrich, Littlefield, Peabody and Cromer smile when they see labor helpless and weak.

They would think twice before engaging with labor in a fight in the shop because in the shop labor has some unity, but they never hesitate a moment when they want to destroy labor by the use of the state.

They knew that as citizens, as wielders of the vote, labor is divided and helpless. And so they interpret anti-trust laws as a device to destroy labor. They leave labor laws unenforced. They tax the necessities of life and let the rich escape all burdens.

They divide up the wealth of the world among the oppressors and they club labor with injunctions.

They crush labor with militias, deny it trial by jury, take away its rights, deny it a free press and do all these things without the slightest tremor of fear.

They are dealing with a disorganized political mob that votes this way and that way and destroys itself.

Republicans destroy Democrats. Hearstites destroy Socialists and all help to crush and impoverish each other.

And so this is the day of Cannon and of Aldrich and of Bosscup and of Judge Taft and of Gess Cox and of Charlie Murphy and of Tom Taggart.

And these are the days when the words of August Belmont have great weight: "Beware of Socialism, dear workers, and of political unity."

CHICAGO MASTER BAKERS SHOW THEIR HANDS

BY CHAS. F. HOHMAN, EDITOR THE BAKERS' JOURNAL.

(The following will appear in this week's issue of the Bakers' Journal.)

As reported in these columns last week a fight is at present raging in Chicago, which was forced upon our Local Union No. 2 by the Bremner Baking Co. The latter concerns, judging from all appearances, has been led into this anti-union fight by the Chicago Master Bakers' Association, which ever since the beginning of the lockout has been boasting openly that by opening a non-union employment bureau, the Association has been successful in supplying the Bremner people with a sufficient number of scabs within twenty-four hours, enabling the concern to run their plant at "full blast."

While this assertion in the face of personal observation appears ridiculous and is untrue, it is nevertheless an open admission that the Master Bakers' Association is involved in this fight in spite of the denials which the association has circulated through the press. We have in our possession original copies of circular letters sent to the Chicago master bakers, which clearly proves their participation in this fight. These circulars are published in this article somewhere else.

The representative of the organized master bakers has been seen daily at the plant of the Bremner Baking Company. He has been found examining the scabs, which were sent daily to the Bremner plant by the scab employment bureau opened by those gentlemen and their "adviser." The FACT clearly presents itself to us that the master bakers' association has intentionally brought about this fight. How it was brought about is a story in itself. And it will be another story, HOW IT WILL END. As the matter stands now, the test is to be made. The power of the organized master bakers is to be measured with that of the organized bakery workers. AND THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO DOUBT IN OUR MIND WHICH SIDE WILL WIN IN THIS IMPORTANT STRUGGLE.

But to come to the facts in the case. For some time it has been an open secret among the bakery workers that the master bakers were making every effort to thoroughly organize themselves. Under various subterfuge meetings were called and it so happened that the calls for these meetings usually came into the possession of this paper. Some of them were published. All of them contained some mention of the bakers' union and in a few it was said that it was high time "to take a stand against the union." What that means everybody can imagine. But no longer need we imagine things. The situation today has shaped itself so that even a blind man can see what the master bakers are after.

IT IS NOTHING SHORT OF A FIGHT. Chicago, the stronghold of the International Union, is to be put to a test this spring. While the master bakers may have cherished fond hopes of catching us unaware, they have played their cards too openly and too soon.

They now have got the fight at their hands much sooner than they expected it themselves and it was but natural for them to do, to deny through the press any connection with the Bremner trouble.

But with all the evidence in our possession we are able to connect the Master Bakers' Association with this trouble, and not only that, we propose to prove that they were the instigators in the case.

Now, what did they do that would justify such an assertion on our part? Let us see!

FIRST: Firmly resolved to bring matters to a climax between themselves and the union either on May First OR BEFORE they picked out the Bremner concern as the scapegoat. They figured that under the Chicago city ordinance, Bremner, who has a basement shop, would either have to close up his place in time to come, or, at least, temporarily suspend business in order to make the alterations necessitated by the provisions of the law. They figured that it would be an easy matter for Bremner, when defeat is staring into the master bakers' faces, to simply close up his plant temporarily under the pretext that the bake-shop needed some alterations, if the law was to be complied with.

SECOND: While there existed for many years past the most friendly feeling between the Bremner concern and the union, there was no chance for the master bakers to carry out their nefarious work in involving the firm and its employees in a fight. Some of the men have worked for the concern for as long as twenty years. The majority were in Bremner's employ for more than four years. There were seldom differences, and when such were to be regulated, both sides always came to a satisfactory agreement. This the master bakers knew. And here is the point, where they set out to make a change.

