

279,000 MINERS STRIKE TONIGHT

NEW LEGS AND ARMS FOR MAIMED WORKERS GIVEN FOR TOBACCO COUPONS

American Tobacco Company Shows Appreciation of the Conditions in Pennsylvania and Elsewhere

"Say, partner, have a wooden leg on me. I don't need one. I got one though with some tags from 'Brotherhood Cut Plug.'"

Doesn't that sound like a joke at a clinic? It isn't, though. It's an offer based on the text of the most remarkable advertising circular ever spread broadcast in the United States.

How do firms decide on what premiums to give? They do it in this way:

How It Is Done

They give the thing that the people need.

A conversation takes place something like this:

High Official (to manager of a territory): "What will you best as a premium with the people in your territory?"

"Well, they have a lot of accidents, especially in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and the industrial portion of Ohio. That's what I'm best informed about. Lots of people spend money when they can for artificial legs and arms, when they have money to spend."

High Official: "Mostly working people who ought to chew our tobacco, aren't they?"

"Yes, they are."

"Let's give them something they want as a premium," says the high official, his business instinct aroused.

Why Not Wooden Legs

"Why not give them wooden legs?" says the high official.

"Give the people what they want and need," says the territorial manager. "The best estimates give over 500,000 industrial accidents in the United States annually. That ought to mean sales and plenty of them."

Work That's Slavery

Paul U. Kellogg, one of the joint authors of the Pittsburgh Survey, which showed up the iniquities of the billion dollar United States Steel Corporation, gives this significant statement on Pittsburgh, the center of the iron and steel industry.

"The 'Survey' shows pictures of the lodging houses in which these workmen are forced, by conditions of labor and to live. The houses are such that no scientific kennel owner would have such conditions for the housing of dogs."

In surging Croatia, "Have a leg on me. I don't need it," might come a remark from one who had chewed "Brotherhood Cut Plug."

The American Tobacco Company, the tobacco trust—how fit it is to sell "Brotherhood Cut Plug," with artificial arms and legs as premiums. The trust is importing filthy cigars from the Philippines. The trust crushed the tobacco growers of the Carolinas, Kentucky and Virginia, till they rose in armed revolt as "Night Riders," till firebrands and house burnings, and murder became events not to be talked of as novel.

Ever see blast furnaces at night? They rise, great columns of brick and metal, crowned with a roaring mass of flame. Pufflers, men stripped naked to the waist, work near them some stirring the molten metal. From their huge interiors the white hot, glowing metal is drawn off and poured into great molds to become ingots. Sometimes something breaks, and the white hot steel sears off an arm or a leg, or scalds out a life.

Have One on Me

"Have an artificial leg or arm on me, partner. I don't need one yet. It isn't my turn."

bleeding thing falls faint to the floor. "Say, partner, have an artificial arm on me."

It's a planing mill. The band saws, ribbons of spinning steel, revolve, electric motor driven. An apprentice gets too near. The saw, ever racing, takes the arm at the elbow and cuts it almost through, before the machinery can be stopped.

"Have an artificial arm on me."

It's night in a vast railroad yard in Pennsylvania. Cars of ore are being switched about the yard. A switchman is bending over making a coupling. A mistaken signal and the car bumpers take off his right leg at the thigh.

"Never mind, partner, have an artificial leg on me."

BOSSSES FLOCK TO PAINTERS TO AVERT STRIKE

Conference Board Gets Report Which Shows Madden Faction Is Beaten

Boss painters are falling over themselves in a stampede today in order to sign up new wage agreements for the coming year with the Painters' Conference board to prevent the painters from going on strike with the expiration of the present agreement at midnight.

Up to a late hour this afternoon over 200 bosses had signed the agreement calling for sixty cents an hour pay, the agreement to run for one year. The contractors' last murmur was to the effect that they wanted the contract to run for two years, but the union officials refused to consent to this, the referendum vote on the wage agreement being almost unanimous for a one year contract.

All Painters Represented

Every painter's local in the city was represented at a meeting of the Painters' Conference board this forenoon at Federation hall, 275 La Salle street. After this meeting fifteen business agents were put to work to treat with the boss painters individually, the Painters' Conference board refusing to have anything to do with either the Master Painters' association or the Painters and Decorators' club after these organizations had claimed they would sign up.

There are about 92 bosses in the Painters and Decorators' club and about 200 in the Master Painters' association. All of the decorating firms are independent and have been the first to sign up. There are in all about 400 bosses in Chicago.

The strike committee of the Painters' conference has ordered every painter in Chicago to refrain from going to work Friday morning for any boss who has not signed the agreement. Out of the 8,000 painters in Chicago, 7,500 have already enrolled in the Painters' Conference board, the anti-Madden organization, and more are coming in every day.

Meeting on Sunday

The entire situation will be reviewed at a mass meeting of the organized painters, to be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Second Regiment armory, Washington boulevard and Curtis street. In an effort to advertise this meeting and present the strike situation to its membership, the painters' officials tried to insert an advertisement in the morning papers of the city. The advertisement was refused without exception. The Daily Socialist ran this advertisement in its columns Wednesday night. It is given again as follows:

NOTICE TO ALL UNION PAINTERS

"All members are hereby notified to refrain from working for any employer who cannot produce a wage scale calling for 60 cents per hour for year 1910, and who has not signed agreement with our Conference Board. Said agreement to go into effect Friday morning, April 1st, 1910.

STRIKE COMMITTEE.

Representing: Local Union 147, Chas. Cameron. " 194, Wm. Sorenson. " 275, Wm. Schultz. " 280, Wm. Noyes. " 584, Leland P. Smith. " 191, F. Kerins. " 154, F. Gardner. " 16, W. Corbin. " 837, Aug. Olson. " 54, G. W. Smith. " 273, C. Chum.

"Don't fail to attend Sunday mass meeting at Second Regiment Armory, Washington boulevard and Curtis street, at 2 o'clock p. m.

"Temporary headquarters: North Clark and Michigan streets." A. C. Anderson, secretary of the

TRUST SHOWS BUSINESS SENSE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

To The Public

Valuable coupons are now being packed in each package of Brotherhood Cut Plug tobacco.

These coupons in the required amounts are redeemed in exchange for artificial arms and legs.

These artificial arms and legs are made by A. A. Marks, New York City, and are the best goods of their character made.

If you have been so unfortunate as to lose an arm or leg, get your friends to save Brotherhood Cut Plug coupons to help you get a genuine Marks artificial arm or leg free.

If you have not been unfortunate in this respect, and you know of any one who has lost an arm or leg, save these Brotherhood Cut Plug coupons, and get your friends to save them, and help your friend who may have lost an arm or leg to get an artificial one free.

Very respectfully,

The American Tobacco

where Public will see.

The acute business sense shown in the circular reproduced here is proved by the following: Joseph G. Armstrong, Coroner Allegheny County, Pa., says: "The number of deaths of foreigners in the mills in Pittsburgh and vicinity has come to be nothing short of appalling, and after careful investigation of the matter I am convinced that a great many are due to lack of proper protection. Conditions are such at present that the life of a foreigner employed in the mills is given less consideration than is the life of a horse or mule."

The Pittsburgh Survey, page 1145, says: "Five hundred and twenty-six men dead does not necessarily mean 526 human tragedies. We all know men who would give more happiness by dying than they ever gave by living. But 517

depression, when industrial activity was at its height, that is from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907, 526 men were killed in Allegheny county by work accidents. During the same year the hospitals received over 2,000 men injured in such accidents. It is impossible to state with any accuracy what was the total number of non-fatal injuries during the year, for of those cases which are not sent to the hospital, there is no available record. All the large companies and many of the smaller ones keep complete records of every accident, but these are not open to the public."

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Painters' Conference board, the central council of the anti-Madden faction of the painters, sent a letter to J. C. Skemp, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, asking that Organizer William Rander be withdrawn from Chicago, as he is making arrangements to furnish strike breakers to the employers. Rander was sent to this city a short time ago to assist the "Skinny" Madden faction, which signed an agreement with the employers for two years at the old rate of wages.

Carpenters, steam fitters, sheet metal workers and other unions affiliated with the Building Trades' council have voted to stand by the anti-Madden faction of the painters and help them win their strike. If the Madden men are used as strike breakers the allied trades will call sympathetic strikes on all new buildings in the city.

FIRE MENACES MOTHER'S LIFE

Fire, fanned by a strong wind, burned out the center of the business district of River Grove, two miles north of Franklin Park, early today, threatening for a time to wipe out the entire town and resulted in many exciting rescues. In one of which a woman was seriously burned in saving her three children.

The further spread of the fire was stopped by fire companies rushed to the scene from nearby towns, including Franklin Park and Forest Park. Mrs. Charles Daniels, whose home was destroyed by the flames, was the heroine of the fire. She was awakened by smoke and flames which had filled her room. After escaping from the house she broke with her bare hands a window opening to the room occupied by her three children.

CUSTOMS OFFICERS GET SOCIETY WOMAN'S GEMS

New York, March 31.—Through counsel Mrs. Cornelia M. Woodman of Helena, Mont., surrendered to the customs authorities a diamond chain and pendant valued at \$5,000, which she brought with her on the steamship George Washington on March 12. Customs officers seized her baggages and wearing apparel when she arrived, charging that she had failed to declare certain articles, and examination revealed a Parisian jeweler's receipt for the pendant. Although Mrs. Woodman says the stones were purchased in the United States, the government contends that having been mounted in Paris they are now dutiable at the rate of 60 per cent.

SIX WORKMEN KILLED IN COAL MINE BLAST

Wihurton, Okla., March 31.—An explosion in Mine No. 2 of the Great Western Coal and Coke company here early today killed six men.

FEDERATION OF LABOR IN LETTER FAVORS MEN ON SOCIALIST CITY TICKET

Seventeen Candidates of Party Carry Union Cards, While Other Organizations Have One Unionist Each

There are seventeen labor union men on the Socialist party ticket in the present municipal campaign in Chicago, according to the circular being issued by the Chicago Federation of Labor to all of the affiliated unions, about 700 in number. On the tickets of the other parties there is only one labor man each among the Republican, Democratic and Prohibition candidates.

These circulars were sent out by Secretary E. N. Noekels of the federation, as the result of a resolution adopted by that body. The labor candidates, the large majority of them candidates of the Socialist party, are being endorsed by the various locals as the communications from the central body come up before them. The circular sent out is as follows:

To Affiliated Local Unions,

Dear Sir and Brothers: At a regular meeting of the Federation a resolution was passed instructing the Secretary to compile a list of bona fide Union men who are candidates in the Aldermanic Campaign.

