

CONVENTION IS TO MOVE ON CAPITAL

A. F. of L. Delegates to Be at Washington When Gompers is Jailed

CASE IS SET FOR FRIDAY

Labor to Force Matter to the Highest Tribunal by Habeas Corpus

BULLETIN
Toronto, Ont., Nov. 17.—The American Federation of Labor has decided to enter the fight which the Lake Seamen are waging against the union crushing tactics of the Lake Carriers' association. In speaking to a resolution for such action Mr. Wilson, head of the British Seamen's union, said: "We will fight them to the death. I have organized five thousand British seamen in five months. Our fight, the seamen's fight, is a fight to the death all over the world."—(Signed) A. M. Simons.

BY A. W. MANOE
Toronto, Ont., Nov. 17.—When the hand of capitalist law is laid on the shoulders of Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison to take them to jail, the action will be performed in the presence of the entire delegate membership of the convention of the American Federation of Labor in session here. To this end a majority of the executive board of the American Federation of Labor is in favor of having the entire convention adjourn to Washington. After Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison have been arrested and their jail sentences begun their case will be taken to the United States Supreme court on a writ of habeas corpus. This is sure to cause the highest tribunal in the land to make an investigation into the "merits" of the case in regard to the jailing of the labor men because of their exercising the constitutional right of free speech and a free press. A more dramatic plan than that suggested could not be devised.

Denial Shocks Convention
Like a thunderbolt hurled into Massey's hall, where the delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, came the word yesterday that Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison have been denied the time which they asked for in which to have their brief prepared for presentation to the United States Supreme court; that the sentenced labor leaders must appear in the city of Washington on Friday or forfeit their bonds and be placed under arrest when they reach the soil of the United States.
Immediately on the reading of the significant telegram by Gompers, whose voice was unsteady, the delegates cried as one man:
"We'll adjourn the convention to the city of Washington and go there with you."
"Stay and transact the business of the convention," replied Gompers, who by that time had regained full self control.
"We'll all go in a special train with you," suggested Edward Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, here as a guest.
Seceders Join in Plan
The seceders will go with you, too," said J. J. Reid, head of the portion of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers which the American Federation of Labor, through its executive board has "outlawed."
The convention did business then as if nothing had happened, a meeting of the executive board having been ordered to consider the best action for Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison to take.
The word came from Washington that the court of appeals had denied the motion for a stay till January 2, 1910. The order for the lower court to impose sentence will be handed down Saturday.
Decision a Surprise
Attorneys for the labor officials, among whom is Alton B. Parker, were surprised at the action of the court of appeals. It had been thought that no effort would be made to hasten the appeal leaders to jail pending their appeal against the sentences.
The business of the convention was little interfered with. Resolutions from the resolutions committee were reported and debated. One for the organization of farm laborers caused a heated discussion.
Farmers' Union Debated
There was a sharp debate on the resolution calling for the appointment of organizers to work among the farm
(Continued on Page Two)

FORMER BIG FOUR TREASURER, C. L. WARRINER, IS INDICTED
Cincinnati, Nov. 17.—Charles L. Warrier, former local treasurer of the Big Four railroad, was indicted yesterday by the grand jury on charges of grand larceny and embezzlement in the amount of \$5,000 on each count. While \$643,000 is known to have been stolen from the railroad, the startling fact was developed by yesterday's proceedings that the company's cash books prior to 1905 have disappeared and that it will never be possible to tell the full amount of the gigantic defalcation.
The comparatively small amount upon which Warrier has been indicted represents the latest known theft. It has been placed at that figure in order that, if conviction fall, the railroad authorities may proceed on any other of the numerous counts. This means that the prosecution may be maintained indefinitely.

BUSSE 'MUM' ON GRAFT CHARGES

Refuses to Explain His Connection With Foundry in \$40,000 Loot

With Hon. Fred A. Busse, mayor of the city of Chicago, being daily depicted as a grafter and gangster by newspaper innuendo, this high city official has given out no interviews, started no libel suits, nor tried in any way to prove that the charges made against him are false. Most officials when charged with misusing city funds as a rule immediately hand out a red hot interview, denying everything, but His Honor has not as yet shown his hand or taken any steps to cleanse his regime.

A story printed in the Inter Ocean Tuesday morning in which Busse's name is linked with that of T. A. Cummings, owner of the foundry, which is charged with some of the city's \$119,471.96 worth of public utilities, of which amount about one-third, or \$40,000, is graft, offers the mayor a good chance to sue for libel if he is innocent.
Probably the time he summoned the Daily Socialist staff before the grand jury to prove charges made against him cured him of using that method of clearing his coat tails.
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BAKERS WINNING BY CO-OPERATION

