\$1.00 a Year

Comment on Things Doing

BY CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL

Abolish the Whole Express Business



the inquiring mind the recent express strike in New York will be found to afford an excellent epitome of the present industrial situation in these United States.

The drivers of wagons for the various express companies were in receipt of wages that averaged something like \$1.50 a day.

Their pay had not been increased for many years although the cost of living had greatly multiplied.

They asked for more pay and were curtly re-fused by the managers. Then they struck.

The strike was unusually effective and the express business came to a standstill,

Public sympathy was generally with the strikers. To divert it the companies and the corporation newspapers put forth statements referring to the "important functions" of the express service and the great inconvenience the public was suffering because of the unreasonable strike.

Meantime, although they refused to pay their drivers a living wage the companies were hiring strike-breakers at from four to ten dollars a day and impressing policemen to drive their wagons. What are these "important functions" to which the companies referred?

The express business in the United States is merely a fraud. It consists of collecting freight from shippers, delivering it to the railroads, taking it from the railroads at its destination and delivering it to the consignee. Simply this and nothing

In every other country this work is performed by the railroad service. Here it is performed by the express companies.

The reason why it is performed here by the express companies and not by the railroad service is that here the insiders of the railroad companies organized the express business as an additional toll upon the public.

The express companies are owned by the railroad companies. They do for an additional charge the work that the railroad companies should do In other words the express business is merely

a disguise for graft.

The extent of the graft may be surmised from the extent to which the stock of the express com-panies has been manipulated and watered.

Any plea to the public in behalf of this cclossal bunco is merely another illustration of the unspeakable impudence of the men that manage our railroad service for purposes of loot.

Nothing more extraordinary was ever suggested than that this grafting combination cannot afford to pay its employes a living wage. The fact that the plea was tolerated by the public reveals again the depths of our ignorance as to the commonest phases of our affairs.

We may rejoice that the strikers won a part victory and returned to work with something gained although it was hardly a fraction of what they were justly entitled to.

But the affair should not end here. The whole utterly useless, wasteful and dishonest express business should be abolished. The rule of the postoffice department limiting packages to four pounds was an outrageous alliance between the government and the looters. If should be ended at once for it is absolutely indefensible. Let us have a parcels post.



OW sweet the peace that hovers now above this broad bright land of our! Calm and quiet possess all corners of the earth; to millions of tortured No lonis there comes repose. ger does the stricken air resound with raucous roarings. In the streets men

go to and fro with smiling countenances, conscious of a strange blissful silence. Long-racked nerves return to normal health, overwrought men forget the impulse to wrath. So grateful is the unwonted silence that it almost seems like some wonderful dulcer mysterious harmony of charmed lute strings lightly touched. With full hearts men do offer up their thanks, for the Colonel has gone into his hole at Oyster Bay and pulled the hole in after him. For eight days the worn-out sculs of men have been spared so much as one word from "our greatest moral force."

Nothing can properly express the national joy upon this occasion except a glad new anthem to be sung from ocean to ocean. I can turnish the first line if somebody else can come up with the rest of it. Here it is:

"For this relief ruch thanks."

After weeks of predigious effort, stimulated by the most liberal rewards and spurred on by much applause, the hunt of the bogie man that blew up the Los Angeles Times seems

to have come to an inglorious Los Angeles end and the bogie men are still Explosion "Pipe" at large.

I do not know how this appeals to others but to an old newspaper man it looks like what it technically known as a "pipe."

That is to say, here are the terms of the proposition: Ostensibly, a large modern city, well policed and watched, is the scene of a terrible explosion of dynamite, designedly causing the loss of several lives. The police force of the city and the best of detective skill in the country are long employed in trying to discover the authors of this mysterious outrage. One promising clue after mother is turned up and then turned down, and

the murderous criminals remain as mysterious as

Some things do not happen. This is one of them. It is not in nature that a crime of that magni-tude should be perpetrated and the criminals be successfully concealed despite so much skill and

This is merely the opinion of an old reporter. It seems to be sufficiently supported by the results of the long, careful investigation of the case that was made by the labor unions. From the testimony brought forward in that investigation the reasonable theory of the explosion is that it was of gas and not dynamite and that it was wholly accidental.

However this may be, the action of the Manufacturers Association in declaring that the Times office was blown up by labor union agents is one of the most abominable performances I have ever There was not a particle of evidence to support any such conclusion and never has been. The Association merely rushed to that conclusion from sheer hatred and pig-headed prejudice. For no other reason and without warrant it blackened reputations and gave its solemn endorsement to the most heinous charge that could possibly be brought against the unions. If the unions or union men had been guilty of a similar exhibition of malice and murderous spite the fact would have been pointed out as conclusive evidence of the inferior and prejudiced minds of the working class. But I suppose that coming from the Manufacturers Association it will be hailed by the elite as a specimen of the decency, sense of justice and moderation that always distinguishes the better classes.

As we will know.

If all the detectives, known and unknown, and all the efforts of the union haters, and all the investigations of the constituted authorities have failed to show the slightest connection of the unions or or union men with this affair, I think this fact ought now to be as widely circulated as was the original story. I confess I grow exceedingly weary of this jug-handled style of justice. When the explosion occurred every effort was made to spread through the country the impression that it was a "labor union outrage." Since that charge has not been sustained rudimentary justice demands that some effort be made to retract the original slander,

That is but fair-if we care anything about bring fair. If all we want is to crush the unions so that workingmen's wages and conditions shall be at the mercy of employers everywhere, why, that fact had better be acknowledged now.

E A CONTRACTOR



NEW explanation for the increased cost of living now takes the field. It is Those women that run after

trading stamps. This luminous exposition, being re-ceived with loud applause by many

thinkers, seems to dispose of the theory that the increase is due to the use of manicure sets; also to the heory that it arises from the Automobile craze, from going to the opera, from so many bath-tubs in workingmen's houses, and from the hellish machinations of Mr. Gompers, each of which has been in turn rapturously welcomed by the ladies and gentlemen of what Jim Ford calls the openmouthed school of thought.

Meantime, these philosophers chase one fantasy after another and the cost of living continues to rise and rise.

Meantime, also persons that really care to know why it rises might begin with the initial fact that the railroad capitalization of the country is increasing at the rate of close to one billion dollars a year, that upon it must be paid interest and dividends, that interest and dividends can only be paid from revenue, that increased revenue to pay the increased interest and dividends on increased capitalization can only be secured by increasing freight and passenger rates, and that every increase of freight rates is reflected in the cost of living? Inevitably and every time.

How does that 'ook to an unprejudiced observer? Also how would it do to come out of the airv. fairy region of dreams about the increased cost of living and contemplate a few facts as they are?



HIS will be a pretty fair sort of Thanksgiving Day for all of us that have radical faith; and not the least occasion for our abounding joy is the fact that another state has been won for sanity and reason in its attitude coward women. Let us give thanks for the state of

Washingt a. Apparently its citizens reject the jungle idea that women are inferior creatures, for now Washington takes its place on the side of a rational civilization founded upon equal political rights for all. Good work!

I congratulate the women of Washington for the splendid campaign they made, able, dignified and effective.

We have Washington new. Why do we not have other states?

Far be it from me to criticize the earnest, truehearted women that are fighting for this great reform, but I cannot help thinking that the reason why we do not have other states is because we fail to recognize certain fundamental facts that were quite clearly recognized in the Washington

There are no arguments against woman suffrage. There is no reply to the arguments on it. Take any mind not utterly atrophied with prejudice, show it the facts, and it will be convinced.

But what is the electorate that must decide

whether women shall or shall not have the ballot? Chiefly an electorate of wokingmen.

Now the heroines of the Five O'clock Tea and of the scramble for social distinction are stricken with awe over the fact that Mrs. Belmont and Mrs. Clarence Mackey are for woman suffrage To this contingent such eminent support is enough to settle the whole matter. But what do the workingmen voters care about it? Not a hoot, believe The more they hear that Mrs. Belmont and Mrs. Mackey are for woman suffrage the less it will mean to them.

If, therefore, the suffrage sisterhood will listen to a word of advice from one that wishes them nothing but complete and immediate success, it would be a mighty good thing to forget this momentous and wonderful fact about Mrs. Belmont and Mrs. Mackey and go out and appeal to workingmen and workingmen's wives. If they will do that they can get New York state in five years and if they do not they cannot get it in fifty.

Every day something comes to my notice that upsets this old nonsense about the inferiority of women.

The Ability of Women

The other night I was at a a great editor. About unity of a sudden the great dinner given in honor of toast master called upon a wo-

She had not been notified, as the men had been; she arose without the least premonition. Yet she made the best address of the evening, clever, pointed, admirably phrased and eloquent. A few nights before I had been at a public meeting presided over by a woman. She was one of the best chairmen I have ever seen, resourceful, cool and wise. She handled the business of the meeting with perfect authority and excellent discretion. have seen women's organizations in all parts of the country. As a rule they do better than men in the same conditions. The fact is we are depriving ourselves of a very valuable element in our public affairs when we exclude women. It is time we admitted this certain fact.



HE most powerful blow ever walt against the insanity of militarism is comprised in the remarkable book just issued by George Kirkpatrick and entitled "War-What For No one can escape the terrible logic

of the massed up facts and logic in this book. If the namby-pamby Peace Societies and Carnegie followers really desired to abolish war they would circulate millions of copies of "War-What For?" In point of fact they will not circulate one copy, I suppose, because the author is a Socialist.

But what the Peace Societies will not do, the workingmen are doing. In one factory in Schnectady 220 copies have so far been sold. That is a fact of infinitely more importance than all peace banquets ever eaten and all the Carnegie speeches ever delivered. If that work can be continued through all the mills and factories of the country the masters will find that they have an exceedingly difficult task when next they attempt to lure workingmen up to the firing line.

At nine o'clock on the night of Tuesday, November the 8th the doors of the Club were swung open with a loud clang and a figure dressed in khaki and bearing a big stick was vio-**Oniet Evening** lently projected inward.

* * *

With The Down and Outs

Startled from their comfortable places where they were doz-ing about the fire Mr. Bryan, King Manuel, the ex-shah of Persia, Mr. James Jeffries, the ex-sultan of Turkey, and Mr. Eagene Hale looked up in gentlemanly protest. They did not like to have any disturbance of the profound peace that always reigns in this proper establish-

But the gentleman in the khaki was not to blame. ia been pi been thrown. Clear through the front door. It was a good clean throw.

He landed near the fire place. As soon as he had collected his scattered thoughts he sprang to his feet and indignantly shook his fist in the air.

He also showed his large front teeth. His mouth worked convulsively, or as one might say, from force of habit. Evidently he was trying to utter imprecations.

But not a sound came from his lips.

Seeing this the older members smiled with great joy and nestled once more into their comfortable positions in the elegant upholstery for which this club is famous.

Peace resumed her reign in our most popular club.

"Who was that?" whispered Abdul i Lunid to the boy orator of the Platte, as the well trained waiters deftly removed from the carpet a set of teeth and a section of hot air.

"That?" said Mr. Bryan, thoughtfully caressing his own bruised shins, "why that was Crazy Horse, the Bronco Buster. He has just been hoist with his own petard-a figure of speech that I am sure

you will appreciate."

From "Evenings of the Down and Out Club,"
by Little Rollo Abbott.

Some persons doubt the accuracy of my prediction that the Colonel is done for politically. Where are the snows of yesteryear? You may be perfectly certain little children that when Fool Friends Helped to Kill Him a man takes in hand a faithful jimmy, breaks into a convention, forces himself upon a reluctant party as the one issue

and then gets it where Mary the sore throat gehabt haben hat, that settles the gentleman with the jimmy. The law does not concern itself with tri-

Warren to Jail

SOCIALISTS TO ACTION

Just as we close the forms word comes that the United States Court of Appeals has confirmed the decision in the case of Fred D. Warren and that he must spend the next six months in jail. The Socialists of this country must see to it that those six months are the greatest for Socialism ever experienced in this country.

fles nor politics with gentlemen that commit suicide Why did he do it? That is the only question that interested the experts holding an autopsy the next day. To them it seemed a hopeless mystery unless the hero of Kettle Hill had lost his mind No mystery at all. For the last ten years Colonel Roosevelt has been surrounded with a knot of the most persistent and reckless sycophants and wreathbearers that ever lured any man to destruction. They poured into his willing ears the idea that the American people were mad with enthusiasm for him, that he was the greatest man that ever lived and the most popular, that the entire nation panted to make him dictator, that at a nod he could have anything he desired.

Having no shred of fundamental faith in democracy and being by nature and inclination an absolutist as well as a mego: maniac the Colonel accepted these foolish vaporings at face value and took the leap in the dark to his ruin. Without a doubt he believed when he took charge of the Saratoga convention, that it was but the first step to a political uprising in his fame across the conti-This disillusion must have been very profound when he got the election returns.

If you wish to have your son achieve any kind of success in politics or in anything else dependent upon a knowledge of the people it appears that the very worst possible training you

Not So Easy to Fool the People

can give him is to send him to college. In nine hundred and ninety-nine cases in a thousand that will ruin him. All of these persons that constituted the Roose-

velt clique and claque were college men, who said "bowth" for both, affected eye glasses and lisping speech, and spent their evenings comparing cigarettes and knee pants. They knew the name of every fraternity in the collège circuit, the location of the university club, and who kicked a goal in the great game between Snail and Graveyard but of one great subject they knew no more than a dead clam. They knew absolutely nothing about the American people. They had learned at the university a contempt for the republican form of government and an admiration for one man power. All college men felt the way they felt. They had no knowledge of any world outside of the college world. Consequently the country was ready to make Roosevelt a perpetual president.

They knew nothing about the American people because they had been all their lives educated away

from any such knowledge.

This year was the first time the ideas of the American college were put to the test of a general election. We may rejoice that they got crum-

pled up Little Rollo and Alby Shaw and J. Muddle Mc-Cornick will probably learn nothing from this downfall, but that is not important. Nobody will pay any attention to them anyway. The grand thing is the re-establishment of the fact that the American people are not to be fooled even by so expert a fakir as Colonel Roosevelt. And in view of that demonstration, Little Rollo and his play party can go out in the woods and climb trees for all we care,



IADE some remarks last week about the vicious methods by which the capitalist newspapers suppress the news of the steady increase of the Socialist vote. Here is another illustration of a process that has come to be almost universal among these lying sheets.

A year ago Thomas Van Lear was a candidate for mayor of Minneapolis on the Socialist ticket on the Socialist ticket and receive about a thousand votes.

This year he was again a candidate for mayor on the Socialist ticket and received 11,000 votes coming within 1,000 rotes of election.

This achievement constituted a piece of news too great to be ignored by the local capitalist organs. So they printed it but always referred to Van Lear as the "public ownership" candidate or the workingmen's candidate" but never once as the Socialist

I offer this as a fair sample of what we can expect from a press owned by or controlled in the

interest of Mr. Morgan and his fellows. But I don't know why Socialists should read the capitalist newspapers anyway. We have very good newspapers of our own. The capitalist press is determined to treat us unfairly. We ought to respond by ignoring the capitalist press. Whoever ceases to read these faking problications will miss some accounts of murders, suicides, divorce suits and general filth but he will not miss one thing: that is of the least importance to him. The Socialist daily press in English, German and Yiddish is now in very good shape. It gives to its readers all the new that a same person can care to read and the Socialist will fare exceedingly well if he never reads any other newspapers but his own.

* A WORKERS HISTORY OF SCIENCE *

BY A. M. LEWIS

The Nature of Science History

There are two methods of treating science, both of which may be called historical. One is to begin with the dawn of scientific thought and trace lacked in strength he more than made its development in the minds of the scientific leaders of successive generations. This is the history we are about to enter upon. Another method which we shall come to later, is to begin with the lowest single-celled creatures, such as the moneron and the amoeba, fresh from the proto-plasmic stuff of life, and trace derelopment from the bottom to the top of the ladder of organic life.

For several reasons the student should begin with the history of thought development. This history has a larger element of human in terest. It is also a tremendous stimulant to the memory. Lift a theory out of its historical sitting and deal with it purely on its merits a theory usually it retains an indifferent hold on the mind. But learn how the theory originated, the troubles, and usually, the persecutions of its founder, how it fought its way to victory against false and opposing the-ory, the various arguments brought against it by interesting historical persons, and it becomes definitely wedged in the mind by a mass of associated ideas.

The "great man theory," as held by Carlyle, has long been relegated to the tors of their respective epochs. Yet does nothing of the kind the history of science is much more. The "psychic factor" has been the clearly understood, and especially are great civilization builder because it membered when we link each great discovery with the name of the dis-

The importance of the history of same thing as the history of human

In biology, we know that an organism succeeds in the struggle for exist-direction is so great that Ward sees

When sought a niche in that world of real- the environment itself by transformcian which could not be accounted mal while man transforms the environfor as having been useful factors in ment. the struggle for existence. For example: Man had a naked body which instead of helping him, placed him man race, has been achieved by inat a great disadvantage, in cold counas against arimals clothed in fur. Again, he held, man had a larger Before the environment could be masbrain than was necessary, and than tered it had to be understood. This could be explained by the demands of his simple and unthinking life.

It was cleverly pointed out by Prof. David Ritchie that these two objections taken together explained each mos, including nature, is the real sub-other. It was recisely because man had a bare back and a weak body— it is this record we shall proceed to as compared with contemporary ani- lay bare

mals—that he needed a large brain. His large brain, so far from being superfluous, was the one thing that stood between him and extermination. His bir brain enabled him to kill the mastodon and light a fire. What man

up in cunning.

He turned his bare back into an actual advantage by the invention of clothes, which could be regulated so as to enable him to live and flourish in any climate. It is the bare back which explains why man is the most widely distributed animal on the globe. Had he possesed a heavy fur like the bear, while he might have done well enough in the north he could never have gone far south. He would have been suffocated by his own skin in the tropics. As it is he steals the bear's skin and wears it while in the north and throws it aside when for any reason he migrates south.

All this power of adaptation to environment has made man what Shake-speare called him. "the paragon of animals." It is this difference brain power between man and his less successful brothers which is responsible for the dawn and development of civilization.

Students of that greatest of all sociologists, Lester F. Ward, will here recognize Ward's "psychic factor." According to Ward, back of and at the base of all social progress is the op-eration of the human mind. And while this at the first glance, may limbo of discarded theories, and we seem to contradict the Socialist the-now see clearly that the great men ory of the economic foundation of were the creatures and not the crea- society, as we shall later see, it really

its stages of growth more easily te- has enabled man to do something beyoud the reach of the mental powers of any other animal. It has enabled him to investigate and analyze his environment, weigh and consider the science is due, to its being about the forces against him and consciously lay out his plan of battle.

-The difference between man's ability and that of other animals in this ence just in proportion as it is able the entrance of a new principle. He to adapt itself to its environment and holds that man not only adapts himthereby escape the impact of destructive self to his environment with greater success than they, but he does some-Alfred Russell Wallace thing even more important, he adapts ity which is the proper field of science ling it according to his needs. Ward for his spiritualist theories, he called formulates this principle as fon ws: attention to the many things about "The environment transforms the avi-

This mastering of the environment which is the great glory of the huvestigating the universe and its contents and penetrating its understanding was reached by recognizable stages. The record of these successive victories of the human mind over the mysteries of the cos-

ON THE FIRING LINE

(Information concerning things being done for Socialism is wanted for this department. Credit will be given to the sender, but the Coming Nation reserves the right to editor condense such matter or to combine it with other information. A eard good for a yearly subscription will be given to the first person sending any information that is used.)