The list is as follows:

- REPUBLICAN TICKET James E. Evans, Iron Molders' Union No. 233, 19th Ward. DEMOCRATIC TICKET Joseph T. Mahoney, Sec'y Street Car Men's Union, Div. No. 260, 30th Ward. PROHIBITION TICKET John E. Larsen, Typographical Union No. 16, 25th Ward. SOCIALIST TICKET Robert Kurth, Cigar Makers' Union No. 14, 2nd Ward. Owen Brennan, Cement Workers' Union No. 2, 3rd Ward. Michael J. DeMuth, Electricians' Union No. 154, 6th Ward. Wm. E. Bush, Typographical Union No. 16, 7th Ward. Wm. H. Berndt, Teamsters' Union No. 724, 8th Ward. Louis Alstein, Cigar Makers' Union No. 14, 16th Ward. John A. Drexler, Carpenters' Union No. 784, 18th Ward. John Horn, Franklin Union No. 4, 19th Ward. W. E. Rodriguez, Painters' Union No. 180, 20th Ward. John C. Chase, Stenographers' Ass'n. No. 12755, 21st Ward. Ernest Jody, Machinists' Union No. 337, 23rd Ward. Chas. A. Grant, Typographical Union No. 16, 24th Ward. C. E. Bobel, Tailors' Union No. 6, 25th Ward. Robt. C. Magdon, Pressmen's Union No. 3, 26th Ward. Harry W. Whitmillier, Hod Carriers' Union No. 1, 29th Ward. Lester Henson, Painters' Union No. 194, 34th Ward. H. W. Harris, Typographical Union No. 16, 35th Ward. Respectfully submitted, CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR.

REPORT DR. COOK HIDES WITH FAMILY IN GOTHAM

New York, March 31.—The latest report about Dr. Frederick A. Cook, polar explorer, says he is in New York City. His friends are quoted as authority for the statement that he passed Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Elmer Dudley, Mrs. Cook's sister. Mrs. Cook and the Cook children are said to have been with him. Late Monday, it is said, the family departed for a remote section of the city. The Dudley's decline to confirm or deny the report.

Suspension of Work All Over Nation Follows Refusal of Union's Demand by Coal Operators

Forced by scheming operators seeking to smash wages and crush the workers in the bituminous mines of the country, between 100,000 and 300,000 miners will go out on strike when they quit work for today. The walkout is expected to be complete in every bituminous coal region in the country by Friday night.

JURY ACQUITS MURDERERS WHO KILLED A GIRL

Philadelphia, March 31.—Partiality in the car strike was plainly exhibited in the decision liberating the scabs who killed Katherine Dobrowski on March 7. The coroner's jury investigation, which was a farce from beginning to end, freed the defendants, claiming there was not enough evidence against them.

Scabs Who Took "Joy Ride," Firing Into the Crowds, Are Freed

Philadelphia, March 31.—Partiality in the car strike was plainly exhibited in the decision liberating the scabs who killed Katherine Dobrowski on March 7. The coroner's jury investigation, which was a farce from beginning to end, freed the defendants, claiming there was not enough evidence against them.

The scabs were arrested after "a joy ride" in one of the street cars on Frankford avenue when they fired revolvers right and left, killing the girl.

There seems to be some difficulty in securing a permit for the parade suggested by Lucia Twining. Miss Twining says that the demonstration will take place whether a permit is granted or not.

Meanwhile the strike continues. There was heavy rioting on Frankford avenue where many of the strikers were brutally clubbed. An aggravating incident occurred at the corner of Tenth and Arch streets this morning when a driver was arrested by the police without reason. The man was driving along Tenth street, when an inexperienced motorman ran into him, smashing the wagon. The driver appealed to a policeman to secure the number of the scab motorman, and the policeman took the fellow to the police station where he was locked up.

The scabs responsible for the death of Katherine Dobrowski, committed the murder in a joy ride. In a car stolen from the car barns, they rode the full length of Frankford avenue, shooting into the people right and left. One of the bullets struck the girl, who died instantly.

Effects of Strike

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes: Mines that would quit (300,000), Daily loss of coal production (2,000 tons), Daily loss to strikers in wages (\$1,056,250), Wage loss if strike lasted 90 days (\$95,062,500).

WORKERS SHOULD GOVERN CHICAGO

Aldermanic Candidate Chase Says Party of the Toilers Can Do Good

"If the workers of Chicago could be made to understand how many things a small number of Socialist aldermen could do in the city council for the working class there would be a good number of Socialists elected on the 5th of April," declared John C. Chase, ex-mayor of Haverhill, Mass., in speaking before a large audience at the twenty-first ward headquarters, 16 West Ohio street, between State and Dearborn streets, Wednesday night.

Chase is running for alderman in the Twenty-first ward on the Socialist ticket and this was one of the meetings of the campaign. In addition to the Socialists of the north side a large number of outsiders were also present.

"The average working man says that it is no use to vote for Socialist candidates because they cannot be elected, or because they cannot do anything if elected," continued Chase. "As a matter of fact, and of history, it has been clearly proven in several sections of this country that when Socialists are elected to city councils or state legislatures they always succeed in forcing through many ordinances and laws that better the conditions of the workers."

Socialists Should Govern Chicago

Chase gave many reasons why "Socialists should govern Chicago," showing what Socialists had accomplished in other cities and states where they had been elected to office.

Buys Great Farm in France

New York, March 31.—It was announced here today that William K. Vanderbilt has bought a farm of about 65 acres at Tourville, France, on the Normandy coast. He will remove most of his brood mares from his farm at Villebon, the lease of which will lapse in a few months.

WEATHER INDICATIONS

Chicago and vicinity—Fair tonight and Friday; cooler tonight—Moderate westerly winds, shifting to southwest.

(Continued on Page Four.)

SEAMEN STILL FIGHT GREED OF STEEL COMBINE

Treasury of the Union in Better Shape Now Than Ever Before, Says Victor Oelander

War has already begun on the Lake Carriers' association with the filing of charges in the department of commerce and labor at Washington, D. C.

The information has been placed in the hands of Commissioner of Labor Daniel Keefe by Victor A. Oelander, secretary of the Lake Seamen's union, showing that entire crews have been caused to desert their ships at New York, New Orleans and other seaports.

Will Officials Act?

It is understood that the federal officials are already on the lookout for a party expected to arrive in Buffalo today. The officials of the Lake Seamen's union have been on the watch continually on the Atlantic seaboard in an effort to learn of the importation from foreign countries of seaboats to take the places of strikers on the lakes.

The important of these strikebreakers, which, it is believed, has been going on for some time, is the preparation on the part of the Lake Carriers' association, backed by the steel trust, to break the strike of the lake seamen with the opening of navigation on the lakes next week.

The lake seamen are prepared to renew their fight. According to Secretary Oelander, the treasury of the organization is in a better condition now than it was at the opening of the strike a year ago. The Seamen's union has issued a circular to union labor in all parts of the country, asking their moral support, as follows:

Ask Support

"The seamen's struggle for the maintenance of human freedom on the Great Lakes is about to be renewed. Ten thousand seamen have been on strike against the ship owners (known as the Lake Carriers' association) since the month of May, 1909, and the battle is still being waged as bitterly as in the beginning. The lake carriers, as nearly everybody knows, are really controlled by the Pittsburg Steamship company, a subsidiary of the steel trust.

"In spite of the most vicious attacks from the employers and persecutions from both city and state authorities in many instances, especially by the police, public and private, the unions of seamen have been able to present a solid front and can report few desertions. By careful management, and the loyal support of seamen on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the men on the lakes have carried on the struggle for nearly an entire year without assistance from any source outside their own international union, and they are still in good condition, their unions being sound both as to finances and membership.

Cause of the Strike

"The strike was brought about by an attempt on the part of the ship owners to compel the union men to hand over their union books and cards to the employers and to pledge themselves never to again join a labor union 'as long as they sailed for a living.' This the lake carriers called 'open shop.'

"This was followed by a further attempt on the part of the lake carriers to inaugurate an industrial passport system, which they had dignified by the name of 'welfare plan,' but which was modeled upon the police system of Russia and the notorious English Shipping federation scheme, which brought about such havoc on the English merchant marine, resulting in the employment of Asiatic labor on over a third of the vessels of that country (70,000 Asiatics had to be employed because the federation scheme lowered the wages and conditions that white men could no longer be induced to ship on those vessels).

Welfare Plan

"The 'welfare plan' passports of the lake carriers, obtained only after registration of name, personal appearance, past history, etc., are intended to keep the seamen under constant control of the ship owners, whether the seaman is employed or not. While ashore these passports must be exhibited to the shipping masters of the lake carriers, the holder being required to frequent certain places called 'assembly rooms' while out of employment. Upon being given a job the seaman must deposit his passport with the ship's master, who will return it to him when he leaves the vessel, provided the master has been satisfied with the services of the seaman. Otherwise the passport is taken up and returned to the lake carriers and the sailor is forever blacklisted. Every owner, shipping master and ship's officer has the full authority under this 'welfare plan' at any time and for any reason to blacklist any sailor or marine fireman.

AMUSEMENTS

GARRICK MATINES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. DAVID BELASCO presents FRANCES STARR IN 'THE EASIEST WAY' LYRIC. Tel. Res. 3584. Matinee Saturday Only. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 LULU GLASER. In a New Play with Music. 'Just One of the Boys'

THE COAL STRIKE SITUATION

Now, if you don't dig, we won't dig either. DEMANDS FOR INCREASED WAGES BY 279,000 Members of the U. M. W.

The American Federation of Labor has endorsed and has pledged moral aid, and should it be needed, financial aid. But at present the seamen are asking nothing except the moral support and the active sympathy of all workingmen. They make this request of union men everywhere: 'Pass the word along, brother, there is a strike on the Great Lakes; advise all unemployed workers to keep away.'

SNOW'S RECORD IS PROVED BAD

As Leader in White City, a Scab Park, Runs a Dance Hall

Socialists and labor organizations are making a hot fight against Alderman Snow who is seeking re-election in the Seventh ward.

Alderman Snow is the principal owner of the 'White City,' which is on the unfair list of the Chicago Federation of Labor. This amusement park is in reality a huge dance hall. Ministers have long been complaining against the degenerate features in it, which will be pointed out to the voters.

Condemned as Unfit. The Municipal Voters league condemns Alderman Snow. Here is its report: Otto J. Novak—Finishing first term; a disappointment; trains with bad element in council; before election gave written pledge to organize council committees strictly on basis of integrity and honesty and without regard to party; not only broke his pledge by voting against such organization, but conspired with bad element of council to put committees in their hands.