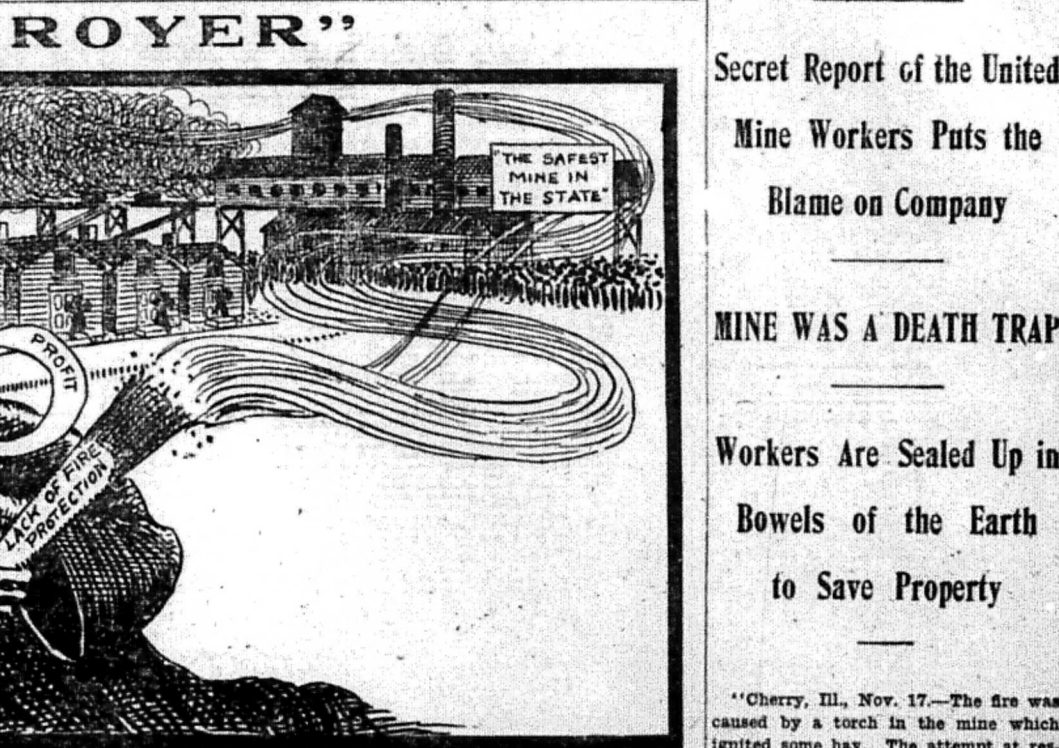
Strikers in Porto Rico Are Gradually Forcing Employers to Terms

Mayaguez, Porto Rico, Nov. 17.—Members of local 390, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, are making the fight of their lives here against the employing bakers. The strike begun in May still continues with the union men winning. The union co-operative bake shops have reduced the price of bread. Their competition has broken the bread trust, which was a virtual price agreement between the master bakers. Santiago Iglesias, an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, is here and is aiding the strikers.
In his official report Iglesias gives the following figures as the result of the work of the union bakers and of the strike benefits received from outside sources. The figures are:
From receipts including International Strike Fund, \$900.00 and general selling of bread:
May \$1,145.53
June 1,628.45
July 1,792.94
August 1,976.99
September 2,528.84
Total \$9,250.70
Disbursements in manufacturing bread and paid on benefits to strikers:
May \$ 945.72
June 1,792.73
July 2,609.88
August 1,932.48
September 2,395.43
Total \$9,117.29
RECAPITULATION
Total Receipts \$9,250.70
Total Disbursements 9,117.29
Balance on hand Oct. 1 \$134.41
To Abolish Night Work
The members of local 390 had presented a contract for the closed shop and the abolition of night work. The wages asked were:
Foremen, \$2 a day, \$14 a week.
Sub-foremen, \$1.75 a day, \$12.25 a week.
First class bakers, \$1.50 a day, \$10.50 a week.
Second class bakers, \$1.25 a day, \$8.75 a week.
Helpers, \$1 a day, \$7 a week.
So successful have the union bakers been that bread is cheaper now with flour at \$4.75 to \$7.75 per barrel than when it was from \$4.55 to \$5.50 a barrel. The workers have opened two new co-operative shops. In order to force the employers to yield the co-operative shops pay small wages, but they are useful in attacking the strong position of the master bakers who are being driven to the wall by the competition with them. The workers have even bought machinery for the manufacture of flour, paying about \$600, which is a fairly large sum here.
International Help
The international officials are taking up the matter and have asked the strikers and more aid is expected.

KANSAS CITY GIRL FINDS HUSBAND IS NOT A 'LORD'

Kansas City, Nov. 17.—Mrs. Henry Somerset, known to Kansas City friends as Lady Henry Somerset, but who yesterday acknowledged her husband was not a lord and that she had no right to a title, will within a few days begin a suit for absolute divorce. This statement was made to friends by Mrs. Somerset.
When it was cabled last June that this Kansas City girl, who had gone to Paris to study music, was married to a real English lord, the local social set was astonished. Miss Adelaide Hunter was her maiden name.
When she returned to Kansas City last July she had no English lord among her assets.
Mrs. Somerset says her husband is not a lord, but that his father is. In the event of the death of his father he would fall heir to the title.

UNION WILL FIGHT TO INDICT OWNERS FOR MINE HORROR



GIRL WHO WAS WITH NEGRO FAINTS ON WITNESS STAND

Three white slave cases occupied the attention of as many Municipal Court judges yesterday, and in one an alleged negro pandemonium was fined \$200 and costs, although the charge he was convicted on was merely disorderly conduct. Excitement was caused at his trial when one of his alleged victims fainted after telling on the witness stand that she was to be married on Thanksgiving eve.
Needham Wright, a "Rude" negro, was the defendant convicted, having been arrested by Police Sergeant John Duffy, who accused him of luring girls from department stores. His alleged accomplices, J. J. Bagman, another negro, being sought for. Two waiters, Albert Vlach, 3120 Cottage Grove avenue, and Alfred Liebers, 3115 Forest avenue, were arrested with Wright on similar charges concerning the same girls. They also were arraigned yesterday, but escaped conviction through technicalities.

