

PHILADELPHIA STRIKE IS WON BY MEN NOW

Consent of Company to Arbitrate Is Regarded as a Big Victory

WILL FIGHT ALL IN LEASE GRAB

School Board Committee Refuses to Settle Matter Out of Court

The lease committee of the board of education has decided to continue their fight against State street lease grabbers. There will be no settlement with them out of court. The case against the Tribune will also be fought to the limit. It was placed on Judge Walker's calendar for a hearing in the April term of the Superior court.

With 150 weak spots in the report of the master in chancery on the Tribune steal, the board is hopeful of getting a favorable opinion from the court. Clarence N. Goodwin, counsel for the board of education, has filed 150 objections to the report of Master in Chancery Rowell B. Mason, some of which are as follows:

Shows Up the Tribune

"That the master did not find that the Tribune company did enter into a combination or conspiracy with the Chicago Daily News company, John M. Smyth, Hannah & Hogg, Caroline Wilson and the Chicago Daily Journal company, or some of them, whereby it was agreed to combine their influence to induce the board of education to modify the leases held by such persons and corporations by striking therefrom the revaluation and reappraisal clauses.

"That the master did not find that since some time prior to 1867 the Tribune company has been the owner and publisher of the daily newspaper known as The Chicago Tribune.

"That the master did not find that since the year 1890 said Chicago Tribune has been the most influential paper in Chicago.

The Daily News

"That the master did not find that between the years 1885 and 1895, both inclusive, the Chicago Tribune had been one of the most influential papers in the United States.

"That the master did not find that the Chicago Daily News was in 1895 the paper having the largest circulation in the city of Chicago.

"That the master did not find that the Chicago Daily News was in 1895 published by the Chicago Daily News company.

"That the master did not find that the Chicago Record from 1890 until 1895, both inclusive, was published by said Chicago Daily News company and had a large circulation."

PRESENT DAY IS "11TH" HOUR

Anderson, Ind., March 15.—At the regular meeting at the Crystal theater last night Janet Fenimore was greeted by 500 people. She spoke on "The Eleventh Hour," declaring this to be the hour in which we are now living, the hour before the dawn of a new day.

The lecturer was well received and the speaker was enthusiastically greeted after the close of her address.

Strong resolutions were adopted endorsing the sympathetic strike in Philadelphia and calling the attention of the working class to the great lessons to be learned from this struggle.

Anderson will vote tomorrow upon the proposition to build, equip and maintain a municipal heating plant. The business element is almost solidly against the plan, but it is anticipated that the measure will carry by a good, big vote.

The Socialists came out squarely in favor of the municipal plant as against any privately owned concern and the working class vote will undoubtedly carry the day.

Anderson Socialists are now publishing a weekly paper and the movement grows in numbers and in strength every day.

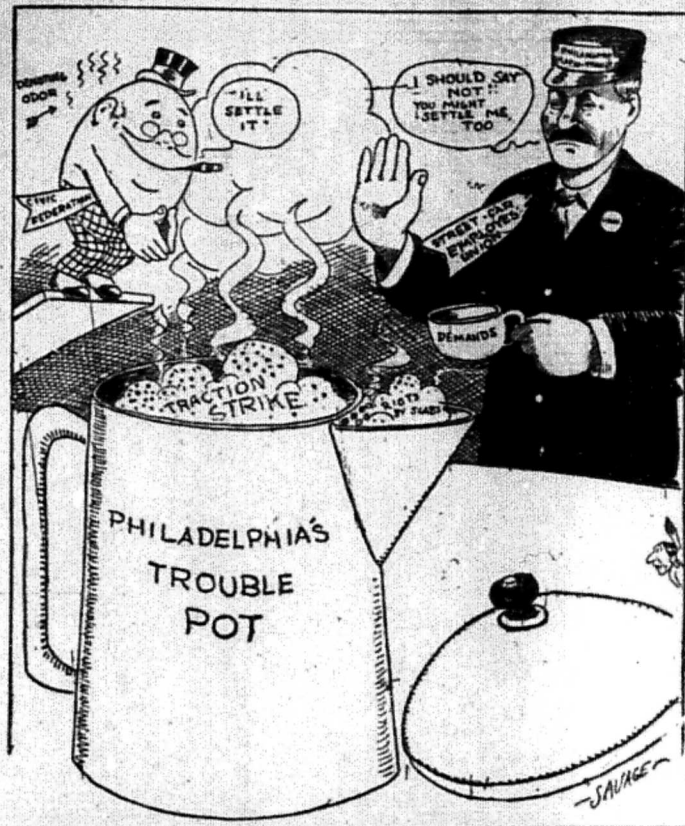
MEN HIGHER UP AIDED IN FRENCH GRIFT SCANDAL
Paris, March 15.—A list of prominent politicians who were in collusion with M. Dues, the embezzling liquidator of the properties of the religious orders, has been brought to light. The list is in cypher code, and promises to be one of the most startling revelations of graft in a capitalistic regime.

"The Journal" declares that it has information that all of Dues's scandalous graft was transacted with the approval and aid of men higher up. The paper shows that properties worth \$400,000 were sold for \$20,000, while others were leased under absurd terms with the understanding that Dues was to receive a rake off every year.

No Duties, Quit Town Jobs
Cleveland, O., March 15.—Complaining that he was not allowed to arrest any one and that in five years the sum of his duties was the shooting of a mad dog, Fred A. Elliott has quit his job as marshal of the village of Willoughby. He said he was suffering from nervous prostration. Afterward Boiler Inspector C. A. Murphy resigned. He asserted that he could not bear to draw \$1,500 a year when he did not have enough work to do to keep him busy.

Studebakers in Trust
Indianapolis, Ind., March 15.—The Studebaker interests admit that J. P. Morgan & Co. acted for them in the recent automobile deal. They also admit that they will control rival companies. The new combination will have its head office at South Bend, with New York as its eastern headquarters.

AN OVER-RIPE EGG



LUMPY-JAWED CATTLE KILLED IN "PEST HOUSE"

PAINTERS FIGHT MADDEN'S RULE

Meeting Is Called to Take Action on Policy of the District Council

Plans for a gigantic meeting to be held probably on next Sunday are being made by the seceding locals from the "Skinny" Madden Painters' District council, which now comprises the Painters' Conference board. The meeting is called to acquaint the painters of the city with the real nature of the struggle that is now going on.

In an appeal to the general membership of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, the seceding painters state in part as follows:

State Their Position

"As the Painters' District Council of Chicago has entered into an agreement with the Master Painters' organization to work for 55 cents an hour for two years, and to report at the shop at 7:15 o'clock in the morning, a step backwards in these prosperous times, we believe that it is time that we discontinue our stand of passive resistance, and explain to our members the condition as it exists, as they have so far received their information from one side only.

Many Protests Raised
"As long as the Painters' District Council has existed in Chicago there has been continual trouble, and protest after protest has been sent both to the council and the general executive board, and several times delegates have withdrawn in protest, either against grafting or signing, and our best members have steadily refused to go there as delegates on account of the conditions existing there."

The appeal is signed by the seceding locals 194, 275, 180, 273, 637 and 54, and restates the developments in the trouble between the Painters' Conference board and Madden's Painters' District council, as they have been given from time to time in the Daily Socialist.

But at the same time the Standard Slaughtering House stands as a monument to the memory of governmental inaction with regard to the protection of the health of the stockyard's toilers. Sinclair managed to force a few concessions for the comfort of the workers. One of these concessions was that proper wash rooms must be established for the workers. The Standard house put in a wash room like that in the other houses. The water pipe leading to the wash basin in that wash room today is broken, making it impossible to run any water into the basin. These are the forced improvements already going into decay. Similar conditions may be found in any part of the yards.

The Sinclair Awakening
Sinclair's awakening of the forces of government stop the holes in the bottom of the tanks to some extent and the condemned meat is not getting out of the "yards" in the shape of "passed" meat in the same quantities as heretofore.

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PERKINS TRIAL DRAGS AND BOARD GETS TIRED
The definite charge that employes under Dwight H. Perkins, deposed school architect, devoted a portion of the time for which they received pay from the board of education to drawing plans for outside clients was made by President Alfred R. Urion yesterday at the resumption of the trial of the architect. Mr. Urion presented to the trial committee and to Mr. Perkins and his counsel, Frederick Gansberger, a statement from a former employe of the architect's office which supported the charge.

Members of the trial committee declared it is growing tired of the dilatory tactics of Urion, Armour's "Star Brand" Educator.

CONFEDERATE HALF DOLLAR SOLD IN N. Y. FOR \$3,750
New York, March 15.—One of the four confederate half dollars struck off at the United States mint at New Orleans in 1861, after it fell into the hands of the confederate government, has been sold by a local coin dealer for \$3,750. The buyer was a wealthy New York collector, whose name is withheld.

Standard Slaughtering Company Performs Task That Sickens Men Who Do Work

Although practically every toiler's home in "Packingtown" has become a veritable pest house for the propagation rather than the cure of every disease, the packers themselves have a "pest house" all their own.

The "pest house" of the stockyards is the rambling structure occupied by the Standard Slaughtering company, 3362 Butler street, where lumpy-jawed cattle go to their death and to the tables of the meat eater every Friday.

The stockyards "pest house" is one of the results of the campaign for a strict regulation of the production of meat. It is a monument to the lack of sanitary conditions for the worker. All the "lumpy jaws" that arrive in the "yards" are kept until Friday of each week when they are taken to the "pest house" for the slaughter.

The government inspectors are at the "pest house" to see that the diseased cattle are not put on the market as good meat unless they can pass the government test. The animals are now given the attention of the government, which was forced to do by "The Jungle" expose. No one is forcing the government to see that the men are given healthy conditions under which to work.

In the good old days before Upton Sinclair gave the public, the government and the packers a jolt, everything went to the tables of the ultimate consumer regardless of whether it carried disease or not. The quarters of beef were thrown into the top of the big steam vats to be turned into grease and other products that come from the offal tank.

That is what became of them when the city packers did not pull the beef quarters out of the bottom of the offal tanks, some hundred feet below on another floor, clean them up and make them look fit for display in some meat market in the city.

Many Lawyers Present
The hearing has attracted lawyers from all parts of the country and members of congress were in attendance, attracted by the importance of the case. The most powerful corporation in the United States is now fighting "dissolution" decreed by the Circuit court of Eastern Missouri, on the ground that the combination with a hundred million dollars' capitalization is a conspiracy in restraint of trade and a trust in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Mr. Milburn defended the reorganization of the company, which gobbled up nineteen minor companies, on the ground that the smaller organizations were non-competitive because they were controlled by common ownership for many years before the combination; that the Circuit court had considered the mere fact and method of organization and had not investigated the alleged monopolistic conduct.