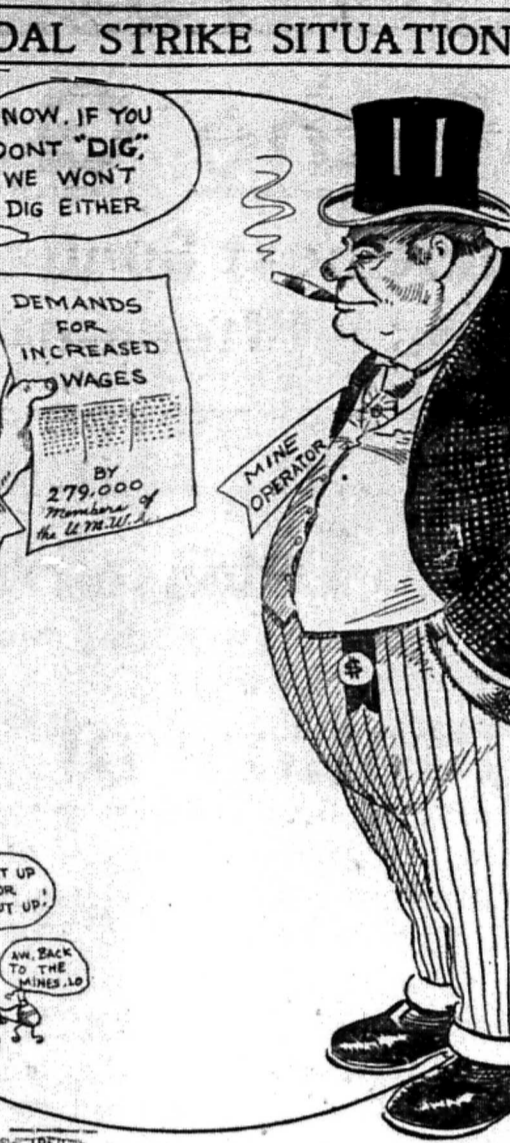
Bernard W. Snow has been one of Busse's strong supporters in the maladministration of city affairs. He has been instrumental in permitting the bandits to plunder the city treasury. Right in the midst of the investigation by the Merjman commission, Ald. Snow has helped Mayor Busse to 'put one over on the city.' When he endorsed the mayor's choice, the Fuel Engineering company, as coal testers for one year from April 1, 1910. This company is said to be connected with the mayor in several business ways. Under their testing, the city will be fooled as it had been in the past. This firm was given the contract for \$476 per month without receiving bids from other firms. Here is the letter Mayor Busse sent to the council on March 28, 1910: 'To the Hon. the City Council. Gentlemen: I have received a proposal from the Fuel Engineering company, by E. M. Cheney, its president, as follows:

March 28, 1910. 'Hon. Fred A. Busse, Mayor, 'City of Chicago, Chicago. 'Dear Sir: We propose to make all tests, collection of samples and analysis of coal called for in the specifications for coal for the thirteen pumping stations, issued March 7, 1910, for one year from April 1, 1910, for the sum of four hundred and seventy-six dollars (\$476) per month. 'We will also include, without extra charge, consulting and testifying as to results if necessary. 'Trusting that we may have the pleasure of serving you in this matter, we beg to remain, 'Yours very truly, 'FUEL ENGINEERING CO., 'E. M. Cheney, Pres.

'Inasmuch as the making of scientific coal tests is expert service, it would seem to me inadvisable to advertise for proposals for doing this work. The Fuel Engineering company's standing and its ability to do this work is well known and as the price offered seems to be a fair one, I respectfully recommend that the mayor be authorized to accept the proposal of said Fuel Engineering company, and that the committee on finance be directed to make provision for paying for this service, from month to month. 'Respectfully submitted, 'FRED A. BUSSE, Mayor.' This was concurred in by the council on motion of Alderman Snow.

WAGE OF 80 A DAY ONCE BETTER THAN 50 A DAY NOW

New York, March 21.—That the workman of the thirteenth century could buy more with his wages of 8 cents a day than the modern workman can with his \$2.50 to \$3 a day is the declaration of Prof. James J. Walsh of Catholic college. A pair of handmade shoes could be bought for fourpence in the thirteenth century, according to the lecturer, and the highest price the law allowed a merchant to charge for a fat goose was five cents.



CARNEGIE IS GET NEW CLEW ON MOODY DEATH

Andrew Carnegie, wearing a smile no less ingratiating than President Taft's, arrived in Chicago this morning at 7:28 o'clock from the Santa Fe rail-way, to 'pass a day looking over your town,' as he expressed it. With him were Mrs. Carnegie, who was also in pleasant mood, their daughter Miss Margaret, Mr. Carnegie's secretary, M. E. Taylor, and Miss Margaret's governess, Miss A. M. Bincoroff. They were met at the station by Charles A. McCulloch, general manager of the Frank Parmanee company, and J. P. Callahan of the same company, who at one time worked for the ironmaster in a day when every one called him 'Andy.'

Police Seek Suspects Who May Know Real Secret of the Poisoning

Search was begun today for a young man, a friend of the family of Alexander J. Moody, murdered pie manufacturer, and a young woman, formerly employed as a maid in the Moody household.

STEAMER HITS CITY BRIDGE

The freight steamer Marion, owned by the Michigan, Indiana and Illinois line, crashed into the Lake street bridge today, smashing the railing and tearing up thirty feet of sidewalk. The boat was going slow at the time, the engines having been stopped. According to witnesses the captain was attempting to swing the Marion into the east draw from the opposite side of the river when the stern struck the bridge. No one was on the structure. The police stopped foot traffic on the damaged side of the bridge, but street car and team traffic was not interfered with.

Robbed on a Car

Pickpockets robbed Harry Olson, 1232 Belmont avenue, of \$15 while he was riding on a Lincoln avenue car.

WOULD EXPUNGE HOUSE CENSURE OF ROOSEVELT

Washington, March 31.—Representative Bennet of New York has introduced a resolution to expunge from the house journal the resolution of censure passed on Colonel Roosevelt in 1908. Colonel Roosevelt, then president, sent a special message to congress, criticizing the committee on appropriations and the house for legislation restricting the use of the secret service men to the treasury department and hunting counterfeiters. Taft's started a revolt and a special committee was appointed to censor President Roosevelt's message. This committee reported in favor of tabling that portion of the Roosevelt message dealing with the secret service legislation. In effect the resolution was one of censure.

Liner Sinks; All Saved

Perth, West Australia, March 31.—The British liner Pericles was wrecked six miles south of Cape Levein, the southwest point of Australia, today. The passengers and crew took to the small boats and all were landed safely at Cape Levein. Soon after being abandoned the steamer disappeared beneath the waters. The Pericles was a new boat, having been built at Belfast in 1908, and was owned by G. Thompson & Co., Ltd., of London. She registered 6,898 tons net.

MARKETS

WINTER WHEAT—Firm. No. 2 hard in store \$1.12 1/2 @ 1.13. 'No. 1 northern in store \$1.16 @ 1.17. DURUM WHEAT—Firm. Sales 8,000 bu. No. 1 northern in store \$1.16 @ 1.17. VELVET CHAFF WHEAT—Steady. Sales 10,000 bu. Trans-Mississippi billing; No. 2, \$1.35 @ 1.37. COHN—Firm early, but closed easier. Sales 110,000 bu. OATS—Were firm to 1/2 higher, but closed easy. Sales 155,000 bu. Standard in store closed at 47 1/2. CATTLE—New price breaks of 10 @ 15c were put in force by killers, who had little competition from western shippers and exporters. Instances of 25 @ 30c decline, too, were noted as against Monday's levels, though these were infrequent. HOGS—Two fancy loads of 21 @ 22 1/2 @ 23 1/2 @ 24 1/2 @ 25 1/2 @ 26 1/2 @ 27 1/2 @ 28 1/2 @ 29 1/2 @ 30 1/2 @ 31 1/2 @ 32 1/2 @ 33 1/2 @ 34 1/2 @ 35 1/2 @ 36 1/2 @ 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2 @ 39 1/2 @ 40 1/2 @ 41 1/2 @ 42 1/2 @ 43 1/2 @ 44 1/2 @ 45 1/2 @ 46 1/2 @ 47 1/2 @ 48 1/2 @ 49 1/2 @ 50 1/2 @ 51 1/2 @ 52 1/2 @ 53 1/2 @ 54 1/2 @ 55 1/2 @ 56 1/2 @ 57 1/2 @ 58 1/2 @ 59 1/2 @ 60 1/2 @ 61 1/2 @ 62 1/2 @ 63 1/2 @ 64 1/2 @ 65 1/2 @ 66 1/2 @ 67 1/2 @ 68 1/2 @ 69 1/2 @ 70 1/2 @ 71 1/2 @ 72 1/2 @ 73 1/2 @ 74 1/2 @ 75 1/2 @ 76 1/2 @ 77 1/2 @ 78 1/2 @ 79 1/2 @ 80 1/2 @ 81 1/2 @ 82 1/2 @ 83 1/2 @ 84 1/2 @ 85 1/2 @ 86 1/2 @ 87 1/2 @ 88 1/2 @ 89 1/2 @ 90 1/2 @ 91 1/2 @ 92 1/2 @ 93 1/2 @ 94 1/2 @ 95 1/2 @ 96 1/2 @ 97 1/2 @ 98 1/2 @ 99 1/2 @ 100 1/2 @ 101 1/2 @ 102 1/2 @ 103 1/2 @ 104 1/2 @ 105 1/2 @ 106 1/2 @ 107 1/2 @ 108 1/2 @ 109 1/2 @ 110 1/2 @ 111 1/2 @ 112 1/2 @ 113 1/2 @ 114 1/2 @ 115 1/2 @ 116 1/2 @ 117 1/2 @ 118 1/2 @ 119 1/2 @ 120 1/2 @ 121 1/2 @ 122 1/2 @ 123 1/2 @ 124 1/2 @ 125 1/2 @ 126 1/2 @ 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# The Destiny of the Garrick Meetings

will be decided by the audience next Sunday morning. A great lecture, a splendid singer--Mr. Saner--and a fifteen-minute business session that will make history in the working class movement. If you are a live factor in social progress, don't be among the missing next Sunday. Doors open 10:15. Meeting begins 10:30. Please come early.

## Subject: "The Nightmare of History--Witchcraft"

### PLEASE READ THIS CLOSELY

Next Sunday morning at the Garrick we shall erect another milestone in the progress of the human race to its great destiny. If you really believe in the cause of human progress and desire to leave the world better than you found it you will be occupying a seat at the Garrick meeting at 10:30 when the meeting comes to order.

Don't let your loyalty to our great cause depend on the weather. The fate of a great working-class educational institution will hang on your vote next Sunday morning and you must be there to cast it.

### BE THERE EARLY



ARTHUR M. LEWIS



CLAUDE M. SANER

### SECRET MEETING IN PERKINS CASE

#### Urien, Beaten by Demon Rum, Will Avoid Tactics of Reporters Now

A secret session of the entire board of education will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon to decide the fate of Architect Dwight H. Perkins. Trial proceedings have been brought to an abrupt conclusion and the architect and his counsel, Frederick Gansbergen, have been refused the right to make a summary of the evidence presented in refutation of the charges of insubordination, incompetence and extravagance preferred against him by President Urien.

#### Urien May Be Sober

Since the recent open session when the antics of the president of the board received such wide publicity in the newspapers, it has been decided that future sessions of the board must be held behind closed doors. It is quite probable that future meetings would very probably be attended by antics of the same sort and it was thought advisable to keep the tactless newspaper reporter away.

#### Behind Closed Doors

The committee retired behind locked doors to decide the question and reported that it did not care to hear further testimony, nor the summary of testimony already given and that the session of the entire board would pass judgment on the case today.

### BULGARIANS IN PARTY MEETING

A convention, attended by delegates of eight Bulgarian Socialist labor groups of the country, held at Rockford, Ill., adopted a constitution which effected

the union of the Bulgarian and Macedonian Socialist labor groups with the South Slavonian Socialists and these in turn with the Socialist party of America.

It was decided at the convention which was held in Madison, Ill., that the Bulgarian Socialist paper printed in Chicago should be the official organ of the associated groups. A committee was appointed to direct the affairs of the confederation, until the next convention.

### RUSS HEROES TO GO TO SIBERIA

St. Petersburg, March 31.—The case of forty-two revolutionary Socialists belonging to the district party organization has terminated. Six of the accused, among whom is the lawyer Agabekov, and the school teacher, Pervchenko, are condemned to eight years imprisonment at hard labor, three others to six years, seven, among whom is the son of the priest, Krenovsky, are condemned to four years, and eleven to perpetual exile in Siberia. The others were given minor punishments with the exception of a few, who have been acquitted.

#### BOW-WOW! KANSAS CITY WILL HAVE DOG POLICE

Kansas City, Mo., March 31.—Canine police will be a reality in Kansas City in the near future, according to an announcement of the board of police commissioners.