NOBLES EARN 2-BITS A NIGHT

And They Must Work a Full Week Before the "Ghost" Walks

"What ho! milder the King!"
In trot the men-at-arms; in trot the field marshals; in trots a page or two; then under a canopy, supported by lords of the royal household, in stalks the king, milder the king. Shouts the chorus, "Behold milder the king!" A page ambles forward. The page kneels, the king receives the document. In walks the queen, her train carried by pages. The orchestra plays soft music. The audience says "It's just grand."
The play is on!
The stunts, acrobats and recite high-sounding lines, presumably for high salaries. The "supernumeraries," rudely called the "supes," of what? Hereafter follows the story of the "supes," the soldier of misfortune who dines on paper mache food and fake wine on the stage and wears arm or silk, and off the stage eats "coffee an' bread" in rags. Just because this sounds funny, like a premeditated joke, that is just what it is not.
The Price of Nobles
It is well known that knights and "gentle ladies" in the good old days were apt to pawn anything from an estate to a silver teaspoon to keep their pockets from getting empty. The supes is then following highly honored precedent when he becomes a man-at-arms, a duke or anything else for 25 cents a night, payable at the end of the week. Here is a goodly republican value for stage nobles:
Lords, 25 cents.
Knights, 25 cents.
Dukes, 25 cents.
Field marshals, 25 cents.
Pages, 25 cents.
Roman senators, 25 cents.
Roman tribunes, 25 cents.
Not Paid by the Day
Sometimes an "extra special lord" or gambler, or some other higher branch of stage "supes" craft gets more, even up to 50 cents a night. Still most of them don't wait till the end of the week because they can't live on air, even real lords can't do that, and so they quit and go elsewhere, and the theater is ahead of the game, as one must work a full week if one is to be paid.
When "Checkers" was here at the Globe last week the jockeys, racing toads and others round the race track were paid at the rate of 25 cents a night. Even some of the "rich horse owners" got 25 cents a night.
"Say," said a Roman senator as he left a performance of "Ben Hur," "I leave me stately home by river Tiber to seek me box car near the river Chicago."
That sounds funny, but it is not. Coffee and rolls, coffee and rolls, won't nourish anyone, even a man who is buoyed up by being a Roman senator or anything else.

FOIL DIAZ PLOT, DE LARA FREED

Mexican Socialist Organizer Is Released on Orders From Washington

Los Angeles, Nov. 17.—Gutierrez de Lara, the Mexican organizer, who was assigned in the southwest, released on order of Secretary Nagel, says he was not surprised at the action of the American authorities and that he will resume his work in behalf of the Mexican people.
"My attorneys have not been officially notified of my release," said De Lara, who is at liberty on bail, "but I presume they will be. My imprisonment has been painful to me only in that it has tortured my wife. For myself I have not cared."
Life Work for His Country
"The liberation of Mexico from the thralldom and darkness of superstition, illiteracy and slavery is what I desire, and I shall devote my life to that."
De Lara said he had made no plans for the immediate future. He was first arrested on October 19 on "suspicion." He was held for three days and then arraigned on a charge of disturbing the peace, but was released by a justice.
Arrested Leaving Court Room
As he was leaving the court room he was rearrested, charged with being an alien anarchist. He was held for more than two weeks and then released on bail.

BUSSE SENDS A SUB TO SPEAK

Mayor Fred Busse dodged a chance to address "the greatest gathering of federal and state officials, railroad and transportation leaders and irrigation and reclamation engineers" today. Instead Assistant Corporation Counsel Bagby told how there were no tenement districts in Chicago. Gov. Charles S. Deneen spoke at length on waterways, and the first annual session of the Hearst Promoted National Farm Land congress was under way at the La Salle hotel today.
"Want a home?" is the slogan, and the railroads and land companies are anxious to hear from any one with sufficient funds to buy one.
Attention will be called to the vast areas awaiting settlement, where the settlers, "by a few years of work," it is said, "will achieve financial independence." It might be added that the finances of the land companies and railroads expect to profit to a greater extent than the "want a home" people. Among the names of the important speakers is to be found that of United States Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, well known of the conservation of the nation's resources.
The land congress will continue its sessions to the end of the week, when the Tribune will begin holding its land show in the Coliseum to give the people of Chicago a visible demonstration of "what they can do if they will only go back to the farm."

Secret Report of the United Mine Workers Puts the Blame on Company

MINE WAS A DEATH TRAP

Workers Are Sealed Up in Bowels of the Earth to Save Property

"Cherry, Ill., Nov. 17.—The fire was caused by a torch in the mine which ignited some hay. The attempt at rescue has been abandoned. The mine has been sealed up again. There is no hope for the 400 men entombed."—(Signed) Duncan MacDonald, president of the United Mine Workers of America for District No. 12.
"Cherry, Ill., Nov. 17.—Yes, an open torch set fire to a bale of hay at the bottom of the mine. I don't know what course the state officials will take."—(Signed) W. H. James, district organizer, United Mine Workers of America.
"Toronto, Ont., Nov. 17.—Such negligence as that which has been shown at Cherry is murder. Mine disasters could be prevented if human life were not held cheaper than modern safety appliances."—(Signed) Frank J. Hayes, secretary of the United Mine Workers of America for Illinois.
"Toronto, Ont., Nov. 17.—The delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention here gave a rising vote of sympathy for the Cherry, Ill., sufferers."—(Signed) A. W. Manoe.
Springfield, Ill., Nov. 17.—The United Mine Workers of America and the Illinois State Federation of Labor have donated a total of \$10,000 up to date.
Cherry, Ill., Nov. 17.—Investigation by Duncan MacDonald has proved that the St. Paul mine, said by its owners to be the safest mine in the state, was constructed in violation of all the laws approved by competent mining engineers and for that reason turned out to be a death trap for 400 men, who are now sealed up in it. The disaster was the greatest in the history of the United States in mining ventures.
Why Mine Was Death Trap
The reasons for these statements are: The structures around the main entries were entirely built of pine timber, which is highly inflammable. Had these structures at the shaft been built of steel, concrete and brick the disaster would never have occurred. No precautions had been taken by the company to safeguard men in time of fire.
Open Torch Kept Flaming
Open torch kept flaming in the second vein of the mine, near the main shaft, was a constant menace. The escape shaft was timbered with pine and was only three hundred feet from the main shaft. The escape shaft was timbered with pine. The stairs, leading up it, were wooden and were useless because of the flames. The main entries were timbered, which is against law. The escape was contrary to law unless it was permitted by some mine inspector. It did not have equipment for a sufficient water pressure for use in emergencies. Lack of sufficient hose in the mine made the fire fighting ineffectual. No fire drill had ever been practiced.
Safety Provisions Lacking
While the wives and relatives of the entombed miners are clamoring today for the reopening of the ill fated St. Paul mine because explosions, probably those of gas pockets, make them believe that the entombed men are signalling, Duncan MacDonald and other officials of the United Mine Workers of America are taking steps which point to the seeking of indictments for manslaughter against the officials of the company which operates the death trap. Duncan MacDonald has made a statement that proper safety provisions in the mine were lacking.
It remains only for the evidence to
(Continued on Page Two)

THINK CREW AND 20 MEN LOST

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 17.—The steamer Ionic, owned by the Northern Navigation company and loaded with wheat, is reported to be lost off Passage Island, Lake Superior, with all hands. The crew is believed to consist of 20 men.