In the Home of the Trust

BY WILSON B. KILLINGBECK



From a Social New Jersey is make is composed of a

their retainers, the petty business men and their personal lackeys,

The northern end of the state is practically a bedroom for New York and the southern end answers the same purpose for Philadelphia.

In the center of the state we have the baronial homes of our big insurance and other financial magnates, with immense parks employing hundreds of ized, but in spite of its lack of organizacheap laborers; virtually restoring the feudal system.

The coast line is a nation's playground. From Atlantic Highlands to on Candidates have been nominated and Cape May, it is one long succession o. summer and winter resorts, including Long Branch, Asbury Park, Atlantic City, Point Pleasant, etc.
In spite of all these difficulties, we

have steadily forged ahead. Starting : ith 1 000 votes for Debs in 1960 we had over 10,000 in 1008 and from indications already received will poll about 20,000 this year.

Our membership has steadily grown also, until we number something like at-large, to twenty-four, with thirty-2,000 at the present tirue.

Most of our larger towns and cities maintain permanent headquarters situated in the business centers, several locals have bought churches and converted them into educational clubs, including Newark, Jersey City, Bloom-field and Harrison.

During the coming winter, Newark and Elizabeth will have lectures, debates, etc., every Sunday afternoon in large theaters, Elizabeth in Proctor's Thea-

ter and Newark in Turnbull Auditor-

During the present campaign, special efforts have been made to co-operate se viewpoint with the labor unions for political New Jersey is action with good results; the basex possibly one of Trades Council—the largest and most the most difficult conservative body in the state-virtually states in the endorsing our ticket and assisting in union in which to making our large meetings a success.

An immense amount of literature has With the excep- been put out in a systematic manner durtion of two or ing the recent campaign. Hudson three industrial county alone using 500,000 pieces and cities, the state other locals in proportion.

We intend to make Jersey live up to class who grow its record of being the trust incubator, rich by working by starting the beginnings of the greatworkers and est trust of all—the co-operative commonwealth.

Tennessee is Waking Up

BY JOSEPH VOSS.

The Socialist party in Tennessee has been fighting against almost overwhelming obstacles ever since it was organtion and funds to carry on the work, the work has in some way been carried the vote of a little more than 1,800 which was cast in 1908 has this year been increased almost six feld.

In spite of the handicap of poverty and the fact that the National Office has not been able to give much assistance in organizing the state, the number of locals has increased during the past year from five, with one memberfive members-at-large. A complete state and congressional ticket was put up this year, headed by Seth McCallen (Col. Dick Maple), editor of the National Rip Sow, as candidate for gov-ernor. While McCallen's health prevented him from making the campaign which he world have liked to make, he succeeded in polling a vote which clearly foreshadows a Socialist administration

in Tennessee.

Socialism at the A. F. of L. Convention

1100

NLY as the trade union movement is permeated with the spirit of Socialism does it possess the breath of life.

Never was this so evident as at the American Federation of Labor convention at St. Louis this year. There were reports of increased strength, greater numbers, larger Delta, Ohio. -

and being waged. These are a part of the class struggle and an expression of the solidarity of labor. They are always alive, vital, big with importance. But with all of these things the solidarity of labor. organization of the A. F. of L. has little to do.

It is something almost apart from these realities, and the men and women, the rank and file who are fighting these battles and drawing life and inspiration from them were not in the convention hall at St. Louis. Worse yet or better, because of the promise of the future, they were not represented there by the dominant element in the convention. For Gompers and the old machine were still dominant. They still held the votes, the empty shell of rulership. That they did not hold more—that their power today is hollow mockery of the power they once had is a splendid tribute to the correctness of the tactics of the Socialist party as announced in its last three conventions in accordance with the resolutions of the International Socialist congresses of Stuttgart and Copenhagen. While Socialists entered unions and attended conventions only to make propaganda for Socialism, while they scolded and denounced and exposed leaders, they made little headway. But when they went into the unions to secure better conditions for themselves and their fellow workers, when they gained their right to be heard in the council by their services on the field, they found that denunciation and scolding were no longer necessary. They had won the fight and displaced the old tactics by giving the workers better service in their fight against the employes. Against these tactics the cries "union wreckers" fell flat and became boomerangs upon the heads of those who east them.

So it is that at St. Louis the old machine in the A. F. of L. is at a loss. It cannot pose as "saving the labor movement from the Socialfor the Socialists are becoming the labor movement.

The reactionary leaders had no message for their own followers. "Rewarding and punishing" was of the past, dead and buried and marked with a tombstone inscribed, "Here lies a failure."

The ghost of the labor party that had risen from that grave had faded into nothingness.

The one big thing, the one great vital inspiring fact, on the political horizon of labor is the Socialist party. Its large and growing vote, its long list of victories gained and longer list of victories apparent and that the Scouts make will bring the inevitable is the one great living enthusiasm-creating thing before organized labor.

Only as the convention could be connected with the Socialist movement could it show interest and spirit. In no way was this more clearly shown than in the treatment of the convention by the capitalist press. Reporters for news agencies and large cosmopolitan papers alike stated that they were instructed from their editors to "play up the Socialist fight," and this without regard to whether there was a fight or not Even the United Pass, usually more nearly fair to labor, sent out dis patch after dispatch telling of a Socialist plot to "capture the Federation" of which Congressman-elect Victor L. Berger was the central sinister figure. It mattered not that every reporter knew, or could have known if he wished, and would have been discharged for not knowing, had he really been sending in news, that the Socialists never planned nor thought of attempting any such capture, that Berger had movemen need the early training never suggested any such thing, and that, on the contrary, the Socialists they'll get in the Socialist Scout Orin the convention had agreed that they were there as union men and ganization. In addition to this they women and not as politicians and that they were not going even to atroduce the usual "socialistic" resolutions.

The anti-Socialists wanted such a fight. They were eager for the notoriety and plaudits that could be gained by "crushing Socialism" with the preponderance of votes that the; still controlled. Such a fight and such a victory, hollow and meaningless as it would have been, was the one hope they had of strengthening their prestige among the unthinking and the prejudiced.

The opening sessions were lifeless-not because the labor move ment is dead, dying or decrepit. The reverse is true. It is alive, vital and eager for battle. But it is adding new weapons and seeking new victories on new battlefields and in relation to these weapons and these w lines of attack old leaders are ignorant, frightened or hostile.

Just how true it is that Socialism is the only force that can enthuse and inspire the labor movement was seen on Thursday when the greetings came from the fraternal delegates. Their speeches were pre-faced by the reading of a letter from Karl Legien, President of the In-nothing to try. Address, "Scout Deternational Federation of Unions, and Socialist member of the German partment. Appeal to Reason, Girard, reichstag. This letter from the man who can most properly be called Kansas." A letter of instruction reichstag. This letter from the man who can most properly be called the highest official of organized labor in the world, was an invitation to the A. F. of L. to unite with the International organization. It breathed the spirit of Socialism in every line and brought the first spontaneous outburst of applause in the convention.

From then on the day belonged to Socialism. Ben Turner, the first speaker, a Eritish fraternal delegate, in almost his opening sentence, announced himself as a Socialist of more than twenty years' standing and told the story of how as a despised street corner orator he had expounded the principles of Socialism only to see those principles grow to become the most powerful force in the British empire. He pleaded for a close co-operation between Socialists and the union movement and pointed out the power of such a solidified, well-rounded

The convention awoke to life at once. The vital spark had been plied, and there was henceforth no lack of interest or enthusiasm.

This spirit was strengthened and deepened by the address of W.

Brace, member of Parliament from Great Britain, who followed Turner, and who made the key note of his speech that "Legislators must be taught that the real wealth of nations is not in piled-up property, but in the bodies of the great army of workers." His speech was very largely a plea for political action and international solidarity and raised still became the fashion; they were called higher the wave of enthusiasm.

Then came R. P. Pettipiece, Canadian fraternal delegate, an active, earnest worker in the Socialist party, who told how trusts and combines had invaded Western Canada until "It matters little what flag floats over Canada, J. Pierpont Morgan still rules," and how this fact had driven the Canadian unionists into the Socialist party and enabled them to send two members into the provincial parliament where for years union labor had been begging in vain for a few mild measures of legislation, and which within twelve months after the entrance of the two Socialists was eagerly granted.

It had seemed as if the wave of Socialist sentiment and inspiration and enthusiasm had reached its highest point with this speech, but more was yet to come.

The next speaker was Job Harriman, Socialist candidate for Vice President in 1900, who came to tell the story of the labor war on the Parific coast and to plead for support for the workers in the far West is ineir desperate battle with organized concentrated capital.

Although the delegates had been listening for a whole afternoon to speeches, the hall was packed during Harriman's address as it had been at no previous time and the audience hung with eager rapt silence broken only by storms of applause as he told of the dramatic conflict on the shores of the Pacific. And the burden of his cory was that the desperate attack of capital arose from the fact that the workers of California were grasping at and attaining political power.

When he had finished the delegates were literally swept to their feet in their enthusiastic granting of the first rising vote of thanks moved during the convention, while the convention pleaged its support to the workers who are battling for life in the California cities. It was Socialism and Socialism alone that gave life and interest

to the convention. The old leaders know it and are helpless to stem to Portugal, who spread the fame of the tide that is rising around them. There is dissension and conflict in the ranks of those who have ruled so long. The old bottle is bursting with the new wine. Industrial today, how many associate it with

development, political evolution, growing intelligence in the masses, all are working to the same end. The future—the future that is near at hand-belongs to Socialism.

Scout News

"I have ten more customers. My badge arrived O. K. and I like it very much. At a recent meeting I tried my hand at selling 'Man and Mules' and was very successful,"-Paul Mack,



This young scout is just as much in earnest and just as aggresive as the picture shows him to be. He's holding the fort alone down in Mart, Tex., and he's doing it to the thorough satisfaction of the Socialists and to

the discomfiture of the plutes.
"Spread the good news. We have
just started a Sunday school with thirty-five members. It is my hope to have each one of them a Scout be-fore long. My boys, Robert and Leon, are most enthusiastic over the Socialist Scouts. The Appeal to Reason COMING NATION quickly,"-R. Wm., Wooby, Ga. ield, N. J.

"The first ten copies were received and sold last week. They all sold easily. Send me another bundle for this week."—Rodgers Fisk, Metumka,

The Socialist Scouts

"The Appeal is Mightier Than the Sword."

Boys and girls who want to follow n the footsteps of their parents and become real factors in the Socialist hemselves with pocket can supply money from the profit on sale of Socialist papers. The Scouts have a real definite or-

ganization, not only in the United States, but in Canada, England and Scotland as well. Coming Nations and Appeals are furnished to them at just half price. They make two and a half cents on each sale. Most Scouts have regular routes and some deliver as many as 100 papers each week.

I'll send two bundles, ten each, NATIONS and Appeals, to any boy or girl who'll agree to remit half price what Nations he sells and re-A letter of instruction goes to new Scouts.

In the Beginning By H. G. Creel

The First Shoe Heel. Heels originally came from Persia where they were used in the shape of small wooden blocks which the people fastened below i'.eir sandals in order to keep their feet as high above the level of the burning sands as possible. At first they were only four centimeters high, for men and women alike. Soon, however, the ladies favored fabulous sizes, reaching up 'to as much as 36 centimeters.

A few years later on these heels were brought to Venice, where they chapineys and were, ornamented and decorated in every possible style and shape that cobblers could dream of The height of the chapineys showed the rank of the wearer, and finally they attained such dimensions that riany fashionable ladies were quite nable to walk.

"Grass Widow."

The word is a corruption of "grace widow" a term for one who becomes a widow by grace or favor, not of necessity, as by death. It originated in the earlier ages of European civilization, when divorces were not common and could be obtained only by favor of the Catholic church. When such a decree was granted to a woman the papal rescript stated "Viduca de gratia," which interpreted is "widow of grace.

Tobacco and Nicotine

There is a dispute as to whether tobacco takes its tame from the island of Tobago, from the Yucatar province of Tobacco, from Tobasco in Florida, or from the y-shaped pipe which the people of Hispaniola smoked with their noses. The name is definitely associated with that of Jean Nicot, the French ambassador the herb through "urope. And, o And, of

If laborers get the profits of their oven labor how do others get rich? wits and becomes our helper.

THE COMING NATION

A. Wayland. Fred D. Warren

Chas. Edward Russell. Entered as second-class matter Septem ber 26, 1910, at the postoffice at Girard Kansas, under the Act of March 3, 1879

By mail in the United States, \$1.00 a year. In all other countries, \$1.50. Bundles of ten or more, including equal number of copies of Appeal to Reason, 2½ cents a copy.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

A Christmas Suggestion

That Christmas issue of the Coming Nation is looming bigger every day. It is going to be the finest number ever issued by any Socialist paper in this country. The first sketches of the pictures by John Sloan have arrived and they are going to touch the heart of every one who sees them. They are a whole Socialist speech written in lan-guage that a child can understand. Ryan Walker is promising to out-do himself on this number.

A Christmas story by Allen Updegraff will hold the interest of every reader and press home the message of Socialism without ever once mentioning the word or making a speech.

Gertrude Barnum is preparing an article on the terrible toil connected with the supplying of some of the Christmas William Mailly is doing the same thing with other trades in New York.

When this number was first suggested Bertha Mailly asked if she couldn't have a whole page for the children because she had so many good things that she couldn't get them into the usual space. She is going to have that page and every home that has a Coming Na-TION on Christmas Day will find the children bending over this page.

The only question now is just how many homes are going to have this number. We have worked out a plan to make it reach as many as possible. Send us the names of twenty-five of your friends and one dollar and we will see that each of them receive a copy of this beautiful Christmas dition, and will also give them a neat Christmas card telling them that the paper was sent by a friend and asking that they investigate the subject of Socialism.

Every day now is bringing a host of good things that are clamoring for space in future numbers of the paper. There is a whole series of stories on the Russian situation that are bound to stir up this country if it can be stirred.

Jean Longuet has just sent a most interesting description, with illustra-tions, of the trade union houses that have been built in the German cities. He is going to have something nearly every week.

Odon Por's articles will continue for some time. John R. McMahon has written a humorous sketch that will make one of the finest pieces of Social ist propaganda ever published. We had Ryan Walker make some pictures for it that are as funny as the story. also have some other good matter from McMahon.

Berton Braley will have a poem in an early issue that you want to watch for and will want to show it to your friends when you see it.

The very best writers in America are writing for the COMING NATION. Heretofore it has been necessary to buy high priced magazines in order to get the writings of such men, for the best writers in this country, as in other countries, are Socialists. Now you can get these in the Coming Nation and more than ever it is not necessary to buy any other publication.



Since the present Radical-Socialist administration has put the screws on the Eritish taxpayer we have been getting nearer the truth, as to the aggregate wealth of the British na-tion. An official return issued by the inland revenue authorities for the year ended March 31, 1910, shows that the total declared income of persons resident in the United Kingdom has for the first time exceeded \$5,000,000,000 in one year.

The exact figure is \$5,049,679,630, an increase of \$145,000,000 over the previous fiscal year. The main sources of income were:

From businesses or professors, \$ \$30,000,000, an increase of \$15,000,000.

From owning land and houses, \$1,-50,000,000, an increase of \$110,000,

State and public company officials, \$550,000,000, in increase of \$27,500,-

The Result of Capitalism. PROF. ALFRED RUSSELL WALLACE

Hence it has happened that the deelopment of steam navigation, of railroads and telegraphs, of mechanical and chemical science, and the growth of the population, while crormously increasing productive power and the amount of material products -that is, of real wealth-at least ten times faster than the growth of the population, has given that enormous increase almost wholly to one class, comprising the landlords and capitalists, leaving the actual producers of it—the industrial workers and inventors-little, if any, better off than before.

He that opposes us sharpens our

Readings in Literature

SELECTED BY WM. MAILLY

THE INCUBUS OF THE PAST

Shall we never, never get rid of is past? It lies upon the present

like a giant's dead body! In fact, the

case is just as if a young giant were compelled to waste all his strength

in carrying about the corpse of the old giant, his grandfather, who died

a long while ago, and only needs to

Just think a moment, and it will

startle you to see what slaves we are

to bygone times-to death, if we give

the matter the right word . : . For

example, a dead man, if he happens

to have made a will, disposes of wealth

no longer his own; or, if he die in-

testate, it is distributed in accord-

ance with the notions of men much

longer dead than he. A dead man

sits on all our judgment seats; and

his past?

the House of Seven Gables, by Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Working Out a New Society

Italian agricultural workers have begun the solution of the problem of un-They have undertaken contracts for reclamation and excavation totaling hundreds of millions of dollars. They have done this, not for profit, but

for the benefit of society and their members. These co-perative workers came to the rescue at the time of the Messina earthquake. They refused to enter into a combination to raise prices and broke the fower of the private monopoly that awain a great notional calamity nothing but an opportunity to extort profits. They have leased great tracts of land and are working them according to modern agricultural methods.

The next installment will tell how great co-operative forms are being

worked without the rulership of the capitalist.



owners of the threshing machines with this page shows one of the most dif which they work. From this they moved ficult works from a technical point of on to still vaster functions, tending toon to still vaster functions, tending toward the complete supplanting of the of building a great canal under a river. capitalist class, in the widest fields of industrial activity.

The force that has urged them or has been the pressing need for more work. Before the step which is about to be described was taken the long winter months were months of idle ness and suffering for the farm workers. They were driven by thousands into the great cities, and under the lash of starvation they frequently re-sorted to violence and bloody conflicts with the authorities. So great did this problem of seasonal unemployment become that the municipalities and the states were driven to provide emergency work to relieve the temporary tension.

These works were controlled by contractors whose first object was the exploitation of the laborers whom the work was supposed to relieve. So it was that the contractor profited more than the workers. Consequently in 1883 the land-workers decided to take a most momentous step, involving nothing less than the abolition of the contractors, and such a systematization of this winter work as would make it regular each year.

Abolishing the Contractor.

For this purpose three hundred farm laborers of Ravenna formed a co-operative of labor, thereby setting in motion something that was to be an example for staly and the whole world. This co-operative began to bid upon contracts and secured and executed some small drainage and irrigation works for private parties in the province of Ravenna. But such work was far from being sufficient to meet the great need. Therefore the co-operative accepted a sub-contract on some reclamation work being done by a private contractor. This work on some swamn lands near Rome and here, for scieral winters the co-operative sent more than six hundred workers each year.