#### Sees Peril in U. S. Bill

New Haven, Conn., March 31.—Speaking before the chamber of commerce on the bill in congress requiring corporations to take out federal charters, Simon E. Baldwin, former chief justice of the state supreme court, said: "It is one more advance toward centralization of political power at Washington. Every step in that direction is in some degree a menace to the welfare of the smaller states; to the principle of home rule, and to that accountability of men in power to those they govern."

### ASK JURY FOR CONTEMPT CASE

#### Judge Walker Shows Attitude Unusual in Man on the Bench

Judge Charles M. Walker of the Circuit court caused quite a stir by offering to try a contempt of court case by a jury. The offer, which was rejected by the complainants, but which is desired by the defendants, was considered an unusual one in that the principle involved has been, and still is, the subject of contention as the outgrowth of strikes and industrial disturbances.

#### What Case Involves

The case before Judge Walker is one involving President Joseph P. Winkler and the Chicago Federation of Musicians. Winkler was cited on a rule to show cause why he should not be punished for violating an injunction issued by Judge Walker in 1906 in behalf of the American Musicians' union, an organization not recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

#### Wants to Get Truth

President Winkler and counsel for the Chicago Federation of Musicians accepted Judge Walker's unusual suggestion, but Attorney Conkey, representing the complainants, refused to accept a jury trial. "Well, then I want to hear oral testimony," said Judge Walker. "I am not satisfied with the reading of affidavits. I don't know who is telling the truth."

made the affidavits should be brought into court and the hearing was continued until April 13. Attorney Conkey declared that Winkler and Ben C. Dillon, then secretary, and the federation were fined for violating the same injunction three months after it was issued. He said Judge Windes fined the union \$200; Winkler, \$200, and Dillon, \$50. The Appellate court sustained the finding and they paid the fines.

#### 'GENTLEMEN' SENT TO PRISON CAUSE REFORM IN CLOTHES

Pittsburg, Pa., March 31.—There are so many "gentlemen convicts" among the 700 prisoners of the western Pennsylvania penitentiary that Warden John Francis announced today that stripes were to be practically abandoned at that prison.

#### Risk Cash to Republicans

New York, N. Y., March 31.—Satisfied that nothing more regarding corruption in connection with fire insurance legislation at Albany was to be got just now out of William H. Backley, legislative agent of fire insurance companies, Insurance Superintendent Hotchkiss indicated his intention of harking back today to early developments in his sensational raid on legislative secrets.

Mr. Hotchkiss is seeking the names of others besides George W. Albridge, to whom the disburser of funds made payments while seeking to further the passage of a bill, in the interest of the companies.

#### Pittsburg to Hall Carnegie

Pittsburg, Pa., March 31.—Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Carnegie and their daughter will arrive here tomorrow morning from the west for a four day visit to the steel city, which is the source and beneficiary of much of his fortune in steel.

#### AMONG THE UNIONS

The Newspaper Delivery and Mail Drivers union, local No. 706, will hold its regular meeting Tuesday night, April 2, at 15 East Randolph street, at 8 o'clock.—E. H. Hutton.

### MILWAUKEE IS AT CRISIS NOW

#### Whirlwind Campaign Is On As Time of Election Draws Nearer

#### BY E. H. THOMAS

(Wisconsin Socialist State Secretary SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)

Milwaukee, Wis., March 31.—The big gains made by the Milwaukee Socialists in the recent primaries have already had an amusing result. When the Republicans found that in ten wards they had not received enough votes to get on the ticket, while the Socialists had polled enough votes in every ward except one, the "Bloody Third," then the Republicans saw a great light.

They suddenly got busy and revised their platform. This platform, before the primary election, was a very neutral affair. After the primary, the Republicans inserted in their platform the referendum, initiative and re-call and other reform measures, which they always had voted down in the state legislature.

The Democrats also took fright and got out a platform. They had not thought it worth while to write one until the Socialists scared them. The Democratic platform also is "progressive" and stands for the things they have been fighting against all along. Nothing could better prove the panic of the old parties.

#### "Not So Bad"

"Citizens of Milwaukee, how would you like to go away from your home city and have it flung in your face that you were a city of Socialists?" asked Mayor Rose in the recent "big" Democratic meeting at the Hippodrome. Then he paused for rhetorical effect.

"Well, that would not be so bad," somebody in the hall replied. Thereupon the audience, which had been quiet enough until then, broke out in a storm of applause. The mayor, realizing what sort of audience he had before him, suddenly discontinued his speech. This meeting, so unenthusiastic and so scantily filling the hall, was a sad contrast to the big Democratic rallies of old times. It showed plainly the drift of things in Milwaukee.

Meanwhile, the Social-Democrats are steadily pursuing their campaign. Alderman Emil Seidel, the Socialist candidate for mayor, is addressing thousands of working men this week at the noonday factory meetings. The Social-Democratic literature is going out by the hundreds of thousands of pieces. Everything points to a great Socialist victory in Milwaukee.

#### Is Liked by Owners

Dr. John Beffel, the Republican candidate for mayor of Milwaukee, noting the success the Socialists have been having in their noonday factory gate meetings, has decided to renew his attempt to conduct a similar campaign.

He is now speaking at the factories at the noon hour. It is true the men will not come out to hear him, as they come out by the thousands to hear the Socialist speakers.

He stands in, however, with the factory owners, who invite him inside the factories, and round up the men to hear him. They are obliged to listen in gloomy silence, but even the bosses cannot force them to applaud. This sort of campaigning will probably not give the Republicans one vote.

The Milwaukee Free Press, the Republican organ, not finding any other campaign cry against the Social-Democrats, still continues to harp on the "red flag." "The hectic purpose, the sinister dream," of Socialism, the Free Press claims, is symbolized by the red flag—which it insists is the "flag of anarchy," although Victor L. Berger has shown that the real anarchist flag is black. But this sort of attack is really an advantage to us. It is a good proof that there is no loophole in the record of our Socialist public officials.

#### TAFT GETTING HEAVIER? NO; HE STILL DANCES

Washington, March 31.—President Taft last night sustained his reputation as a dancer.

He was a guest at the charity ball of the Navy Relief society, given at the navy yard, Secretary of the Navy Meyer received the president upon his arrival at the yard, and upon Mr. Taft's

departure escorted him to his automobile. President Taft danced but once and then but for a few moments, his sister-in-law, Mrs. Louis More, being his partner.

#### MILD LIQUID CURES ECZEMA

Skin Sufferers! Drop Greasy Salves and Nasty Medicines.

That mild, soothing liquid, D. D. Prescription, stops the awful itch with the first drops. A prescription of acknowledged value. Get a trial bottle at 25c. It will take away the itch right away and you will sleep soundly. We assure you personally of the merits of this remedy; for we KNOW.

Public Drug Co., 150 State st.; Buck & Bayner, State and Madison and La Salle and Madison; Consumers Drug Store, State and Randolph; Economical Drug Co., 84 State; Independent Drug Co., 213 State st.; Marshall-Cooker Drug Dept.; Central Drug Co., 109 State and 1184 Evanston av.

#### Roller Skates Free.

With every Boy's suit selling at \$15.00 or more we will give away a fine pair of Roller Skates. A splendid choice in suits as low as \$15.00. Good merchandise, new designs.

1225 NORTH ASHLAND AVENUE.

Named shoes are frequently made in Non-Union factories.

### DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp.

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COST OF ARMS BURDENS WORLD

England, France and Germany Vie With U. S. in Mad Race

BY FRANCIS DE PRESSENSE Paris, March 21.—The insanity of national armament becomes more rapid year by year.

Ministries, whose program includes the conventional limitation of armament, who have made timid but sincere efforts in this direction, sooner or later succumb to the contagious malady.

Are War Mad

The great parties ought to keep in mind the insidious peril of the prodigality that consumes in advance all the resources of a social reform budget.

Where, when and how can this frenzy be checked? Will it be necessary to reach an end in bankruptcy when the source of such contributions has not another drop of blood in its veins?

The evil is growing and spreading everywhere. In 1910, England will expend 692 millions on the army, one billion and fifty million on the navy—total of 1,742,000,000 for the national defense.

Ruze Cost Shown

It is true that the English government seems to obtain something in exchange for these sacrifices. She has twenty-nine Dreadnoughts of the latest model, and 101 perfect, giant war vessels, in all 1,400,000 tons.

It is unbelievable that, when Sir Robert Peel raised a cry of alarm and urged the powers to unite in reducing armament, the total of the war and naval budget amounted to 275 million francs only.

How the New York shirtwaist workers' strike was won will be told at a meeting of the Socialist women of Cook county, which will be held Saturday evening, April 5.

WOMEN TO HEAR AGNES NESTOR

Miss Agnes Nestor, who was active in the strike, organizing the girls and surveying the field of conflict every day, will be the principal speaker on the subject.

DIES ON WAY TO GIVE A PRESENT

Holding a new \$1 bill, which he was to present to his nephew as a birthday gift, William Keller, 12 years old, 2151 West Harrison street, a schoolboy, was hurrying home last night when he struck and killed by a west bound Harrison street car.

STEEL TRUST IN SOP TO LABOR

Wage Increase to Silence Discontent Not Yet Crushed by Force

The United States Steel corporation, after teaching its workers the meaning of armed suppression by killing a few of their number, is now about to illustrate the advantage of humble servility and acceptance of the conditions which they exist.

Packers Face New Inquiry

Jersey City, N. J., March 31.—The Hudson county grand jury, which has been investigating food monopolies, will hand the court tomorrow a presentment detailing recommendations for the regulation of the cold storage business.

ONE CENT A DAY buys the best paper in Chicago.

IF YOU APPRECIATE FINE WHISKEY Write us promptly and thereby place yourself in a position to receive FREE OF COST A FULL QUART of the Best Straight Whiskey made.

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, 180 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Hustlers' Column WATCH FOR MONDAY

Because Friday is the last of the big special campaign editions for Chicago, and in order to give an opportunity for everyone to be in at the start, the first list of those who have entered on the big race to raise two thousand dollars in subscriptions before April 15th will be published on Monday.

On next Monday will be published the list of those who are always on the firing line. The names in that list will be those of the soldiers who did not have to stop to eat or sleep before they were ready to fight.

The Jewish Daily Forward of New York gave one thousand dollars to the Daily Socialist, and thereby made possible its continuance. This will give a few days of opportunity in which to place the paper forever out of danger.

UNTIL THE FIFTEENTH OF APRIL THREE FIFTY-CENT CARDS WILL BE GIVEN FOR EACH DOLLAR SENT IN.

There must be TWO THOUSAND of these dollars or the whole hard battle will still be with us. That amount would turn the tide. On next Monday the first list of those who respond to this offer will be published.

On the size of that Monday list will depend much of the success of the whole effort. Next Monday will tell whether the band of hustlers, that have made this paper, are willing to raise TWO DOLLARS IN SUBSCRIPTIONS for each ONE DOLLAR GIVEN by the Forward.

There should be at least five hundred names upon that list for Monday. Every dollar sent in by that time will bear double and treble fruit.

Of course YOU are not one of those that need to wait to be encouraged. YOU will be in with YOUR dollar before Monday. There are some so far away that they will not have time to respond. So, of course, they will be excused.

But every real, genuine HUSTLER that the mails give an opportunity to help in the first start-off will hunt up a dollar RIGHT NOW and send it in to make a good start.