BLOWS BREATHE INTO CHILD; BRINGS IT BACK TO LIFE

St. Louis, Nov. 17.—Dr. Joseph Hardy saved the life of Margaret, the 18-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Dwyer, here, by blowing his breath into her lungs after she had strangled on the top of a pepper shaker. The infant unscrewed the top of the shaker and swallowed it.
Mrs. Dwyer picked her up and ran to the office of Dr. Hardy. After he had removed the top he could feel no heart beat.
Then Dr. Hardy placed a piece of gauze over the child's mouth, and five minutes later he had restored respiration by forcing his own breath into her lungs.

CAIRO SHERIFF WILL NOT BE OUSTED; TROOPS LEAVE

Cairo, Ill., Nov. 17.—Governor Deussen will not remove Sheriff Frank E. Davis from office. The governor stated this to the sheriff over the long-distance telephone today. He also stated that he believed the sheriff used every effort at his command to protect his prisoners and prevent the lynching.
The last of the outside companies of militia left Cairo yesterday. Sheriff Davis and the local company are now in charge and no more immediate trouble is expected.
Probes Sugar Trust Charge
Washington, Nov. 17.—A thorough investigation into the charges that office employees in the custom house service in New York city are chosen at the dictation of the sugar trust is being made by the United States civil service commission. With a view to getting at the facts immediately the commission is conducting its probe by telegraph and long-distance telephone.

GIRL ON TRIAL AS SLAYER

Auburn, Cal., Nov. 17.—The trial of Alma Bell, 23 years old, for the murder of Joseph Arnes last June, began here today. The jury was completed after ten days' work and the examination of 122 witnesses.

HUNDREDS OF DEATHS PAY TOLL OF GREED

(Continued From Page One)

be whipped into final shape, for the coroner's jury to hear all the evidence available and then for State's Attorney Eckert to seek indictments for manslaughter against the mine manager and all officials who knowingly permitted the storage of the hay.

Risked Lives Two Weeks

Indictments, charging manslaughter, should also be returned against the mine examiner stationed at the mine, whose duty it was to see to the air currents and the general safety of the mine.

"Our investigation shows," says the report, "that there was a scarcity of water under pressure on the surface and in the mine which would be of aid in case of fire and that there was no hose from which streams of water could be turned to stop the blaze.

Defects in the Air Shaft

"We also discovered that, although the law requires that the air shaft be 300 feet from the main shaft, the two shafts are only 175 feet apart. Of course, sometimes by special permission, less than 300 feet space between the two openings is permitted by the state mine inspectors. The air shaft contained wooden stairs and wooden ladders all the way, while the modern mines have stairs and shaft interior of reinforced concrete or steel which is fireproof. The wooden stairs and ladders ignited readily and shut off all escape that way.

"We also find that inside of the mine the main openings to veins are supported by pine timber, highly inflammable material, which is antiquated and costs less than the modern method would. The thoroughly modern mine should have the main entries or tunnels built of brick and concrete. It was the pine timbers in the main entry or tunnel on the second vein that ignited first and helped to doom the miners.

No Fire Drills for Men

"There were no fire drills and the company gave no thought of handling men in case of fire or other emergency. Water needed to help put out the blaze in the mine was secured from Mendota and other points because the water supply is not sufficient at the mine to protect the property of men in fire.

"If the two shafts of the mine were apart the distance required by law the fire would never have spread so rapidly.

"We find that claim that the mine was the most modern and best equipped refers solely to the handling and prompt getting out of coal and dirt, not refer to modern safeguards to protect the lives of the employees, because the disaster demonstrated the lack of such safeguards.

Criticism of H. C. Uthoff

President H. C. Uthoff of the Peru Trust and Labor Council was vigorous in his statement of the result of the secret inquiry and joined President McDonald in his criticisms.

"Officials of the coal company were in business for profit and took special pains to safeguard the property as their first consideration and to make the protection of human life a secondary matter," said Mr. Uthoff. "No other conclusion than that is possible after the investigation by members of the miners' organization. If the coal company in building the mine had exercised one-tenth of the foresight in rendering safe the lives of the miners that they exercised in exhibiting in constructing a mine equipped with time and labor-saving machines there would be no suffering widows and orphans today in Cherry."

Greed Caused Disaster

Cherry, Ill., Nov. 17.—Fresh from the sealed tomb, the tomb filled with living flame and charred human bodies, the tomb which the St. Paul mine has now become, death, gaunt, seared and ghastly has arisen and points the finger of blame at the officials of the St. Paul Mining company, whose greed for continued profits caused the placing of wall torches in shaft No. 2, whose greed placed five carloads of hay in shaft No. 2 and whose greed made possible the ignition of that hay and the cremation of about 400 men.

With every hour more and more damning evidence is piling up. Rescue of the men has been abandoned. The mine has been sealed up. There will be no further attempts at rescue, it is announced. The fire broke out afresh yesterday. Walls in the mine, far under the earth, crumbled. Fire-fighting apparatus has been sent for by the company.

Hundreds of chemical extinguishers, deadly both to fire and to life will pour their contents into the mine. From these agents great streams of carbon dioxide will flow. This gas kills all fire and not one living thing can resist its suffocating power.

Officials Demand Soldiers

The railroad and mine officials are mine officials are directing their efforts toward repressing public indignation, their efforts having gone so far as a request for troops, the union miners are carrying on a secret investigation. These union men blame the company. The telegrams at the head of this story speak for themselves.