These lands were a veritable jungle and breeding place for malarial mosquitoes In spite of these untoward conditions the workers went back each year until the work was done. were no profits in this enterprise; they had only obtained the additional work and waves. There was other thing gained, however, which was to prove of great value later. This was the technical knowledge of the methods by which such work is done and the moral and physical training essential in such a fight

against nature. Many of these heroic workers died in the jungle, but the others, undaunted, remained at work. The great agricultural, moral and social possibilities of such undertakings impressed the public mind, and led to the passing of a law authorizing the government to entrust various public works directly to the co-operatives of labor. The

The Movement Spreads. Inspired by the success of the Ravenna co-operators many similar or ganizations were founded, not only in Ravenna, but in nearly all the other Italian provinces. During the last fifteen years these organizations of the workers have done more than a hundred million francs worth of public work for the government, in addition to large quantities of work for municipal and provincial governments

and private parties. The oldest of these, that of Ra venna, has maintained its leading po sition. The better to organize the work and to make possible still larger undertakings the various co-operatives of labor in the province of Ravenna were, in 1900, merged into a federa-This federation today embraces seventy-five co-operatives of labor and production with 15,000 members. It has become one of the great industrial enterprises of the world. It has than private contractors. divided its work between two departments, the industrial and the agricul-

Fifty co-operatives belong to the industrial department, twenty-two of which are composed of farm workers, who do all kinds of earth work, such as drainage, irrigation, road-building, etc. The others are composed of carpenters, masons, cemen workers, mechanics and teamsters There are twenty-five co-operatives in the agricultural department of which only eighteen have as yet actually taken up the work of collective cultivation of the soil.

The government has recognized the ability of the federation as an organizer of industry and a doer of
price. The federation indignantly redeeds by entrusting to it works empulsed these proposals and declared fear ill founded. Wherever the RoThis success has determined them

HILE the Italian Socialists ploying thousands of workers and are so directing all of their costing millions of francs. The specactivities as to lay the lialty of the federation is reclamation foundation of a future so- work, but it also builds houses, facciety they are far from tories, railroads and highways. It being utopian. We have erected the largest sugar factory in seen how the farm labor- Italy. The wages alone for this work ers, by logically expanding amounted to more than a million their work, came to be the collective francs. One of the illustrations on

that it came to Messina, not to make The government has repeatedly and officially recognized these for labor, merits of the federation. The co-

This position of the federation gave it great prestige throughout the country, until its judgment and advice are sought by the government and by private parties alike. This has en-abled it not only to bid upon works already contemplated but to initiate the undertaking of new enterprises. It has sent its experts into various parts and present projects for reclaiming swamp lands. Some of those projects have been accepted by the govern-ment and "flying colonies" of Romagnol workers have been sent to reclaim great stretches of land far from their

International Effects.

Out of this activity came a great shifting of population and a re-arrangement of whole masses of the people. The Italian parliament has voted more than three hundred mil-

magnols have gone, they have left profits out of a national calamity, but behind them flourishing revolutionary to give aid in time of a terrible emertooth and nail for better conditions

> The co-operatives are also feared because it is felt that they will not limit their work to reclaiming the land. This fear is well founded throughout all Italy, but especially in just those provinces from which the vorkers go for the reclamation work

The co-operatives are already trying to lease the reclaimed land for agricultural enterprises, nor of Italy to investigate local conditions their efforts in this direction been without results. They are able to force municipal and private land owners to lease land to the co-operatives y using their power as a union to such privately owned land. Their boycott consists simply in refusing to work for those who will not

Sooner or later victory sall rest with these strong and revolutionary organizations. They have shown that they can carry out vast strikes and boycotts which shake the foundalion francs (\$60,000,000) for the re- ations of present social institutions

to get additional fields and this desire to secure new land for collective cultivation was so great that some tracts whose terms Nevertheless their success has been upon the whole, wonderful and inspiring. There is every reason to be lieve that within the next few years of the experimental stage and the unphase will be treated in the next article in this series.

The Socialist significance of this movement should be apparent to the reader. I wish only to emphasize the point that the secret of its success lies in the fact that all of its activities rest upon a strong union movement. The co-operatives of labor could not get work and the agricultural co-operatives could not get fields to till if the unions were not able to bring pressure upon the authorities and private

have been leased under contracts proved disastrous. these agricultural co-operatives will spread rapidly. They have passed out ion movement with which they are connected is ready to enter into a fight with the private land owners and the municipalities to compel the leasing of land to the co-operatives. This be decently buried.

> living judges do but search out and repeat his decisions.
>
> We read in dead men's books! We laugh at dead men's jokes, and cry at dead men's pathos! We are sick of dead men's diseases, physical and moral, and die of the same remedies with which dead doctors killed their patients! We worship the living Deity according to dead men's forms and creeds! Whatever we seek to do, of our own free motion, a dead man's icy hand obstructs us! Turn our eyes to what point we may, a dead man's white, immitigable face encounters them, and freezes our very heart! And we must be dead ourselves, before we can begin to have our proper influence on our own world, which will then be no longer our world, but the world of another generation, with which we shall have no shadow of a right to interfere. I ought to have said, too, that we live in dead men's houses. . . But we shall live to see the day, I trust, when no man shall build his

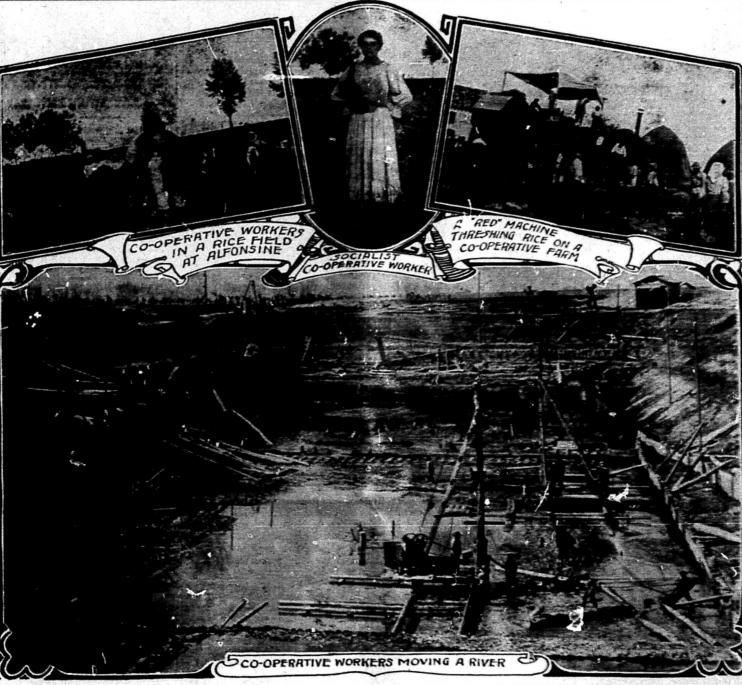
house for posterity. Why should he? He might just as reasonably order a durable suit of clothes-leather, or gutta-percha, or whatever else lasts ongest-so that his great-grand-children should have the benefit of them, and cut precisely the same figure in the world that he himself does.

If each generation were allowed and expected to build its own houses, that single change, comparatively unim-portant in itself, would imply almost every reform which society is now suffering for. I coubt whether even our public edifices, our capitols, statenouses, court-houses, city halls and churches ought to be built of such permanent materia's as stone or brick It were better that they should crumble to ruis, once in twenty years, or thereabouts, as a hint to the people to examine into and reform the institutions which they symbolize

nicipal Ownership Pays Well. The city of Pensacola, Fla., will in

the future save nearly \$1,000 per month, which has herefolore been transferred each month to the water department for hydrant rental and water consumed. The income from the plant is now such that this amount will not be necessary, sufficient money being derived from regular con ers to defray all expenses and make many improvements which are conemplated and which, when comp will allow the water committee to take a further reduction in water ra When the plant was taken over by the city the latter was payi monthly rental of \$840 each month at hydrant rental. Since then thirtyven new hydrants have be stalled and at this rate the city w ave been compelled to pay at \$1,000 each month. Chair man and the water committee Supt. Sweeney have been busy for several weeks estimating the for this year, and came to the conclu sion that it would not be ne the city. Many improvements have been made at the plant during the past year and the service also tended to sections of the city which did not enjoy the service. Four miles of new mains have been laid and 760 meters installed at a cost of between \$5,000 and \$6,000. Two new covered reservoirs have been constructed and the committee is now engaged in having four new wells put down and a new compressor installed. A reduction of about 20 per cent in water rates was made some time ago, but the committee contemplates a further reduction when about \$16,000 worth of new water mains are laid, which will largely increase the number of consumers. All this has been done out of the earnings of the department and without calling upon the city for funds-Municipal Journal and Engi-

Will Establish Municipal Milk Depots New York city stands committed to a system of municipal pasteurization of milk. Comptroller Prendergast, President Mitchel and President Me-Aneny have approved the establishment of city pasteurization stations after a plan submitted by Health Com-missioner Lederle. The plan con-templates locating throughout the city station at which milk shall be pas-teurized and dispensed systematically. In adition, it is contemplated to keep in attendance at each station doctors and nurses, who shal! instruct mothand nurses, who shall instruct mothers in the proper method of dressing and caring for children. This added feature in connection with the distribution of pasteurized milk will greatly reduce infant mortality, the city officials declare.—Mrarcipal Journal and Engineer. Engineer.



For this work alone the government clamation of such swamp lands. Now At this very moment they are prepaid the federation a half million dol- it happens that the provinces which paring for a great simultaneou; man-

Seeks no Profits.

The federation takes the contract for the whole work and then distributes it among the various local cooperatives belonging to the central various co-operatives in proportion to the work done by them, and the remainder goes to the reserve fund of the federation, to propaganda, or is used for the purpose of mutal aid.

Although the federation has prac tically eliminated private contractors in the province of Kavenna it does not exploit its monopoly at the expense of the collectivity. It was formed as an integral part of the union movement as a means of meeting the probem of the unemployed, and not for the purpose of making great profits.

The fact that the federation has re mained true to its original purpose has greatly strengthened its posi-tion. It is capable of underbidding the largest private contractors today just because it seeks work for its mem-bers and not profits, and because it is technically ready for the most dif-ficult works. It can do emergency work quicker and more satisfactorily

It is not only technically, but mor ally superior to capitalist contractors because guided by a higher sense of social responsibility. When it has taken a contract it does not present any exorbitant demands for such as constitute the greatest source

At the Messina Earthquake.

This social morality was most trikingly exemplified at the time of time. were doing some of the same work

are to ce so re-claimed are just those from which there is the greatest emigration to the United States and other countries. This emigration was largely caused by the fact that these swamps made it impossible for the populalaw at first limited the expenditure body. The local groups, in turn, dis- tion to gain a decent living. Yet there for such works to a hundred thousand tribute the work among their mem- was no labor immediately at hand by francs (\$20,000). Later, so successful bers, giving an equal amount of work which the reclamation work could be the workers of the industrial departwere the co-operatives that this limit to each member. The profits of the carried out. Now the federation of ment also belong to the agricultural was raised to two million francs.

enterprise are assigned in part to the Ravenna, in co-operation with the cois ready to bid upon these works, and to send great "temporary colonies" of the winter months. The same work-land-laborers to these provinces. This ers who founded the first co-operative land-laborers to these provinces. This plan, when carried out, will definitely settle the problem of unemployment, for not only would the reclamation work provide employment for thousands of workers for several years, but the work done would, in turn, open immense stretches of wonderfully ferile land to be taken up by those who

have been hitherto unemployed. Thus the scope of the work of the ederation constantly grows. In the beginning it met the problem of local unemployment by forcing the authorities to undertake a succession of necessary local eterprises. Now it assumes a new and vastly greater character as an instrument with which solve a national problem with which legislators and experts have grappled in vain for the last thirty

Class Interests Clash.

While the government has accepted this idea in principle and has recognized that this plan of the organized workers is the only one that will assure the carrying out of the reclamation laws, yet the ruling political partics oppose this magnificent plan. The reason for this opposition is obvious All these federations are distinctly Socialist institutions. Their members the great earthquake at Messina It represent the most revolutionary elewas called up a by the government ment in the Italian working class for certain emergency work at this The ruling parties fear that the "fly-The private contractors who ing colonies" of revolutionists will not merely do the work assigned to tried to persuade the federation to them, but that they will also instill

ifestation throughout all the important agricultural districts to compel the government to undertake some great reclamation works. There is every reason to believe that they will succeed in this movement.

The agricultural and industrial departments are closely connected, since operatives from some other provinces during the spring and summer, and for the industrial department during of labor organized the first collective agricultural enterprise in Ravenna.



Group of the laborers that moved the river. The Wo man in cester is Argentina Altobelli, Secretary of National Federation of Farm Laborers.

They leased from the city of Ravenna seven hundred acres which they had previously reclaimed and subdivided the tracts into small individual lots. Later this system was changed. The

land was not divided but was cultivated collectively. At the present time the eighteen agricultural co-operatives belonging to the federation have five thousand members and cultivate three thousand acres, mostly rice fields They own about sixty machines and many of the rice drying plants, and everything else needed for a modern agricultural enterprise. They spent this year three hundred thousand dollars on the cullivation of the soil and

This success has determined them how could I ever get liver."

andlords and upon legislative bodies to compel laws necessary to the carry ing out of these various proletarian

activities.

Italian parliament and in the manicipal government support these workers. But the government has only granted the most important and far reaching demands when menaced by great mass movements of the workers.

Out of this struggle has come a great capacity for independent judg ment and management on the part of They workers. strengthened both morally and technically, and this very strength leads them to attempt the solution of national and social problems of ever greater importance. By their own exertions they have risen from the lowest strata of society to the highest, and are now working day by day in the actual erection of a new so-

It is not that their activities consti tute the only forces workit for Socialism, but that good training arising from their work has made them capa ble of establishing a Socialist system whenever the opportunity shall per mit. Fo-day they constitute a formid able nucleus whose deeds of propaganda inspire and influence the lives of not less than a half million agri cultural workers.

One View Point.

Aunt Mary Flannagan was a hard working wash woman with a typical working class mind. One day she chanced to be in the butcher shop buying a dime's worth of liver and a sympathetic neighbor who knew of her industry and frugality chatting over the market baskets said "How unjust it is Aunt Mary that you who must wor- so hard have to eat liver while the DeSnohs across the way who never did a days work in their lives eat the finest porterhouse steaks."

"Yes" piously answered Aunt Mary, but its submissive to the will of God I am, just think how much worse it could be. Suppose there were no rich folks to eat the porterhouse steaks,

at be civilized becau

-Life.

Children.

We know we must be sivilized because of all the ways.

Of killing off the children we've invented in these days.

We kill 'em off with factories to fill the owners' maws—
Protecting "infant" industries with brutal tariff laws.

We kill 'em off with patent focis before they're in their teems.

We kill 'em off in schoolrooms, and in the Phillippines.

We kill 'em off in schoolrooms, and in the Philippines.
We kill 'em off with nutos, we kill 'em off with vice.
We kill 'em off with coddling when beatings don't suffice.
We kill 'em off with cigarettes. We make them deaf and dumb.
We varcinate, inoculate and kill 'em off with rum.
Can savage nations do as much? Welf, we should be surprised!
We rather guess they'll have to walt until they're civilized!

—Life.

High Cost of Living .

BY MAY WOOD-SIMONS NE of the things that most impressed me at the International Conference of Socialist women held in Copenhagen was that the Soralist women in Europe, at least, are making public opinion on all questions that

effect the welfare of women and children. It is the Socialist women who are formulating and pressing legislation protecting women and children. They are planning ways and means for bettering the schools and providing recre ation for the young. It is the Socialist women who are bringing the working women into economic organizations

Their great strength, I believe, lies in part in the practical methods they use in reaching the women. They put their finger on a definite, glaring wrong, in the lives of women today and showing this evil to the working women at once enlist them in an effort to remove it.

One of the many resolutions passed at the Conference illustrates this. Adelheid Popp of Austria introduced a resolution on the high cost of living. Here is a subject that at once reaches home to every woman in every country. Meat, all dairy products, flour, fruit, clothing rent have all reached a point, not only in this country, but in Europe that staggers the house-wife confronted with the feeding and clothing of her house-The mother must be truly a hold. domestic statesman who can in the days make a wage earner's income supply the needs of a family.

Because working women especially are face to face daily with this problem, the economic causes that are forcing prices to this high point must be brought clearly before them. Hence, then the necessity of all women members of economic and Socialist organizations pointing out to the working women that the Socialist party is the only one that is fighting continuously and with all its power against rising prices and therefore the need of their uniting their strength with that organization

Unless wages can be raised to keep pace with this rise in the prices it means heavy reduction in the amount of necessaries of life that the working class can purchase and a consequent deterioration in the vitality of the family. This being true working en should everywhere use their ef-

forts to aid their fellow men workers as well as women workers in their efforts to maintain wages and support them in times of strike.

In Europe where the co-operative movement has gone beyond the experimental stage in more than one country the Socialist women are called on in this resolution to support the fight of the co-operatives who work to le sen the effects of rising prices of provis-ions and urges the women to help in increasing the number of their mem-

Not only the working girl at six, eight or ten dollars a week feels the effect of the high cost of living but when milk is raised in price it means so much less to feed the children and the working mothers will be quick to see the point. This is a direction in which the Socialist women of America can do an excellent piece of agitation work. In no other country has the rise in the cost of living been more noticeable than here. The local Socialist women's committees can well afford to hold a meeting with this for a subject.

The resolution adopted by the Internation (Socialist Woman's Conference reads in full as follows:

The power and the selfishness of a ning classes under capitalism show the cives everywhere in the dally rise in put f provisions. Everything necessary ggie for eximens, more pronounced. Considering nest of all the women who are suffi-nest of all the women who are suffi-nest of all the women who are not the treathes of housekeeping to the treather of Socialist urges that the working women about the price of the price of the rent of house as to the price as to the comments and of the rent of house as to the connection of this phase

as to the connection of this phasemans with the connection of this phasemans with the capitalist system. The Conference declares if the duty of all sounce assents to point out wither women protesswint who are yet strangers to Bocialism, the capitalist repetacion of taxation in our state and municipalities as well as the cause and result of uncared increment and the trusts. As only the Socialist party is fightling energetically and with all its strength against rising prices it is the duty of the women to join this party and to support its fight. Considering that the rise in prices must be opposed by a corresponding rise in incomes the Conference urges the women to support the hard and self-sacrificing strikes of their men comrades.

of their men comrades.

The Socialist women should support the first of file co-operatives who work according to the principles of the modern proletarian movement against the rising prices of provisions and should seek by individuable propagament to increase the number of their members.

Socialist Women in Holland

he women of Holland have all the ertheless it has been found necessary to organize propaganda clubs for special work among women.

In the early days of the Socialist movement little attention was paid to the women. An occasional propagan-dist urged the necessity of drawing women into the movement and now and then a local organization would extend an invitation to the women to become members. On the whole, however, women played very little part until about 1886.

In that year a Social-Democratic woman's society was founded in Amsterdam and five other towns soon followed this example. In 1889 the first woman appeared as a delegate to a party con-gress. In the next year a pamphlet was published entitled "A Manifesto to Women." This movement soon degenerated into bourgeois feminism and while it attracted many women from the possessing classes it had little influence among working women, and soon disappeared.