Five hundred names on the Monday list sounds too small. There are ten thousand HUSTLERS who read this—men and women who have done something for the paper in the past.

It is impossible to lose anything on this offer. The money is not asked as a loan or a donation. The sender will get it back with FIFTY PER CENT INTEREST just as soon as he disposes of the cards. You can sell two of them and give away the third, and still come out even.

But we MUST have the big start for Monday.

Everything will depend upon that. Do not wait to hunt up the subscribers. If you do you will lose the effect upon the others that your name will make upon the list Monday.

Monday will be the test.

What will YOU do to help us meet it? Shall there be five hundred names in that first list?

Two smiling ones drop in from E. Engel, Dayton, Ohio.

Three from Missouri. L. B. Jones, Neosho, Mo., is responsible for the excitement.

Get on the sub now. F. Whitman, Little Rock, Ark., grabs two, and gives them each a nice sentence.

J. M. Brooks, Cassopolis, Mich., dropped into this office the other day, took a nice bunch of books, and also put in his subscription.

"For goodness' sake, don't let the Daily go under. I'm doing all I can. I'm going in on next week's race to send you this. If it will do as much you would have money to burn. I'll send you a dollar. He says he is not a Socialist, but appreciates our good work. How about you?"

Three plunks for sub cards duck in from Patrick Smith, Anderson, Ind.

A dollar contribution to a hip wipe out the last shadow of the deficit comes sailing in from Peter McEntee, Webb City, Mo.

"Here is my answer to 'Shall this week be the best week's race to send you this. If it will do as much you would have money to burn. I'll send you a dollar. He says he is not a Socialist, but appreciates our good work. How about you?'"

Two captured ones are brought in for punishment by L. H. Hanson, Marshalltown, Ia.

"I receive the Daily pretty regularly and enjoy it very much. Some day when we earn a few dollars more than we need for existence here I shall gladly send it to you for the paper. You know even better in California, in the land of sunshine, etc. It takes a little more than fresh air to live on. I'll send you a dollar. He says he is not a Socialist, but appreciates our good work. How about you?"

Edward G. Gabel, Mason City, Ia., does his share for the revolution by bring in three.

Get another workman to subscribe.

purpose and cool his anger. The increase in wages will hardly be perceptible in the enormous surplus of the company. The combined gross sales and earnings for the year 1909 amounted to \$462,251.24. The total undivided surplus of the steel corporation and subsidiary companies on December 31, 1909, amounted to \$121,251,527.75. The net earnings in the year 1909 were \$107,773,699.96. The increase of 6 per cent in the wages would mean an additional disbursement of about nine million dollars, a very small percentage of the net profits.

Other companies to follow the same plan of campaign against the encroachments of organized labor are the Berwind White Coal company of Johnstown, Pa., which employs 11,000 men and announces an increase of 1 1/2 per cent in wages, and the Pennsylvania railroad, which will increase its annual wage scale by \$7,000,000. The Philadelphia & Reading company has also announced an advance. Both of these companies have stipulated, however, that the new scale of wages shall not benefit those employees whose wages have been adjusted within the last 30 days. This is intended as a slap in the face of the men who have applied to arbitration boards for an adjustment of their complaints.

The officials of the company give as a reason for their move the high cost of living and the increased prosperity since the beginning of 1909. The addition of approximately thirty million dollars in annual wage expenditure is a move that does not emanate from the great heart and uninterested generosity of the octopus. It is a political plan to keep the union movement quiet until it dies from lack of vitality. The policy has worked well in the former instances and it may not yet have lost its efficiency.

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THIS WHISKEY IS LIQUID LAUGHTER

Drink it and your smile will be like a benediction and your voice like a cataract.

Send us a check for \$1.00 and return it to us with your name and address written on the check, so that both can be read at a glance.

Security Co., Dept. 512, 33 S. Water St., Chicago.

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Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

279,000 MINERS QUIT TONIGHT

(Continued From Page One)

and have provided for the emergency by storage of extra coal. President Francis Feehan of District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America, has sent word to Samuel A. Taylor, secretary of the Pittsburgh Operators' association, that the miners were ready for a conference on a new wage scale and working conditions.

The demands are for an increase of 5 cents a ton of one and one-quarter inch screen coal, making a wage of 85 cents a ton, and a provision that the new explicit order by the state mining department be provided for the miners at the same cost as the black powder.

Celebrate Eight-Hour Day

The striking miners on Friday will celebrate the eleventh anniversary of the eight hour day and then will lay off to await the outcome of negotiations. The miners and operators probably will have several conferences next week. President Feehan of the miners is optimistic about the situation.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 31.—The members of the national executive board will have their instructions as to the direction of whatever strikes in the bituminous coal districts may be necessary when they leave Indiana tonight," said Thomas L. Lewis, president of the U. M. W. Mine Workers last night. "I shall go first into the Illinois field."

The executive board will be occupied today in transacting business that has accumulated since the wage negotiations began several months ago. "At midnight tonight there will be a suspension of work in some districts," said Mr. Lewis. "It will last only one day, and no one will suffer loss. The miners will get their uniform advance in wages of 5 cents a ton all over America and there will be no bad strike. This matter all should have been cleared up in our joint conference at Cincinnati. Factional troubles among the operators as well as the miners prevented, but we shall come out all right in short time."

Philadelphia, Pa., March 31.—Members of the Central Pennsylvania Bituminous Coal Operators' association have left here for Dubois, Pa., where they will meet officials of the United Mine Workers of America in an endeavor to adjust the wage scale for the coming year. The operators of central Pennsylvania, which comprises district No. 2 of the miners' union, for some time have been attempting to have the union equalize the wages of all miners in that territory. The operators declare they cannot compete with the non-union mines if the union insists upon a wage increase.

The increase of 5.55 cents announced by the Berwind-White Coal Mining company, which employs 11,000 non-union miners, created much interest among the operators employing union labor.

Expect Long Strike

Des Moines, Ia., March 31.—Fears are expressed by the coal operators that the strike of the Iowa miners may last for months on account of the large increase in wages demanded by the miners. It was learned that Iowa miners would insist on an increase of 10 cents a ton on screen picked coal, with a corresponding increase for other varieties.

The operators declare they never will consent to such an increase and that they will close down their mines indefinitely before allowing them. The miners are equally insistent that they will not agree to a 5-cent increase such as is demanded in the central district.

The entire work of the two conventions of the operators and the miners is up in the air, pending the arrival of John P. White, president of the Iowa district today. It is believed that Mr. White will solve the situation and arrange to keep the miners in order pending the settlement. It also is believed that he will urge the miners to decrease their demands to 5 cents.

Will Quit in Kansas

Pittsburg, Kan., March 31.—Circular letters were mailed from the headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America here today to eleven locals in district 10 requesting all union men to quit work April 1. The letters were signed by Alexander Howat, president, and Robert Ghimour, secretary and treasurer.

It is estimated that at least 12,000 miners will be affected in this district by the strike. Columbus, O., March 31.—Circulars were sent out today by the Ohio headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America, telling the members of the organization to quit work on Friday, pending a settlement of the controversy with the operators. It was said at headquarters that operations probably would be resumed within a week. President Green said that if any real trouble comes, it will not be in Ohio.

Strike in Michigan

Detroit, Mich., March 31.—Michigan miners, numbering 3,400 men, will quit work tonight, pending a settlement of the wage scale in the competitive district. The men have decided to await developments in other districts before asking the operators to a conference. The Michigan operators have as yet evinced no desire to discuss a district settlement. The miners are practically in the Saginaw valley.

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HOT TIME FOR CERMAK TONIGHT

(Continued From Page One)

Pointed questions will be fired at Alderman Cermak by Socialists at a mass meeting tonight, to be held by the Twelfth ward branch at Novotny hall, Twenty-second and Troy streets. The hall is the biggest in the ward and the meeting will be one of the most important in the aldermanic campaign.

Cermak to Be There

Reports were circulated that Alderman Cermak, the only opposition candidate to the Socialist nominee, would be at the meeting. The Socialists have made all preparations to receive him proper. A seat will be reserved for him on the platform, and he will be given an opportunity to say anything he cares to. One of the questions that he will be asked is, "What did you do with the \$2,000 you promised to return to the people?" The Socialists will also ask him, "Why didn't you accept the challenge of our candidate to debate on the issues of the campaign and the platform of the party?" The question, "If a man is elected on the Democratic ticket and votes for Lorimer as senator is he loyal to his constituents?" will also be sprung.

The challenge to debate with the Socialist candidate was made about three weeks ago. Fifteen thousand copies of it were distributed in the ward, and some were mailed to the Democratic alderman and candidate. No answer has been received from him.

"The challenge was mailed to him," declared Albert Cherney, Socialist candidate, "and it could not have been mis-carried. We have distributed circulars in the ward reaching nearly every voter. Everybody in the ward is talking about it. Mr. Cermak could not have failed to hear about it. Our boys took pains to cover his street particularly. But he has not answered us."

"The Socialist branch was sincerely anxious to have Mr. Cermak come out

and discuss the vital questions of the day with us. We have some very important things to tell him. There are some serious questions we wanted to put to him. He evidently was afraid to meet us squarely. Neither the Republican candidates nor the Democratic candidates have anything to offer to the people sincerely. They have been giving the voters bunk for years, and kept away from the public when a searchlight is turned on them."

ROOSEVELT TROPHIES NOT FOR GENERAL DISTRIBUTION

Washington, March 31.—Col. Roosevelt's African hunt trophies are intended for the Smithsonian institution alone, for exhibition in the national museum, and will not be distributed among the museums of the country. Officials of the institution have just made such an announcement to correct an impression which is prevalent throughout the country that the specimens sent home by the expedition of which the former president was the head would be for general distribution.

Col. Roosevelt did fill a few specimens for the American Museum of Natural History in New York. It is true, but these were in the nature of a personal gift to Mr. Akley, who is collecting for that institution.

"The Mills of Mammon"

By JAS. H. BROWER

491 pages—vellum de luxe cloth—eight illustrations—Price \$1.00

It digs to the roots of our social sinning—exposes the WHITE SLAVE TRADE in words that burn, and goes after INDUSTRIAL ANARCHY in a way that will delight you. "The author has boldly stepped across the line that divides the polite twaddle from burning realism and has written a powerful story dealing with the forces that make for social decay."

"A straight-from-the-shoulder blow at the heart of a great wrong."

When you have read what the reviewers and comrades say who are pushing this great book out among the people who need to know, you, too, will be become enthused.

Four hundred and ninety-one pages of forceful narrative that is rousing an entire continent from its sleep and making it sit up and take notice.

Seventy-one chapters of a masterpiece written by a man inspired with the fire of the social revolution. Indorsed by all Socialists and all its readers.

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."

IT MADE WARREN CLINCH HIS FIST.

"It made me clinch my fist and resolve to push the fight for the emancipation of the boy and girl slaves of America, and it will have the same effect on everyone who reads the book who is not wholly occupied in the scramble for the profits that flow from the mills of mammon."—Fred D. Warren, Editor The Appeal to Reason.

ITS CHARACTERS ARE ALIVE, WITH REAL FLESH ON THEIR BONES.