The railroad and mine officials are deliberately throttling evidence. State Mining Commissioner Newsam is a mine owner, and it is said, is not doing his full duty. The mine superintendent, Steele, said that he and others feared to raise 100 charred bodies to the surface because of public sentiment. So the 100 bodies were left underground. Ernest P. Bicknell, head of the Red Cross association, is on the ground in charge of the work of relief.

A Thousand Orphans

One thousand orphans hold out their hands and the misery of over 300 widows makes the scene round the mine like a Dore illustration of Dante's "Inferno." Four hundred and eighty-four men went down into the mine on Saturday. Of that number 386 are certain to be dead or slowly undergoing cremation in the tunnels. Bodies have been recovered showing that the final list of the dead will reach close to 400.

Testimony of miners taken before the commissioners shows that five carloads of hay were in close proximity to a lighted torch which was stuck in the

wall niche. This should not have been allowed by the company. The mine examiner stationed at the mine should have prevented it. Under the state law his duties are:

Duties of Mine Examiners

A mine examiner shall be required at all mines. His duty shall be to visit the mine before the men are permitted to enter it, and, first, he shall see that the air current is traveling in its proper course and in proper quantity. In order to correctly determine the quantity of air in circulation in different portions of the mine it is hereby made his duty to measure with an instrument for that purpose the amount of air passing in the last cross cut or break through each pair of entries or in the last room of each division in a long wall mine, and that all other points where he deems it necessary, the same to be noted in a daily book to be kept for that purpose. He shall then inspect all places where men are expected to pass or to work and observe whether there are any recent falls or obstructions in rooms or roadways, or accumulation of gas or other unsafe conditions. He shall especially examine the edges and accessible parts of recent falls and old gobs and air courses. As evidence of his examination of all working places he shall describe on the walls of each shaft with chalk the month and the day of the month of his visit.

Ventilation

Throughout every coal mine there shall be maintained currents of fresh air sufficient for the safety of all men and animals employed therein, and such ventilation shall be produced by a fan or some such artificial means.

Amount of Air Required

(a) The quantity of air required to be kept in circulation and passing a given point shall not be less than a hundred cubic feet per minute for each person, and not less than 600 cubic feet per minute for each animal in the mine, measured at the foot of the down cast, and the quantity may be increased at the discretion of the inspector whenever in his judgment unusual conditions make a stronger current necessary. Said current shall be forced into every working place throughout the mine, so that all parts of the same shall be reasonably free from standing powder smoke and deleterious air of every kind.

Face Manslaughter Charge

Violations of the law are punishable as misdemeanors, and where death is produced by violations, indictments for manslaughter can and should be found. These indictments could reach every official of the mine and every official who approved the placing of the lives of the men in danger by the use of the wall torch, should such use be adjudged criminal carelessness.

Mining Inspector A. Richard Newsam, who has been in charge of the work since Saturday night, said the unsealing of the mine today was a mistake. After a day of strenuous labor the inspector gave up all hope of entering the mine until after the first is extinguished.

Families Forced Mine Open

"Had it not been for the instance of the bereaved families," said he, "we would never have opened the mine in the first place. The fire should have been allowed to die down, before any attempt was made to enter the tunnels. Now the work is delayed and it will be several days before any bodies can be brought out. But we could not withstand the tears of the women and the cries of the children and we simply had to make an attempt at rescue. It was a mistake. I never did believe any of the men were alive and I am positive of it now."

Shortly after this President Earling appeared personally on the scene and directed the work of the firemen and rescuers. When it became apparent that the work would have to cease he was greatly affected and it seemed for a moment that he would break down.

"My God!" he cried, "can nothing be done? Can't we put out this fire and get out the bodies of these poor miners?"

"There is nothing to be done," declared Inspector Newsam. "We have tried everything and it now remains for us to get more fire-fighting apparatus in order to extinguish the fire as soon as possible. We need chemicals and longer hose."

Reach Decision to Seal Shaft

Shortly after this President Earling held a private conference with Inspector Newsam, Mine Superintendent Taylor and Inspector Williams. The situation was discussed for more than an hour while the firemen attempted to play a feeble stream of water into the smoking shaft.

The proposition was discussed by the railroad officials and the mine inspectors calmly. They practically decided that there was no hope of any of the entombed men being alive and that any further efforts to rescue them under the present circumstances would be attended by failure.

All Dead in Two Hours

With popular feeling running high over the disaster, "Jim" Steele, superintendent of the mine, has just made the startling admission that every man who may have been alive in the mine when the shaft was sealed last Monday night perished within two hours after the sealing of the shaft. Right on the heels of this admission James H. Penn of Peoria, Ill., member of the Illinois subdistrict board of the United Mine Workers of America, charges that the sealing of the mine was done without regard to the lives of the entombed miners and for the purpose of saving the property of the company.

Supt. Steele's admission and Penn's charges, coupled with the expressed opinion of experienced miners that men working in parts of the mine remote from the fire would have escaped death as dashed the last hope of the relatives of the miners that any of the imprisoned men are still alive and have escaped the authorities to fear an outbreak of violence.

"How long would he live if all the shafts of the mine were closed?" Steele was asked.

"Not long—not more than two hours," "At what time did you first seal the shafts of the St. Paul mine?"

"At about 10:30 o'clock last night."

"Granted, then, that some of the miners were alive when you first sealed the shafts, how long after that would they have lived?"

"Not longer than two hours."

"What would kill them so quickly?" "Black damp."

"What causes black damp?" "The shutting off of oxygen by closing the opening of the mine."

"When does black damp begin to form?" "Immediately after the oxygen is shut off."

"How long after the shafts were closed would the black damp, in killing quantity, reach to the furthestmost parts of the mine?" "Within two hours."

Death Searches Every Corner

"Then, as an expert miner, do you say that every man in the St. Paul mine who may have been alive at the time you closed both shafts, even though he was at a point further removed from the fire, was killed by black damp within two hours after you closed the shafts?"