In 1894 the preesnt Social-Democratic Labor party was formed. This party declared for complete equality of sexes, but opposed any special agitation among women, fearing that such a movement night, like the previous one, degenerate into mere fem sm. As a co of this indifferent attitude the Socialis ers of the Parliament refused to include women in the law which they presented for an extension of the

About this time some trade un egan to be formed among the The daily organ of the party began the publication of a regular column of ment. In 1906, however, this column was abolished, on the ground that more greater interest to women. By this time the proletarian women began to recognize that their place was inside the party fighting side by side with the men—that workingmen and working-women must fight the same battle and have the same aim—Socialism, but that since it is more difficult to convert men than women a special propaganda is necessary for that purpose

In 1905 a few active women in the party led in a movement to establish clubs for propaganda among women. Only members of the party are admitted to these clubs. Their sole aim is to propossible, commit to memory a para-

Here is just a bit of what Mr. Russell says about Wendell Phillips:

"This is the career of Wendell Phil-

lips, the most marvelous and the most

inspiring in history. Here was a man

endowed with every conceivable advan-

tage for the winning of what we call

success; a brilliant and powerful mind

trained in the best schools; a gift of

extemporaneous and moving eloquence,

an attractive presence, great personal

magnetism, wealth, a farnous lineage,

social standing and prestige; entered

which he had every qualification, with

life one long, unbroken sacrifice on the

His First Great Public Address.

"His real entrance as orator and agi-

tator upon the turbulent stage of his

December 8, 1837, when he had just

passed his twenty-sixth birthday, a mass

meeting was called at Faneuil Hall to

protest against the murder of the Rev.

"The defeat of the resolutions was imminent, as the contending factions on

the floor roared and struggled. Phillips

the main floor, for in those days Fan-

enil Hall had no seats. As Austin ended

amid tremendous cheering, Phillips

unexpectedly leaped upon the platform

and stood forth to answer him. The

crowd saw before them a young man

tall, fair, with both face and form ex-

other moment, the young orator was

launched upon one of his most famous

orations. It was a faultless specimen

of his style; compact, restrained, direct,

without a wasted word, and in spite of

the restraint, burning with feeling. It

contained some immortal sentences

vas standing among the spectators on

Elijah P. Lovejoy, at Altos, Illinois.

day was made in dramatic fashion.

alters of righteousness

graph.

pagate Socialism among proletarian wo-

In May, 1908, these clubs were united rights of association possessed by men in a national federation, or "Bond" as and can unite with any organization it is called. This Bond now contains they desire. They are admitted as nineteen clubs. The membership of members of the Socialist party on an equality with men in all respects. Neverthey are composed only of those women nineteen clubs. The membership of who are willing to undertake the work of active propaganda. For the others the membership in the party is thought sufficient. Among the methods used to reach the women is the publication and circulation of a paper, the Proletarische Vrouw, personal visits, public meet ings, reading clubs and the establishment of libraries.

The paper appears fortnightly, and has a circulation at present of about 3,500, but is rapidly increasing. During the last six months a children's paper has been added as a supplement

Efforts are made to secure space in trade union papers, even in those which are the organs of unions having no women members, because it is hoped in this way to reach the wives of the members

An active campaign has been carried on for motherhood insurance and for the suffrage for women

Up to the present time the party has viewed the work of the women almost with indifference, but as the work extends and its value is proven this indifference is giving way to active interest and assistance.-From the report to the International Woman's Congress at Copenhagen.

Italian Women's Conference

The first national conference of So cialist women ever held in Italy tool place in October the day before the opening of the congress of the Italian Socialist party at Rome. The initiative in calling this national confer from the women members of the So ist section of Milan. They extended a call to all Socialist women and all wo men trade unionists to meet and cuss the question of agitation and organization among working women.

Among the subjects discussed were "The Economic Organization of the Workers." "The Political Agitation Among Women." "Systematic Agitation Work Among Women by Means of the party and labor press."

This conference is one of the first fruits of the decision of the Socialist party organization of Italy to take up for discussion at its national congress the subject of agitation and organization among women.

Great minds have purposes; others. have wishes.

A Neat Work Apron

A large work apron that co s indispensable to the busy white linen, is not only a

Servian Socialist Woman's Daily

The first Servian Socialist woman's oper appeared in Belgrade. It is named Lednahoet" meaning "Equality" and "The Aim of the Socialist Womans' Movement" and a long article on "Woman and the Universal e." It has further articles of international, political and questions and literary produc

Woman Saffrage in Washington

Woman suffrage has won in the state of Washington. The amenda carried by a majority of probably 25, 000. So far as heard from every county gave a majority for the amendment. Three amendments have been presented for women suffrage in Wash ington. In 1899 it was beaten by a majority of 19,386, in 1898 by a majority of only 9.882. In Oklahoma and South Dakota the amendments for woman suf-

Jet-I wonder how many boys and Jet-I wonder how many boys and Now, you wise Socialist boys and girls know how I came to be? Of girls will say it was foolish of the course you all know that I am something black, used for making ornaall, what the world was like some millions of years ago, when I first

The world was a beautiful place then, more beautiful even than now. There were no men or women in the world then and of course there were neither alle or rich or unemployed poor; no ugly factories, no poorhouses, prisons or asylums to mar the beauty. Eve thing was gorgeous, and the air was pure, containing so much carbon, that even the ferns and masses grew to the height of sixty

The lakes and tivers awarmed with large animals like crocodiles, only bigger. Great lizards with wings flitted about from tree to tree in the glorious sunshine. And there were great bats measuring from ten to twelve feet from tip to tip of their wings. Their bodies were not very big, but they had a very long neck, and oh, what a head! Just like a teeth. You would not like to try to said they wouldn't work until they got catch a bat like that at night, would

was will tell you about that would look though I was quite well acquainted with them. They were like huge walruses, with two flippers at each side of their bodies and were unlike Auntie said this was a "strike," and my friend the bat, because they had the men in the wagon were trying to a short, thick dumpy tail; but they had also long necks like very large swans, with heads like crocodiles, only short-

Now at the time when I saw all these strange animals, ferns, and mosses, I was a large lump of resin

"What a rainy morning, Mary! It's

almost like the flood."
"The flood, sir? said the little

"'Yes,' said I. 'The flood-Noah, you know-the ark-Mount Ararat.' She shook her head and murmured

He Would Have Been a Promoter.
Judge Ben B. Lindsay, the father

on can have their shot at these malefactors. A Denver man, visiting one

you to this?'
"'Poverty, Boss,' the prisoner answered, with a sneer. 'I didn't have

enough money to turn myself into a corporation and hire a corporation lawyer to learn me how to steal legally."

In a recent address before the manunillionaire manufacturer of soap, said: We cannot get rich in a lifetime now-

self-made millionaires has dore it. his breast, was . 'mg in his hay, and it happened to be raining.

Some time afterwards I saw the hay again, and it was quite black and decayed from the wet, so I found out that I, being a vegetable matter like the hay, had turned black from the same reason-through my lying in the damp mud so long. Now if that hay by any chance, gets buried like me for a few million years, it will become changed into coal. So you see I am only a fine hard coal, and to give me another name. I am Fossilized Resin, although man in his wisdom calls me

"It isn't." sobbed the Comb, "and, oh My feelings are too utter. When I see little Dorothy Devouring bread and butter.

"And though I love her very much And wouldn't like to fright her. Yet when my teeth are in her hair. I feel inclined to bite her."

Bobbie Thought.

Mamma-Well, Bobbie, were you a cood boy in school today?

Bobbie-Y-e-s. Mamma-Well, that doesn't sound

s if you were so very sure about it. Bobbie-Mamma, I think our teacher

Mamma-How so? Bobbie-Today she asked me a question and when I wanted to answer, she said, "Now Bobbie, think before

you speak"!--and then I thought and thought, and thought-then she said: Sit down."

She was about ten years old and apparently very unhappy. A swollen face served to diagnose the case at a glance as an advanced stage of toothache. Over the door they entered was a sign.

rest. Looking her straight in the cyc, with finger poised for emphasis, the mother said: "Now Edith, if you cry I'll never take you to a dentist again."

Apologies only account for the evil which they cannot alter.—Cuyler.

EDITED BY BERTHA H. MAILLY gold and silver was seated on a throne THE GOLDEN FISH



NCE upon a time there was an island in the middle of the sea, upon which there was a little hut. In this hut aved an old man and his wife. They were poor, very poor, and the husband had only his net. Every day he went to fish and he and his wife

ate the fish which he caught in the net. One day after he had fished for a he caught a little golden

fish which had a human voice and said: "Good man, throw me back into the I am so little, give me my life,

and I will do all that you ask of me." The fisherman felt sorry for the little fish and returned to the hut empty-

His wife asked, "Well husband, have "No," he said, "I have fished all day

and have caught only a little golden "Where is it?" asked his wife.

"In the sea," answered the fisherman "I was so sorry for it I out it back." His wife was very angry. "You fool," she said, "you had for-

tune in your hand and you were too stupid to profit by it." She talked so much that the old man, tired of her reproaches, ran to the edge of the sea and called:

"Golden fish, golden fish! come to me, with your tail in the sea and your head turned toward me!"

The fish came quickly, and said: "What do you want old man?" "I want some bread for my wife

who is angry." "Go home, old man; and you will find bread there in plenty." The old man arrived at the but "Well

wife, have you plenty of bread? "Yes," she said, "but I am very un-

happy. I have broken my tub and I cannot wash my clothes. Go find the fish and tell him I want a new tub," The old man went to the edge of the sea and cried:

"Golden fish, golden fish! come to me, your tail in the sea, your head turned toward me"

The golden fish came, saying, "What do you want, old man?'

A new tub for my wife who is not satisfied because she cannot wash ber cloches. "Go home," said the golden fish, "and

you will find a new tub."

This time the wife drove him back to ask for a new house, and when he reached home from this rip, his wife greeted him: "You fool, tell the golden greeted him: fish that I wish to be an archduches and live in a beautiful castle where I shall have many servants to do my

"It is well," said the fish. "Go back home. You will find it all done."
Arrived at home, he found a beautihome. You will find it all done."

Arrived at home, he found a beautiful castle. His wife, all clothed in the public library read then and if

riving orders to a crowd of servants. When she saw the old man, she said: "Who is that old man, that beggar?"

And she commanded that he be thrown out. But soon she wanted to be an She summoned the old man empress. and told him to say to the golden fish: "My wife does not wish to be an archduchess. She wants to be an em-

The old man obeyed and the fish granted also this wish. But the wicked voman wanted to be queen of the waters and to command all the fish. The old man then went to the edge of the sea, called the little golden fish and

said: "Golden fish, my wife is never satisfied. She says she would love to be queen of the waters and command all

"Oh, it is too much," said the little golden fish, "she will never be queen of the waters. She is too wicked and I am sure that all the ash would be very unhappy under her orders."

The fis' disappeared, saying these words, and when the old man arrived ome, he found there the little hut, the broken tub, the c.'d v oman badly clothed and he had to take out his net to go fishing. But he never found again the golden fish, no matter how well he threw his net .- Russian Fair, Story.

WORTH REMEMBERING

"In the face of monstrous injustice the just man has no right to a life of ease and pleasure."

In the November issue of the Success Magazine, Mr. Charles Edward Russell gives a very wonderful picture of a very wonderful man, Wendell



WENDELL PHILLIPS, BORN NOV. 29, 1811

Phillips, one of the most noted workers for the abolition of chattel slavery during the twenty years preceding the Civil War. I wish all of the older boys and girls

pressive of power and resolution, waiting to speak. Its sheer curiosity silenced it and, in a moment, out boomed, in that strange melodious voice, the first piercing sentence. Clamour redoubled at once; there were cries of "Question!" "Go on!" "Hear him!" and so on. With the next lull in the storm came the next sentence; in an-

> "Sir, when I heard the gentleman lay down principles, which place the murderers of Alton side by side with Otis and Hancock, with Quincy and Adams I thought those pictured lips (pointing to the portraits in the hall) would have broken into a voice to rebuke the re creant American—the slanders of the

> The Little Big Woman and the Lig Little Girl. A little big woman and big little girl, They merrily danced all the day:

The woman declared she was too small to work; And the girl said, "I'm too big to play."

While the sunlight stayed And practiced their steps In the evening shade.

Dodge from "When Life is Young."

So they merrily danced

Lillian's Letters

Lillian Sees the Express Strike.



I forgot to tell you something I that same 5aw that Auntie and I saw the uan fall off the high wagon When we were going home we saw on one block such a funny pro-

upon a profession he loved and for cession. There was a lot of wagons with all black curtains pulled down around hosts of powerful friends, a taste for them. Up in front there was a man public affairs, readiness in debate; a driving the horses very slowly and be-young man with every avenue of prefer-side him sat another man holding a hig ment and distinction open to him. He thick stick between his knees. And in deliberately abandoned them all, and the back I saw a man peeping out from like a religious enthusiast made of his between the curtains. I told Auntie he thick stick between his knees. And in looked frightened.

I guess he was frightened, because there were policemen riding in front and behind the carts and on both sides and I think he was afraid of them.

But Auntie said, "No, the men are afraid of other men, because they have taken the other men's jobs away from them and the police go along so they can't get hurt." The wagous were ex-The wagons were express wagons and the expressmen had better wages, and shorter hours, because you? on what they got. Auntie said she only got \$35 a month. That seems a good deal to me, but Auntie said it wouldn't begin to support a family with my children decer iy in New York.

help the men who hired the expressmen to break the strike and make the expressmen go back to work.

Just then a man near me cried, 'Scab," and a policeman went after him with his club and arrested him just for saying that. Things like that don't happen out in

West Bend, do they, Mamma? I guess I want to come home pretty soon. Your loving daughter, LILLLAN.

Katy Did.

BY KATE BAKER HETZEL.

Katy Did! Katy Did! Katy Did! What is it you want to know That Katy says so much about When the summer sun is low? Well, Katy dressed in green Amid the leaves and grass is say enough to stop her sor The moment that you pass.

But I'll tell you what she does When the Labes are all in bed; The cheres are done, the wood bro and the chickens have been fed.

She pipes her merry song To the older children rou Who sit on doorsteps, gras Or tie upon the ground. and the song of Katy Del In the thing she ought to do She sings it out so good and clear, That we always think it's true.

And we love the Katy Did, As we do the grass and for For the does her share in And cheers the evening in Easty Did! Easty Did! Easty Bad! sike never has said she gouldn't But I abudder to think what a ti There would be if Kany sheald wouldn't!

The Story of Jet

saw in the papers that some of the men strange to you, if you saw one, aler and thicker, with large sharp teeth

> hanging out of a crack in the side of a gigantic decaying tree. It was a very hot day, and the heat of the sun had so much melted me that I felt quite warm and soft, when lo! I dropped from the parent tree that gave me birth, and fell splash into the river below amongst the reptiles. They gathered round me and sniffed me, but as they did not care for me in the form of resin I was allowed to float down the river till I came to the sea. I was tossed about on the waves for a time, but one day when the waves were very angry, I was thrown far up on a muddy beach, where I very soon got covered over with mud. I lay buried there for more millions of years than I care to out by an animal I had never seen before. This animal was called man But oh, horror! in digging me out I fell into the water, and from being a bright, bonnie, shining, yellow mass, I became cuite black; still, I am not altogether sorry that I am black, because I know the reason why I am so. After I returned to the daylight, part of me was made into a watch chain for a farmer; and one day this

Behind the Times. Sir Ernest Shackleton at the luncheon in his honor given by the Pil-grims in New York, said of a piece of geographical ignorance:

"It was incredible. It reminded me of a little waiting maid.

"As she brought me my tea and toast and bloater one morning I said to her:

maid. She looked at me with a puzzled smile.

apologetically:
"I ain't had no time to read the papers lately, sir."

of children's courts, said in an address in Denver, apropos of criminal corporations: Why, even the thieves in the pris-

of our jails, said to a prisoner: "'Well. my friend, what brought

facturers' club of Chicago, Jos. Fels, the adays under the present system unless we do so by robbing the people. I have made my money that way and my firm is still doing it. Every one of you

farmer to be gathering in his hay on a wet day, but the season had been ments—but that is not very much to late, and very wet, and he had to know. Well, I will tell you first of do so.

Jet .- J. D. Munro, in the Young Socialist.

The Cross Comb. "It's jolly cold." began the Comb,
"My teeth are chattering;
I wish the Match would light the Fire
And make the Kettle sing."

"It may be cold," remarked the Brush,
"And yet I do not see
Why you, dear Comb, should go and stick
Your chattering teeth in me,"

Tre been reflecting and I'm sure, The Looking-giass chimed in, "The poor, dear Comb is hungry, Or he wouldn't be so thin.

"And whou you come to think of it,
It real, sin't fair
To feed a child with all these teeth
On nothing else but 'air."

Then Dorothy, who heard the talk, Said, with her buby stare, 'Ah, now I know what makes me cry When mother combs my hair."

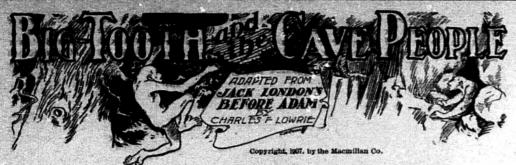
—From Crumbs of Verse

is trying to work a skin game on us.

Edith's Opportunity.

count. Rut at last one day I was dug which being interpreted read "Doctor out by an animal I had never seen of Dental Surgery." The mother led her to the operating chair and smoothed back her tousled hair as she laid her head in the little

farmer, while he was wearing me on



CHAPTER XI.

south bank of the river that we discovered the which Lop-Ear and I had de- me after him.

cided to roost for the night. The voices of the Fire People at first alarmed us, but later, when darkness had come, we were attracted by the fire. We crept cautiously and silently from tree to tree till we got a good view of the scene.

In an open space among the trees, near to the river, the fire was burning. About it were a half a dozen Fire-Men. Lop-Ear clutched me suddenly, and I could feel him tremble. I looked more closely, and saw the wizened old hunter who had shot Broken-Tooth out of the tree years before. When he got up and walked about, throwing fresh wood upon the fire, I saw that he limped with his crippled leg. What ever it was, it was a permanent injury. He seemed more dried up and wizened than ever, and the hair on his face was quite grav.

The other hunters were young men. I noted their bows and arrows lying near them on the ground and I knew the weapons for what they were. The Fire-Men wore animal skins around their waists and across their shoulders. Their arms and legs, however, were bare, and they wore no footgear. As I have said before, they were not quite so hairy as we of the Folk. They did not have large heads, and between them and the Folk there was very little difference in the degree of the slant of the head back from the eyes

They were less stooped than we. less springy in their movements. Their backbones and hips and knee joints seemed more rigid. Their arms were not so long as ours either, and I did not notice that they ever they balanced themselves when walked, by touching the ground on heat of it drove us back, either side with their hands. Also, tree caught, and another, a symmetrical than ours, and their faces monster had broken loose. fices opened downward; likewise the bridges of their noses were more de- in. flabby and pendant, and their eyeteeth did not look so much like fangs. must have been the same look. hipped as we, and did not weigh muca more. Take it all in all, they were less different from us than were we in our nostrils. remotely related at that.

The fire around which they sat was especially attractive. Lop-Ear and I sat for hours, watching the flames and smoke. It was most fascinating when the river that almost completed a fresh fuel was thrown on and showers circle. Right across the neck lay of sparks went flying upward. I fire, but there was no way. We were erouching in the forks of a tree on a sea of flame and swept eastwarf the edge of the open space, and did before a rising wind. We continued to not dare run the risk of being distinct the west, following the river hank.

fire and slept with their heads bowed Fire-People. forward on their knees. They did This abidi whole circle of sleeping Fire-Men.