A Pretty Story
He asserted, moreover, that the corporation was not in restraint of trade, as it had never restrained the liberty of any competitor; in fact, the business of the company was decreasing, and this was claimed to be not the ordinary effect of monopoly. With reference to the Sherman anti-trust law, Mr. Milburn is reported to have called it a very interesting piece of work in that it could lend itself to the imagination.

Mr. Milburn accounted for the enormous growth of the Standard Oil company by the fact that the company built trunk pipe lines, which any one had the right to do. Mr. Milburn denied unfair competition on the ground that out of 37,000 towns in which the Standard Oil was doing business but 37 had complained of unfair competition. One of the complaints was that of a man who had left the company on the ground that it had a bad moral influence on business. He had taken files from the company and these were now being used by the government.

A Spottless Trust
Mr. Milburn answered the charge that the company had corrupted railroad officials and in this way had been able to obtain information as to competitors' business, by asserting that the men who were discovered in such practices were discharged.

Mr. Kellogg's argument for the government will be followed by D. T. Watson and John G. Johnson for the corporation. Attorney General Wickensham will close the hearing with his address on behalf of the government.

Boy With Broken Neck Well
New York, March 15.—The surgeons at the Seney hospital are elated over the recovery of Louis Graf, a ten year old Brooklyn boy, who was taken there a year ago with a broken neck, caused by a fall from a cherry tree. The boy, who was in a coma for nine months passed with his body incased in a plaster cast, he is declared sound again.

STRIKE DATE IS SET BY 27,000 RAILMEN

BREMNER WHIPPED; GIVES CLOSED SHOP

Scabs Leave Plant Tonight and Union Men Go In Tomorrow

The Bremner Baking company, 1258 Clybourn avenue, has surrendered unconditionally to the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' union, and all the scabs employed by the firm, during the two and one-half weeks' strike, will leave town tonight and the union bakers will go to work tomorrow morning. The surrender of Bremner was abject. At a conference with the union officials today he yielded everything that the union asked, even agreeing to make his bakery a closed shop. It was a hard blow for the Master Bakers' association which had conspired to use the firm as an opening in the fight to crush the bakers' union. Now all that remains to

be done is the conviction for murder of David Beyer, the hired thug who shot and killed Charles Cerny, a union man and Socialist. Beyer is now out on bonds of \$20,000 furnished by the members of the Master Bakers' association, and as soon as the grand jury convenes an effort will be made to indict Beyer for murder instead of on the charge of manslaughter on which the coroner's jury held him to the grand jury.

To Act in Philadelphia

Following the settlement of the strike at the Bremner plant Charles Hohmann, editor of the Bakers' Journal, who has taken a strong part in the fight against the Bremner Bakery, made preparations to leave for Philadelphia, where he and Charles Island and H. C. Kintlein of New York will aid in organizing the bakers. The union in Chicago has given \$500 as its share. Hohmann leaves the city this afternoon on the Twentieth Century Limited for Philadelphia.

Firemen Keep Secret Hour at Which Western Traffic Must Stop

Twenty-seven thousand firemen and engineers employed on forty-nine western railroads will go on strike within a few days, according to the latest developments in the trouble between the railroads operating westward out of Chicago and their firemen. The strike date was set this morning at the conference of the officials of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, but kept secret until the last word had been received from the railroad managers.

Last Warning Given

The last opportunity given the railroads to prevent a strike will come this afternoon at a special meeting of the railroad employes' representatives. The opportunity may be taken advantage of by replying to the letter sent to the railroad managers this morning by the men which is as follows:

"Chicago, Ill., March 15, 1910.
"Mr. W. C. Nixon,
"Chairman Managers' Committee,
"Congress Annex,
"Chicago, Illinois.

"Dear sir: Your letter of March 14, wherein you say that the Managers' Committee reaffirms its former refusal to arbitrate all matters in controversy, has been received and has been given serious consideration.

"The refusal of the Managers' Committee to arbitrate Article II and Article III, on the plea that another organization's interests are involved, cannot be accepted by our committee for the reason that we are only requesting the restoration of a rule and practice which our members have always enjoyed until recently, when railroad managers arbitrated or nullified such rules, thereby depriving certain engineers of rights which are accorded to every other employe in the service of the railroads represented by the Managers' Committee.

"Our committee authorizes me to express that our conference are thus brought to a close without having reached a solution of the matters in dispute, and to advise you that our committee has authorized the men affected to withdraw from the service.

"By order of the Committee,
"N. S. CARTER,
"President B. of L. F. & E."

While the representatives of the firemen are making every preparation for a strike the railroad managers claim there will be no strike and have appealed to Washington, D. C., for mediation under the Erdman act.

"Refused Arbitration"—Carter
"The railroad managers have refused to arbitrate the questions at issue and their proposition to submit the matter to mediation under the Erdman act comes as a surprise to me," said President Carter, of the railway firemen, today. "If there is nothing to arbitrate I do not see where anything can be accomplished through mediation. I believe it is only an attempt on the part of the railroads to put off the settlement of the real question at issue."

If a satisfactory answer is not received by the firemen this afternoon they will immediately adjourn to their separate homes to await the appointed time for the walkout. This seems to be the trend of events at the present time. The firemen this morning ridiculed the idea that President Taft would be asked to act in the matter upon his coming visit to this city.

Taft a Private Citizen
"There is absolutely nothing to the statement that President Taft would be asked to act in this matter," said Secretary-Treasurer A. H. Hawley, of the firemen. "We look upon President Taft as an ordinary citizen in this matter and he will be treated as such."

The strike situation was brought to a climax Monday by the adoption of a strike resolution after an all day and half night session at the Lexington Hotel.

One of the most complete tie-ups of traffic the country has ever seen will be the result of the cessation of train movements on the forty-nine roads involved. Every mile of track in the United States west and southwest of Chicago is affected. Not a wheel will run over the 120,000 miles of road which cover the territory west of and including the Illinois central, the eastern boundary of the strike zone.

The roads whose firemen and engineers will quit work unless speedy acceptance of the men's demands is made by the managers are as follows:

Roads Now Involved
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe (east line).
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe proper.
Canadian Northern.
Chicago & Northwestern.
Chicago & Alton.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.
Chicago Great Western.
Chicago Junction railroad.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.
Chicago Terminal Transfer company.
Chicago & Western Indiana and the Belt Railway of Chicago.
Colorado & Southern.
Davenport, Rock Island & Northwestern.
Deluth, South Shore & Atlantic & Mineral Range.
El Paso & Southwestern.
Eastern Railway of New Mexico and Southern Kansas Railway of Texas.
Fort Worth & Denver City.

OIL TRUST IS CALLED 'MODEL'

Counsel for Standard Co. Says That It Never Hurt a Competitor

Washington, March 15.—John G. Milburn concluded his address to the United States Supreme court today against the dissolution of the Standard Oil company. After speaking for three hours yesterday Mr. Milburn occupied most of the morning session for his final argument. Frank B. Kellogg then began his reply on behalf of the government, urging that the Circuit court decree for dissolution be upheld.

The hearing has attracted lawyers from all parts of the country and members of congress were in attendance, attracted by the importance of the case. The most powerful corporation in the United States is now fighting "dissolution" decreed by the Circuit court of Eastern Missouri, on the ground that the combination with a hundred million dollars' capitalization is a conspiracy in restraint of trade and a trust in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Mr. Milburn defended the reorganization of the company, which gobbled up nineteen minor companies, on the ground that the smaller organizations were non-competitive because they were controlled by common ownership for many years before the combination; that the Circuit court had considered the mere fact and method of organization and had not investigated the alleged monopolistic conduct.

A Pretty Story
He asserted, moreover, that the corporation was not in restraint of trade, as it had never restrained the liberty of any competitor; in fact, the business of the company was decreasing, and this was claimed to be not the ordinary effect of monopoly. With reference to the Sherman anti-trust law, Mr. Milburn is reported to have called it a very interesting piece of work in that it could lend itself to the imagination.

Mr. Milburn accounted for the enormous growth of the Standard Oil company by the fact that the company built trunk pipe lines, which any one had the right to do. Mr. Milburn denied unfair competition on the ground that out of 37,000 towns in which the Standard Oil was doing business but 37 had complained of unfair competition. One of the complaints was that of a man who had left the company on the ground that it had a bad moral influence on business. He had taken files from the company and these were now being used by the government.

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BILLION DOLLAR TRUST IS AIM

Wall Street, Led by Kuhn-Loeb, Gobbles Westinghouse Company

New York, March 15.—The exclusive story of the Chicago Daily Socialist that the American Telephone and Telegraph company had projected plans to absorb the General Electric company is corroborated here in the developments which involve the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company in the great merger.

The ultimate aim of the vast overland communication organization is a billion dollar trust that will embrace telephones, telegraphs and the manufacture of electric apparatus and appliances. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. are among the backers of the amalgamation.

Negotiations to unite the General Electric and the Westinghouse corporations have been going on for years. But the objections to such a plan could not be overcome until the many armed telephone and telegraph octopus had taken the problem into its grasp.

Westinghouse to Travel
At the instigation of officers of the greater corporation the board of directors granted George Westinghouse a vacation of six months to visit Europe. Mr. Westinghouse did not go abroad, but got busy in the east, holding conferences with directors of the General Electric company, and also made a stir in the Mississippi valley, getting directors of the General Electric company to make trips to New York.

Robert Mather, at one time with the Rock Island railroad, appointed to the board of the Westinghouse company, hastened the plans for consolidation. Many of the stockholders back of Mather are leading spirits in the American Telephone and Telegraph company.

Mr. Westinghouse opposed consolidation, but when in the panic of 1907 and 1908 forces on Wall street squeezed him a bit, he relented and took the vacation.

TOM TAGGART IS FREED FROM CHARTER LOSS
Paoli, Ind., March 15.—"We, the jury, find for the defendant."

Thus the jury in the state's charter annulment suit against the French Neck Springs Hotel company reported to Judge Thomas B. Bankirk in the Orange Circuit court late last evening after being out six hours and fifty minutes.

The jury took three ballots, the first two being 11 to 1 for the defendant. The jury retired to its deliberations at 10:50 a. m. and reported at 4:40 o'clock. The one juror who stood with the state in the first two ballots, it is declared, was John Brothers.

Boy With Broken Neck Well
New York, March 15.—The surgeons at the Seney hospital are elated over the recovery of Louis Graf, a ten year old Brooklyn boy, who was taken there a year ago with a broken neck, caused by a fall from a cherry tree. The boy, who was in a coma for nine months passed with his body incased in a plaster cast, he is declared sound again.