"I do, and I am not a greenhorn at the business. I have been a practical miner for thirty-three years, and I have been superintendent of several mines for a number of years."

In answer to the question of why it was necessary to seal the shafts of the mine, Steele said:

"Had we left the shafts open, both shafts would have burned out within a few hours and then caved in. That would have sealed the mine for good and all, and we could not have reached the bodies of the dead miners without excavating several hundred feet of earth."

Penn Charges It Was a Crime

"I agree with Jim Steele," said Penn, "when he says that all the men who may have been alive in the mine when the shafts were sealed were killed by black damp caused by the sealing of the shafts. There is no doubt about that. But it is not true that the shafts would have burned out and caved in if the shafts had been left open. The fire would have been a local one and would soon have burned itself out without destroying the shafts."

"The closing of those shafts was a crime. It was done for the purpose of saving the property of the mining company and the action was taken without regard to the lives of the miners. And the second closing of the shafts today was done with a similar purpose."

"No one has the right to conclude that all the men in that mine died in the smoke near the main shaft. I have been a practical miner for twenty-eight years, and it is my opinion that many of the old, experienced men in the St. Paul mine would never rush to their death in thick smoke while they had a chance to save their lives by retreating to the remote parts of the workings."

Criticism Inspectors' Leaders

Penn sharply criticized James Taylor, inspector of mines for the third Illinois district, and President Newsam of the Illinois state mining bureau, who are actively directing the work of extinguishing the fire in the mine.

"Neither of these men is a practical miner. Neither of them has worked in a mine within the last twenty-five years," he said. "Newsam is a mine owner. Taylor once worked in a mine for about six days and Newsam for about eight months."

"And it is to these men that the coal company has intrusted the practical work of extinguishing the fire and rescuing the miners. The results show the character of the work that has been done."

BILL POSTERS AID SUFFERERS

Forget Their Own Troubles to Help the Afflicted; Benefits Planned

Chicago bill posters, forgetting their own troubles in the fate that has overtaken the 400 miners at Cherry, Ill., have called off their strike, so far as the benefit performance at the Studebaker theater is concerned, offering to do all the bill posting required.

"We are on strike, but that is entirely forgotten in view of the Cherry disaster, and we want to do all we can to make the benefit for the wives and children of the victims a success," said J. H. Dunning, secretary treasurer of the bill posters' union. "Our services have been offered free, for we want to do our share in aiding the families of our fellow workers."

The benefit will be given at the matinee and evening performances of "The Commanding Officer" tomorrow by the officials of the Studebaker theater, Daniel Frohman and Messrs. Dillingham and Connor. Fifty per cent of the gross receipts will be given to the sufferers. The play, which has been awaited with considerable interest by theatergoers, comes from the east, but has not yet been presented in New York.

Plans for other benefits are in progress at Hull house and elsewhere. At the evangelistic meeting at Moody church, Chicago and La Salle avenue, tonight, a collection will be taken up for the aid of the sufferers. The Rev. John E. Earl of the Belden Avenue Baptist church will preach.

SOCIALISTS TO AID BEREFT

Executive Committee to Meet at 180 Washington Street Tonight

Among the forces which have come to the aid of the dead men's families are:

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, owner of the mine, sends 300 coffins to scene.

Order of Eagles, through Grand Worthly President Frank Earle Herling of South Bend, Ind., forwards \$1,000 to be used in aiding families.

Knight of Pythias forward \$500.

The Thirty-second ward branch of the Socialist party has raised \$16 and will gather more. The Cook county executive committee meets tonight at 180 Washington street, main hall, to devise further aid.

EX-CONGRESSMAN CHAMPION

EASY MARK, BOBBED AGAIN

Highwaymen evidently have picked former Congressman Edward T. Noonan as Chicago's champion "easy mark." For the second time within three weeks he has been the victim of the holdup man.

Within sight of a dozen persons early Sunday morning he was dragged into an alley near Waverly place, between West Madison street and Washington boulevard, by two men, who, after choking him with a cloth, robbed him of a diamond ring, watchpin, cuff links and \$25. He was returning home from the Illinois club.

The first time Mr. Noonan was robbed by highwaymen was on Oct. 24, when he was held up in front of his home by two men who robbed him of \$25. The men were arrested a short time later.

John P. Mendson, Pioneer, Dead

John P. Mendson, for more than 60 years a resident of Chicago, and well known in the city, died of pneumonia yesterday at his home, 3919 Washington boulevard.

I. W. W. MEN ARE DENIED HEARING

Spokane Sheriff Refuses to Produce Men in Court on Writs

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)

Spokane, Wash., Nov. 17.—Not only the right of free speech, but the right of a speedy trial is being denied members of the Industrial Workers of the World, who are now battling against the Russian tactics of Spokane's city administration.

This is shown in the refusal of Sheriff F. McK. Pugh to serve the writs of habeas corpus issued by Judge Hinkle, ordering the appearance of two I. W. W. prisoners in court. The sheriff considers himself above the courts. In the meantime the I. W. W. men languish in jail.

Will Bring All in Court

The writs issued ordered Chief of Police J. T. Sullivan to bring the persons of Joseph Duddy and Arthur Edge into court, the former being held on a charge of vagrancy and the latter on a charge of disorderly conduct. In case the attorneys for the I. W. W. are successful in their contention writs will be asked for, ordering the appearance of every I. W. W. prisoner who has not been tried and convicted.

The federal government has turned Fort George Wright over to Spokane's officials. This place is now being filled with I. W. W. men.

Go Week Without Eating

The prisoners now at Fort George Wright still continue to fast. Some who are now confined in the guardhouse at the fort have been seven days without eating. Their condition is pitiful.

The prisoners at the city jail are taking on a new look at life. After breakfast their voices ring out through the corridors of the jail, telling the news to those who have been in jail for some time, and unable to hear what is going on outside.