Making The Farm a Factory

The Technical World has another picture of the rapid transformation that arate machines into a "sing'e machin lowing striking statement:

lowing striking statement:

Fifty years ago the average farm consisted of about fifty acres and it took two men to tend it. The crops they raised would sell for about five hun-rad and fifty dollars. Last year in North Dakota eight men cropped two thousand acres and broke men cropped two thousand acres and broke ready for crop one thousand more, doing it with the aid of traction engines. Their crop sold for forty-eight thousand doilars. Machinery made this thing possible.

Another contrast cited by him offers

still further proof of the great increase in productive power of farming.

in productive power of farming.

Think of two ozen yoked to a crude plow with a cast from lay and a cast from or wooden moldboard. They plod along alowly and awkwardly, around the field. Every time they cross the field a strip of greand ten inches wide is turned over. They plow an acre possibly an acre and a quarter in a day. The strude plow they day does a day. The strude plow they day does a few along the first agent of the comparison with

agricultural machinery and now this specialization, like the similar specialization in all other lines of incustry, is giving way to a new and higher syn-

HAPTER XI.

was not until the night

our sleep, we crept back to the fire. Stree-People must have increased the was not until the night

Men were gone. We made a circle in numbers until they pressed unof our first day on the through the forest to make sure, and comfortably against the bounds of then we ran to the fire. I wanted to their habitat. They were expanding, see what it was like, and between and in the course of their expanding Fire People. What must thumb and finger picked up a glowing have been a band of wandering hunters went into camp not far from the the trees, and his flight frightened to the trees.

> The next time we came back more cautiously, and we avoided the glow-ing coals. We fell to imitating the Fire-Men. We squatted down by the fire, and with heads bent forward on our knees, made believe to sleep. Then we mimicked their speech, talking to each other in their fashion and making a great gibberish. I remembered seeing the wizen old hunter poke the and crosspieces of wood fire with a stick. I poked the fire with a stick, turning up masses of live coals and clouds of white ashes. This was great sport, and soon we were coated white with ashes

It was inevitable that we should imitate the Fire-Men in replenishing the fire. We tried it first with small pieces of wood. It was a success. The wood flamed up and crackled, and we danced and gibbered with delight. Then we began to throw on larger pieces of wood. We put on more and more, until we had a mighty fire. We dashed excitedly back and forth, dragging dead limbs and branches from out the forest. The flames soared higher and higher, and the smoke-column out-towered the trees. There was a tremendous snapping and crackling and roaring. It the most monumental work we had ever effected with our hands, and we were proud of it.

We, too, were Fire-Men. thought, as we danced there like

white gnomes in the conflagration. The dried grass and underbrush caught five, but we did not notice it. Suddenly a great tree on the edge of the open space burst into flames. We looked at it with startled eyes. The lit was a great day for Another either side with their hands. Also, tree caught, and another, and then a that started was filling half the sky their muscles were more rounded and dozen. We were frightened. The with space and been also the sky were more pleasing. Their nose ori- crouched down in fear, while the fire ate around the circle and bemmed us. veloped, did not look so squat nor plaintive look that always came when crushed as ours. Their lips were less things happened that he did not understand. I know that in my eyes must have been the same look. We However, they were quite as thin- huddled, with our arms around each other, until the heat began to reach us and the odor of burning hair was Then we made a from the Tree People. Certainly, all dash of it, and fled away westward three kinds were related, and not so through the forest, looking back and laughing as we ran.

By the middle of the day we came to a neck of land, made, as we afterward discovered, by a great curve of several low and partly wooded hills. wanted to come closer and look at the Over these we climbed, looking back-fire, but there was no way. We were ard at the forest which had become and before we knew it we were in The Fire-Men squatted around the the midst of the abiding place of the

This abiding-place was in a splennot sleep soundly. Their ears twitched did location for safety. It was a pe-in their sleep, and they were restless. ninsula, protected on three sides by Every little while one or another got the curving river. On only one side up and threw more wood upon the was it accessible by land. This was fire. About the circle of light in the the narrow neck of the peninsula, and forest, in the darknes beyond, roamed here the several low hills were a There was no sign of Red-Eye. We hunting animals. Lop-Ear and I could natural obstacle. The Fire-People tell them by their sounds. There were must have here lived and prospered slept in our own little cave high up wild dogs and a hyena, and for a time for a long time as they were prac- on the cliff, though first we had to there was a great yelping and snarling tically isolated from the rest of the evict a couple of pugnacious youngthat awakened on the instant the world. In fact, I think it was their prosperity that caused them to mi-

thesis. Instead of trying to make more farmers to grow less, while the tide perfect plows, harrows, discs, etc., they are combining a number of these sepis taking place in agriculture. It is that will do several things at once. Plows written by James A. King, a farmer in have been made that will cut twenty North Dakota. He opens with the folor thirty feet wide. Now there is a demand for machinery that will plow, disc and harrow or disc, seed and harrow at one time.

at one time.

My engine in the field will do the work of twenty-two to twenty-six average farm horses and the original cost for it is much less than for them. When used double shifts it will do the work of forty-sive to fifty horses. My fuel and oil for a ten-hour run costs less than the feed for twenty horses for a day. My engine repairs cost less than the shoes, doctor bills and harness repairs for these twenty horses. . . The total cost an acre for lubricating oil, labor and repairs was thirty-sight and a fraction cents when I was paying one man two dollars and seventy cents and the other a dollar and fifty cents a day. One man with that same engine doubled-dised and harqued at an average cost for the slave thems of twenty-four and a fraction cents.

The Review of Reviews is touching on another phase of the same revolution in an articly by Rosa Pendleton Chiles. She tells of the great co-operative and demonstration farms that have been established throughout the Texas coton belt, and how they have more than doubled the yield per acre in whole counties. Thus scientific methods and nical progress work hand in hand ltiply the producing power of the

Meantime, prices continue to ad-persuade transfer to increase, the size of him, an farms to grow greater, the number of enough.

In the morning, after having had grate afterward and caused such a

Lop-Ear and I did not linger long. We saw some of the part-grown boys shooting with bow and arrow, and we sneaked back into the thicker forest and made our way to the river. And there we found a catamaran, a real catamaran, one evidently made by some Fire-Man. The two logs were small and straight, and were lashed together by means of tough roots

This time the idea occured to us both at once. We were trying to escape out of the Fire-People's territory. What better way than by cross-ing the river on these logs? We climbed on board and shoved off. A sudden something gripped the catamaran and flung it downstream violently against the bank. The abrupt stoppage almost whipped us off into the water. The catamaran was tied to a tree by a rope of twisted roots This we untied before shoving off again.

out into the current, we had butted so far down stream that we were in full view of the Frie Parelle place. So occupied were we with on paddling, our eyes fixed on the other bank, that we knew nothing until aroused by a yell from the shore. We looked around. There were the Fire-People, many of them, looking at us and pointing at us, and more were crawling out of their caves. We sat up to watch, and forgot all about paddling. There was a great hulla-baloo on the shore. Some of the Fire-Men discharged their bows at us, and a few of the arrows fell near us, but

It was a great day for Lop-Ear and me. To the east the conflagration we with smoke. And here we were, per-We feetly safe in the middle of the river, encircling the Fire-People's strong-We sat and laughed at them hold. Into Lop-Ear's eyes came the as we dashed by, swinging south and southeast to east, and even to northeast, and east again, southeast and south and on around to the west, 1 loyment in "slack season," a great double curve where the river nearly tied a knot in itself.

As we swept on to the west, the Fire-People far behind, a familiar cene flashed upon our eyes. It was the great drinking-place, where we had home, wandered once or twice to watch the circus of the animals when they came down to drink. Beyond it, we knew was the carrot patch, and beyond that the caves and the abiding place of the horde. We began to pad-dle for the bank that slid swiftly past, and before we knew it we were down upon the drinking-places used by the horde. There were the women and children, the water carriers, a number of them, filling their gourds At sight of us they stampeded madly up the run-ways, leaving behind them a trail of gourds they had dropped. We landed, and of course, we no

glected to tie up the catamaran, which floated off down the river. Right cautiously we crept up a run-way. The Folk had all disappeared into their holes, though here and there we were home again. And that night we sters who had taken possession.

(To or continued.)

of immigration to the cities rises ever

Racine May Own Water Works.

The subject of the city of Racine owning its own water plant will be a live issue in the spring campaign. The claim is made that both old line parties will come out strong in favor of the city purchasing the system and have the plant entirely under municipal control on the theory that if it is a good proposifion for a lot of Pittsburg people and foreign capitalists it is a good proposition also for the taxpayers in Racine. It is said that the city of Racine pays as much, if not more, than any other city in the state for its water supply and that the rates here are higher than in any other city. According to the terms of the franchise under which the water company is working, the city may in 1911 chase the plant at a price agreed upon or set by appraisers,—Municipal Journal and Engineer.

With Milwaukee as an object lesson, Wisconsin cities are learning things fast.

The power of the whole is exercised by a majority; whoever wishes it exercised in a particular way must persuade a majority to think with him, and if he can do this it is

The Garment Workers' Strike

BY GERTRUDE BARNUM



HE first weeks of the Chi-cago Garment Workers' count in determining conditions and strike, the manufacturers terms of labor." were declaring that there was no strike; later they modified this by declaring that there was no cause for the strike, except the

by labor agitators; now they admit that there may be a few grievances, which had never before been brought terms offered by them. In order to have to their attention, and which they agree to "arbitrate," provided the workers will first return to work, and redress of grievances, must be counted further provided that the redress of these grievances be left to a tenderhearted firm, dealing with "individual employees," with no interference from any kind of shop committee, or representative of the union. This arbitration offer is food for much merriment, in the various centres where the local unions gather.

"And what was the cause of the asks a large and interested public

"We were just sore," is the answer

It is, on the face of it, an absurdity, that a sixteen year old girl, or any other "individual" worker should be asked to deal alone with the National Clothing Manufacturers' Association. She would 'emotionalism" stirred up surely suffer in the "deal" where she would be at the complete mercy of the petty bosses; and could never alter the any weight, her voice must mingle with voices of thousands, her vote for with the votes of members of a strong trade union, with national affiliations.

"I will not have any trade union interfering with my business," says Mr. Harry Hart. But is it his business, alone? Let us see.

Business begins when the employers the workers and the public get together. The employer can do no business without the workers. They two can do no business without a purchasing public. Modern business, then, is the concern of these three, who participate in it.

cated officer took her roughly by the arm and hustled her along in the oppo site direction to that in which she wished to go. A gentleman who witnessed this proceeding exclaimed: this America?" He had been waiting for a street car, on the corner. The policeman then turned upon him. along out of here," he cried. "I'm waiting for the right car," replied the innocent bystander. "Well, you take the next car that comes, see!" should the officer.

This is the mildest case of police inustice reported by the Womans' Trade Union League. Miss Starr had an encounter with another policeman, more serious than this, and other members of the League were pushed with the policeman's club, bullied and roughly handled by police and hired thugs, time and time again. Continued appeals to the mayor and the chief of police from the League, and from other "outsiders' resulted finally in instructious from the chief of police as to the rights of pickets, and consequent improvements in this matter in certain districts.

However a great deal of bad blood had i en aroused among foreign strikers, by the brutal use of clubs on the defenseless heads of women, as well as men, and the hasty show of policemens' pistols had aroused a spirit of violence in certain foreign neighborhoods, which resulted in serious riots and bloodshed.

College women and club women are serving as assistant pickets, with the hope of securing fair play. And well known lawyers are following up unjust attacks and arrests, and making legal "test cases." Several pickets roughly arested have already been declared not guilty" by magistrates.

The press, too, has been influenced by the stand of the League strike comnittee, and by the interest of a citizens committee of which Rabbi Hirsh is chairman, working with such well known men and women as Miss Jane Adams, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Mrs. Joseph Bowen, Prof. and Mrs. Edwin Mead, etc. Great headlines and flaring pictures have appeared in the daily and Sunday papers, under which the proocedings and decisions of these committees have been set forth, in a man which has attracted widespread interest, and gained many friends to the ause of the garment workers.

Fashionable women are opening their elegant homes for gatherings where members of the Garment Workers' Union are asked to tell their side of the story. Breakfasts to the young foreign girls are becoming popular, and here, round the dainty tables, these child-strikers tell what sort of bargains they bave been able to make, as "individuals." Evening conferences for discussions of the "grievances" are being arranged by University professors and their wives, women's clubs and men's clubs are arranging strike programs, substantial checks from prominent people are being sent to the Woman's League, and altogether, the must unique situation has developed, in which it begins to seem as though the general public is to play a very important part in the just settlement of the strike



Assigning Pickets

on these points.

Anna Shapiro, the sixteen- Truly the terms and conditions of labor year-old Russian girl, who started are the insiness of the workers, and walk-out" September 39th from neither of the other partners, should be of the forty-nine shops of Hart, allowed to "dictate" to the workers Schaffner and Marx, manufacturers of ready made" men, and boys clothes

The Garment Worker's Life.

ressed in those two words! factories, understand what a world of "prison discipline," insults, unjust cloth each season. bosses; by night over-time work at which were the best living quarters the wages warranted. Days which bein preparation for the trip to the factory, to wait in line anxiously, with the hope that the "checker" would be punched in time to save a "tardy discount. Days which ending at fee or eleven o'clock at night, with hundreds of needles threaded at home to spare the scant seconds time in the shop. waere one must "work like the devil." "rush out your life," to pile up piece work or week work for the ever nagg, and bullying foreman, whose salary was in proportion to his success in getting the most work done for the

oney and in the shortest time. It is impossible to interpret all the neaning of those two little words-"Just sore"—in anything less than a book; but every one should hear, from the worker's own lips such stories as that of Clara Masalotti, with their details of plotting to make ends meet in the crowded living rooms where always lurks the terror of debts to landlord, grocer and milkman; where a cut from ten cents to seven cents. on a pair of pants, draws the family together at a week-erd, to "cry like babies," with the realization that there with the realization that there was only five cents to carry over to next pay-day; where the problem of shoes and cloaks for the school children, robbed the nights of sleep; where little girls of sixteen shouldered cares and housework, which would stagger the veterans of poverty.

40,000 Noses in the Air.

The special grievance which was the direct cause of the strike of Anna Shapiro, and twenty-seven of her fellow-workers, was a new cut in wages "It was sixteen cents, just as good for us, as for the boss." says she. "Some of the girls kept on working same as always, with their noses down; but I was sore a long time, so I put up my nose for once, and wouldn't take the cut." All the rest had also been "sore a long time," so they followed Anna's example and when all noses were counted, there were 40,000 or 45,-000 of them sniffing the free air with proud postrils and a spirit of battle.

Selling Labor Power.

In a trade which has not a strong Just sore!" Flow much is ex- union, the employer does "dictate" ab-resed in those two words! Those solutely, in this matter. He is "Boss." a ho know the conditions in clothing life buys labor, as he buys no other slity, at his own terms. When meaning they contain! Years of al- purchasing cloth he does not go to a most superhuman "speeding-up", end store and say "I will give you fifty ing in cuts in wages, direct and in- cents a yard for this cloth," and walk direct? Want, and anxiety and unem- off with it. He asks; "How much is ployment in "slack season," six or this cloth?" Merchants who have cloth seven months in the year! By day to sell get together and fix a grice for The workers have times and charges and many other labor to sell and should get together wrongs, under the tyranny of per'y and fix the terms and conditions under which it shall be sold, exactly as the in the miserable tenements merchants do with their merchandise. That is their part of modern business They should allow no "Bosses" to "die gan at half-past five in the morning, tate" terms to them. And the only way in which they are strong enough to make fair terms, is in numbers, in a trade unio

This is the contention of the Garn Workers' strike. The recognition of the union. The recognition of the workers right to the "industrial ballot" by wi he can vote for the conditions of his work, which means the conditions of A right to be dealt with his life. on something like equal terms, throug an elected repres capable of securing a fair bargain for labor, and authorized to sign a trade agreement which will establish a just relation between employer and employed and tend to industrial peace.

And less than this, the workers will not consider. No amount of little concessions on special "grievances" will satisfy them. With all the power of their forty thousand voices they are insisting on the recognition of the union as the only security against future wrongs. They may be willing to make other compromises, but they will not compromise this American principle of representation, through a vote of the

Police Brutality.

In the early part of the struggle, the police and brutal things, hired by em-ployers to conduct "scabs" back and forth, constantly interfered with the strikers right of peaceful picketing, and refused them their constitutional rights to the use of the public streets and to speech with anyone willing to listen. The police and the thugs, often with great brutality, guarded workers who had not struck, as though they were the property of their employers, and drove off all who desired to speak with them, as though they were taking liberties with the property of the firm.

In the third week of the strike. The Woman's Trade Union League volunteered their services to the United Garment Workers and formed a "Strike Committee," and some of the crembers of the committee valuateered to help, as pickets. These ladies were carefully The strike was voluntary, spontancous and not inspired by labor agitators. In fact, the strikers had to appeal to trade their cause was espoused by the United Garment Workers. And although the sixteen year old virls could not formulate it in so many words, it was a strike for the Aue ican principle of "representation," a protest against "taxation without representation" a strike anothing illegal, whereupon the intoxi-

Hope Lies With the Workers. However, the students of economics

now that the main hope for eor ing people. This is evident in this cago crisis, as in every other. The enis very high. Their meeting halls have, on the whole the spirit rather of a rty. The s, 10,000 to 12,000 R Yet these are all broth from various locals collected \$1,800 a "house to house sent a check for a thousand dollar unsolicited, others are doing almost as well. Committees visiting the union meetings, are meeting with great suc-cess, and bring back hundreds of dollars nightly and promises of regular weekly assessments "as long as the strike shall last."

Socialist Press in the Fight.

But perhaps the greatest support of all has come from the Socialists. Th papers in every language are reporting truly and wisely the progress and the meaning of the struggle. and women are untiring, night and day, in devising and carrying out clever schemes for raising money. Their sprakers are here, there and everywhere, keeping up the courage of the faint-hearted and arranging entertainments to while away the long hours in the halls; their members are faithful and fearless pickets. The New York (Jew-Vorwagets finds time and real and money for a special daily Chicago edition of the paper, which is in-valuable. In the matter of financial and moral support, up to the present, the Socialists have out-rivaled all others.

And so it goes on well, this uprising of the plain people. And the great battle is being waged with hig, cour-age and idealism. It is one more skir-mish in the everlasting war of the human race for freedom from tyranny, a war waged in one form or other time a war waged in one form or other since the human race was born. However much or little it gains today, it counts much for the cause of humanity. And each man and woman making this stand for liberty has joined the ranks of hetoes, past, present and future who make the "ascending effort" for the hap-

JOHN KENNETH TURNER ALIFORNIA seems des-1

tined to be the theater of the next great conflict be tween predatory capital and cisco aspiring Labor.

midnight bomb, which signaled the destruc-Times building, marked the opening discharge of merely the heavier artillery in an engagement which had already seen numerous sharp and bitter skirmishes.

In this contest-already on-Socialists and the Socialist Party seem ordained to play an unprecedented part. For the first time the Socialist Party has won the confidence of a considerable number of labor unions in California California's labor war, therefore, promises to be fought out on more thoroughly Socialist lines than any previous one in American history.

That a new era has dawned for the Socialist movement on the Pacific Coast will be apparent to any one who will cast an eye over the remarkable vote polled for the Socialist Party in California November 8th.