They influenced Bremner to take into his employ a so-called demonstrator. The duty of this fellow was to improve Bremner's business. So they told Bremner. When they had sufficiently induced Bremner to listen to them and to do as suggested, DAVID BEYER, an arch scab from Cleveland, Ohio, who he has a fine one hundred dollars hanging over his head ever since 1904, was brought on, and put to work. Inquiries at the time elicited from the concern the statement that the fellow was simply there as a demonstrator, that he had nothing to do with the management of the shop and that he was there but temporarily.

The men accepted these statements in good faith until finally the fellow began to show "his authority" by bulldozing, abusing and ill-treating the men, following it up with the discharge of two men, who dared to protest against such treatment. We can see the instigators of this trouble worked their game quite well. They had succeeded in getting a foothold for the scoundrel, who was to cause the initial fight in the great struggle to come, if they, the master bakers, should not be even wiser and act together with the Bremner concern.

THIRD: The connection of the Chicago Master Bakers' Association is clearly proved by the following facts:

a) Its president, since, and a few days previous to the lockout, has been a daily visitor at the Bremner plant.

b) The same fellow has been found at the employers' scab agency examining scabs, who were sent to the Bremner people by him.

c) The same fellow has been found hanging around the Bremner shop, where he told one of our menbers, unknown to him, that until May First he would have a union shop and no longer after that.

d) The same fellow is responsible for the circulation of the following circular letter, sent to all the non-members of the Chicago Master Bakers' Association. We reproduce an exact copy of it:

"MASTER BAKERS ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO. 140 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., Feb. 23, 1910. "Dear Sir: "HAVE YOU A UNION SHOP? "If you have not you are a member of our Association let us furnish you with help. "Many members who have non-union shops have made repeated requests that some arrangement be made for them, whereby they can get their non-union help in the same manner that union help can be obtained. Therefore, at our last meeting a resolution was unanimously adopted authorizing the officers to arrange for an office with proper facilities to supply the members of this Association free of charge with necessary help. "In accordance with this resolution an office was established at the above address and when you need a baker, a helper or a boy if you have a non-union shop, call up Randolph 1255, 1257 or 1259, and the help will be sent to you at once free of charge. We have many bakers now waiting for a position. "Respectfully yours, "MASTER BAKERS ASSN. OF CHICAGO "Mathias Schmiedinger, Pres."

e) Together with this circular the same fellow sent out the following letter, which speaks for itself AND SHOWS PLAINLY HIS CONNECTION AND THAT OF HIS ORGANIZATION WITH THE BREMNER LOCKOUT. Read the letter for yourself and then judge. Here it is:

"MASTER BAKERS ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO. "Dear Sir: "From the enclosed letter you will see that we have established an employment bureau to supply bakers with non-union help. "No sooner had we established our bureau, than we were put to the test. "The Bremner Baking Company has a strike on. The Union men walked out on him Sunday morning without notice, but within twenty-four hours we supplied him with enough help to turn out all his bakery goods and today he is baking better bread than before. Nor has he any other troubles, because we furnish him with protection. "For your benefit our next meeting which is held on Saturday evening, Feb. 26 at 7:30 p. m. in the Schiller hall, 12th floor, 109 E. Randolph St., will be an open meeting so that we may more fully explain to you our purpose, what has been done and what we intend to do. "REMEMBER! This is a BAKER'S MEETING and not a meeting at which public officials who are always fighting bakers will address you. We know how to conduct our business without being told by a politician what to do. We baked good bread until now, and can do so further. "Make it your business to come to this meeting and help us to adopt a plan whereby we can protect ourselves against tyrannical politicians, arbitrary ordinances and unreasonable demands by the Bakers' Union. "Yours very truly, "MASTER BAKERS ASSN. OF CHICAGO. "Mathias Schmiedinger, Pres."

If there are any more facts needed connecting the organized master bakers with this trouble, they can easily be published, but may these suffice for today. While we have thus illustrated the cause of the fight and the dirty work leading up to it, there remains for us but to enlighten our members as to the standing of the fight and to give a word of warning to the head and the legal representatives of the Master Bakers' Association.

OUR MEMBERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY MAY REST ASSURED THAT LOCAL NO. 2 IS MASTER OF THE SITUATION. IT WILL BE THE VICTOR IN THIS FIGHT.