When the new prisoners arrive inside the jail doors they begin to send the latest news of the fight all over the jail. It passes from one to another until every prisoner thinks he knows what is doing.

A story is being circulated by one of the new arrests that the prisoners at the Franklin school are freezing to death and are threatening to set the school afire if they are not furnished some heat.

Neither Side Will Compromise

No word of compromise will be uttered by the members of the I. W. W. nor by the police department. The members of the labor organization stubbornly declare they will fight to the end and Chief Sullivan is equally confident that he will never give an inch.

Frisco Local Donates \$25

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 17.—Local San Francisco of the Socialist party has donated \$25 to aid the Industrial Workers of the World in their fight for free speech in Spokane, Wash.

Spokane Police Denounced

The following resolutions, denouncing the Spokane city officials, were also passed:

"Whereas, The police powers of Spokane have arrogated to themselves powers greater than those of a constitution of the United States, and are crowding the fifty jails with the members of the Industrial Workers of the World; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of Local San Francisco of the Socialist party, in meeting assembled on November 8, 1909, protest against the actions of the Spokane police powers, and pledge ourselves to do all in our power to aid the members of the I. W. W. who are engaged in this noble conflict."

Boycott on Spokane Production

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Burke, Idaho, Nov. 17.—Everything produced in Spokane is to be boycotted by the members of the Western Federation of Miners. If the plan proposed by Coeur d'Alene District union No. 14, W. P. M., is carried out. In all probability this will be a severe blow to the city.

The appeal issued by the Coeur d'Alene miners is as follows:

"The attempt to strangle the right of free speech and the right of assembly of Spokane, Wash., and its beneficiaries is on to a finish. The nature-given rights of the militant and all other workers of that city are our rights, their fight is our fight, their success or defeat is our success or defeat and defeat cannot be averted."

"Blood was spilled for the right of free speech and free assembly. It was written in the constitution of these United States by the blood of the working class, and by the same force and fluid, if necessary, it shall remain an inalienable right. Lives there a man so dense as not to feel and protest the dastardly attack of the organized government of Spokane upon the liberty to speak, to act and to think in union!"

Get Out Your Hammer

"Workers of North America, we call upon you to use the weapons now in your hands. Get out your hammers, knock the city of Spokane down, the enemy of human kind. It is a government of, by and for those who have and toil not. Boycott her every product, knock every commercial resource; there is no coward like a commercial coward."

"Resolved, That the members of the Western Federation of Miners of the Coeur d'Alene urge that all patronage of Spokane goods or articles of trade be withdrawn until such time as all opposition to the inalienable right of free speech and assembly by the workers is recognized by the Spokane government and its beneficiaries."

"We pledge the Industrial Workers of the World all the moral and financial support within our power. We call upon the workers everywhere to join the Industrial Workers of the World. To the end that there be no lights burning, no wheels turning in any institution that stands in defense of such attempts to strangle human liberty, that stands in mortal fear of the light dawning upon the mind of the great proletariat of the world."

"We call the attention of the workers to the fact that it is not the hands of militant workers in Spokane that the government of that city and

all other parasites are after, but the militant working class movement of the world. Remember, fellow workers, that from the strangulation of free speech or the right of assembly at any time or place, it is but a step to the precipice from which despotic Spain hurled a 'Ferrer.' Rise then in your united strength and trample in the mud the city ordinance that denies those rights."

LYNCHES SENT TO JAIL FOR FIRST TIME IN HISTORY

Washington, Nov. 17.—For the first time in American history six men are in prison for contempt of the Supreme court of the United States. For the first time, too, the federal government has placed men behind the bars as an outcome of the lynching of a negro.

At the United States jail in this city Capt. Joseph P. Shipp, former sheriff at Chattanooga, Tenn.; Jeremiah Gibson, his jailer, and Luther Williams, Nick Nolan, Henry Padgett and William Mayes of the same city this afternoon began to serve terms of imprisonment imposed a few hours before by the Supreme court of the United States.

A. F. OF L. WILL TRANSFER MEET

(Continued From Page One)

laborers and unite them in unions. The resolution argued that the formation of such unions would cause a break in the friendly relations between the American Federation of Labor and the Farmers' union, now in existence. The debate also brought out the fact that the unorganized farm hands have been used as scabs against organized craftsmen. James B. Connors, a switchman and delegate from the Illinois State Federation of Labor, said: "If you have farm laborers to join the present Farmers' union, you might just as well go home and join the employers' organizations and the General Managers' associations."

The resolution for the organization of the farm laborers passed by a vote of 74 to 63.

War on Steel Trust

The resolution for a war on the steel trust by the forces of organized labor passed the convention, and organizers will be detailed to reach every branch of the craftsmen employed by the United States Steel corporation.

The Socialist delegates to the convention met tonight at the Labor temple. The visiting Socialists—Kerwin of the Western Federation of Miners, Robert Hunter, John Spargo and A. M. Simons—will meet with the Socialist trades unionists.

To Investigate Shoe Workers

The struggle now being carried on between the Boot and Shoe Makers' union on the one side and the United Shoemakers of America on the other is certain to come before the delegates of this convention. Last week E. A. Orlando, one of the organizers of the United Shoe Workers of America, attended the convention and distributed considerable literature tending to impeach the integrity of the officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union.

This literature was signed by the officers of the local union in the city of Salem, Mass. After considerable investigation Mr. Orlando succeeded in verifying Frank J. Hayes of the United Mine Workers of America to introduce the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby orders an investigation of the methods used by the Boot and Shoe Workers' union in organizing stamp factories, with a view to determining whether such methods are consistent with the principles of the American Federation of Labor, and to discover the underlying cause of the dispute now existing between the members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union and the United Shoe Workers of America; be it further

Union Stamp Withdrawn

"Resolved, That the officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union be requested to withdraw the union stamp from the factory of the Cass & Daley company until such time as the injunction issued against the striking lathers in said factory shall have been dissolved."