Of course the conflict between the owners of California and the workers of California is not new. It began when Capital came stalking in to dispel the golden romances of the mining camps of the pioneers. Sometimes there were sharp clashes; at other times there were periods of almost perfect quietude. was a notable victory of Labor, achieved a generation ago, when, by means of a workers' political revolt, under the name of the Workingmens Party, California was saved from the Coolie labor of China. During the periods of quietude Capital was always working, silently and effectively, mustering its forces, intrenching itself in political power, plotting the downfall of Labor in the future, preparing for an era of the iron heel.

And the iron heel seems to have ar rived. California stands a fair chance of being turned into a second Colorado of bull-pen days during the next few months. Only a few days ago the Los Angeles Times threatened martial law and hinted confidently that Governor Gillett has given assurances that he is ready. Only a few days are the same paper, threatened a wholesale hanging uch as followed the Chicago Haymar ket affair. And let no one imagine that the Los Angeles Times is alone in its advocacy of such extreme measures. The Lords of Capital are behind it, almost to a man.

law and order and anarchy. To them law and order spell government by themselves for themselves; no law is sacred if broken by themselves. Administration by any others spells anarchy. And so it is-to them; for the moment these robbers cease to rule they cease to exist

The Program of Capital.

Some of the tasks the Lords of Capital have set themselves to accomplish this winter are:

E. To hang some union labor officials To send some more of them to

3. To overturn the union labor government in San Francisco. To establish the open shop .. the

building trades, the metal traies, and in ever, industry as far as possible from Seattle to San Diego.

To make it extremely unpleasant for any man or woman to be a member

of a labor union. To let down the bars for Japanese

The Lords of Capital may not accomplish these tasks, but they have set themselves very definitely to try. If they do not accomplish them it will be only because they have been met and foiled by the righteous might of Labor. It is avowedly to be a war of extermination and, judging by the tactics already employed, Capital will stop at no crime, hesitate at no ourrage, to attain its ends.

Several important causes led up to the present crisis on the Pacific Coast. First, the Lords of Capital wish to inaugurate an epoch of cheap labor and prosperity," in order that a comparative handful of big interests may reap the entire benefit that wili accrue to the Pacific Coast from the opening of the Panama Canal, as well as from the speculative values created in anticipation of that event.

Second, the possession by union labo of the municipal offices of San Francisco has always been a menace to the rule of the corporations. One desperate attempt to break the political power of union labor failed. A second attempt has been hatching ever since.

Third, simultaneous efforts in a num ber of Pacific Coast cities, on the part of Capital, to extend the open shop, and on the part of Labor, to broaden the scope of unionism, resulted in strikes and lockouts which contests were on the point of being won by the unions Fourth, the unions were going into

politics and into Socialist, politics.

The Climax of a Plot.

These things led up to the crisis. The crisis itself was created by a deliberate attempt to fix the responsibility for the blowing up of The Times upon union men in order to further a conspiracy to break the power of unionism, industrially and politically, on the Pacific

At the present moment every sinew of Big Business, in all its ramifications is being strained to carry out this plot. Every screw is being turned, every lever pressed, every pulley tightened, every wire pulled to plunge California into the fiercest labor war America has

I fear that there are a good many Socialists who have never understood the Union Labor politics of San Fran-

Nine years ago San Francisco union labor went into politics in order to stop the breaking of union heads by the po-

lice. They made a combination with an ex-republican boss, political representative of the "sporting" element of the city because it was the only way they could win at the time. No party for years had been able to get into power in San Francisco without entering into a partnership with the "sporting" element. A working class vote alone could not have given the control of the police to union labor, for the working class was -and is-a voting minority in San Francisco.

The graft of the Schmitz administration was held up to the horrified eyes of the world not because Schmitz was a grafter, but because he was a working class grafter. Exactly the same sort of graft which Schmitz reveled in had existed through every previous administration for decades. The graft prosecution was a political maneuver of Capital, pure and simple. It was inaugurated to get the Union Labor Party out of office and as soon as it got the Union Labor Party out of office every element that had previously been for the graft prosecution now turned against the graft prosecutionpartly because its purpose having been accomplished, there was no need for continuing it, and partly in order to save the "higher-ups," the capitalist the capitalist bribers of Schmitz and Ruef.

The Union Labor Party was turned out, but the "best people" of San Francisco could not get rid of Heney, and the Union Labor Party went in again by agreeing to stop the prosecution of the graft "higher-ups."

Compromisea? Yes, but it was a condition, not a theory, that confronted union labor. They had to have those police and they got them the best way they could. Even Schmitz was loyal to Labor when the issue was between Capital and Labor. Every Union Labor Party administration in San Francisco so far has served the immediate interests of Labor, not perfectly, but so well that Capital is plotting desperately to get that party out again.

Hence we find as a part of the present conspiracy a plot to oust union labor from the political offices of San Francisco. Political power and eco-Those bloated Lords! They prate of nomic power can on' be broken together, and if Rumor is to be credited, with the hanging of union men for blowing up the Times, will come a strenuous effort to down the McCarthy administration in the middle of Mc-Carthy's term. Newspapers of late have reported that the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association of San Francisco have raised a huge sum to employ in breaking the power of Orgraft, whether there is evidence of campaign through the newspapers. which they own, by inciting the public against the administration; finally, by invoking the recall to overturn it.

Such is a part of the conspiracy. Whether it is carried out or not, even whether it is seriously attempted or not, depends largely on that other part of the conspiracy which involves the Times disaster.

Los Angeles has its Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association, as well as an Francisco, and the Los Angeles M. & M .- so abbreviated-just now holds the center of the stage. Los Angeles also has General Harrison Gray Otis, owner of the Times, creator

and commander-in-chief of the M. & M. Otis the Central Figure.

If there is in all the world a more shameless and blatant defender of Special Privilege, a more bare-faced enemy of the people, a more unscrupulous They followed this with an anti-picket would be crucifier of Labor than General Harrison Gray Otis, I should like to know his name

Otis is a multi-millionaire. Politically, he is an ally of the Southern Pacific railroad, a ta iff-boosting, insurgentbaiting Republican. He owns more than a million acres of rich land just across the line in Lower California and is known as Dictator Diaz's warmes journalistic friend in the United States.

The Times is Otis as nearly as a newspaper can reflect the man. claimed as the "biggest newspaper in the world," and is certainly one of the most ably edited and most widely read on the Pacific Coast. Just twenty years ago the Typographical Union inaugurated a strike against the Times and since that day the Times has been a "rat" shop and a leader in all movements against Organized Labor. The Typographical Union poured a fortune into Los Angeles in an effort to de-feat the Times. For a long period every union printer in the country paid a special anti-Otis tax. Every Times advertiser was importune! to withdraw his patronage and some were boycotted

when they failed to comply. But the Times proved its fitness to survive as a union-baiter. To hold advertisers who showed signs of way. ering, Otis resorted to blackmail. Employers who were inclined to treat with unions he hounded. He created the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association with the sole purpose of setting up the standard of "industrial treecom," which means freedom or the bosses to prune down wages without opposition. In order to glut the labor market and pit the workers against one

movement. From first to last he carried on a war of the most exaggerated misrepresentation and villification of unionism a... J unionists, Socialism and way seemed to hold out hope for the common people. He called workmen murderers, then made of his editorial rooms an arsenal, installing even a small cannon, then dared Labor to parade in front of his building. He successful. In eight years the circulation of the Times climbed from 20,000 to 50,000 copies daily, which is high for this western country. And a time came when Otis boasted that Los Angeles was the "freest" city, industrially, in the United States.

When the M. & M. was born some welve years ago, in charge of it was placed a tool of Otis, a degenerate Jew said to have a penitentiary record, a man without scruples, who opened expensive offices, hired a corps of assistants and launched an anti-union campaign which never stopped nor abated. For every dollar the international unions raised to unionize Los Angeles, Zeehandelaar and his bosses raised five to disunionize it.

Hearst Joins Otis.

Employers of Union labor became marked men. Business men were hounded into joining and supporting the The Los Angeles Examorganization. iner, the Hearst organ, which the unions brought here to help them down the Times, succumbed and became an anti-union sheet. Money was not solicited; it was demanded. in February, 1908, the M. & M. assessed every property-owner in Los Angeles front foot to raise a huge "guarantee fund" to oppose the efforts of the American Federation of Labor and the big international unions to organize Los Angeles. And the property-owners were hounded into paying the money.

They made Los Angeles a "free' city comparatively. It was a rich man's paradise, a poor man's despair. Real estate values went up with miraculous speed and steadiness. Hundreds of fortunes were made in gambling in the unearned increment. At the same time wages ranged from 50 to 90 per cent what they were in the sister city of San Francisco. To him that had was given; from him that had not was taken away even the little that he had.

But thanks to the imperishable, hunger in man for better things. Labor never stopped trying to organize, By their funatical opposition, Ctis and the M. & M. were only laying up strikes and lockouts and boycotts and civil war for Los Angeles. It was inevitable that Capital and Labor should come to deadly grips.

. This happened in the Spring of this year, when nineteen local unions comprising the mechanics in the metal trades and the workers in the breweries made demands for better conditions: The brewery workers had been accepting from \$3 to \$7 per week less than ganized Labor in that city. How will their brothers in the other coast cities they do it? By making charges of were paid. Skilled workmen of the metal traces, of the same class as those graft or not. By launching a violent who were receiving a minimum of \$5 per day in San Francisco, were getting but from \$2.50 to \$3.50 and were working ten hours at that. The brewery worker: asked for increases of from \$4 to \$3 per week; the metal trades men asked for a minimum of \$4 and an eight-hour day. The brewery workers were locked out and the Metal Trades Council walked out. July saw a total

of 1,500 men on strike. Workers Win; Masters Desperate.

Followed a spectacle almost unique for Los Angeles-a successful strike Despite their bousting front, the employers could not do business successfully. Inevitably they called to their aid the political powers.

First they secured a sweeping injuncfon restraining the strikers from explaining the cause of the strike to nonunion men, from visiting them in their ing ordinance, wrested from the "reform" administration of the city, which made it a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment to speak to the strike-breakers at or near the shops Then they set the police and the M. & M. Pinkertons to abusing the strikers, in order to provoke riots, so as to furnish grounds for putting as many as possible of them in jail, and for calling them "sluggers," "union rowdies," "bul-lies," "union brutes," "ruffians," "roughnecks," "toughs," "union wolves," "gaspipe ruffians," and all the other vile names applied to them by the Times in an effort to inflame the public mind against them and give excuse for more brutal aggressions on the part of the authorities in the future.

But the strikers refused to riot. They defied the anti-picketing ordinance and though they did it peaceably, as a re-sult of their defiance more than two hundred of them were dragged to jail. All demanded jury trials; in a majority of cases the juries failed to convict, and again the employers were foiled Otis and the M. & M. were in a fr nzy. Agents of the M. & M. began to "find" infernal machines, in order that the Times might accuse union labor of plotting to blow up the city. Among the libels perpetrated by the Times within few days of the explosion was that the corpse of a non-union workman, who had been killed by the incompe-tence or carelessness of his mates, had been attacked and defaced by the strik-

But for once the old tricks and tactics were failing. Los Angeles was on the point of being unionized. October 3d the State Federation of Labor was

toricus progress. Otis and the M. & M. had boasted to the world that Los Angeles was the "freest" city in America, and now the American Bankers' Socialists, reformers, and all persons, Association and the American Mine organizations and ideas which in any Owners, Association, both of them here in national convention, were to witness a demonstration that would prove them liars.

> The Moment of the Explosion It was at this point that the Times building was blown up!

It was a crisis that could be met only by extrame measures. It was a crisis strangely similar to the one which preceded the blowing up of the Independence Depot by agents of the Mine

Owners of Colorado. What were the Scrialists doing all this time?

Instead of preaching ultimate principles from a holier-than-thou-steeple, the Los Angeles Socialists placed themselves at the service of the strikers. Instead of loftily telling the unions that they were their friends, they became their friends indeed. They organized a "flying squadron," a distributing committee, and weck after week they placed 75,000 copies of the Strike Bulletin in the homes of Los Angeles. J. Stitt Wilson, Socialist candidate for governor, addressed the Labor Day mass meeting in Los Angeles and placed himself unreservedly in the hands of the unions. Job Harriman hired the Labor Temple in San Francisco for a Socialist meeting to explain the Los Angeles strike, and the part the Socialists were playing in it, and his speech did much to dispel the foolish enmity that had existed between the Socialist Party and union labor in San Francisco.

Stampede to Socialism.

The result was that after launching a state Union Labor Party and adopting for it a Socialist platform, the unique members apparently changed their minds and began stampeding into minds and began stampeding into the Socialist Party. Hundreds of unions all over the state, especially in the building trades, endorsed the Socialist Party. And the members joined it. The number of Socialist locals in Los Angeles county leaped from five to thirty-three, the number of dues- paying members from 250 to 1,500. Socialism and unionism were becoming a merged movement in many senses of the word.

Thus the crisis was political as well is economic.

Who ir what blew up the Times? Certainly no union man, for there is no sane union man but would have known that such a disaster at such a time would play tremendously into the hands of the Lords of Capital

For technical reasons which very plausible, the Labor Committee reported that gas was the cause, and probably it was a gas explosion.

Socialists, knowing that such crime have been perpetrated by employers in the past, are very ready to believe that Otis blew up his own building and murdered his own workers as a strategic move to turn the tide in favor of himself and the M. & M.

There may be doubt as to whether Otis blew up his employes in order to lay a crime upon union labor, but there is not the slightest doubt that he is proceeding exactly as if he had done He is using the disaster to further a conspiracy to break the back of Labor on the Pacific C ast. And the M. & M. the city and state governments, the newspapers; in short, the Powers that Be, are with him in that conspiracy.

Here are some facts: The "finding" of the "infernal machines" at the Otis and Zeehandelaar nomes was a palpable fake. The notorious Tom Rico, a city detective who was bribed by Diaz to persecute Mexican political refugees, "found" harmless thinge, and so bungling was his job that the police and newspapermen of Los Aug eles look upon it as a joke among themselves. And yet pubhomes or talking to them on the streets. licly authorizes and press solemnly They followed this with an anti-picket-treat the fake as genuine and as proof positive that the Times was blown up

by dynamite planted by union men. Muzzling the Press. Times employes who smelled gas on the night of the explosion were told to keep their mouths shut. Others lost their positions because they insisted that they smelled gas. One who emelled gas and said so was persuaded to recant Every newspaper in Los Angeles knows of this wilful suppression of the truth;

not one has denounced Otis for it. Earl Rogers, attorney for the M. & M., who drafted the anti-injunction ordinance and forced it through the council, who took charge of the M. & M. "hunt" for the "criminals" with the obvious purpose of pinning the "crime" to union men, was secretly apointed special deputy district attorney in order that he might direct the work of the grand 3: ry specially called to investi-gate the dieaster. Every Los Angeles newspaper knew of this outrageous action, but only one of them made men-

tion of it. The first day after the grand jury vas called, the head of the Baker Iron Works, a leader of the M. & M. and an employer of scrike-breakers, met the foreman of the gread jury at the door of the meeting-room, called him by his first name, took him away in his automobile, and introduced him to Harry Chandler, general manager of the Times and son-in-law of General Otis. Every newspaper in Los Angeles had this bit of news, but only one mentioned it, and none denounced the parties concerned.

The committe appointed by the State Federation of Labor to investigate the

that were going a-begging in California a monster parade and mass meeting, in appointed for a similar purpose con-and he fought the Japanese exclusion which Labor would rejoice over its vic-sisted of business men who, by reason of their position, would have suffered severely from the M. & M. had they reported that the explosion was of gas.

Coroner's Jury Adjourns. The coroner's jury also consisted of business men who betrayed a peculiar lack of interest in bringing out evidence of a gas explosion. Nevertheless, such evidence came out and when it became evident that they could not report against the gas theory without stultifying themselves, the jury postponed further sessions, presumably in the hope that Earl Rogers and the grand jury would devise some means to extricate them from their difficulty.

The "Good Government" mayor or

dered the labor parade called off. The

unions called it off. Yet on the day

set for the parade seven wagon-loads

of rifles and ammunition were hauled

to police headquarters. The police were

prepared for a massacre. When it be-

came plain that there would be no pa-

rade and no disturbance of any kind,

no excuse for a massacre, the chief of

police sent squads of police to patrol the streets in the vicinity of the Labor Temple, to jostle, shove and abuse union men on their way home from the opening meeting of the state convention. Of the five daily newspapers, the Times charged union labor with blowing up the Times; the Examiner insin uated and assumed the same thing; the Herald did likewise, calling upon the police to run all visiting union men out of town or put them in jail; the Express also did likewise, hysterically demanding that the strikes be called off to prove the innocence of local men; the Record essayed a weak defense, defending unionism vigorously as a principle, asserting its disbelief that union men committed the "crime," but leaving much to be desired in that it did not expose the obvious conspiracy of Otis, M. & M. and the Powers generally, a thing it could not but have seen. But for being thus far independent what happened to the Record? For several days it came out with hardly an advertisement of mentionable size. The

Speaking of skilfully applied influence upon journalism! Involved in this Times matter are a barrel full of sermons on the taint in the innocent-ap-

Record would have been killed right

there had it not been owned by a rich

corporation with a string of papers all

over the country and a news service of

Conspiracy to Hang. What do these facts mean? If they

its own.

do not mean that there is a conspiracy to manufacture a case upon which to hang some union men and that the conspirators are in control of the situation, they mean nothing at all. it is hardly necessary to say that for this there can be but one motive, and that is to break the power of rising Labor on the Pacific Coast.

Practically as much has been admit-"Within a few days we expect ted. to have a fund of \$1,000,000," said secretary Zeehandelaar of the M. & M. just after the disaster, "to hunt down the criminals and carry on the work of this organization.'

"Whether guilty or not, the unions will have to be blamed for this," Gillett, the Southern Pacific Governor, was

quoted as saying. And money is being burned like pa-

per to fix the thing on Tvietmoe and Johannsen, secretary and organizer, respectively, of the State Building Trades Council. Where will the second Harry Orchard come from? It is no idle question. Otis is just now playing for igh stakes. Since the Times disaster he has become a hero indeed among the Lords of Capital: the disaster has lost him not a cent. But if he fails to hang some union men; at all events, if it is proved that the Times was destroyed by a gas explosion, or in any way exept by union men, the fall of General Harrison Gray Otis and his creature, the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association, will be swift and sure, and the political rise of Labor just as swift and just as sure in California. What will be the outcome?

Note again the vote cast for J. Stitt Wilson on November 8th, then consider the prediction of a prominent California Socialist, usually none too optimistic, that the Socialist Party will be run ning California in four years more.

The Spy

BY RALPH KORNGOLD (Continued from last week.)

Three days later when Peter Du brovin, who had been studying by the lamp-light, closed his books and repared to go out, Serge, who was olling on the sofa, said to him: "Where are you going, Peter?"

"I am going to the meeting.

Would you mind if I go with you? Peter's eyes grew n. list. "Ah, Serge, my child, so you take an interest at last. How happy I am.

Let me kiss you. Serge. And going toward the sofa the big fellow, after the Russian fashion, imprinted a kiss on his friend's forehead.