To the scab agent of the Bremner people, we do not care who considers himself as such, whether it is the president or the attorney, we have but to say that they better square up their own affairs and leave their hands out of the affairs of other people. We might remind the legal adviser of the master bakers, that an account of his actions as administrator in a certain case of one of his master baker clients, now deceased, will prove very interesting reading, not alone for our members, but for the master bakers as well. We hate to deal with such dirty cases. But we will have to do it, if the fellow involved still persists to act together with the bosses' president as a scab agent for Bremner. The complete details of this story are in our possession ready for publication. If the scab agent wants it published, we are ready for it.

And as to "Old Honest" Mathias, we have also a little story up in our sleeves, which, if by the other party involved, that also will show the master bakers who are their trusted representatives.

These two stories are to be held over for the time being. We do not care to make use of them. We will only use them to retaliate. If both parties referred to persist in aiding Bremner in this fight, WHICH THEY HAVE CAUSED, they will have to stand the consequences.

PARAGRAPHS FOR PEOPLE

BY R. P. PETTIPIECE

The working class unfortunately does not do all its sleeping by night. It has been mentally asleep for ages, especially on election day.

The strike of the Western Federation of Miners at the Homestead is fair to become another of those long, hard contests which has made that body famous throughout the world. As in other strikes, the mine operators are really the aggressors. The miners simply demand the right to organize, which right is supposed to be enjoyed by the workers as well as the corporationists. But the latter are possessed with the monarchial belief that labor is a natural born slave, with the freedom, however, of running from boss to boss to look for a job or starve. Undoubtedly the miners will fight to the finish rather than surrender their organization. They are in much better condition today, numerically and financially, than they were eight years ago. Their union is more widely known and enjoys a greater amount of sympathy and support than when the Colorado war began. Besides, the alliance that is being perfected with the coal miners will serve to add strength to the western men as well as to the former, and there is general good feeling toward the W. F. M. among the other organized trades. All that helps—Max S. Hayes.

The more a wage worker reads of the debates and discussion that took place on the federal eight hour day bill at Ottawa, the more convinced he must become of the necessity of sending his own representatives to do the law making. As an expert legislative juggler and dilly-dallier, Minister of Labor King has few equals.

Daily press reports to hand indicate that the Western Federation of Miners' fight for the closed shop in British Columbia will have to be fought out along the same old lines—the power to enforce. It appears that J. A. Mara, representing the B. C. Copper Company, and J. H. Senkler, a Vancouver liberal lawyer, who was appointed chairman by the federal government, have failed to agree with the position taken by John McNicoll, acting for the miners. And as soon as the legal limit under the Lennox investigation act expires, in all probability a strike will be called which will prove the beginning of a conflict only equalled by the enforcement of the eight hour day for metalliferous miners in British Columbia in 1899-1900. The district will have the financial backing of the U. F. of M. executive, and perhaps before the struggle is over of the combined membership of the United Mine Workers of America as a federation of forces now seems certain.

The workmen have no country. We cannot take away from them what they have not got. By freedom is meant a free buying and selling—Communist Manifesto.

"The way to abolish anarchy is to cease producing it," says Debs. And the Kaiser of Germany will learn shortly that the way to make Socialists is to attempt to police them out of existence.

Too many old time officers of international organizations of wage workers imagine their interests to have expanded beyond the limits of their own race, as H. N. Hyndman puts it,

"It was only their heads that had sweated."

Napoleon said: "Time and I against any two." The modern version should read: "Time and revolution against them all."

The Machinists' Journal conveys the information that the long standing dispute with the Hoe printing press works and the Machinists' union has been settled, and that this concern will hereafter be run under union conditions. A substantial increase in wages is made.

Under the beneficent rule of British capital less than six people out of every hundred in India have learned to read or write.

TRUE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN

BY HARRY S. BLACKBURN of Greater Pittsburg Local S. P.

Loud means thy wintry night-wind; in the west, Where but an hour ago the sunset's glow Blent with thy shadows of departing day, Great storms are brewing; heavy clouds appear, And all about are omens of distress For such as bear the Burden of the Hour— The Cost of Living; able ones are few; The many bear expenses hard to meet. If we observe, most truly we may say, The one decree of nature, we pursue The course that leads to victory. All men Are free and equal, heaven willed it so.

Beg not for strength, sufficient sense will serve; Beg no arms 'gainst oppression save the Truth; No subtle forces dare oppose its way; Triumphantly its banner shall unfold In lieu of that which leads men into strife, The universal standard of the class That would corrupt a government to serve Its purpose as a power to withhold From rightful heirs, a rightful heritage. Let every man and woman, workers all, Demand that it shall be his lot to own The product of his labor; then alone Will reign supreme the Brotherhood of Man.