A. M. Simons, editor of the Chicago Daily Socialist, says: "This book might well be described as a cross section of capitalism seen through the eyes of a wage worker. All the figures of such a society are there. We have a capitalist, and he is a typical capitalist, too, and not a Davenport cartoon of a monster decorated with dollar marks. There is the Socialist workingman, and the author is able to hold him down to only one speech in the whole book, which must have been pretty hard on both author and hero, but for which the reader owes a debt of gratitude. \* \* \* Its characters are alive, with real flesh on their bones."

THEY GO TO HIM FOR THE BOOK.

"It's great! All who have read it say it is fine, and some come to me and ask me to get one for them. I want to sell a thousand."

—T. L. Bryant, Pennsylvania.

TWELVE OUT OF TWENTY-FIVE MEN ON THE JOB BOUGHT ON SIGHT.

"It's the greatest story out. Sold to twelve men out of twenty-five in the shop where I work. Do not know what I could do if I could get out. Will probably send in another order before the 15th."

—George W. Schauer, Iowa. (His second order is in.)

ONE OF THE BEST BOOKS OF THE DAY. (Cleveland Citizen.)

"James H. Brower's clean-cut conception of the labor problem and eloquent presentation of the cause of the workers on the platform is no more effective than his quiet, subdued, but trenchant pen in simplifying the truths of the great movement of the workers."

"It would be unfair for the Citizen to review the plot in 'The Mills of Mammon' and thus prompt readers of good literature on what to expect. We prefer that readers enjoy the surprises in store for them unalloyed. All we care to say is that 'The Mills of Mammon' is one of the best books—and perhaps the best—of the day."

"The 'Mills of Mammon' is the best thing in American fiction."—Ida Crouch Hazlett, Editor Montana News.

This is a regular \$1.50 book. In order to introduce it we have been selling it for the reduced price of \$1.00. In this way we have been giving more for a dollar than a dollar ever bought.

At the urgent request of the men and women who are doing their utmost to give this great work the publicity it deserves we have decided to let the \$1.00 per copy offer stand, and will accept all orders at this price until further notice.

We realize that times are hard in spite of all that the prosperity howlers say—and we want "The Mills of Mammon" to get a hearing in every community in America.

When ordering single copies mailed to separate addresses please add ten cents (10c) per copy for postage. We prepay charges on all orders for five (5) or more copies to one address.

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, 180 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

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COMPANIES EVADE FEDERAL LAW FOR CORPORATION TAX NOW

Since the enactment of the new tariff law last summer, which included a corporation tax of one per cent on the net income above \$5,000, about one thousand corporations have failed to make any return whatever to the Internal Revenue department. In the majority of cases the corporations have dissolved before the first of the year and in this way escaped payment of the taxes due the government under the new law.

Attorney General Wickersham is doubtful as to what action will be taken to bring these tax dodgers to justice. He is undecided whether action should be taken to recover money that has been kept from the government treasury. It has always been the policy of the administration to handle corporations gently. Wickersham does not want to be naughty nor show disrespect toward the mighty corporations.

Three hundred and fifteen thousand returns have been made to the department of Internal Revenue and it is expected that they will be disposed of by May 1. Notice of assessment will be in the hands of corporation officials by June 1. Taxes are payable at the end of the fiscal year.

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The beer with a snap to it. Is a beer of originality. Lovers of good beer always call for it. If you'll make "Old Style" your style, you'll always be in style.

Old Style Lager in bottles only. Old Style Germanic on draught. KEEP A CASE AT HOME. G. Heileman Brewing Co. 1225 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

DAILY SOCIALIST MAGAZINE PAGE

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.

OPEN FORUM

Some Criticisms
I have written before to the Daily, and I guess this will be the last time. A glance at the books will show my record. I have waited patiently for the Daily to get to that point where it would express a laboring class sentiment and am tired of the hopeless task. A Socialist paper should be fair and impartial to the members, and not be used as a weapon in the hands of any faction.

cate preachers, writers, lawyers, etc., concerning matter that the workers have fixed convictions on?
We got a national system of Socialist lessons. It is a farce and the only lesson or legislation that is worth while is that which takes advantage of every opportunity to inject as much Socialism as the subject will stand without killing it.

Why should the papers and members of the executive committee complain? They have had their way. They have fought or ignored every plea or demand of the members and they are foreigners to the actual sentiment of the rank and file of the party. Just one incident to show what is going on: Why advertise John M. Collins as the author of a book instead of a veteran member of organized labor and give his trade and standing? The book is no recommendation to nine out of ten workers. The opponents in power are the ones who secured the reversal of the expression of the national convention and consequently led to all the referendums. They started the tinkering, the Daily advocated it and only called a halt when it looked like defeat for some pet measures.

He was growing, growing fast. He was satisfied with food. He was satisfied with sleep. But his brain was not satisfied. So the brain's first servant went forth to minister to it: small, soft, uncertain, searching for all knowledge—the little hand.

E. Francis Atwood is right about the way things are run and it is a wonder he got space for his letters. Why strike the A. F. of L. leaders in the back when they are fighting. Men like Frank Hayes are not doing it; why not take a tip and learn? I like Hunter's writing and I believe the letter of the N. E. C. I will take it up and show what I feel is wrong on each point. I don't see why anyone should apologize for that letter of A. M. Simons to Walling. The only reason is the one hit at in the early part of this letter. It reflects on the powers that be in the party; it tells the truth. If the Daily can't publish a criticism of our party policy or officials, why allow an attack on party members across the ocean who can't defend themselves?

It was sharply spat. "No, no!" said a strange voice—he had never heard that kind of tone before. "No! No! Naughty! Don't touch!" He lifted his face unbelievably. Yes—it was Food and Warmth and Comfort who was doing this to him.

The convention said but weak states, and we got a measlyittance. Why not use one-third of the funds used for organizing—we got an evasion. The convention said, send out pioneer organizers and the N. E. C. made a free out of it. As to Hunter's letter in the issue of March 25, the first part bears out my experience as a supporter of the paper. The opposition never got a fair deal.

The small moist mouth quivered slightly—a cry rose in him. "Here!" said the Presence, and gave him a rattle.

Go among the laborers in the party and see how little opportunism and call to arms there is. We are still damning Berger for supporting Waulber and wondering what kind of a figure he would have cut at Homestead. Coeur, someone advocated "removing" all land and most of us have not got our legs yet. It was the determination of the farmers and laborers in the national convention that put "all land" in the platform, and the opportunists have since showed how easy it is to beat a common man when it comes to legislation. Why should thousands of dollars be spent in conventions by committees and referendums to try and edu-

I find that the friends of our capitalist courts shy quicker at the idea of electing a laborer to the bench than any other method of fighting them. And yet we elect as a leader one who would rather support capitalist candidates than a Socialist laborer, and the fact that we do is used all over the country to the detriment of the party.

HE NEEDED A JOB

There were five passengers of us to take the train at Davisburg at 2 o'clock in the afternoon; but as the hour approached the agent got word that there had been a smash-up down the road and that we would have three or four hours to wait. He followed his information by saying, in a most courteous manner:

Our platform is nothing. Its principles are revolutionary—just the opposite of what it should be. Our principles should be revolutionary and our demands immediate. Who did the Romaning when we asked for Oriental exclusion? Read through the records of the convention and then look at our N. E. C. and see how much you can expect. There is one hope—"Jim Carey."

"Gentlemen, I have here a copy of Shakespeare, a volume of Longfellow, and two or three novels. I will arrange chairs for you on the shady side of the depot, and you can sit and read. Here are cigars for such as wish them."

For the twelve months ended December 31 last, there were 3,138 fires on the forests, 1,187 caused by locomotives, 431 by campers, 254 by lightning, 181 by brush burning, 97 by incendiaries, 127 by sawmills and donkey engines, 153 by miscellaneous and 763 by unknown agencies. The area burned over was, in round figures, 360,000 acres, of which about 62,000 were private lands in national forests, as against some 400,000 acres in 1908. Some 170,000,000 board feet of timber was consumed, of which 32,000,000 feet was privately owned, as against 280,000,000 in the previous year. The loss in value of timber destroyed was less than \$250,000, of which close to \$50,000 was privately owned. The loss of the year before was about \$450,000.

"Gentlemen, it is a hot day. Have some lemonade, and here is a eucalyptus deck and table for such as would like to play cards."

There must be an uninterrupted pause of at least 11 hours for female and youthful workers, with the condition that work must not begin before 9 o'clock in the morning and must not end later than 5 o'clock in the evening. Women who are employed until 5 p. m. must not resume work before 7 p. m.

On the Firing Line

Cannon has been "suppressed," but Cannonism is stronger than ever.

With the rest of the mob I took a look at Mr. Rockefeller (I must say Mr. on Sunday) during the Easter service at the Fifth Avenue Baptist church and saw the richest man in the world listen to a sermon on the poorest man that ever lived. Mr. Rockefeller visited and looked around a good bit, as if he were interested in other things besides sermons; nor did he seem a bit ashamed when a woman came forth on the platform and begged for funds to carry on the work of Armitage mission. Particularly pleasing seemed her statement that as many as fifty-three slum mothers sometimes attended meetings at the Chapel, and that the slum children were being trained as "desirable citizens"—that was the very term she used. She had caught the shibboleth and the plates were piled high with greenbacks and other "crosses" when the collection was taken up.

Let us drop into the Waldorf-Astoria and feel rich for a while. Behold the bell-hops, a dozen of them on the benches, awaiting the call of the bell. What old boys they are—some of them with beards—all of them hanging onto their positions. Not any of them have become proprietors of hotels in this land of equal chance. Just bell-hops.

What the United States Senate is not to have a measure in that new and magnificent bathroom? Well, never mind, the trustee will furnish half a dozen, free of charge.

Dr. Wiley complains that he catches his colds by riding in Pullman cars. He might try the top or bottom of a freight car for a robust and healthful change.

Employers who give their female or youthful workers outside work to do in contravention of the law will be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to a penalty not exceeding six months. Employers who do not keep their operatives at work ten hours daily can give them, for themselves or for others, enough work to take home to occupy them, under ordinary circumstances, during the time that would make up the full ten hours.

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NAUGHTY

BY CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN

The young brain was awake and hungry. It was a vigorous brain, well organized; eager, receiving impressions with keen joy and storing them rapidly away in due relation.

Such a wonder world! Sweetness and light were the first impressions—light which made his eyes laugh; and Sweetness incarnate—that great soft Presence which was Food and Warmth and Rest and Comfort and something better still; for all of which he had no name as yet except "Mama!"

He was growing, growing fast. He was satisfied with food. He was satisfied with sleep. But his brain was not satisfied. So the brain's first servant went forth to minister to it: small, soft, uncertain, searching for all knowledge—the little hand.

"Isn't that baby cute?" said the Presence. "He knows just as well!" But his brain grew stronger, and his hand grew stronger, and about him was a world of objects, rousing all manner of sensations, from which he vain would learn.

"I have to watch that child every minute to keep him out of mischief!" said the Presence. She caught him sharply by the arm and drew him back.

"Don't touch that again! If you do I'll whip you!" He stared at her, large-eyed, revolving the language. Language was so interesting. "Don't" he knew well, and "touch" and "that" and "again." "If you do" was harder. He was not at all sure about "I." And "whip"—that was quite new. He puckered his soft mouth and made a little whispering sound, trying to say it.

"Yes, Whip!" said the Presence. "Now you be good!" He knew "be good" too. It meant not doing anything. He couldn't be good very long—any more than the Proverbial Indian.