Together the two descended. 11 vas September and the air rather raw with the first breath of advancing winter, but clad in their warm military student's coats they felt no discom-

On the way Peter kept talking enthusistically. He had spoken a great deal to Serge about the cause of the revolution in the early part of their student career, but at last had sadly given up the task of trying to conrert Serge to his ideas, feeling that kindle to the cause of humanity. disappointment had cast a shadow

well and while he talked his huge arm now and then wound itself around the slender form of Serge, whom he drew lovingly toward him. Serge was not pleased with these

endearments but did not resist them.

For a half hour or more they went and at last came to a very dark and narrow street, a mere cleft between two solid blocks of houses. Here Peter stood still and looked carefully to either side. As no one suspicious was to be seen they entered the street and walked down till they came to a sharp bend where stood the only lantern that illumined the cleft, its gas flame fluttering in the wind, its pale light hovering like a spirit over the shadowy walls of the houses. A little further down below the bend Peter stood still before a scurvy-looking door, to which the paint hung on in scales, and gave four pulls at a bell, one sharp pull and three others in rapid succession. A moment later the door was drawn open with a rope and they stood before a mean, wooden staircase where shone timidly the light of a small oil lamp suspended on the wall. About the middle of this staircase was another door, solid and heavy, in which there was a little round opening through which a thin voice asked:

"Who is there?" "I, Peter Dubrovin, and a friend, one we can trust."

Serge heard the sound of bolts be-The door-keeper was a young man, slightly built. He had a great mop of blond hair and a blond mustache and beard. He shook hands with Peter and with Serge to whom Peter introduced him. Serge could not but notice the smallness and girlish soft-

was the young man's name. Upstairs they entered a long, narrow room where there was a long, much-hacked board table placed on brackets and three wooden benches. There were several men and women in the room to whom Peter presented There

ness of his hand. Alexander Zazoskin

was one thick-necked, heavy-set man with stiff blond hair which stood up like a brush. His nose was short and stubby, the nose of a fighter, his small eyes were grey and cruel. He would have been taken for almost anything but a revolutionist. Yet he was the leader. His strength and daring, Peter told Serge, were far-famed. He was from the Baltic provinces where he had acquired the name of "The Scourge."

He had been at the head of a band of desperate young men, who would present themselves suddenly on the estate of some baron and demand money to replenish the coffers of the Refusal meant instant revolution. death. He liked to play jokes on the barons, such as sitting down at table with his followers and making the badly frightened nobleman wait on them, providing them with the best that cellar and larder contained. In the end he would most cordially drink the health of the baron and order him to drink to the cause of the revolu-

Yet never a kopek did he take for himself, and when it was found that one of his followers had been robbing on his own account he ordered him summarily tried and shot.

He had had many fearful encounters with the soldiers and the police but except for a scar here and there had always come out unscathed, while the victims of his own strength and skill were many.

There was another, a cadaverous looking man, unshaven and unkempt, with fierce fanaticism blazing from his large, dark eyes, who attracted Serge's attention.

"Who is he?" asked Serge, who did not remember all the names told him on presentation.

"That," said Peter, "is Michael Hartleben. We call him 'The Heathen' He edits and prints our paper and most of the other revolutionary literature distributed in this locality. for three long years he has lived in the room back there where our typecases and printing presses are. works by lamp-light. The windows of the room are boarded up and the cracks carefully sealed up with wax so that no light will shine through and the room will appear uninhabited. The only fresh air he breathes is at nightfall now and then when he goes out for a walk. He is consumptive. He does not expect to live much longer and offers himself up as so much fuel to feed the fires of the revolution. He is a man with a tongue and a pen full of venom and a soul full of love."

"So the printing shop of the revo-

lutionists is here?"
"Yes; do you want to see it?"
Without waiting for an answer
Peter opened a door and disclosed to Serge's eyes a room furnished with type-cases and presses, lighted up by few smoky oil lamps, some standng, some hanging on the wall.

When Hartleben saw them enter he followed them and proudly displayed a copy of the last edition of "The People's Voice," which he had just run off on the old rheumatic press which had to be operated by turning a big iron wheel. A girl with short Sokoloff," continued Simaeff. I canhair and pert, nervous face who had been introduced to Serge as Nikita

Popova also came in.

"She," said Peter, "is Hartleben's helper. She is only seventeen but has been in prison and has been terribly maltreated. It is almost too awful to speak about."

(To be continued.)

The universe is not rich enough to ony the vote of an honest man.

causes of the disaster was not peranother, he circularized the East with to hold its convention in Los Ange'es. mitted by the mayor to view the Times premises. The committee the mayor over their friendship, but now all was Gregory. golden tales of the thousands of jobs That convention was to be opened with

Side Tracking The Workers

BY C. N. DESMOND SHAW British Correspondent Coming Nation

One more step in the miners' march to glory. Thirty thousand miners are idle as I write owing to the spread of a series of "sympathetic" strikes arising out of the failure of the men in the Ely pit of the Cambrian "combine" to agree on a price with the owners. Eight large collieries are involved in this trouble, and the position is regarded with the deepest anxiety by the employers, who cannot which grows ever louder and more in-sistent in this succession of strikes.

'Peaceful persuasion" is being exerted to bring the non-unionists into the unions, and within the last hour the wires have been red-hot with reports of serious riots today in the Swansea valley. The proprietors and the manager of one of the new pits last round with Satan. were stoned by a large number of people, somebody got out his shoot-ing iron, and the whole jig-out cul-



minated in an organized attack upon the railway station when the train bringing in the "black legs" was met with a fusiliade of stones, clods of earth, and anything that happened to be handy. The rioters have cut the electric connections, smashed up the offices, and played the dickens with the surface works. The police are now on the spot, and I suppose one of these fine days they will call out the red-coats.

And yet I remembered how people pooh-poohed my articles of some two years ago, when I said that the time

Forceful Finance. -

I have interviewed a partner in one of the largest firms of mining enand colliery owners in this city. He put the matter quite straight and quite brutally. If you can only get these fellows to lose their tempers you sometimes catch a glimpse of the devilment underneath, He said:

"What do the agitators hope to gain? Let 'em call the men out-let em damage property-let 'em do the devil if they wish-but we colliery proprietors have force behind us with a capital F. We have the police, we have the soldiers; and the agitators the Socialists and the labor men can go to hades."

Moral-Capture the army and the police force. We are doing it but it is slow work. I can just see some of you propagandists in the states, pin- in the business houses and as medical ing for converts and glory, trying to

I told you in my article last week that you Americans could save yourselves a good deal of side-tracking if ment subsidies for Socialist missionyou watched the path we have had to aries to propagate the principles of tread in Britain in order to get even the greatest thing in the world in orto our present position-and the powers that be know that that is not humanity may be leavened into broth-very far. humanity may be leavened into broth-

Now the game the exploiting classes have on is the "Salvation Side-tracking Cinch.". The old gentleman they are using as the red-herring to draw off the dogs of war is a compound of Machiavelli and Fa her Christmas, with more than a dash of the devil in his composition—"General". Booth, of America. God help America!
And He will.

Jaures on the New Ministry

Jen Jaures, in a leading editorial in L'Humanite comments as follows on the new French Ministry which was forced as a result of the French strike:

Extreme reaction and extreme mediocrity mew Briand ministry. It is formed to carry out a policy of social reaction. Its leader is preparing to fight the working class and to Bestroy the liberties of the unions and of democracy. With all the frenzy of a traitor, despised and detested by those with whom he for-aerly marched, he is obliged to purchase the despised suffrages of the Fight and of the Center to carry out his policy of reaction.

Of the three "Socialists" who were a part of the preceding ministry Briand alone remains. The two most moderate ones have gone. Whatever may have been their werknesses, however guilty may have been their intentions, however grant may have been their subserviance to apital, they did not follow the general st. dist and revolutionist of yesterday to the limit of his reactive violence.

Viviani did not have the courage to free

revolutionist of yesterday to the limit of his reactive violence.

Viviani did not have the courage to free himself. He even pretended, when I spoke of his coming resignation of compelling me to recant. He left without giving any reasons. He was not able even to explain his personal resignation when he was controlled with a forced resignation. But those who had the impudence to say the other day that I was faisifying when I half that I was goaking the exact truth. The minister of labor had already said that he was speaking the exact truth. The minister of labor had already said that the "Atmosphere of the Briand ministry had become unbreathable for him."

Millerand has gone also after having been urged to remain during two long lays. He did not wish to assume the reponsibility of defending as minister of another works the law which he had so strongly fought. This was without doubt a remnant of decency which has rendered

Burns, Booth and Bunkum.

Here is the game. Base ball is a fool to it. When those "damphool" workers, as I once heard a conservative statesman describe them, with some truth indeed, get busy and want to know why in thunder they cannot provide the means of life for themselves, the authorities "loop the loop", ask "General" Booth to get on the job, open his soup-kitchens, and all to sense the note of rebellion the other appurtenances of piety and the grows ever louder and more inthey are having a rare old time in this world, the whole blessed caboodle will be squared up in the glory-hole up above, that they can have and salvation down here, and that anyhow the whole hot time they are having is only to try 'em out for the

Hell on Earth.

And the result. At 2 a. m. this morning I took one of my night-walks along the Thames embankment. It was a piercing night-a northeaster blowing out of a starry sky. On the seats hung-I cannot say reclined-a fine collection of animated corpses. Here was a man-he might be any age from thirty to three hundred-his cheek bones breaking out through the parchment that was drawn tight over his mask of a face. Near him was a young girl with the face of an old voman, her eyes glassy and set Just above-but why go on. The whole thing is hellish-the men who run it are hellish-and the mental corruption and stagnation that permits it is hellish. I have within the last three months visited Germany, Holland, Sweden and Denmark—and I have seen nothing like it.

Burns and Booth are the red herrings drawn across the trail of the workers. Burns, ex-Socialist and renegade; Booth—the bunkum mer-These be thy gods, oh England!

The papers reek with headlines about "Booming Trade," "Prices take an Upward Tendency," and " Prosp-crous Britain." All right, let it go. Now look at this side. Unemployment mounts steadily upwards. Of a trade union membership of 674,760, for which the returns were given in September, 28,703 were unemployed. The employment and labor exchanges -save the mark!-are a dead failure, because they cannot make bricks without straw, and they cannot create employment under capitalism which does not exist. And even these figures-what lifeless things figures are would come when the phlegmatic to be sure—do not give any indication British would adopt Latin methods. of the number who have broken from their unions in consequence of protracted unemployment.

The Socialist Wave.

But, the first sign of the Socialist wave is shown in the papers in connection with yesterday's municipal polls, "which show a distinct revival of labor and Socialism after the defeats of the past two years," to quote the Daily Mail, the paper which is waiting to see which way the cat jumpswill probably get its eyes and scratched out for its pains.

Unfortunately, very few women have been returned at these elections -but the woman's cause goes forward steadily all the same.

I am glad to be able to report that colored men are taking an increasingly prominent part in the public life of this country. They are practicing in the law-courts, they are to be found men, and they find that in Britain at the tale to a New York cop. Oh least there is no color problem. If political tin-gods of America want to swerve that race-war before it is too late, they will start governder that the lump of black and white

> But, heaven bless my heart alive, they won't do it, and anyhow, as an Irish friend of mine put it, "they won't know they are hurt until they are dead."

Taft-Roosevelt-Hearst-Hughes-Rock efeller. Look at the bunch. The gods

And He will.

him infinitely ridiculous and even contemptible in the eyes of the others.

Against Briand, this cynical individual who has inflicted upon the French spirit and the French conscience all these humiliations. This man has iled to Frence. He has lied to all Europe and by his cowardice, his incapacity, his lack of foresight as much as by his subservience to the powerful, he has brought about the crisis in the strike. According to the companies themselves he did not make the necessary efforts to prevent it. Then he fell back upon the final resort of the coward and time weak—vlolence. In order to excuse his illegal violence it was necessary for him to stander the workers and he has slandered them, and now, in order that a little of real justice may be recovered, it is necessary that this man, together with his inseparable troop of subordinates, be driven from power.

Before long not alone the working class but all the deceived republican democracy will do justice to this minister who is at the same time criminal and ridiculous.

Our age is possessed of greed as by a magnificent madness. Prophets here and there cry out against itat some we laugh, others we ignore and some we put to death. What shall arouse us out of our fatal spirto the United States have already estabitual stupor? Will love arouse us lished five of these Socialist gymnastic with tender pleading or must calani ity come with cruei hander F : the nation must it be revolution and fire and sword and the "trampled corn field?" For the individual must there come adversity, sorrow or death?-Rev. U. McGee Waters.

To marry for a title or for we: 'th or even for support is prostitution.-R. W. Güder.

THE ROLL CALL OF NATIONS

VIII. Bohemia.

The reports presented by the various parties at the International Socialist Conparties at the International Socialist Con-gress constitute a mine of information on the working class such as has never been gathered together at any one time before. The Coming Nation will publish each week a summary of one of these reports if these are cut out and pasted in a scrap book, the result will be a reference work on the International Socialist movement of value to any library. For a limited time back numbers can be supplied at five cents each, or subscriptions may be made to begin with the first number. The scries began in number four.

After the great struggle for suffrage in 1905-6 the Bohemian Socialists cast more than 400,000 votes and gained 24 and Silesia, making them the most powerful political party in the Czech nation. At once the small capitalists of Bohemia set about stealing as much as possible of the Socialist principles, without taking anything genuine, and began a demagogic nationalist campaign. Since the great capitalists who control Bohemia are largely German the cry for national independence is, in some ways, closely related to that for industrial independence, and the Bohemian Socialist party has always stood for national autonomy.

In 1907 the Socialist party was recognized. At that time the party membership was 100,000, which has now in- ation to secure better conditions for creased to 130,000. The number of local themselves, but the general strike organizations has grown during the never materialized, since the threat same period from 1,680 to 2,462. Dur- was sufficient to make the politicians ing the past two years the party has get on the job and to frighten the held 57,708 meetings, of which 743 were business interests into action for dissolved or prohibited. During this peace, same year 1,845 Socialists have been Let this number 1,337 were sentenced to 12 under and the demands they made years, 8 menths and 4 days' imprisonoment, and to fines of more than \$1,200. The drivers and helpers of the

In the elections for the Bohemian Diet in 1908, in spite of the fact that the United States Express Company and districts were gerrymandered against others have been made to work them, the Socialists cast 21,641 votes, carried two districts at the first and one at the *second election.

In Morayia where it has been possible to secure some further measure of democratization of the suffrage, five Socialists were elected to the Diet.

Although workingmen are practically excluded from municipal voting the Socialists have succeeded in electing 1,621 representatives to municipal positions. Of these 15 are mayors of communities, 12 are "local mayors" and a considerable number are members of municipal councils, members of boards of education, etc.

The party publishes eighty papers, of which three are daily, one appears three times a week, three appear twice a week and the others are weekly. These include a scientific paper, two comic papers, a literary organ, and papers for the youths and for young children. These papers were confiscated 311 times within the last two years and the editors prosecuted in 56 cases.

The trade unions affiliated with the party have a membership of 40,000. They have been successful in gaining considerable improvements in the conditions of their members recently. At over the question of whether the Bohemian unions must affiliate with the Austrian unions and maintain their headquarters at Vienna, or whether they will be permitted to maintain separate na-tional headquarters. The International Congress at Copenhagen decided in favor of the wider solidarity, and against rationalism.

There are 18,000 women organized into the Bohemian trade unions and 6,000 are members of the Socialist party. These women are active in all party work and are at present carrying on an energetic campaign for universal suffrage and against the high cost of liv ing. They publish a paper, "Zensky Liste," with a circulation of 10,000 weekly.

The Young People's organization in 1907 members, of which ofo are girls. In 1908 Bohemia proper, alone had 380 sections with 7,135 boys and 2,196 girls. The statistics for 1909 had not been gathered when the report was prepared, but there has been a continuous and rapid growth. The youths carry on an especially active agitation against mili-terism. When they are drawn as recruits for the army they report clothed entirely in the Jeep black of mouruing, for which they are at once punished by imprisonment. Yet the authorities have been forced to admit that the Socialist soldiers are the only ones who do not at once plunge into dissipation, and for this very sobriety they are attacked by the government.

The Young People's organization also publishes a paper and circulates a large amount of propaganda literature. The general expenses of the organization are borne directly by the Socialist party

of the old gymnastic clubs some years ago they proceeded to form independent organizations, and these have been so successful that at the present time there are 372 such clubs with nearly 15,000 nembers These clubs have now be ome educational centers for Socialism. and it is interesting as showing their solidarity, that the Bohemian immigrants clubs, in the country of their adoption.

The co-operative movement is of recent date, but at the close of the year 1909 there were 125 co-operatives 30,000 members. The turnover for that year was about \$3,000,000 and the profits \$69,000.

Brains do not count these days unless they count money.

A Great Strike Lost

BY EMANUEL JULIUS

After ten days of uncertainty which threatened to involve this city in the greatest industrial struggle in its entire history, the striking expressmen, employed by the four great express companies, have returned to work almost completely defrauded of their nearly won victory by the shrewd machinations of the politicians, who, headed by Mayor Gaynor, on behalf of the "business interests" succeeded in forcing the strikers into a settlement which leaves them practically where they were before, with their conditions unchanged and with no recognition of their union to guarantee them against further privations and degradation.

At the last moment, when the striklegislative seats in Bohemia, Moravia ers were returning to work, it was thought that the question as to whether they would be allowed to wear their union buttons might bring a renewal of the conflict, the companies graciously conceded this point magnanimously permitting the leaders to be reemployed, but there is no surety that as soon as the public interest has died out, which will be very quickly, these men will be permitted to retain their jobs.

At one time, there was full and exciting expectation that a general strike of all the kindred trades would be called to assist the expressmen, and many workers in these trades did quit, taking advantage of the situ-

Let me review briefly the condiprosecuted for party activity, and of tions the express workers labored

> Adams Express, Wells Fargo, The wages ranging from \$22.50 to \$40 a month.

Their conditions have been almost complete slavery. They worked anywhere from 5 o'clock in the morning until midnig! t. Their average easily totaled fifteen hours a day They received absolutely no pay for overtime. The men were forced to do porter work about the depots and barns

Every employe was placed under bond, although this was totally unnecessary, as but few handled any money. But worst of all was the fact that each workman had to pay for his bond out of his own wages, many paying \$5 a year despite the fact that they might handle only waste

What did these men demand? Very little. All they asked was an eleven hour work day; an increase of \$5 a month and recognition of the union That was all, And in order to get

that they went out on strike.

The first walk-out took place Jersey City and Hoboken on Octo-ber 27th. It was conservatively estimaxed by the officials in the union that no less than 3,000 struck. The day before the strike these men were not unionized. It was after their mass meeting at which they voted to strike that they became organized ar I applied for a charter in the American Federation of Labor.

The strike sentiment grew. Next day there were 3,000 men out in Manhattan and Brooklyn. Each day more and more drivers and helpers jrined those already out until, by November 5th there were 15,000 in the ranks of the strikers. This did not include the 1,200 who walked out in Boston and the thousand or more who struck in Philadelphia.

Mountains of undelivered packages began to pile up in the depots and stations, scores of cars containing perishable freight were condemned. The companies were desperate, the merchants frantic. Each hour the congestion increased and

chao pr-vailed. Up to that time the police had been used in a most infamous man-They even went so far as to ner. take the reins of the drivers and do their actual work. This, of course, was done when the scab drivers either deserted the teams to join the strikers, or through ignorance of the New York streets, were unable to drive properly A policeman rode with each so and a mounted officer followed in the rear. Still the strikers gained and the situation became more tense and critical.