Great Northern. Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe. Houston & Texas Central and Houston. East & West Texas. Illinois Central. Indianapolis Southern. International & Great Northern. Kansas City, Mexico & Orient. Kansas City Southern. Missouri, Kansas & Texas. Missouri Pacific, Iron Mountain System.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie. Minnesota Transfer company. Northern Pacific. Oregon Short Line. Oregon Railroad & Navigation company. Peoria & Pekin Union. San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake. St. Joseph & Grand Island. St. Joseph Terminal railroad. Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City. St. Louis & San Francisco. Spokane, Portland & Seattle. St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico. Southern Pacific (Atlantic system). Southern Pacific (Pacific system). San Antonio & Arkansas Pass. Texas & Pacific. Trinity & Brazos Valley. Union Pacific railroad. Wichita Valley railway.

Included in the 28,000 members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen who will quit work as a result of the action by the officials of the organization, are 6,000 engineers who have been promoted to their present position from firemen, but who still retain their membership in the organization instead of affiliating with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Conflicting Jurisdiction The failure of these 6,000 men to break off their relations with the firemen's union and take out cards in the engineers' organization and the resultant strained relations which have existed between the two great railroad employees' unions is the prime cause of the present warlike outlook of the situation.

Both the firemen and the railroad managers have agreed to arbitrate the question of wages. The breaking point came when the men asked that the two principal rules which have caused all the friction between the contending parties be likewise submitted to arbitration. This the railroads declined to agree to. They declared that owing to the contract they had with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers they could not consistently break off with them and change it to suit the firemen.

Rules in Question The two rules over which the warring factions have tumbled are as follows: "Any engineer, fireman, or hostler feeling himself aggrieved may be represented before the proper officials of the company by a committee of engineers of his own selection." "Promotion of firemen to be engineers and the establishment of the date of seniority shall be in accordance with rules agreed upon by the company and the representatives of firemen, and such representatives shall be recognized in disputes that may arise in the application of these rules."

Point at Issue The first rule is a demand that engineers who are members of the firemen's organization shall have the right of representation as engineers directly with the railroad officials instead of indirectly through the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, a rival organization.

The second is complementary to the first and merely establishes the method of procedure in the promotion of firemen by seniority to be engineers.

The wage demand of the men is for a 12 1/2 per cent increase. Twenty-five cents per day more is asked for passenger service, while the freight service men demand 25 cents increase.

Negotiations between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the general managers' committee began Dec. 27.

On Feb. 2 negotiations were broken off to allow the men to vote on the question of a strike or arbitration. The result of the ballot was overwhelmingly in favor of a walk out unless the roads conceded the demands of the men and submitted the rules as well as the wage schedule to arbitration.

Resumption of the conference took place March 10, and these were continued in active session until the final breaking off of active negotiations last Saturday.

Cleveland, O., March 15.—Officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which has its headquarters here, when informed of the strike of firemen called in Chicago, declared that under no circumstances would the engineers go out.

They asserted that the engineers would carry out their contracts with the railroads, regardless of what action might be taken by the firemen, and if necessary would work with non-union firemen.

The strike is represented here as a fight in the labor organization and is not regarded as important.

WALTHAM MAN STARVES HIS FAMILY; POLICE ACT ON CASE Cleveland, Ohio, March 15.—Clara Schultz, 13 years old, and Otto, 11, who have lived all their lives in rooms where sunlight was never allowed to penetrate, have been taken from their father by the juvenile court and put into good homes.

The father, Adam Schultz, 43 1/2 years old, was ordered to pay \$6 a week for their support.

Schultz in court displayed five bank books, all showing good sized balances in local institutions. He owns his own home and lives on money he has out at interest, he says.

SELECTING KEMP TRIAL JURY

The jury which is to try Rev. Robert Morris Kemp on a charge of mistreating choir boys will be completed by noon. Four men have been accepted by both sides and four others have been tentatively retained by the prosecution. Opening statements by counsel on both sides will require less than an hour and the taking of testimony will then proceed.

A hard battle is predicted when the state picks to call several choir boys to substantiate the testimony of Edward McGinnis, 501 Dearborn avenue, and Herbert Littman, 554 North Clark street.

Assistant State's Attorney Short concedes that these two boys were angry with Kemp in the parish house when they say they were mistreated, but insists that the rules of evidence will not permit the testimony of the other choir boys who made similar charges to be excluded. Attorney John H. S. Lee, counsel for Kemp, however, takes issue with the prosecutor and will make a determined fight to prevent any of the boys except McGinnis and Littman from testifying.

PLAN MEETING FOR CAMPAIGN

A joint campaign meeting of the Ninth, Tenth and Nineteenth wards will be held on Monday night at the Workmen's hall, Twelfth and Walker streets. The speakers will be A. M. Simons, editor of the Chicago Daily Socialist; J. Lesser, candidate from the Ninth ward; Steve Skala, candidate from the Tenth ward; John Horn, candidate from the Nineteenth ward; Morris Siskind and Dr. A. Knopfnagel.

WARD WINS NEW COURT BATTLE AGAINST MUSEUM

The \$50,000 Field Museum of Natural History will probably have to be outside of Grant Park, active workers believe today. The opinion of Judge McBurely in the Superior court, which does not allow the condemnation of the lake front easements of A. Montgomery Ward, will, informed lawyers declare, be sustained by the Supreme court.

RESTAURANTS MUST TELL WHEN SERVING OLEO NOW

"Oleomargarine served here!" This will be the notification printed on menu cards for the information of patrons of the restaurants that have hitherto been conscientiously serving pure "creamery butter." If the announcement does not appear on the menu cards it will be conspicuous on placards hung about the establishment. This was the rule given out yesterday by Commissioner Jones of the state food commission.

Fifteen inspectors have been instructed to promptly report any infraction of the rule, and prosecution of the offenders will immediately follow. Those restaurants kept by those who have been serving oleomargarine will receive a job. Mrs. W. Broadwell, wife of the convicted moonshiner, is said to have conducted a "moonshining plant," and on her return to Chicago from Fort Leavenworth she will be arrested.

Eight-Inch Fall Kills Man New York, March 15.—A fall of eight inches killed John Spiller, night watchman at a building under construction. While standing on a beam he fell backward, the back of his head striking a plank. His skull was fractured.

BOSSSES FIGHT WAGE BOOST

Coal Operators Still Firm in Stand Against the Union's Demands

BY NICHOLAS KLEIN "I know there will be no increase."—F. W. Osborne, prominent Cleveland, Ohio, coal operator. "We are sure to get an increase; in what way, or how much, I cannot say."—Tom L. Lewis, president U. M. W. of A.

Cincinnati, March 15.—If there is a coal strike, and I hope that there will be none, 500,000 men of the United States will answer the call, declared T. M. Lewis, president of the mine workers, in the Cincinnati conference demanding more wages. "We have 300,000 men in our organization and about 200,000 more sympathizers would join in this move."

A good part of the speeches made in the Sinton Hotel Assembly hall contain statistics about the cost of coal production, cost of living, etc. President Lewis in a speech today declared that the miner in the year 1908 received but \$24 as wages for the entire twelve calendar months, and that at least \$54 of this was taken off by the coal operators in rent for the shacks they call homes, rented by them to these men.

McCullough an Orator Eldede McCullough is a real orator of the miners' delegation at this conference. He comes from the Pittsburg district, and he spoke for about twenty minutes in a most finished manner. He said: "Had we miners asked you capitalists for a 50-cent raise, you would willingly have granted us 25 cents, but when we ask you for but 10 cents, you want us to take nothing. Gentlemen, he continued, "this is a matter of social evolution and not a question of mere 10-cent increase."

Zerbe of Ohio, an operator, in defending the position of the mine owners, lost himself and in his speech practically admitted the charge made by the miners that the railroads were getting coal below cost, for reasons best known to the operators. This created a sensation here today.

Color Line Gone The meetings are hot, and the matter of wages has now been given over to "Scales' Committee."

This is the first time that the color line has been withdrawn at the Sinton Hotel, the swiftest hotel in Ohio. White and colored men sit side by side and use the same elevators. During the Taft campaign last fall, colored men had to take the freight elevator, and were not allowed in the halls of this hotel, owned by the Taft relatives.

"DRYS" SPARE MAYOR BUSSE

The conservative and the radical elements in the anti-saloon ranks met in battle yesterday, resulting in a signal victory for the conservatives. The immediate effect was that C. W. Welch succeeded W. F. Mulvihill as official mouthpiece of the "drys."

The schism in the dry ranks has proved a godsend for Mayor Busse, a situation apparently black. The conservatives, headed by James K. Shields, have limited their fight to the liquor question, without reference to the abolition of the vice district or to politics or graft or election abuses, etc. Mayor Busse remains in undisturbed serenity to proceed on his broad and comfortable way. He may in no possible way be the object of attack in the anti-saloon war.

ENGLAND PLUNGED INTO TRIBAL WAR IN INDIA

Altababad, India, March 15.—A hundred and twenty police have been sent to suppress the revolt of the aboriginal tribes of Bastar which are marching on Djangalpur, where the disturbance originated. The superintendent and the political agent, Debrer, who command the police, left in advance of the column and arrived at Djangalpur on the 10th of Feb., after having been attacked while crossing a river by five rebels who were killed. Djangalpur is surrounded by several thousand of desperate natives. The police are momentarily expected and a call for troops has been issued.

WOMEN CROWD CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES AT ROME

Rome, Italy, March 15.—The Chamber of Deputies presented an unusual appearance when the tribunes were invaded by women and young girls, who had come to hear Deputy Gallini defend the resolution and proposal to accord the right of franchise to women and to authorize them also to compete for public offices without marital authorization.

BILL BOARDS WILL BE ATTACKED BY 'ART LOVERS'

The huge billboards that perch unsteadily on many roofs and are looked upon with disgust by members of the municipal art league and with apprehension by the citizen, will probably soon fall under the ban, as the effect of the ordinance that will be reported to the city council Monday night. Attorney John O'Connor is the expert on the building ordinance to be submitted which supports the proposed banishment.

Mr. O'Connor's opinion on the billboard ordinance turns on the interpretation of the word control in the phrase "to regulate the character and control the location of billboards and signs upon buildings." The assistant corporation counsel holds the opinion that control does not mean exclusion. It is probable that the question as to the correct interpretation of the statute will be referred to the courts.

'TEDDY' TROTS ABOUT KHARTUM

Ex-President and Family Are Received by English Officials in Soudan

Khartoum, March 15.—Bent on making the most of their brief stay in this capital of the Egyptian general government of the Soudan, the Roosevelts were astir early today.

Colonel Roosevelt was especially busy, occupying the intervals between planned excursions to points of historical interest in receiving callers and making reply to such of his voluminous correspondence as he had been able to examine.

Summoned Native Servants After breakfast he summoned to him the native servants who had accompanied him throughout the expedition and bade them good-by. Each received a present of cash from Colonel Roosevelt and a gift from Mrs. Roosevelt.

The gift seeing program began with a visit to Gordon Memorial College, built at the east end of the town in 1902 by subscriptions collected from the British people by Lord Kitchener. From the college a drive was taken to other parts of the town.