Under the beneficent rule of British capital less than six people out of every hundred in India have learned to read or write.

That organizations of working men embodying the principles of unionism existed when Rome and Greece were world powers is known only to comparatively few who have made a careful study of ancient social and industrial records. This study is difficult because comparatively little is known of the movements of the ancient workers. They were regarded as of little importance by those who arrogated to themselves the task of deciding what constitutes history. It is only recently that present day wage workers are beginning to find out the part their organization of old played in the history of this old world and realize anew "the historical mission of the working class." In C. Osborne Ward's "The Ancient Lowly," a history of the ancient working people from the earliest known period to the adoption of Christianity by Constantine (two volumes) is provided the best information on this subject ever brought to the notice of the writer. It is published by Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, and costs \$4.

Without it, it gives a new and true conception of the world long struggles of the slave class.

Trying to change human nature under the rule of capital is like trying to raise white kittens in a coal bin.

C. M. O'Brien, Socialist member of the Alberta legislature, which is now in session at Edmonton, has introduced an amendment to the coal miners' regulation act.

The big trusts have nearly completed the organization of productive industry. The task of organizing distribution has now begun. The small man will resent the improved and more economical methods, but it is all working out to one common end—the trusts are getting things ready for the collective ownership and operation of industry. The production of wealth will then be carried on for the use and satisfaction of human needs instead of for profit for a few corporations.

The Lathers' union, No. 21, of Calgary, Alta., has elected officers for the next six months, as follows: President, G. W. May; vice president, George Skinner; secretary treasurer, A. G. Skelton; sergeant-at-arms, Ole Moran; trustees, Thomas Tucker, John Othen.

The real purchasing power of the wage worker just now is making it somewhat easier to explain that the solution of the problem confronting labor does not lie within the limits of the wage system.

Of course, the demand of "equal pay for equal work" can be realized only in the liberal professions, that is to say, in a very narrow sphere. So far as the mass of workers women are concerned, such a demand is utterly utopian in the social order of capitalism. Women, like children, are employed by capitalists for no other reason than because their labor costs less and more profit can be ground out of them. Were the law to compel the capitalists to pay their women employees the same wages as to their men employees, the capitalists would simply discharge the women and fill their places with men.

Moreover, those branches of industry in which woman can be employed owing to the lower standard of capitalism's wages, soon come to be practically monopolized by women. Men being excluded from these trades, the cry of "equal pay for equal work" thus becomes meaningless.

Socialist women demand far more than legal and political equality, far more than an equality of wages and of slavery. Their demand can be nothing less than woman's economic and social equality with man, based upon a clear recognition of the fact that woman's position in society is essentially different from man's. Woman is bound to remain a dependent of man so long as the individual woman depends upon the individual man for

the support of herself and her children.

We are hearing much of late about sex-slavery. Well, sex-slavery began with the establishment of private property in the means of production. There was no sex-slavery in the communistic economy of primitive society. And sex-slavery will cease only with the establishment of Socialism—the new communism based upon the achievements of the capitalist era—when woman will again be free because motherhood and childhood will be protected by the whole of society.

This, and nothing less, can be the meaning of the Socialist Woman's Day. The Socialist woman demands the emancipation of the worker from capitalist exploitation, in order that she, too, may be emancipated, both as worker and as woman. Woman's Day will come at the same time as the Worker's Day, when all men and women will be free to develop the best that is in them.—New York Call.

WOMAN'S DAY

THE SUPPORT OF HERSELF AND HER CHILDREN.

THE TEACHERS' ORGANIZATIONS. The teachers of Spokane have given notice that they will ask (I had almost said "demand," but they are in no position to demand) a raise in wages for the next term of school. The only time the school teachers will have any voice in the wages to be paid them is when they realize that they are simply wage earners and have organized along trade union lines, as the teachers have done in Colorado. At the recent meeting of the State Teachers' association of Colorado, held at Denver, a resolution was adopted asking the Central Labor Council in each city to seat fraternal delegates from the teachers' organizations, so that they could study the labor movement at first hand and work with it for the common good. Why not the teachers of Spokane organize along the same lines? The teacher should at least have sense enough to know that his economic problem is the same as that of every other person who hires out for a salary. Drop these high-falooten notions of "professionalism" and organize with your fellow workers.—Spokane Labor World.

Lady (in modern book store)—I wish to see all the latest books. Salesman—Very well, madam. Will you kindly step on board this scenic railway?—Life.