But this could not continue. Tam many Hall knew that this would be fatal, for election was fast approaching. Then followed a shrewd politi cal trick. Tammany actually helped the strikers! How? The mayor ordered the police off the wagons and an nounced that all drivers would have When the Socialists were turned out to have beenses. This was a rove of the old gymnastic clubs some years least expected by the bosses. They created a howl but it was too near election to heed their howling. The mayor was persistent. "Drivers must have licenses," he ordered.

But although the police were taken

off .h. wagons, they were still used to help the companies, for the wagons rere preceded and surrounded on their trips by mounted police who directed them through the streets and racilitated the delivery of goods.

But the mayor's ruse, served its urpose, as the election returns showed.

The Merchant's Association becam alarmed when it realized that the goods of its members were every-where hopelessly tied up. Compelled to admit the reasonableness or the workers' demands the association

wrote, on November 8th, a letter to all the express companies pointing out to them the necessity of an early settlement of the strike as the Christmas season was rapidly ap-proaching. This brought a reply from all the express companies. They declared that they would fight for the "open shop." They also declared that their men were not drivers but special agents of the Express Company and therefore had no business to join a truckman's union. That's

logic with a vegcance.

being held between the mayors of New York and Jersey City, and representatives of the company and the men. The hourly reports from these conferences were so varied and so contradictory, so calculated to cause confusion, that not only was the general public bewildered but the strikers themselves became disorganized, suspicious and disheartened. No one knew what to believe, what had happened or what was going to happen. At one moment a settlement was announced, the next that a general strike was to be called, and interand depredations committed by the

The main point narrowed down as usual, to the recognition of the union. The men had consented to arbitration and they had even waived insistance on that point, so as to retain public sympathy. But this availed nothing. The wanted them to return to work, then matters, they said would be adjusted one of these desirable buildings, the later. The men, protested, they tenant must become a shareholder in wanted matters settled first. Har the company, buying five dollars' worth rassed and confused, the New York of stock. The tenants are not recipimen voted to go back and take the companies word for it, and Mayor are part owners and co-operate in the Gaynor's advice. The Jersey City management. They elect a house manmen refused to accept the terms and ager, who collects the rents and prevoted to hold out. This caused an sents them before the company. The nor. He called the strike leaders to him and threatened to help the companies directly by placing the police on the wagons again. That knocked the heart out of the leaders. They capitulated and advised the men on both sides of the river to go back. And back they went, in perhaps worse condition than before the strike started.

This strike should have been won. The conditions were all favorable to from the outset.

Let us note the conditions. On one awake and doing. That was one thing in favor of the strikers.

The other was of just as great The company value to the strikers. obtained very few scabs and these were hopelesly incompetent.

As was to be expected these scabs They were of a most depraved type. were not scabs for work or jobs but merely for temporary graft. As a result they robbed the company right and left. Thousands on thousands of dollars worth of goods was stolen. Just before the strike was called off the police were just in time to stop the theft of \$60,000 worth of goods that a gang of scabs was bent on stealing.

At the present writing 3,000 chauffeurs are on strike, and the workers in many trades are either striking or threatening to strike. And so, though, the expressmen's attempt has been a fasco, the spirit of discontent witch inspired it is still alive and will the ive as long as existing conditions continue. And the lesson of the expressmen's strike will not be lost, but will have its meaning for the workers everywhere.

As society became formed its in stinct was to preserve the peace; and as man who had taken possession of land could not be disturbed without using force, each man continued to enjoy the use of that which he had taken out of the common scock; but, that right only asted as long as the man lived. Death put him out of possession, and he could not give to another that which he ceased to pos-sess himself.—Sir William Black-

Most surely the ideals and customs of men and society are radically changing. The old notion of property rights is giving away for something better-since we are coming into a realization of our divine ininto a realization of cur divine in-heritance we see ourselves as citi-zens of the universe, which joir ly belongs to the unit man.

We jull the man by hunger driven We jull the man by hunger driven We steals the goose from of the common And then we turn the villain loose Who steals the common from the goose. heritance we see ourselves as citi-

What a German City Does

"Dusseldorf does more things for its people than any city I know. It owns its street railroads and a controlling interest in a system of interurban railroads. It owns its harbors and its docks and its slaughterhouses, its gas, electric light and water plants; it operates three separate banking and loan enterprises, a large wine business, several restaurants and milk depots; it owns and rents suburban villas and large apartment bouses; it is a great land specufator In the meanwhile conferences were and city land owner; it possesses art galleries, an opera house, museums and exposition halls, and indirectly owns the leading hotel in the city. It has public baths and cemeteries and pawnshops. Dusseldorf itself is the biggest business enterprise by far in this big business city.

> "Dusseldorf has made a beginning at homing its people. It is the owner of suburban villas and model tenement houses and is a stockholder in a scheme of co-operative apartment houses in which the workmen are joint owners.

"The country villas rent for from six to seven dollars a month. A three or mingled with this were all sorts of to seven dollars a month. A three or reports of riots, shootings, assaults four-room apartment in the city rents for about the same sum. The rooms in strikers, most of these reports, of the latter are twice the size of those of course, being made out of whole the tenement house in America, and all of them have outside air. These apartments are as clean and sanitary as can be. The co-operative apartments are built about court yards which serve as playgrounds and are surrounded by flower gardens. There is free water and a scullery with every flat of three companies rooms or more.

"In order to secure an apartment in They elect a house mansents them before the company. explosion of wrath from Mayor Gay- tenant stockholders receive four per cent a year on their investment, and the company agrees to redeem their stock at any time on six months' notice.

"There are five hundred such apartments in the city and ten large apartment houses in process of building.

"Dusseldorf is also a land speculator on a large scale. It buys and sells real estate at a profit—just as does the private speculator." In order to restrain the nunatural increase in the price of the strikers. The company was routed from the outset.

Let us note the conditions. On one \$7,500,000 with which to buy land." It hand the busy season was on in full has acquired more than two thousand swing. Things in business were wide acres and is constantly adding to its acres and is constantly adding to its possessions. This is not an unusual thing among German cities, which own as much as one-half the area of the city. They are envious of the unearned increment" which comes from the growth of the city and which passes to the speculator, who neither sows nor tills, but reaps an increasing return

from the activities of the others.
"In a variety of ways, Dusseldorf aims to relieve the problem of non-employment. It maintains a labor bureau through which 100,000 persons have obtained employment during the past four years. The bureau is freely used by employers and employes, by men and

"If bard times throw the workingman out of a job, the city provides emergency work, usually of a rough kind, on the streets, parks or other city construction. By means of this temporary relief he is saved from trampdom and the charity organization society. Thus his self-respect is kept alive, thus, too, his wife and daughter are saved from the streets; thus his skill is kept in condition for a resumption of work.

Dusseldorf is planned for fifty years to come. Upon the maps in the hall one can see the location of future streets, boulevards, parks, open spaces, sites for public buildings and school houses, all located in anticipation of the city's growth."-Frederick C. Hows, in Hampton's.

The Power of Power.

In the old world tyranny sits upon the throne and cruelty and oppression in the seat of judgment. In the new world the contest is no less strenuous to secure release from the organized thieves of commerce who have profaned the temples and prostituted the marts, levying tribute on every hand, and securing immunity for their crimes, through purchased legisla-tures, corruption of courts and the strong arm of the military.

THE DAY OF THE DEAD



From L'Hum

Briand's Old Friend Pay Him a Visit

THE INTERESTS OF CAPITAL AND LABOR ARE IDENTICAL



My Poor Heart Bleeds for Labor

How I Succeeded in Life

BY FRANKLIN GAYFORTH

I was a precocious child. At an early age I had a well-developed philosophy of life. I believed in being agreeable generous and always considerate of others. To these qualities I attribute much of my success. My father wanted to send me to college, but I had higher things in view.

So, while yet quite young, I went to filing letters.

man who took an active interest in the welfare of his workmen. After I had worked for him but a short time, he used to come around and encourage me

by asking how I was getting along.

I remember one morning he came in in high fettle. I heard him tell his secretary that he had cleaned up a large amount of money in Wall Street the day before. Presently he walked through the office and stopped where I was

work as an office boy. I was fortunate "Hello, my boy," was his cheery in finding a good and kind employer, a greeting: "Hard at it, I see."

This he did, but it should be put

to his credit and not in his discredit.

This was a stage we had 'o go through

in our economic development. We knew

so little of the real nature of our prob-

lems that it was easy to assume he

knew more. We thought talk would

Now we know differently. Retsevelt

So then, the next man will have to

sir, you are too late. We have passed

better than you can do it. Please stick to the question."

If then, we may infer from the recent

nated from Roosevelt, it does not mean

that we have solved our problems. Not at all. They are still with us, and if any-

thing they are more burning. All we

have done, therefore, is perhaps to draw

a little closer to them, to come more nearly face to face with them.

S. P. C. A. Agent's Report.

horse asked his prisoner if he ever fed

man brute. "He's got a bushel and a

half of oats at home now, only he ain't got the time to eat them."

Minister-So. you are going to

Bobby-Oh, I'm further advanced

Independence.

Thy spirit, Independence let me share

Thy steps I follow with my bosom bare

Lord of the lion heart and eagle eye,

Nor heed the storm that howls along

chool now, are you, Bobby?

than that. Try me on cat.

the sky.

Bobby (aged six)—Yes, sir. Minister—Spell kitten for me.

Ever feed him?" replied the hu-

the animal.

The society's officer, who arrested a man for cruelty to a miscrable looking "Yes, sir," I answered respectfully, read about the perils of trying to get I always proled myself on being respectful.

"That's right," he rejoined "I like to still fresh in my mind, the blow that

my mother dearly, but she always had that he was pained at heart and I ad-a grievous way of looking on the sor-mired his fortitude in trying to con-

did, mercenary side of things.
"What good does it do to pat you on
the back?" she asked crustily.

"It spurs me on to greater effort," answered proudly.

"He didn't raise your wages, did he?" ness. The job isn't worth any more than three dollars a week. I trust my

employer to do the right thing. "Let's see," she mused. "How long have you been there now?"

"Three years."

"And you haven't been raised yet?"
"Not yet." "Hump!" she grunted in disgust.

was no less disgusted at her, but, like a dutiful son, I held my peace.

That my confidence in my employer was not misplaced was adequately proved when two years later he raised me to four dollars a week without my even mentioning the matter to him. By a curious/coincidence, it happened

that the day I found the extra dollar did I abate my earnest zeal in their in my pay envelope was my twenty-first | behalf. It was the happiest of my life. Oh the bliss! To think that I had reached man's estate and was going home from honese toil with a man's

wages in my pocket.
"I could hardly wait to tell my mother about it, but although she had grown older, she was no less mercenary than she had been two years before.

"It's about time," was the laconic comment with which she dasked cold water on my exuberance.

I did not care to argue the matter but instead I went to my room and there, in solitude, I took a solemn vow never to forget my employer's generosity and never to do anything to shake the confidence he had reposed in me.

see young men work hard. It's the only way to succeed in life." Then he patted me on the back and went on.

That evening I went home and total with this kindness of my employer still fresh in my mind, the blow that befell two months later was doubly harsh. He came to me and said that, owing to the slackness of the second to the same to me and said that, That evening I went home and told my mother how kind my employer had been, but much to my sorrow, she did not feel as elated over it as I. I loved manner was easy enough, I could see ceal from me his real feelings. I knew that he would not have taken such a drastic step except as a last resort for I had worked hard and been faith-

Consequently I thanked him fervently she pursued, her view of the spiritual and went my way. Except for worry-entirely obscured by crass materialism, ing about him, my heart was light for "No." said I. "He knows his busi- I knew that unremitting faithfulness would be rewarded somewhere.

The only question was where? Events proved that I had reckoned well. In less than three months I had succeeded in securing another position at almost as much as I had received at the last one. Of course I could not expect more, because I had not earned

I will not tire the reader with a detailed account of the next twenty years. It is sufficient to say that, in that time, I have had but three employers. They were all good and kind, paying me in each case as much as they could possibly afford. And no matter what happered, never for an instant

What is the result? The result is that at forty-one I find myself in a position of recognized responsibility. I have charge of a double entry set of books and my pecuniary reward of nine dollars per week comes as regularly as Saturday night.

I have a good willing wife and as many children as a man in my posi-tion should have. I am paying on a home and furniture and other luxurie to which many of my childhood schoolmates have long since ceased to aspire.

And yet I do not write this down in arrogance. Had I displayed the slightest bit of arrogance in my career, I should not be where I am now. I "Why, I thought h write it down, not as an idle boast, but or three months ago." Nor was I entirely selfish in this, for all in a spirit of Christian humility. It the time I kept in mind what I had teaches a lesson. It should be an ex- to think seriously about it."

The Next Member of the Appeal Army---Comrade Sam

ample to the youth of the land for it is a practical application of the Golden Rule to the affairs of life. It shows that the only way for a young man to get ahead in the world is by forgetting himself and thinking only of the interests of others.

GOING TO KNOW SOMETHING BEFORE CONGRESS ADJOURNS NEXT

My dear mother died five years ago and the one sorrow of my life is that never could bring her to my way of thinking before she passed away.

"Flubdub says he is thinking seriously about marriage.'

"Why, I thought he was married two

"So he was, but he is just beginning

Nursery Rhymes Revised BY JAMES W. BABCOCK

Hev-diddle-diddle, the cat and the fiddle, The cow jumped over the fire, The meat trust laughed to see such sport, For beef was never higher.

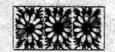
ack Sprat could eat no fat. His wife could eat no lear and so what's worse—the two, of course, Must live upon baked bears.

Ted (not Bill) on San Juan Hill, With megaphone to shout it; Murdered a Spaniard in the back, Inen wrote a book about it.

Little Bo-Peep has lost some sleep, 'trying to figure out why With lots of heat and food to eat, ane workers should freeze and die.

Second thoughts are best: God created man first, then woman.

Have A





Here We Are!

solve them.

A Defense and q. Tribute

BY ELLIS O. JONES

If it be true, as so many worthy editors stoutly assert, that Roosevelt is now chiefly historical, it is a fitting moment to render unto him the things that are his.

He has performed a great service for this country. When he entered has taught us that most valuable and our midst we were in sore straits most inevitable lesson. If he were unable of which could be covered by an empty to solve them by talk, nobody, be he the market basket. We had just commenced greatest figure of the past or the highto realize that, for reasons unknown, est ideal of the future, could solve them. we were suffering from a cost of living excessively high. The problem was to fill the basket.

He took us upon his knee and talked about the matter sympathetically. It sounded good. We said "go ahead." He went, but whether ahead or not, is another matter. He stirred up everyone and everything that ever had aught to do with market baskets. He began to democratic victories that we have gradfill the national basket with veneralities. He did it so well that for a time we thought those generalities were subor, at least, would become substantial with a little nursing. It was a temporary triumph of mind over matter of imagination over reality.

Manuel's Prudential Policy



-From Col

None to Speak Of.

FLINGS AT THINGS

BY D. M. S.

classes in this classy land licelares a chestnut hoary; e rich and poor go hand in hand; A very likely story, e noor may not the rich approach, Examples have attested, on their precious time encreach Or they will be arrested.



Possible Effect.

"It is awful the way that petty boss rushes us. He just wants to show his authority. I saw the proprietor go be specific. Just as soon as he gets off on side issues or no issues, we shall call him to book. We shall say, "no through here today. He looks like such a kind hearted man, I bet if he knew how that upstart treated us he would fire him. Don't you?" that stage. It has all been done much

"Yes, either that or raise his pay."

Not So Simple.

Simple Simon met a fly man Going to election: Said Simple Simon to the fly man "Tray, who is your selection?" Oh." said the fly man to Simple Simon "Some yellow party pup." Said Simple Simon to the fly man "Not here. I'm waking ap."



Barred Him "I hear that you are hiring detec-

said the unfortunate out-ofwork applying to the president of the agency, a sleek looking individual who was using his vest as a jewelry freight

Yes, ve are putting on a few more but I am afraid you wouldn't do." "Why not? I am strong and ablehodied. "Probably, but you look as chough

Coming yes, it's co

you might have some intelligence

Luca let the time speed faster Till to earth's ulmost ends Shall be no word as "master" But "brothers, comrades, friends."

Didn't Nee | Cne.

"I wish you would pay me that laun-dry bill," said the lank, hungry looking collector addressing one who was round as a pumpkin and more than decently

"Den't bother me with these small

"But you have owed it a long time and my family is starving. Have you no conscience?"

"No, I am a United States judge." A Question.

He never stole a railroad in full and broad daylight; He never briber a senate To say that black was white;

Second Hand. "Pa, did Pierpont Morgan take this country from the Indians?" 'No, he took it from the people who took it from the Indians."

Little Flings.

A dollar will not go farther than a nickle if a miser is carrying both. Do you sometimes wonder what this country would look like if people had sense?

Interest, rent and profit never kick for a vacation. Saying that some statesmen are only

human is a slam on the race. Aviators and the old parties are go

When Wifey Goes Out Shopping

BY F. PIERCE When wifey goes out shopping and

hubby stays at home, up the street and down the street from store to store she'll roam; up to the bargain counter she will rush with all, the rest and spend an hour in searching to be sure and get the best. She'll spend the day searching for things she doesn't need and never once remember that hubby needs his feed. She squanders hardearned money for a cord or two of clothes, and buys a little present for every one she knows-for hubby dear, who doesn't saoke, a box of cheap cigars, and for old gray-haired grandpa a little train of cars, and for a week old baby a tooth brush and a comb when wifey goes out shopping and hubby stays at home.

When wifey goes out shopping and hubby stays at home, he drinks about a case of Leer and leaves his wife the foam. He sees the breakfast dishes that are left for him to wash and thinks that he had better take a trip to town B'gosh. He comes back home at dir time, but wifey is 't there, and so he does the best he can some dinner to prepare; he makes himself some bis and cuts them with the sp



Changing Mounts

not like mother made. He tries his best to eat them but breaks a tooth or two, then tries again to make some dope that's soit evough to chew. When he gives up the battle he is dough from feet to dome when wifey goes out shopping and hubby stays at home.

"What you want to do is to that mudhole in the road fixed." said the visitor

"That goes to show," replied Farmer Corntossle, "how little you reformers understand local conditions. I've purty nigh paid off a mortgage with the "I ain't crazy for wor money I made haulin' automobiles out it a seat in the senate."

Pa-A close friend, my son, is one who will not lend you any money, while a dear friend is one who borrews all you will stand for.

Not Willing to Economize.

She—I don't see why you should hesitate to marry on \$3,000 a year. Pape says my gowns never cost more than that.

He-But, my dear, we must have something to eat.

She (petulantly)-Isn't that just like a man! Always thinking of his stomach .- Boston Transcript,

Less Work and More Money.

"If I buy a seat in the stock ex-change will you agree to go to work?" "I ain't crazy for work, dad. Make

Little Willie—Say, pa, what is the difference between a close friend and a Myrtilla—Why auntic and man.

Chaperon-Well, he has such a fresh air about him.

Myrtilla-Oh, but we are fresh air fiend.

NO TURKEY STEALING THEN



Some Day Labor Will Enjoy His Own Holiday Turkey