Has a Big Guard Colonel Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Ethel Roosevelt and Major General Sir Rudolf Baron von Slatin, the inspector general of the sirdar's staff, made up the party. They occupied a carriage drawn by a handsome pair of horses and escorted by two Egyptian lancers. During the drive they were joined by other members of Major General Wingate's staff, occupying two carriages.

Later in the forenoon the Roosevelts abandoned their carriage for a motor car and, unaccompanied, drove into the suburbs.

Far Apart on Mine Wage Scale Cincinnati, O., March 15.—When the special convention of the United Mine Workers of America was called to order here today the operators and miners of the central competitive field were far apart on a wage scale. The convention was called to confer with the operators of Ohio, Indiana and Western Pennsylvania. About 1,200 delegates, representing 300,000 workers, were present when President T. L. Lewis of the Miners' union called the session to order.

MILD WASH CURES ECZEMA

Ordinary oil of wintergreen, mixed with thymol, glycerine and other ingredients, is known to cure skin diseases. This prescription, known as D. D. D. prescription, can now be obtained on a special offer in a 25c bottle.

That a permanent cure can be effected by the first bottle we cannot guarantee. But ten years of experience have shown us that every sufferer gets instant relief from the itch; you will feel soothed and refreshed at once.

Call at our store and we shall be glad to tell you more about this standard eczema cure. Be sure to ask for the right name—D. D. D. Prescription.

Economical Drug Co., 84 State; Public Drug Co., 126 State; Buck & Ryner, 132 State; Consumers Drug Store, 44 State; Independent Drug Co., 283 State; Siegel-Cooper Drug Dept.; Central Drug Co., 149 State and 148 Evanston av.

ENGLAND CALLED BLIND CRIPPLE

Lord Rosebery Scoffs at His Conferees in Caus-tic Speech

London, March 15.—Reform in the house of lords is urged by Lord Rosebery to save England from the contemptuous laughter of the rest of the civilized world. Rosebery spoke to the lords in urging the reform.

In stinging words of scorn Lord Rosebery held up John Bull as a one-eyed, one-legged cripple, searching for a constitution, while his cousin across the Atlantic looked on in contempt. That government reform from without would make the house of lords a chamber in which no self respecting person would care to sit was the warning of Lord Rosebery.

The crowd present indicated the general interest in the subject. Not a seat in the chamber was vacant when Lord Rosebery rose to move that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole to consider the best means of reforming the existing organization so as to constitute itself a strong and efficient second chamber.

St. Louis, Mo., March 15.—John R. Walsh of Chicago, the most noted member of the "bankers' colony" in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., is suffering from heart trouble, according to Warden R. W. McLaughly, who was attending court in St. Louis yesterday.

Walsh is employed in the identification bureau at the prison for such work as he can do. He is 73 years old. "Walsh is a sick man," said Warden McLaughly. "He is suffering from a severe affection of the heart and is able to do little work. I have put him in the identification bureau, where the work is light, and I hope his health will improve, though it has not done so up to this time."

A Combination Offer

Save Money on Your Subscriptions Every Socialist should be a subscriber to the International Socialist Review. The regular price of this is one dollar per year, but we are able on account of special arrangements to make the following offer: The Review One Year and The Chicago Daily Socialist \$1.50 Four Months. \$2 WORTH FOR \$1.50 Get your friends to order with you CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST 150 Washington St.

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

ENGLAND CALLED CHILD LABOR LAW IS BAD

Lord Rosebery Scoffs at His Conferees in Caus-tic Speech

"It is a disgrace to this country to allow the hiring of little foreign born children who cannot read and write the English language," said Mrs. Harriet M. Van Der Vaart, secretary of the Illinois child labor commission, in an address yesterday before members of the social economics department of the Nineteenth Century club of Oak Park.

"That feature of the state law ought to be changed, because it permits of many accidents to these children in the factories, where all signs are in the English language only, and as they cannot read them they are at a loss to know how to avoid the dangers."

"It is time the government took a hand in the child labor question. Today it is impossible to obtain a record on conditions of children at the nation's capital, a fact greatly to be deplored."

Kidnap on Rockefeller Estate New York, March 15.—New York detectives today are aiding the Westchester county authorities in trying to run down a band of Black Handers who have terrorized the workmen on the John D. Rockefeller estate at Pocantico Hills and whose latest exploit was the kidnaping of the four year old son of Leonard de Carlo.

Ancient Society, by Lewis H. Morgan, a new and handsome edition of which has just been published, is the greatest scientific work ever written by an American. It proves beyond a reasonable doubt that men and women lived in a state of equality, owning their land and tools in common, for many thousands of years before slavery, serfdom or wage-labor began. Cloth, 586 pages, \$1.50. We will mail you this great book for 50 cents, provided you send a dollar at the same time for a year's subscription to the International Socialist Review. Address Charles H. Kerr & Co., 118 Kinzie st., Chicago.

Banker Walsh is Sick With Heart Trouble Now

St. Louis, Mo., March 15.—John R. Walsh of Chicago, the most noted member of the "bankers' colony" in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., is suffering from heart trouble, according to Warden R. W. McLaughly, who was attending court in St. Louis yesterday.

Your Tired Feet

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If you have ulcers, sores, patches in the mouth, sore throat, eruptions, copper colored spots on the body, falling hair, swollen glands, psoriasis the nose, or other chronic conditions, our special medicine will cure you. Our Dr. FAYETTE former chief physician of the Chicago Cook County Hospital, treated over 20,000 patients that suffer from blood poisoning. See our medicine at our store in the West Loop, near the corner of 11th and La Salle streets, Chicago, Ill. Full information about your case, FREE. Write for it. FAYETTE REMEDY CO., Suite 508 47 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

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Ruppert I guarantee my shoes.—RUPPERT. THIS SHOE WEARS Here's a shoe—the Tenace—that will outwear anything you have ever had on your feet. If it doesn't, bring it back—we'll give you a new pair. Made with a full bellows tongue and real rawhide laces. Three full, solid leather soles and a heel that won't wear off. This shoe is made especially for teamsters and men who need a shoe with the wear BUILT IN.

The TEAMEO \$3 THIS SHOE At HARRISON STREET STORE ONLY Handsome Dress Shoes at Economy Prices. HARRISON and CLARK STS., Chas. Ruppert, Jr., Manager. 82 Madison St. 127 Van Buren St. Write for our new spring catalogue.

Rieck & Pixley's BOSTON BAKED BEANS AND BROWN BREAD. Now served in over 157 Lunch Rooms in Chicago. More than 10,000 people eat them every day. No preservatives used. DELIVERED FRESH FROM OVENS 548-548 Fulton St., Chicago.

Boys' All-Wool Suits \$3.95 This is an unusually good value—plain and fancy styles—worth at least \$8.00, but offered to the distinguished readers at \$3.95. Con. Milwaukee and Ashland Aves.

ROYAL RHEUMATIC EMEDY Is a specific for any form of this disease. Gives quick relief. 50c and \$1.00 sizes, at drugstores or 245 W. Lake st.

LEGAL NOTICE JOHN M. CROOK, is no longer fiscal agent for The International Floor Surfacing Machine Co., and now has no official connection with the company. Emil Gjorup resigned as secretary. ULLRIK HENRIKSEN, Secretary, 1148 Fullerton st.

FLORIDA LANDS FLORIDA COLONY: Developing land bought co-operatively and divided; land sold at low prices; town lots, 1/4 acre each; private ownership of homes; public ownership of utilities; no competitive business; land for orange grove and truck farm and town lot for less than usual price; low taxes; attractive water front; colleges in operation where students earn expenses; about 400 town lots and 4,000 acres allotted; acreage available; almost a suburb of city of 4,000. Address: BUSKIN COLLEGE, Ruskin, Florida.

FARMS FOR SALE FARMS at all prices; now is a good time to locate them. Write for list to Booth & Graessley, Greenfield, Mich.

ANNOUNCEMENTS CHANGE OF ORGANIZATION Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution passed at a special meeting of stockholders, held on Feb. 21, 1915, at 840 W. 12th St., as to the issuance of additional 150 shares, thus increasing the capital stock of the I. D. A. Supply House to \$10,000, certificates have been filed with the Secretary of State and Recorder of Deeds of Cook County. D. CURTIS, President. M. SILVERMAN, Secretary.

MONUMENTS MONUMENTS—Going out of business; selling at one price. Write for special list of stockholders, held on Feb. 21, 1915, at 840 W. 12th St., as to the issuance of additional 150 shares, thus increasing the capital stock of the I. D. A. Supply House to \$10,000, certificates have been filed with the Secretary of State and Recorder of Deeds of Cook County. D. CURTIS, President. M. SILVERMAN, Secretary.

ADDRESS WANTED WANTED—The address of the Prof. Long Magnetic Comb and Brush Company. GEO. TALLEMAN, Oxyann, Colo.

INSTRUCTION RING accompaniments taught in all keys or on any; \$4. Address K. care Daily Socialist.

FURNISH MONEY FOR SALE FOR FURNISH MONEY—C. F. STEINBERG, KERR, HOLLY, COLORADO.

BEEF TRUST TO SHOW ITS BOOKS

New Jersey Judge Rules Against National Packing Company; Aids Jury

New York, March 15.—In strong contrast with the dilatory tactics of the federal government in the cases against the beef trust, now before the federal grand jury in Chicago, comes the decision of Justice Swayne of the Supreme court of New Jersey that the National Packing company and its constituent companies, including Armour & Co., Swift & Co. and Morris & Co., will be compelled to submit certain of their account books to the Hudson county grand jury, which has already indicted many of the packers on the charge of a conspiracy to raise prices and hold them at an arbitrary figure.

Prosecutor Garven of Hudson county said he was pleased by the decision, and considered it a victory for the prosecution. He said he would have the papers served on the four corporations without delay. In his opinion Justice Swayne says:

Not to get immunity "I am of opinion, therefore, that under our practice I ought to make the order. The questions which have arisen as to the right of corporations under the bill of rights to be protected against unreasonable searches and seizures and the privileges against self incrimination embodied in the bill of rights of the federal constitution, do not arise in this case, since the prosecutor asks only for certain specified books, and it is not claimed that the production of these books within the state will interfere with the business operations of the companies elsewhere."

Crime Notorious In explaining the decision Justice Swayne said: "Often crime may have been committed and may be notorious, although the perpetrator may be unknown. In other cases there may be grave suspicion that a crime has been committed, although such suspicion may be far from a certainty. It would thwart the administration of justice to hold that, in every instance the case to be investigated must be definitely specified in the proceedings."

FARMERS TO TAKE STEPS TO BOYCOTT MILK TRUST

Whether or not the two big milk distributing and bottling corporations are to refuse the demands of the producers in the Chicago district for an increased price and thus precipitate a second milk war in this city will be known before noon today. March 15 is known as "summer contract day," this being the date on which the Borden Condensed Milk company announces what price it will pay the producers for six months, beginning April 1. An increase averaging 19 cents per hundred pounds for the season, or about one-third of a cent per quart, has been asked by the Milk Producers' association, and they are determined to boycott the big buyers unless granted this raise.