In the course of his growing he soon learned "Whip." It was very unpleasant. The busy brain, receiving, sorting, arranging, rearranging, stored up this force experience without delay.

"Whipping—Pain and Insult. It happens when you break anything. It is a Consequence."

The brain was kept very busy receiving this Consequence. "It happens when you spill the milk—when you soil your dress—when you tear it (dresses must be sacred)—when you 'meddle'—when you run 'away'—when you get wet—when you take sugar—when—(this was a great discovery), when Mama is angry." He was older now, and found that the Presence varied a good deal. So the brain built up its group of ethical impressions.

And then—one memorable day—this neat arrangement of ethics, true, received a great shock.

There was the SUGAR—in easy reach—and sugar is All Good to the young body. Remembered pleasure, strong immediate desire, the eye's guidance, the hand's impulse—all urged to perform the natural act of eating. Against it—what? The blurred remembrance of promiscuous pain, only by main force to be associated with that coveted, visible pleasure; and the dawning power of inhibition. To check strong natural desire by no better force than the memory of oral throat, or even of felt pain, is not easy always for adults.

He ate the sugar, fearing yet joyous. No one else was present. No one saw the act, nor learned it later. He was not whipped.

Then rose the strong young brain to new occasion. It observed, deduced, even experimented, flushed with the pleasure of normal exercise. It established, before he was five years old, these conclusions:

"Naughty" is a thing you're punished for doing—if you're not punished it isn't naughty.

"Punishment" is a thing that happens if you're found out—if you're not found out you're not punished.

"Ergo—if you're not found out you're not naughty!"

And the child grew up to be a man—the Forerunner.

LAST YEAR'S FOREST FIRES

Fire played less havoc in the woodlands of the National Forest States last year than it did in 1908, although the number of fires was 419 greater. The department of agriculture has just completed the statistics. The protective value of the work of the department is shown in that (1) almost eighty per cent of the fires were extinguished before as much as five acres had been damaged; (2) less than one and one-half acres to the square mile of national forest land was burned over; (3) and the amount of damage done to the burned over area averaged but \$126 per acre.

For the twelve months ended December 31 last, there were 3,138 fires on the forests, 1,187 caused by locomotives, 431 by campers, 254 by lightning, 181 by brush burning, 97 by incendiaries, 127 by sawmills and donkey engines, 153 by miscellaneous and 763 by unknown agencies. The area burned over was, in round figures, 360,000 acres, of which about 62,000 were private lands in national forests, as against some 400,000 acres in 1908. Some 170,000,000 board feet of timber was consumed, of which 32,000,000 feet was privately owned, as against 280,000,000 in the previous year. The loss in value of timber destroyed was less than \$250,000, of which close to \$50,000 was privately owned. The loss of the year before was about \$450,000.

THE AEROPLANE

My sinews are supple as steel, A motor athrob is my heart, I thrill to its beating, I feel The lift of the air as I start: With a swirl and a rush I upwheel To stab the steep sky like a dart.

For speed and for strength am I made, Yet fragile and frail is my form; My framework is buttressed and stayed To shoulder the stress of the storm. I war with the winds unafraid, Adroit over perils as warm.

Swift soaring I tower and stoop, I hang like a hawk at a view; A touch, and my plumes will adroop, I fall as a bolt from the blue. I swoop on a sudden, I swoop And slide up the airways anew.

I meet the uprush of the breeze, The shock of the surges unseen; I bow to invisible seas That shatter their surf on my screen. I ride on the gale at my ease The earth and the heaven between.

I swim in a tropical clime, My sails in the sunlight blaze, I mount till the white fingers rime Envelop my stomachs and stays. I juggle with space and with time, I mingle the nights with the days.

THE BUSY BEE

According to the estimates of the bureau of entomology, the annual production of honey in the United States amounts to the value of \$20,000,000. But their production of honey is not the most valuable service that bees render, for, according to the same authority, their work in fertilizing the blossoms of fruit trees is worth more than \$20,000,000 every year.

New Time Regulations for Female Employees

New regulations governing the employment of women and young operatives of both sexes came into effect in Saxton, January 1, and are of far-reaching importance to the manufacturing industries of the district. The salient points are grouped as follows: "A maximum work day of 10 hours is introduced for female hands, and on Saturdays and the days before holidays eight hours, with the condition that work on Saturdays and the days before holidays must not continue beyond 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

There must be an uninterrupted pause of at least 11 hours for female and youthful workers, with the condition that work must not begin before 9 o'clock in the morning and must not end later than 5 o'clock in the evening. Women who are employed until 5 p. m. must not resume work before 7 p. m.

Before and after confinement, women must not be employed for a total of eight weeks. Before their re-employment, six weeks must have elapsed since confinement.

The working hours may be lengthened, but may not exceed 12 hours for women, and, in connection therewith, there must be an uninterrupted rest of not less than 10 hours, and work must end at 9 p. m. Permission for working over hours is to be granted only by the administrative authorities and can be obtained for a maximum of not over 50 days in the year. In connection therewith it is recommended that the written permission of the authorities to work over hours be posted conspicuously for the perusal of the female employees in question, so that they may arrange their domestic affairs accordingly. By posting the notice in ample time, the complaints from operatives or their friends to the authorities may be avoided as to illegally working overtime.

Women and young people of both sexes who have been employed during the legal time, must not be given work by the employer to do outside of their place of employment. For the days in which females or youthful workers have been engaged less than the legal maximum, only so much work can be given any one to do at home as an average worker of the class in question could finish during the rest of the legally allowed working time. For Sundays and holidays no work at all may be given out.

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For Home Dressmakers



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No. 3187—The frill shirtwaist is the pet garment with women of fashion at present and its vogue is certain to be a lasting one, for it is becoming and dainty and looks well whether in silk, wool or washable materials. In the present instance is shown a shirtwaist made of plain and tucked dark blue lawn with a frill of white lawn. Polished pearl buttons add to the attractiveness of the garment. The pattern is cut in six sizes—32 to 42 inches bust measure. For 32 bust the shirtwaist requires 2 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide, with 1/4 yard of tucking and 1/4 yard of lawn 36 inches wide for frill.

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Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 22, 1906, at P. O. Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879.

By carrier in city of Chicago—Daily, per month, \$10. Order by postal or telephone, Franklin 1104.

The publication of a signed article does not mean endorsement by the Daily Socialist of opinions expressed therein.

Tyranny Breeds Tyranny

England has been for generations the freest land in the world. It was the first to shake off the fetters of feudalism and enter upon the stage of capitalism.

It was the early theory of capitalism that by granting the utmost liberty to the individual under "free competition" that the perfect society would evolve, with the ablest individuals receiving the greatest rewards.

When England began the rulership and capitalist exploitation of colonies, such as India and Egypt, a change became manifest. At first there was much talk of introducing liberties and the "blessings of freedom" to "benighted peoples."

When these blessings were accompanied by a merciless exploiting of the people, these refused to recognize the blessings. They began to protest.

Instead of meeting these protests with that liberty for discussion which has always been the boast of England repressive measures were started.

These measures were mild at first. Each one, however, bred new occasions for revolt. These were met with greater oppression.

Now we see English rulers in India and Egypt repeating nearly all the measures that have made Russia execrated among nations. A complete press censorship has been established.

Then the tyranny reaches back to the home country. The Socialist paper, Justice, is forbidden the Indian mails. There is talk of prosecuting Englishmen who dare to speak against British tyranny in India and Egypt.

Thus, the old lesson that just as the cure for democracy is more democracy, so the result of tyranny is more tyranny, is being illustrated by the march of events.

The same situation is approaching in the United States. As the capitalist class becomes reduced in numbers and more powerful through its multiplied possessions it becomes more and more rapacious and more and more fearful of revolt.

Already the beginnings of a press censorship are making their appearance. The postoffice is being used wherever possible to prevent the circulation of "seditious" literature.

At present these attacks upon liberty of action are scattered and indirect. But every such attack breeds greater discontent and greater danger for the ruling class, and therefore FURTHER MEASURES OF REPRESSION.

The Impending Battle of the Miners

A great coal strike seems impending. Unless some method of peacemaking, not yet in evidence, shall interfere, nearly three hundred thousand miners will lay down their work before this reaches the more distant of our readers.

If this strike comes it will be the greatest industrial conflict that has occurred for years. It will mean that the largest union in America will be fighting for its life.

The United Mine Workers is the only powerful union left in a monopolized industry. The steel workers, the employes of the beef trust, the sugar trust, the harvester trust, and a long line of similar combinations of capital, have been crushed.

The coal miner has formed his union in the midst of battle. He has fought his way upward inch by inch. He has torn each slight concession from the employer at tremendous cost.

Even now his lot is by no means an envied one, in comparison with other workers. The irregularity of employment gives an extremely low annual wage. The grewsome list of wholesale holocausts, and the longer list of individual accidents, take a terrible toll of life and limb.

Wages in the mines have been stationary, or slightly falling, for several years. This has been true of nominal money wages. Measured in the steadily rising prices, real wages—purchasing power—have fallen even more.

There is nothing left to do but to strike. The other alternative is a misery and degradation too great to be endured.

So the miner is going to measure strength with the powerful combinations of capital that control the digging and marketing of coal. It will be a battle that will involve every human being who lives by the sale of labor power.

Let Us Be Good to Ourselves

Every tyrant believes that he is good to his subjects. The savage chieftain always claims that he rules for the benefit of the tribe. The bloodiest oppressor of oriental lands would declare that the road to well-being for his subjects lay through him.

This idea has been carefully cultivated among subjects. Those who wish prosperity have been taught to seek it indirectly by conveying favors upon the rulers.

The capitalists have not forgotten the tradition of tyrants. They are always willing to be benevolent—to contented slaves. They constantly preach that the faithful employe receives his reward.

In politics the office seekers who represent the industrial rulers ever plead for election on the ground that, if successful, they will be good to those who elected them.

He believes that if the workers are good to themselves that they will fare better than if they seek well-being through the prosperity of the class that exploits them.

The Socialists do not believe that the workers should heap up profits in the hands of idlers in the hope that some portion may be returned as philanthropy. They believe that the workers should keep all they produce and dispense their own charity—if they feel charitable.

In politics the Socialists would not place the parties of the capitalists in control in the hope that some measure of political power may be allowed to dribble through to labor.

The Socialist party is controlled by workers, organized by working men and women for the benefit of those who labor. It believes in the motto, "Be good to yourself before giving anything to the boss with which to be good to you."

LIFT FOR LIFT

BY OSCAR LEONARD

I want to have a little chat with you, comrade, about our press, the Socialist press, the press without a muzzle. I therefore know the value of a daily press for the dissemination of information or misinformation.

I must earn bread, and so far I have never earned even a cent from writing for Socialist papers. The work is its own reward in case of Socialist papers. I assure you it is a good reward, too.

I want to make it clear to you that we need the Socialist press, particularly the daily Socialist press. I hope we shall never lose it now that we have it.

The papers maintained by the working people, but owned by rich men, will only give such information about the working people and their movements as they must. Look in the daily press for the news of the Philadelphia strike, of any big strike, and you will convince yourself.

These papers would rather not talk of strikes, except when strikes are lost. Suppose you have an important meeting to announce, can you expect much of a display in the daily press?

Send your announcement to the Socialist paper and see what will happen. It will be treated as it deserves. Attention will be called to it to make it effective.