Search for Thieves Search was made by police of seven cities today for Carl Herbert and Annie Herbert, employed as butler and maid until yesterday in the home of Colonel Joseph Harvey Strong, 2538 Indiana avenue, who took advantage of the absence of their employers to loot their residence. Brice-a-brac, jewelry and clothing valued at \$2,300 were taken and an automobile was used by the pair to aid them in their flight.

NEW BANK BUILDING



Graham & Sons' bank announces the completion of plans for a new building in its present site, 659 West Madison street, to be completed July 1. The bank front is attractive and ornamental and is another move toward the rehabilitation of West Madison street. Graham bank was founded in 1867 and moved to its present quarters in West Madison street in 1911. The new bank building will be of fireproof construction and will entail an expenditure of \$125,000. There will be accommodations for 4,000 more boxes in the safety deposit department.

The Hustlers' Column NEWS THEY DO NOT LIKE.

The moment the Philadelphia strikers showed signs of winning it was no longer a "good story" for the capitalist press. So long as the men were being beaten by the police and the outlook appeared hopeless the story was on the front page with display heads.

When the general strike was first called all the capitalist papers agreed that it would fail, and said so in their largest type. They sought in every way to belittle its effect. They exaggerated every phase of disorder on the part of the strikers.

The throwing of a single brick by a sympathizer with the strikers not only brought a more severe punishment from the courts, but secured many times more publicity in the capitalist press than the sending of a carload of armed scabs shooting up the town.

This is the sort of "news" that your masters would like to have you read. The Socialist press tells you the truth. We have not exaggerated the gains of the strikers. But we do believe that the story of their gains is worth more display than the story of their momentary defeat.

Every gain they make means a step forward for the race. Every advantage gained by the working class means a higher standard gained in social progress.

Therefore we work for these victories, we hail these gains. The capitalists do not want you to know of the victories. They would have you believe that all resistance to exploitation is hopeless. They do this because they want you and your children to remain in slavery.

You can help them in this work if you wish. You can assist in riveting your chains more firmly if you desire. It is easy to help along reaction. All you need to do is to stand still.

If you want the labor news of this country treated always as the Philadelphia strike has been treated, and as all other battles of labor have been treated, all you need to do is to let the Socialist press die.

If, on the other hand, you are interested in the welfare of your family and your class, if you want to do something to make the future better than the past or present, there is one way you can do it, and that is to maintain the Socialist press.

Look over what the Daily Socialist has done in the Philadelphia strike. See if you do not think that the spreading of such news into every state of the union is not worth a dollar to you.

Then remember that unless you and the others hurry up with those dollars there will be no Daily Socialist.

You can get one subscriber this week.

WILL YOU?

A list of eight jolly ones slides in with the assistance of Joseph W. Pechowsky, Oxford, Colo. William Tingle, Parnassus, Pa., dies deep and finds two, which he brings into the limelight. Seven careless ones are caught napping by Schmidt, Wisconsin. Now when you take a dollar...

A nice little ten-cent remittance for subs and sub cards makes its welcome appearance from Fred McGowan, Nevada, Mo. "M" that's all Chicago, Ill., hands in a dollar donation. William Tingle, in addition to sending in a couple subs acknowledged above, drops in a donation of a dollar.

A dollar and a half more comes singing in, with all its splendor, having succeeded in escaping from D. Roy Freeman, Brain-tree, Minn. A club of seven dances in from A. Huff, Easton, Pa. Ten shining dollars attach themselves to one of those 4 per cent bonds. The interest will go to Rudolph Henberger, Minneapolis, Minn. Joseph Carney, one of those live, hustling Kewanee boys, pays another installment of two dollars in the most accurate manner. He takes a Daily Socialist bond you beat the capitalist on his own game.

It's a BIG JOB to run a Socialist newspaper. It's a BIG JOB to work for Socialism. It's a BIG JOB to distribute literature. It's a BIG JOB to hustle for subs, but it's a BIGGER JOB to take over the reins of government in the interest of the working class, and that's what we want to do. A ten-dollar bill escapes from Fred Phillips, Depoy, Kan., and is exchanged for another one of those bonds that are eager to get into operation. We have made a radical change in the office that subscription cards will be given for the full value of the money sent in. Hereafter this was not done. But it has been decided that everyone that sends in any money is entitled to get his money's worth so they will get their money's worth in sub cards. We don't want to ask too much.

THE BALANCE OF THE DONATIONS FOR TODAY ARE AS FOLLOWS: T. H. Bodenhamer, Sparks, Mo., \$1.00; N. Hoffner, Chicago, Ill., \$1.00; E. F. Buike, Thompson, N. D., \$1.00; E. E. Hummel, Cabel, Ill., \$1.00.

THE LIST OF ONES: R. G. Deaton, Meriden, Conn., \$1.00; M. Hamilton, Cumberland, Ohio, \$1.00; L. B. Loman, Hamilton, Pa., \$1.00; J. M. Owen, Maywood, Ill., \$1.00; C. A. Whelan, East Oakland, Cal., \$1.00; Francis Lawrence, Sterling, Ill., \$1.00; G. J. Patterson, Griffithville, W. Va., \$1.00; H. Otto, Spokane, Wash., \$1.00; E. Litchke, Grand Rapids, Minn., \$1.00; M. Krueger, Madison, N. D., \$1.00; R. L. Stow, Oklahoma City, Okla., \$1.00; F. A. McGrath, Chopaka, Wash., \$1.00; E. Service, Monarch, Mont., \$1.00; Leo Arnold, Southeast, Ill., \$1.00; J. H. Harmon, Mason City, Iowa, \$1.00; J. W. Thompson, Pine Bluff, Ark., \$1.00; U. Solomon, New York, N. Y., \$1.00.

SCHOOLS PROVED KILL CATTLE SWEAT SHOPS IN PEST HOUSE

"I can't educate my children on the salary of a Chicago school teacher. I am going west to take a farm. At least I can give them healthy bodies there. They will have to take their chances of getting an academic education. They would have no chance for either if their father stayed in the public schools."

Prof. Ernest D. Bishop, normal extension instructor in manual arts, instructor in manual training in the normal practice school and instructor in mechanical and free drawing in the Wendell Phillips evening school, after having resigned his offices, starts for Idaho this morning with his three boys and baby daughter to take an irrigated farm. "I have put in fourteen years as instructor in the public schools," continued Prof. Bishop last night. "I give it up while I have some health and strength left. My children have no prospects whatever unless I do. My wife and I have given three boys and a girl to the country. What kind of an outlook is there for them in life if I stay a school teacher?"

JUDGE CHETLAIN AGAIN TRIES FRENZIED FINANCE

Judge Arthur H. Chetlain of the Superior court, who once was favored in stocks and bond's scandals, is in the limelight again in connection with the financial acrobatics of James J. West, the mining stock broker at 279 Dearborn street. W. B. Kenaga, private secretary for State's Attorney John E. W. Wayman, stated that Judge Chetlain advised West in his crooked deals and even helped to dictate letters sent out in reply to complaints from fleeced men and women. Kenaga was a stenographer in West's office at one time.

complicated a labor union official to the home of the widow of Patrick Kearns, at 2597 Wallace street. The visit was the result of the fact that the widow had \$100 in death benefits due her from the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, one of the few labor organizations which still claims members among the stockyards tollers. Kearns was a big, strong stockyards toiler, so big and strong that he did not seem to be affected by the toll that was forced upon him. He toiled in different parts of the "yards" as a casing worker, finally coming to the Standard Slaughterhouse about three years ago. He was probably a dozen years before he ever came to the Standard, but it was the Standard Slaughterhouse that hastened his death. He died on Jan. 31, 1910, from acute rheumatism of the heart, leaving behind him a widow and three children.

The Fight With Death "He told me often that he didn't feel well and that he was planning to take a week off to rest up," said Mrs. Kearns, in telling about the struggle with death fought by her husband. "But the week never seemed to come. He would always put it off. Then came the day when he was suddenly stricken on last New Year's eve. He often told me how he hoped that they would better the conditions where he was working. He told how the steam where he was working condensed on the ceiling and then dropped back again in a rain on the workers. It would soak them to the skin. And this was the way in which they would have to work. "No man can stand that very long. I'll never forget the way my husband died. It was on the last day. He wouldn't speak to me in answer to my questions. I asked him if I should go for the doctor but he wouldn't look at me.

He Just Stared "He got up out of bed and sat in the big chair in our parlor. But he remained there only a few moments. Then he went and laid down on the lounge. I asked him if I should go for the doctor again, but he only stared at me. He wouldn't even recognize our little child. "I got scared and ran for the doctor and the priest. When I came back again he was stretched out on the bed—dead!" This is only one way in which the hand of death stretches out into the homes of the dwellers in Packingtown, claims the father and husband for its victim, and sends the wife and children out into the world to fight for life against poverty. "He didn't leave his wife a nickel," is the slang way that the toiler sums up Kearns' inability to leave anything behind for his family. Kearns had been a regular dues paying member in his union, however, and the \$100 came to his widow as a sort of balm in her grief. It shows that the union is the only protection left the stockyards worker even in death. Over in the Standard Slaughterhouse the state inspector is Ex-Alderman Peter Wendling, who represented the Twenty-ninth ward in the city council during the stockyards strike. Wendling checks everything that goes into the offtank. All he carries is a tab and pencil to do his work.

Save All but the Holler The real work is done by a big, broadshouldered toiler who lifts the diseased beef quarters, and all the other castaway parts of the animal into the off tank to be cooked into grease. "They save everything but the holler," said this toiler, at his work one day when I visited the Standard Slaughterhouse, trying to apply the "squeal of the hog" story to his branch of the stockyards industry. "Yes, and they catch the holler in a phonograph," rejoined Wendling with all the humor that he could muster for the occasion. The tragic humor might be carried

further, and the proposition advanced that the packer will not be satisfied until he has managed to coin the dying groan of the man who works for him. Among the interesting sights at the Standard Slaughterhouse was one that struck me as being particularly forceful in representing the conditions that existed there. It was that of the leg of a cow beneath the knee being used to support a hot water pipe, the end of the pipe resting in the cloven hoof of the animal. The skin had been stripped from the leg and somehow it seemed that the thing was still warm with life. For a moment one of the men stopped working and talked to my companion, who was showing me about the place. "Working hard?" he was asked. "Slowed Down a Little "Oh, we slowed down a little just now, but most of the time they speed us up pretty fast," he answered. "It's hard to keep up most of the time."

Stock Yards Series Editor's Note—This is the twelfth article in the series on the Chicago Stockyards now appearing in the Daily Socialist. Watch for the next one tomorrow!

Pope Promotes Bishop Lillis Rome, March 15.—The pope, upon the recommendation of the consistorial congregation, has appointed Monsignor Thomas F. Lillis, bishop of Leavenworth, Kan., as coadjutor bishop of Kansas City, with the right of succession. The bishop is the brother of Jere Lillis, whom "Jack" Cudahy cut up.

Advertisement for 'All the Goodness of Other Beers and Then Some' featuring Old Style Lager. Includes a small illustration of a man holding a glass of beer.

Advertisement for Central Drug Co. featuring 'NOTE TO NEW SOCIALISTS' and 'READ SOCIALIST BOOKS'. Includes a small illustration of a book.

Advertisement for Boot & Shoe Workers Union. Includes a logo with a boot and the text 'DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp.'

Advertisement for Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, 248 Summer Street, Boston, Mass. Includes contact information for John F. Tobin, Pres. and Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

The Most Important Burtseff Meeting Will Be Held TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 15, 8 P. M.

At West Side Auditorium, Cor. Taylor and Center Ave. Where Burtseff will deliver the lecture on the Azeff affair from the psychological point of view. ADMISSION 15 CENTS

A BANQUET Will be given in honor of Wl. Burtseff on Wednesday evening at 8 p. m., in the dining hall of the West Side Auditorium, Taylor street and Center avenue.

Everybody Welcome. Admission, Including Supper, 50 Cents.

"The Mills of Mammon" BY JAMES H. BROWER "A straight-from-the-shoulder blow at the heart of a great wrong."

THE HOTTEST STORY YOU EVER READ. It digs into the roots of our social sinning—exposes the White Slave Traffic in words that burn, and goes after Industrial Anarchy in a way that all readers will enjoy. It's realism to the last word—and alive from cover to cover. EUGENE V. DEBS, in his speech at Orchestra Hall, Jan. 13, called this book "the master work of Comrade Brower, that ought to be read by every man and woman in the land." ORDER NOW—TODAY. Price \$1.00. Postage 10 cents extra. CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, 180 Washington Street.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Rates under this heading: Three lines daily for one year only \$3.00 per month. Each additional line \$1.00. Tell your merchant about the Daily Socialist Purchasers' League. Invite him to advertise.

South Side Business Directory listing various services: PRINTING (H. G. ADAIR, DROPGANDA), COAL AND WOOD (HOWER BROS.), WHERE TO EAT (MAC FADDEN'S), BANK (LOANS MADE ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE), GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS (MEET ME FACE TO FACE), MEAT AND CREAM (Union Dairy), PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS (J. H. GREEN), TAILORS (SAVE 25 PER CENT), HATS (OUR HATS ARE RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES), BOOTS AND SHOES (M. BOYSEN), DAY GOODS—HOUSE FURNISHINGS (The S. B. Store), PRINTING AND ENGRAVING (National Printing & Pub. Co.), MEN'S CLOTHING (JOHN V. POUZAR), SHOES AND SLIPPERS (Genuine German Felt Shoes), DENTISTS (DR. M. D. K. BREMNER), LAUNDRY (AMERICAN HAND LAUNDRY), ADVERTISE (THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST'S LABOR CIRCULAR), PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS (APPENDICITIS AND CANCER CURED).

West Side

West Side Business Directory listing various services: AMUSEMENTS (BENATE CO. THEATRE), COAL, WOOD AND EAT (N. P. NELSON), SALOONS (SOCIALIST SALOON), CARPENTER REPAIR WORK (M. JURAV), REAL ESTATE AND BUILDER (E. O'NEAL CARLSON), BAKERIES (JOHN AIRD), PRINTING AND ENGRAVING (National Printing & Pub. Co.), MEN'S CLOTHING (JOHN V. POUZAR), SHOES AND SLIPPERS (Genuine German Felt Shoes), DENTISTS (DR. M. D. K. BREMNER), LAUNDRY (AMERICAN HAND LAUNDRY), ADVERTISE (THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST'S LABOR CIRCULAR), PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS (APPENDICITIS AND CANCER CURED).

North Side

North Side Business Directory listing various services: SHOES AND SLIPPERS (Genuine German Felt Shoes), DENTISTS (DR. M. D. K. BREMNER), LAUNDRY (AMERICAN HAND LAUNDRY), ADVERTISE (THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST'S LABOR CIRCULAR), PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS (APPENDICITIS AND CANCER CURED).

Out of Town

Out of Town Business Directory listing various services: SHOES (High-Grade Shoes), PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS (APPENDICITIS AND CANCER CURED).

BOOKS YOU SHOULD READ

The following books form almost a complete library of modern scientific and sociological thought. They should be in the hands of every Socialist and progressive thinker: THE EVOLUTION OF MAN. By William Boelsche; translated by Ernest Untermyer. This book tells in detail, in a clear, simple style, illustrated by pictures, just how the descent of man can be traced back to the animals composed each of a single cell. It is up to date and gives the latest discoveries in science. It is THE book on the subject. Cloth, 50 cents. GERMS OF MINDS IN PLANTS. By R. H. France; translated by A. M. Simons. This book tells in a charming and entertaining style how not only dumb animals, but also plants receive impressions from the outside world and use the data thus obtained to modify their movements, just as humans do. Cloth, 50 cents. THE TRIUMPH OF LIFE. By William Boelsche; translated by May Wood-Simons. This book is even more interesting than the "Evolution of Man," by the same author. It tells of the struggle of life against its physical environment, and introduces a wealth of scientific detail. Cloth, 50 cents. PRINCIPLES OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM. By Charles H. Vail. This is the most successful summary of Marxian Socialism ever written by an American author. It covers every phase of the subject. Cloth, \$1.00. ANCIENT SOCIETY. Researches in the Lines of Human Progress from Savagery Through Barbarism to Civilization. By Lewis H. Morgan. This epoch-making and much-quoted book enunciates the law of historical materialism familiar to all Marxian students. Cloth, 570 pages, \$1.50. THE ANCIENT LOWLY. A History of the Ancient Working People from the Earliest Known Period to the Adoption of Christianity by Constantine. By C. Osborne Ward. Cloth, 2 vols., \$2.00 each. THE ORIGIN OF THE FAMILY, PRIVATE PROPERTY AND THE STATE. By Frederick Engels. The author has summarized and popularized the information given more fully in Morgan's "Ancient Society," and has added many important facts. Cloth, 50 cents. Address all orders to THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, 180 Washington St.

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST.

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Trying a New Weapon

The Philadelphia workers are the first on this continent to try out a new weapon of class warfare—the general strike. It is a weapon around which fierce discussions have been waged for the last fifty years.

It made its first appearance in a decidedly utopian form. It was put forward as a panacea. One branch of the anarchist movement offered it as a substitute for the ballot. The theory was that if all the workers struck on one day and remained out they could demand complete surrender of the capitalist class as the price of returning to work.

This fantastic proposition is still found here and there among those to whom the labor movement is something artificial, to be manipulated according to fixed rules of some hand-made social philosophy.

It was of this form of general strike that the German Socialists coined the phrase, "General strike is general nonsense." Indeed, the Socialists have, on the whole, looked with little favor upon the general strike. It is a weapon that has many edges, and all sharp ones, and that cuts the user as often as the opponent.

Within the last fifteen years, however, it has been used many times, and the Socialists, always ready to recognize the logic of facts, have come to include it as a part of the equipment of the soldiers of the class struggle.

Upon the Philadelphia workers has fallen the place of experimenters with this new weapon on American soil. They have been very successful in inaugurating the strike. This is sometimes the most difficult task. It is as easy to declare a strike as it is to "call spirits from the vasty deep," but often the strikers, like the spirits, will not come when called.

The first effect of the general strike, wherever called, is at once to emphasize class antagonisms. This has been the case to a striking degree in Philadelphia. Years of education by speaking and writing would not have taught the existence of a class government so completely as these few days of a general strike.

It is safe to say that if a vote were taken in Philadelphia at this minute 90 per cent of the ballots would be cast in favor of the strikers—or at least for the granting of their demand for arbitration. But the mayor, council and director of public safety pay absolutely no heed to this sentiment. Yet these were the very voters that elected these officers.

The officials care little what the voters think. They feel assured that the elections in the future will be controlled by the capitalist parties and the voters will continue to be fooled. If this belief is justified the strike will not have accomplished its most important work.

There is good reason to believe that these officials are mistaken and that a large percentage of the Philadelphia voters will vote as they strike from now on.

The effect of this new weapon upon the capitalists is of no less interest. That it has filled them with fear is shown most strikingly in the concerted effort to suppress all news concerning it. There is no doubt that it is the biggest event happening within the boundaries of the United States at this moment. There is not an editor that would deny this. Yet it is pushed to the back pages and made to appear as insignificant as possible.

This is the first general strike in this country. It is not the last. More will come. Therefore it is of great importance that this one be studied carefully. It is of more importance to learn from the methods of this one how to win many victories in the future than that this strike be won.

Of course we do not realize this now. The one thing with which we are concerned is to see labor victorious. That would be glory enough. That is an object worthy of the best energies at our command.

But in the midst of fighting we must remember that this is but one battle in a war and that the general strike is but one weapon in the army of labor.

Playing with Tyranny

The German Socialists have had a long training in fooling those who would suppress them. During the "laws of exception," when Socialists were almost outlawed, they played with the police who were set to catch them.

Their papers were suppressed, but they reached every corner of the empire. Their meetings were forbidden, but were held almost daily in every great city.

Their propaganda was outlawed, but went on with such effect that their vote doubled and trebled, and finally drove the laws and those who made them into political oblivion.

Now, when they are the strongest party in the empire, when their press is the most powerful of any in the world, when their literature transcends that of all other political parties combined, there is really more of a farce than tragedy in the effort of the government to suppress their demonstrations.

With their colossal and perfect organization they are playing some of the most gigantic practical jokes that ever have been conceived. A great demonstration is announced for one portion of the town. The plans for it are blazoned forth in the columns of the Socialist press. It is forbidden by the authorities. The press promptly issues a defiance and requests everyone to come in spite of the police.

The authorities blockade all the streets leading to the locality advertised and pack it with police and troops to prevent the meeting. Meanwhile the Socialists, in accordance with secretly circulated instructions, take a "quiet stroll" to another portion of the city, where several thousand of them just happen to meet on some open place and hold the demonstration, and are adjourned and "strolling" back home by the time the police and soldiers are ready to disperse them.

All of which really makes far better propaganda than a violent collision with the authorities. A ridiculous tyrant has already lost the grasp on his power. A brutal government can sometimes be laughed out of existence quicker than it can be violently overthrown—and it is lots more fun.

The news that the Philadelphia strikers had gained a victory was worth exactly two inches at the bottom of the second page of the Record-Herald, while the Tribune buried it in the midst of another story. Yet working men and women support these papers!

This morning tells of one strike-busting suit in the Supreme court and another in New Jersey and of the formation of a new auto trust and another in electric machinery.