After the meeting there will be a report—a correct one—in the paper. This will help spread the ideas expressed at the meeting. Those who could not or would not go will have an opportunity to see what happened at the meeting. That you can not expect from the capitalist press.

Recently a comrade of international reputation visited the city in which I live. He was interviewed by many reporters. The day of the meeting, when we expected the interview to benefit us there was not a line in the papers.

Would that have happened in a Socialist paper? Of course not. How I wished we had that kind of a daily paper in our city when the thing happened!

I am telling you of this incident, because it set me to thinking. The thought came to my mind: Suppose the capitalist papers have an understanding among themselves not to publish Socialist news? Suppose they de-

side to give as little space as possible to labor news in general?

Of course, it would not kill our movement. But you cannot deny that it would harm it.

What is the remedy? A press of our own. We must have it, too. The greater the success of our ideas, the more Socialist votes, the more Socialist thought and talk, the more we need our press.

We need the printed word. We must have our press. Uphill work? Of course, it is uphill work. If it were down hill work it would not be worth doing.

The others are going down hill. That is why they have it so easy. But I would rather have a hard pull and go upward than allow the current to carry me downward.

Look over to Germany. You may have heard of the Vorwarts. It is the most powerful daily paper in Berlin today. It is a Socialist paper. It not only does not have to appeal for donations now, but it gives thousands of dollars every year to struggling Socialist publications the world over.

What has happened in Germany can happen, will happen in America. In fact it did happen among the Yiddish speaking comrades. They too have a Vorwarts of their own in New York.

Some of the comrades could tell you of its early struggles. But those who helped pull do not re-act it now. Their work counts. The paper has now the largest circulation of any Yiddish daily paper in the world. That is going some. The paper gives money to other Socialist papers now.

What Yiddish speaking comrades have done, you can do and will do. Lend a hand. Give a lift. Help build a powerful Socialist daily press—an unuzzled press. When the time comes and you need a lift—and is there a time when the working people do not need it—the paper built by you—your paper—will give you the lift.

The fact is you cannot afford to stay away from this work. You must help if you want to propagate your ideas. Up hill? Why of course it is. That's just what makes it worth doing.

St. Louis, Mo.

AN AMERICAN SOCIALIST LITERATURE

BY ROBERT HUNTER

The American Socialist movement is making far greater progress than most men realize.

There are lots of things the matter with the Socialist party. There are a thousand things that could be improved upon, but at least we know that the movement is making progress.

I could speak of many indications of this progress, but one indication will suffice.

Thirteen years ago I was fighting Socialism.

I entered into several debates with Socialists, only to discover at the end of the debate that I did not know what Socialism was.

A Socialist friend then presented me with some literature. I was rather amused, and I first began to read it.

It was written by German, Frenchmen, Italians, and Russians. The names of the writers were Kantaky, Bebel, Ferri, Plechanoff, and Vandervelde.

I had never before heard of one of these gentlemen, and had an idea that they were corn doctors, charlatans and quack salvers.

Even when I discovered they had brains, they gave me the impression that Socialism was a foreign affair.

They spoke of foreign conditions and ideas, of realities that I knew not, from traditions that were not mine.

I had to acquire their terminology and to familiarize myself with a great deal of unnecessary information in order to understand the application of these foreign writings to American life.

Even ten years ago an American Socialist literature did not exist, while today we have a large and growing literature.

Not only have most of the great foreign writers been translated into English, but many American writers have been doing creditable work.

Theoretically this American literature does not differ from the European, but it is based upon American tradition and upon American facts.

We come to it then naturally. The facts of our daily life are there spoken of. Our history and our tradition is brought into association with the great truths of theoretical Socialism.

John Spargo, in "The Substance of Socialism," deals with the thought of Roosevelt, not with the thought of Bismarck.

He handles with a deft and gifted pen certain present day tendencies and gives them a Socialist interpretation.

The indebtedness of the Socialist movement of America to Comrade Spargo is very great indeed.

His books, "The Cry of the Children" and "The Milk Question," deal with certain vital facts of American life.

His discussions of Socialist economics are based upon the facts of American life.

His pamphlets and his text books are adapted to the American student, and in addition to his other excellent work we have the satisfaction of knowing that our American comrade is the only biographer of Karl Marx.

Morris Hillquit has done an inestimable service to the American movement in writing "The History of Socialism in America."

He has given us, in "Socialism in Theory and Practice," the clearest and most scholarly exposition of Socialism that we have had.

W. G. Ghent's "Mass and Class" is an able contribution to our economic literature and quite faultlessly written.

Charles Edward Russell has performed a different service, but one almost equally valuable.

His "Uprising of the Many" and his expose of the beef trust, of political corruption and of criminal fortunes have been of the greatest service in connecting the thought of Socialism with the actual problems of American life.

The work of the Wisconsin legislators and such practical booklets as Carl Thompson's "Constructive Socialism" lead us from a mere theoretical grasp of great principles onto the practical ground of important political work.

Indeed since Simons wrote his "American Farmer," which was almost the beginning of our really American literature, London, Sinclair, Scott, Wood, Poole, Jones, Patterson, Brower, England, Myers, Untermyer, Lee, and many other writers of distinction have made their contribution to an American Socialist literature.

The progress made by the American movement is seen in this one instance to have been very great.

In a very brief period a wholly creditable Socialist literature has been produced.

We are now in position to give any inquirer a chance to learn the meaning of Socialism from men who speak from their own national viewpoint.

We have a chance to urge upon the libraries throughout the country the buying of an American Socialist literature.

Within the last few years nearly every progressive college in the country has ceased using books written by non-Socialists or by utopian Socialists to supply to their students the work of American Socialists.

Surely comrades throughout the country should make every effort to get into the public libraries in their towns as many as possible of these volumes of our Socialist writers.

POLITICS AND BABIES

BY ANITA BLOCH

"Politics hurts the babies," said a woman prominently connected with a "ladies' auxiliary committee" of the babies' ward of a hospital in this city.

"Again and again, in response to appeals for workers and gifts one is told, 'Oh, I am devoting all my time and money at present to the suffrage situation. When the ballot is extended there will be no need for babies' hospitals, for all the cause of disease and poverty will be removed.'"

"As a matter of fact, the interest and attention of a large number of women have been diverted lately from philanthropy to what may be called civics, though not in its broadest sense. How terrible it is to think that any civic question can be of greater interest to women than the health of little children."

If the fatuity of the above remarks was not characteristic of the attitude and understanding of the majority of women today, it would hardly be worth our while to consider them seriously.

But alas, there are still only too many women who see not the slightest connection between politics and babies, between government and those human problems most closely connected with the functions of women.

According to them the nation is divided—and quite rightly—into men who look after the government and women who look after the babies. For a man, excepting of course the poor, a physician, a lawyer, a politician, or a banker, is to concern himself with babies, is to disquiet himself with the duties of society's babies, is to be a woman to concern herself with government is hideous and unnatural, since then she would refuse forever to have anything more to do with babies.

Now, to us the news that women are abandoning their work in babies' wards to give their time and energy to the suffrage movement is very welcome indeed. For that means that the administering angel has developed into a thinking female. And thinking females are more needed in this world today than almost anything else outside of thinking workmen.

The administering angel never thought about whether there really ought to be the need of a hospital for the ill-born, mal-nourished, un-cared-for children of the poor. She just complacently administered feminine sweetness and the money that somebody else had earned.

The enthusiastic suffragist says: "When the ballot is extended there will be no need for babies' hospitals, for all the causes of disease and poverty will be removed." But on the day when the ballot finds itself controlled by awakened women and men, the workingmen, they will begin their warfare against that which really hurts the babies, the capitalist system—the cause of poverty. Then will the last sentence quoted above be rewritten as follows:

"How terrible it is to think of the time when the health of little children was not considered a civic question!"

Politics hurts the babies? Yes, indeed it does, so long as it consists of a dirty game played by a few sharpers against a dulled and crushed humanity. But on the day when the body politic finds itself controlled by awakened women and men, the workingmen, they will begin their warfare against that which really hurts the babies, the capitalist system—the cause of poverty. Then will the last sentence quoted above be rewritten as follows:

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REVIEW

BY RICHARD WIGHTMAN.

Dimly the spent days range themselves in rows;

Backward we look upon the serried files;

And what strong heart would fain recall the blows,

Fate struck—the weariness, the tears, the smiles?

We did not live as we had planned to do;

We did not walk the path our eyes desired;

What deemed we sweet turned out but bitter rue;

Our firstling joys came fair, but quickly died.

Still the mosaic life so deftly wrought

Within the halls of memory is hung,

As wonderful as if the things we sought

Had all been found, and all our songs been sung.

Hardly Time

"They say that when a mountain climber has a fall all the sins he ever committed flash through his mind. Was this the case with you?"

"Oh, no. You see, I fell from a ledge only a hundred yards high!"—Flegende Blaetter.

Honeymoon Thoughts

The Speaker—Marriage, my dear sisters, is a huge mistake! Believe me, I would not marry the best man in the world—

Sweet Voice (from audience)—You couldn't, for I've got him.—Illustrated Bits.

PARAGRAPHS FOR PEOPLE

BY J. R. PETTIPiece, VANCOUVER, B. C.

A branch of the International Electrical Workers' union at Fort William has been reorganized and western prairie towns are also lining up.

A coroner's jury in Fort William decided that a man came to his death by blows of a bottle. Slugs from a bottle have killed many a man—Calgary Herald.

F. A. Acland, deputy minister of labor in Canada, has been to Washington, D. C., attending a gathering of representatives of governmental boards of conciliation, where an international board of mediation and arbitration was formed with the following officers: F. Klomp, chairman state court of mediation of Michigan; vice presidents, John Landrian, chief mediator, bureau of mediation and arbitration, New York, and F. A. Acland, deputy minister of labor for Canada; secretary treasurer, chairman Massachusetts state board of conciliation.

"The crux of this (high cost of living) question lies in understanding the law of exchange value. When the bourgeois economist speaks of value he considers utility and price identical. Utility is many fold, depending on circumstances. The value of commodity does not depend on its utility; it depends on the amount of social labor power crystallized in the commodity and necessary for its reproduction. Consequently if through improved machinery and other causes the amount of labor power declines, it will require more of that commodity to exchange

for some other commodity in which the amount of socially necessary labor power has not declined. Gold or money is a commodity. It was picked out by society as a medium of exchange, because it contained in small compass a great deal of value. When a commodity, say a coal, exchanges for a gold dollar, that means that the amount of labor power embodied in the coal and dollar are equal. If coats are produced with less consumption of labor power, more of them will be needed to exchange for that same dollar. If the labor power in the gold decreases, that dollar will buy fewer coats than before—that is, the price of coats will be said to have gone up. More gold has been produced in the last twenty years than in the preceding three hundred years. That points to improved methods of gold mining; in other words, less labor power crystallized in the gold. Hence high prices are due to the depreciation of, hence falling off in the purchasing power of gold. All talk of high prices being due to 'monopoly,' to the 'tariff' or other things is false."—Daniel De Leon.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, at Vancouver, B. C., have subscribed for 50 shares in the Vancouver Labor Temple company. Ltd., and are also considering the question of affiliating with the central body. The Revelstoke branch of the B. of L. F. and E. has already identified itself among the other unions of the Kootenay railway center. The days of unions standing alone in western Canada are numbered and the Firemen are to be commended for the activities and progressiveness.