Mum is to be the word on the crooks in the city hall from now on so far as the state's attorney, the Merriam commission and the capitalist press are concerned.

The Hearst papers are still bewailing the sufferings of the poor "public" in Philadelphia.

THE LABOR PARTY

BY JOSEPH E. COHEN

Labor is going to enter the political field in earnest. The injunctious handed down against unions, the levying upon their treasuries, the declaring of remedial legislation to be unconstitutional, and the distorting of anti-trust laws to operate against trades unions can have but one consequence—labor will seek its remedy at the ballot box.

It is not strange, therefore, that together with the general strike in Philadelphia has arisen a general cry for independent political action. It would be very strange if it were not so.

And it is a very wholesome sign. Independent political action must be taken. And care must be exercised that it is political action of an independent kind.

Allegiance must once and for all be severed between workmen and the old parties. Whichever is in control anywhere, whether the Republican in Philadelphia or the Democratic in New York, whether the Republican in the north or the Democratic in the south, or the reform betwixt the two—in the final analysis the class of largest capitalists is served. When it comes to a test between capital and labor, with very rare exceptions, these old parties are to be found in the camp of capital.

To really be a labor party, a party must be entirely distinct and apart from the Republican, Democratic and reform parties.

Yet this idea is very far from that held by some men prominent in the labor movement.

They admit that, as a whole, the actions of the old parties have been directed against labor. But, like the sentiment of the old song, in spite of all their faults, these officials love the old parties still.

They believe that they need not break with the old parties altogether. They believe good men can be immersed in the filth of old party corruption and villainy without being soiled. While they want labor to go into politics solidly and vote together, they by no means intend that labor should be the party. In other words, they want labor to still trail on behind and be content with a crumb now and then thrown to it.

This may be labor political action, but there is nothing independent about it.

Furthermore, there is no reason why labor, in the political arena, should not be guided by its past experience on the economic field.

First of all, the elevation of favored workmen into the good graces of the employer is not good unionism. Granting high salaries and better positions to one or two privileged men in the shop is no material benefit to the shop or the working people as a whole. In the same way the elevation of a few workmen to political office is not of itself, a political victory for labor, and is apt to turn out to be a defeat if accomplished through a trade with one of the old parties.

Secondly, it is the contention of trades unionism that the organization must be maintained the year round and that the organization must be separate and apart from the manufacturers' associations. Similarly the party of labor should be in existence the year round and should be separate and apart from the parties of the manufacturers.

Differences there are between the industrial and political activities of labor. They need not here be considered.

The position labor takes in regard to trades unionism is a very uncompromising one. It does not ask unorganized labor to enter into some sort of an arrangement whereby, without the nonunion workers joining the organization, temporary arrangements may be effected for mutual benefit. Union men insist that non-union men join their organization. That is uncompromising trades union action.

The same logic should apply as regards politics. There is a labor party in existence, in Philadelphia, throughout America and the world—the Socialist party. It is recognized as such everywhere. It has had many years of experience in perfecting the machinery of organization and in carrying on propaganda. Its literature is the literature of the labor movement. Its performances are dictated by the working class. It is the only international party of labor that exists or is ever likely to exist.

Let labor be uncompromising on the political field. Let every working man and woman join the Socialist party.

PARAGRAPHS FOR PEOPLE

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

When a bunch of wage workers work under conditions so much out of harmony with the tendency of the times that the bosses have to meet and voluntarily reduce the length of the working day, it is about time to cry quits. But such is what has actually happened in Vancouver in the case of the teamsters. The latter should be ashamed of themselves. The bosses should have made such spineless slaves work two ten-hour shifts. Men who refuse to help themselves are deserving of nothing but contempt.

The Federated Trades Council of the Canadian Pacific Railway employes at Winnipeg, although about a year in existence, has made wonderful progress. All labor organizations in the motive power and car department are represented, and the manner in which the delegates attend the meetings and business of the council is a credit to themselves and those they represent. The council has been deprived of the services of two of its most energetic workers lately, namely, W. J. Bartlett and R. Bingham, both having met with accidents which prevented them from attending.—The Voice.

As a union publicity promoter, James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, will stack up with the agents and lobbyists of the employers' associations this side of Helena. The latest activity and acquisition of the Typo has been a large addition to its Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, Colo. As a consequence, President Lynch was present at the formal dedication ceremony of the library addition and other functions, and, of course, gave his guests a review and history of the home. Incidentally the local daily papers reported the speech verbatim, and published excellent illustrations of the pride of the International Typographical Union membership. Among many interesting things President Lynch said: "The Home would be sufficient justification for the existence of the I. T. U. considered entirely apart from the other activities of the organization, apart from the great increase in wages that it yearly brings about, apart from the shorter work day it has established, apart from the happiness and contentment and the culture it has brought to its members' homes, the pictures it has placed on the walls of those homes and the books that are at the command of their inhabitants. But the benefactions of the International Typographical Union are not confined to this institution. It is but one of its broad, liberal and unselfish policies. For years we have paid a death benefit, a fund for which has been contributed to and maintained by the members. Two years ago we inaugurated a pension fund, under the rules of which members attaining the age of 60 years, with a continuous membership of 20 years and unable to secure employment at the trade, or by the reason of physical inability, work at the trade, is entitled to the pension of \$4 per week for the balance of life. At present we have 650 of these pensioners, and there is a balance in this fund of \$340,000, thus guaranteeing its stability and permanence. Aged and infirm members of the International Typographical Union do not become public charges.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER DISSECTED

BY A. A. PATTERSON

A few years ago in this "great and glorious country," "the land of the brave and the home of the free" (whatever that means), a son was born and baptized to the name of John (not John the Baptist).

John came into this world (not from his own choice) and his life proved an absolute contradiction to the biblical story of Sampson, the strong, of whom the Bible tells us possessed strength by virtue of the fact that his hair was long and uncut. Single handed Sampson slaughtered thousands of soldiers in battle, broke pillars of large buildings that would crumble as if struck by a mighty cyclone and broke ropes as if burned by fire. All this because his hair was long and no clippers were ever allowed on his head.

The above quoted story John has proved to be founded upon "sinking sand." He has not only proven that long hair is not essential to power, but also that in no hair there is power, for as we all know on John's head there were no feathers, and yet he practically possessed the power to put into his inside coat pocket this "great and glorious country," including the "brave and the free."

When Johnnie was still in knee pants and was his mamma's little "tootsie wootsie," he heard a good deal about the financial kings of America—a Vanderbilt, a Gould, an Astor—millionaires.

In his youth he heard preachers praise the names of millionaires, lecturers, laud them from platforms and newspapers contain pages of news about these "great, grand and successful men." He saw how people would gather at public squares, on street corners and other public places, to see a Vanderbilt, a Gould, an Astor pass by in expensive carriages drawn by prancing horses. Mr. John D. Rockefeller, for that was his name in full, keenly observed the veneration, worship and admiration that the people bestowed upon these wonderful creatures in human form, and so he longed to some day become one of them—king among kings, yea, more than that, king of kings.

Of this honor and glory he hoped for and prayed for without ceasing. For Mr. Rockefeller was modest by appearance and religious by nature. Success followed in his footsteps. He started out with a gallon of oil, climbing the high ladder of finance. Whoever happened to be engaged in the oil business had to choose to do one or the other of two things—either to retreat as a coward or die an honorable death on the field of battle. All competitors had to vacate the oil field, for John D. Rockefeller wanted the "right of way," and in obtaining this he made good use of an old Jesuit doctrine, namely, "The end justifies the means." Every morning and evening, as regular as clock work, he said his prayers.

In the meantime while John D. was striving to reach his goal public senti-

ment was undergoing a change in regard to millionaires. Mr. Rockefeller had anticipated the time, when his name would be sung by church choirs, spoken of in sermons, lauded by newspapers, extolled by orators, worshiped, admired and venerated by the public in general, but to behold, people now no longer worshiped millionaires. They looked upon them as gamblers, thieves and pirates, who have by trickery and fraud, hook and crook stolen the nation's wealth, and John D. Rockefeller was considered chief of pirates, king of thieves and lord of gamblers. "Of all criminals in this country today, John D. Rockefeller is the foremost," said a former governor of the State of Wisconsin.

The cause of the change of public opinion was due, no doubt, to a large extent to the teachings of Karl Marx, founder of Socialism, who analyzed the capitalist system, giving each part its proper name.

Such were conditions when Rockefeller reached his goal, when he became the uncrowned king of America—John D. Rockefeller, the billionaire. His heart must have been sad, indeed. Cartoonists could find no more interesting subjects for their respective papers than John D. Rockefeller.

About half dozen years ago Rockefeller attempted to change the sentiment of the public by making large donations to schools, colleges, churches and charitable institutions, but, terrible as it must have seemed to him, some of the institutions returned the donations stating: "We don't want tainted money."

Now, at last, in his old age, with his conscience gnawing away like a worm at the very core of his heart and before the angel of death knocks at his life's door, Rockefeller makes one more attempt to pacify his conscience and to sway public sentiment to his favor and this time by giving away five hundred millions of dollars to various institutions.

But the people are prone to look upon the proposition the way Mr. Rockefeller they are getting more and more. Rockefeller will be looked upon as a highway robber, who at the point of the sun commanded "hands up" and relieved you of \$1,000 and next day called at your door saying: "I am going to do some charitable work and I will donate \$500 to your church."

And thus the world moves on in woe, despair and shame. On the one hand there are paupers, slum dwellers and millions of wage slaves, while on the other there are rich who are sneered at and scoffed at, hated and despised.

All this in a world where there is plenty of food, clothing and shelter for every man, woman and child. By an account of an unjust system of society one part of our fellow beings rolls in gold and another lives in direst poverty.

So far, life has not been worth while, but some day when a new system of society has been established and man at last is free, life may be worth while.

In Memory of Ben Hanford

Ben Hanford, one of the best known printers in the United States, died on January 24 at his home in Flatbush. His health had been steadily failing for some years. His remains were cremated at Fresh Pond, Long Island, on January 26, after an imposing funeral attended by thousands of his friends and comrades. Ben Hanford was born in Cleveland, O., about 50 years ago. He learned his trade at Marshalltown, Ia., and joined Chicago Typographical Union on February 26, 1879. Like many another he was afflicted with what Josiah Flynt called "wanderlust," and he hiked from town to town for a number of years, finally settling in New York. It was here that he espoused the cause of Socialism, and he became famous on two hemispheres as one of its most eloquent advocates. He was always one of the most active members of No. 6. During the famous Sun strike, when the then Judge Bookstaver issued his famous—or infamous—injunction, forbidding us even to breathe out loud, Ben issued a signed circular denouncing it. He personally distributed copies of it at the entrance to Brooklyn bridge; but the police, evidently inspired from above, ignored him. He repeated his defiance at a mass meeting in Brooklyn, saying: "I defy your injunction; if that be treason, make the most of it. Send me to jail and I will make Socialists of your very turnkeys."

Hanford's writings were in simple style, forceful, and abounded in homely and piquant illustrations; but while direct and to the point, they did not compare to his spoken words. Whether on the floor of the union discussing topics appertaining to printers; whether before a mass meeting on some burning question of the day—in his case it was Socialism; or mounted on a soapbox on a street corner surrounded by the diverting noises of street traffic, he had the faculty for holding his audience spellbound. I have known him to sway the union as in the hollow of his hand. Once during the Sun strike, in the course of an impassioned speech, he made a certain definite proposition and exclaimed: "All in favor of this action say 'Aye!'" The answer came with a force that shook the windows, "Aye!" And the idea was carried out without further formality. It was the unanimous vote of the meeting. It was the domination of many minds by one master mind.

No doubt various elements combine to make the great orator. He accepts no standard; each is a law unto himself. I have heard addresses whose diction was faultless and whose rhetoric entitled them to be ranked among the classics. As literary productions they may be said to have been "finished." But they made no such appeal. On the other hand, I have heard speakers whose words would have ripped the cover from the grammar, who probably did not know the difference between logic and a breakfast food, but who could stir their listeners to the depths of their emotions. Hanford had a certain audacity of expression which commanded instant attention. Nature had endowed him with a powerful voice, which was rich in that peculiar sympathetic quality which stirs men's souls. In his enthusiasm he forgot his frail physique, which broke down under the strain he placed upon it, and he died a martyr to a cause he believed would regenerate mankind.—Typographical Journal.

Not a Singer

Farmers' Wife—I hear your son is making money out of his voice at the opera?

Byles—That's right, mum. Farmer's Wife—Where did he learn singing?

Byles—Oh! he don't sing, mum. He calls the carriages!

The Longest Steel Span

The longest steel span in the world will be in the new railroad bridge to be erected across the East river by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. It will be over 1,000 feet long and 226 feet above the surface of the river.

Needed Canary Seed

Mrs. Johnston—Oh, professor, I wonder what I could do to improve my daughter's voice?

Distinguished Professor of Music—Well, I am sure I do not know, unless you try feeding her on canary seed.

Systematic Tree Planting

In Massachusetts tree planting is systematically conducted along the public highways. Fifteen thousand trees have been planted in a few years.

Boydston Diversion

"Tommy, how dare you beat your little sister?" Tommy (aged ten): "Oh, if you mayn't beat your own sister I'll chuck up my family life altogether!"

IS HENRY CLEWS A CROOK?

BY ROBERT HUNTER.

Some one has kindly sent me an address delivered January 19, 1910, by Henry Clews, LL. D., before the members of the American Institute of Banking.

Mr. Clews now publishes this address under the title "Reasons Against a Central National Bank and Postal Savings Banks."

Mr. Clews does not like the idea of a central national bank, and he presents the only arguments I have yet seen to make one favor such a bank.

The gentleman has a rare gift of so arguing against a thing as to change one's mind to favor that thing. It is fortunate that he is an Anti-Socialist, for if he were to favor Socialism most men possessing reason, logic or morality would surely become its violent opponents.

And not at all because one could have any personal dislike for Mr. Clews. He is a busy, amiable, harmless body, and, I believe, a superior stock broker.

One's opposition would be awakened by his arguments. They would unquestionably be so specious, illogical and immoral as to awaken suspicion.

Now as to his recent address, the interesting part of which is that concerning postal savings banks.

He opposes postal savings banks because they are a form of paternalism. Because they would increase the number of federal office holders. Because they are a step toward Socialism.

Because they arise from an alien sentiment. Because they are against our paddling our own canoe. Because politicians are eager to join the foreign naturalized vote.

Those are his reasons. I am not joking—it's a fact. He gives other reasons of a worldly and selfish nature, but these I read him the kindness not to mention. The ones which I have set above are sufficient to our purpose. If I were to add the personal and selfish reasons which he advances it might induce my readers to become wild enthusiasts for postal savings banks.

The purpose, however, of these few sentences is not to support postal savings banks nor to prove or disprove the amazing assertions made by Henry Clews.

The purpose of these sentences is to supply you, dear readers, with a sample of the morality of Wall Street.

I want to point out a paragraph on page 11 of Mr. Clews' printed address before the estimable bankers of the United States.

"There is no good reason," he says, "why the government should go into the banking business, and the PLEDGE in the Republican presidential platform that postal savings banks would be established SHOULD NOT BE REGARDED AS ANY MORE BINDING THAN SUCH ANTE-ELECTION PROMISES USUALLY ARE. WE ALL KNOW THEY ARE GENERALLY IGNORED AFTERWARDS, AND EVEN MADE, LIKE PIE CRUST, TO BE BROKEN."

Now the criminal audacity of that paragraph has hardly been excelled. I know that there are men who would lie and steal and murder for gain, but I know few men who would be so frank about it.

I know there are politicians who make ante-election promises and ignore them afterwards, but I know few who would be so frank about it.

I know there are bankers who sneak in at the back door of a president or a governor and instruct him to disregard his platform pledges.

I know there are big financiers who buy presidents and governors and judges and force them to violate their oaths and break their solemn vows, but I know few bankers or financiers who would be so frank about it.

Henry Clews is frank and childlike. He really believes with Orchard, as I have said before, that he possesses a moral sense and yet for the sake of his own soul and for the guidance of the readers of this paper I want to call particular attention to that sentence from his address.

It may not reform Henry, but it will perhaps enable my readers to answer for themselves my headlines.

OPEN FORUM

Will There Be a World Language?

Will there be a world language? Undoubtedly, yes. And for the same reasons that there will surely be practical aviation and wireless telephony, viz., that the world needs it and can have it. And the men fly by means which are complicated and expensive. Every day brings some discovery which makes flying more practicable, just as, day by day, talking over a wire was simplified until it is now as ordinary as the employment of messengers was in the recent past.

Already men telephone without wires, and only a few problems remain to be solved in order that we may utilize our wires as clothes lines and talk without a "central" and without a metallic conductor. In the matter of a world language we are yet further advanced. Hundreds of thousands who know no "natural" language in common are now in communication. These are already grouping themselves according to their interests. Medical men in all parts of the world are engaging in common discussion of their science and art in a magazine published in Poland. Fervid Catholics are communing by means of a paper in France. Freethinkers have an organ in Belgium. Scientists find common interpreters in many lands.

Amateur photographers have a journal of their own. There are numerous literary and news papers. Collectors of postage stamps have their organ. And all these papers and magazines are read in every part of the world that is blessed with any sort of postal service.

And is this international language perfect, that it has become so widely used in so few years? By no means. In not a few respects it is both clumsy and cranky. Every long hatred professor who learns it half way, invents an improved variety, and every boy prodigy from Yale to Yangtze creates a brand new one, far superior—in the eyes of his dotting admirers. Beyond a doubt, many of these suggestions are in themselves excellent. Yet they never get beyond the first edition. Why? For the same reason which holds English spelling to the mode—it is established. While theorists have seeking linguistic perfection, Esperantists are using a language which today puts them in touch with the world, and which is daily adding thousands to the world that uses a common tongue.

This is a practical world, and we require but a brief time to grasp the practical end of a proposition. Esperanto is practical, for the two reasons that it is easily acquired, and is already in world wide use. A perfect language which nobody uses is of no use. Whether it be a matter of rejoicing or of regret, Esperanto has come to stay. Within a few years, no pupil will be admitted to a grammar school without a knowledge of Esperanto. Today, there is no "culture study" so valuable or so available. C. J. PICKERT. St. Charles, Minn.

Chicago "Dry"

In your issue of March 12 is an advertisement of the United States Manufacturers' and Merchants' association, signed by Nathan A. Cole, which is so full of misstatements and wrong inferences as to make one wonder if the author intended that people should believe them. He says, speaking of voting Chicago "dry," that it would mean 38,000 more unemployed and 125,000 more destitute persons, but fails to mention the fact that ten times those numbers have been unfitted for employment and driven to destitution by the drinking of intoxicating liquors.

If the money wasted in saloons were to be diverted into the channels of useful industry, the increased volume of such business would furnish a job for every displaced employe of the liquor traffic.

Mr. Cole says: "Prohibition seeks the immediate and total destruction of an industry that directly supports one twentieth of Chicago's population," and says that industry pays wages amounting to thirty-three millions of dollars. Bosh! The liquor business supports nothing but immorality, criminality, insanity and their kindred institutions; not a dollar of those wages represents productive enterprise, but instead was filched from its patrons without giving value received.

All persons engaged in industries which do not produce use value are parasites, which society is supporting; such industries are not and cannot be of economic value to Chicago or any other community. The sooner the workers quit muddling their brains with "booze" the sooner they will be able to emancipate themselves from the profit system. L. A. HANSON. Marshalltown, Iowa.

UNION LABELS

There are now 56 Labels and 10 Cards issued by the following organizations, which have been indorsed by the American Federation of Labor:

- AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, Machine Printers and Color Mixers, Bakers and Confectioners, Metal Polishers, Boiler Makers, Metal Workers, Sheet, Blacksmiths, Molders, Root and Shoe Workers, Painters, Brewery Workers, Paper Box Makers, Brick Makers, Paper Makers, Broom Makers, Piano and Organ Workers, Brush Makers, Plate Printers, Carriage and Wagon Workers, Powder Workers, Carvers, Wood, Pressmen, Printing, Cigar Makers, Print Cutters, Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, Sewing, Coopers, Rubber Workers, Engravers, Watch Case, Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers, Flour and Cereal Mill Employes, Stove Mounters, Fur Workers, Tailors, Garment Workers, United, Textile Workers, Glass Bottle Blowers, Tip Printers, Glass Workers, Tobacco Workers, Glove Workers, Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelties Workers, Gold Beaters, Typographical, Hatters, Upholsterers, Horseshoers, Weavers, Goring, Jewelry Workers, Weavers, Wire, Lathers, Wood Workers, Leather Workers on Horse Goods.

ORGANIZATIONS USING CARDS

- Actors, Hotel and Restaurant Employes, Barbers, Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Clerks, Musicians, Engineers, Steam, Stage Employes, Theatrical, Firemen, Stationary, Teamsters.

The following crafts and callings are using the American Federation of Labor label: Artificial Limb Makers, Costumers, Badge and Lodge Paraphernalia Workers, Bottlers (Soda, Mineral Water and Liquor), Coffee, Spice and Baking Powder Workers, Cloth Spongers and Refinishers, Carbonic Gas Workers, Cigar Makers' Tools, Nail (Horse Shoe) Workers, Neckwear Cutters and Makers, Cigar Workers, Paint Workers, Photographic Supply Workers, Soap Workers, Soda and Mineral Water Workers, Starch Workers, Suspender Makers, Steel Case Makers.