GOV. HASKELL MUST STAND

TRIAL FOR LAND FRAUDS, RULES OKLAHOMA JUDGE

Chickasha, Okla., Nov. 17.—Federal Judge John A. Marshall yesterday overruled the demurrer filed by Governor Charles N. Haskell and five other Oklahomans to indictments charging them with fraudulently securing the government title to a large number of town lots in Muskogee, Okla.

The defendants were ordered to appear for trial Saturday morning at Chickasha.

Judge Marshall in his opinion contended that the statute of limitations did not enter into the case, because the conspiracy to defraud alleged in the indictments was continuous and therefore punishable at any time. The defendants had contended that the acts charged against them were committed eight years ago and that the statute of limitations did apply.

SLEUTHS MUST WORK OR BE SENT TO THE TAIL TRIMMER

Central station detectives who may be troubled with "hookworms" were told to get busy and do some work or they would be transferred to outlying stations, by Captain Stephen B. Wood at roll call last night.

Captain Wood had reported to Chief Steward that the most of only few well known criminals classed as vagrants under the chief's recent order had been sent in by the entire department.

"Chief Steward is not at all satisfied with the work you have been doing, nor am I," said the captain. "Now choose your course. You can stay here and work or else go to the outlying stations. I have spoken to you many several times, and I will not speak again. It's up to you to work or else go to the suburbs."

WRECKAGE FOUND IN RIVER

HINTS AT AUTO TRAGEDY

Wreckage of an automobile, a pair of automobile gloves and a woman's hat, found at various points in the Kankakee river near Shelby, Ind., yesterday, caused a search of the stream to be started for further evidence of what is believed to have been an automobile tragedy.

INSURANCE CO. TURNS BACK STOCK

To T. R. Brink, 128 Dearborn Street, Opposite the Boston Store

AT 32¹/₂c ON THE \$ \$ \$

The entire stock now on sale, consisting of HIGH-GRADE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS AND HATS. The insurance Co. has turned back the stock of the recent FIRE at 128 Dearborn st., opposite the Boston Store, to T. R. Brink. The settlement was made with entire satisfaction, and while the stock was only slightly damaged by smoke and water, all Clothing and Hats and Furnishings that were not damaged in the least are being sold at 32 1/2 cents on the dollar. And remember that all goods priced herein are guaranteed and may be returned at any time during this sale. The sale is now on. Cast your eye on this starting list of prices:

SUITS AND FURNISHINGS

Men's extra fine dress suits, in all the latest styles and shades. Heavy silk and satin lined, equal to the finest \$30.00 tail made-to-order suit. Don't fail to ask for them. \$11.98

A fine suit of clothes, all made to match. This suit is positively worth \$15.00. Money refunded at any time during the sale. \$4.98

Men's fine suits in Cheviot plaids, worth \$15.00 and up to \$20.00, or your money back. \$6.59

Men's splendid suits in velvet finished. At \$24.00 you are free to convert your suits are positively worth \$18.00 or your money back. \$7.89

At \$24.00 you are free to convert your suits are positively worth \$18.00 or your money back. \$8.49

500 pairs men's pants, worth up to \$2.50. 98c

500 pairs men's pants, worth up to \$1.75. \$1.49

OVERCOATS

700 men's Cravenette overcoats, positively worth \$12.00 to \$14.00, or your money back. \$6.98

500 men's fall overcoats, positively worth \$12.00 to \$20.00, with lined, with heavy melton, your money back if not satisfied. \$8.98

Melton and kersey overcoats, warmly lined. At \$14.00 you are free to convert your suits are positively worth \$12.00 or your money back. \$3.85

The Trust of Trusts

One of the most striking features of the industrial world during the last few years has been the dominant position occupied by the United States Steel company. Throughout the panic this industrial giant stood above the storm and dictated prices and conditions of employment and production.

For months its stock has shown a remarkable stability and has been steadily rising. This took place in spite of the fact that it was generally admitted, even by the most friendly financial authorities, that this stock represents no material values whatever. Of course this is an unimportant thing, since the value of stocks and bonds does not depend upon the amount of property possessed by the corporation they represent, but entirely upon the power of that corporation to extract value from the working class.

There is an explanation of the power of the United States Steel company that has been overlooked. Its charter is perhaps the most sweeping ever granted. This fact was noticed when the corporation was first created, but seems to have been forgotten.

One of the clauses in the charter reads as follows:

To engage in any other manufacturing, mining, construction or transportation business of any kind or character whatsoever, and to that end acquire, hold, own and dispose of any and all property, assets, stocks, bonds and rights of any and every kind; but not to engage in any business hereunder which shall require the exercise of the right of eminent domain within the state of New Jersey.

To acquire by purchase, subscription or otherwise, and to hold or to dispose of, stocks, bonds or any other obligations of any corporation formed for, or then or therefore engaged in or pursuing, any one or more of the kinds of business, purposes, objects or operations above indicated, or owning or holding any property of any kind herein mentioned; or of any corporation owning or holding the stocks or the obligations of any such corporation.

Under this charter the United States Steel company can easily become the owner of all industry. Its enormous earnings, if reinvested, with the knowledge possessed by those who control this company, in the securities of other industries would cause a piling up of possessions at a rate far exceeding the marvelous figures of compound interest tables.

This is not an imaginary picture. On the contrary, it is an extremely probable outlook.

In this connection the implacable hostility of this trust of trusts to organized labor is significant. If it is to rule industry, then the nature of that rule is of supreme importance.

The American Federation of Labor has done well to decide to devote special effort to the organization of the employees of this gigantic combination. In so doing it is probable that a change will be forced in trade union tactics. The old trade union is helpless before the steel trust. When capital reaches the apex of concentration labor can hope to cope with it only by a similar concentration.

The only union that has made any successful stand against this combination of wealth has been the Industrial Workers of the World at McKees Rocks. If the steel trust employees are organized it is safe to say the organization will be along industrial lines.

But the most powerful of unions will be helpless against such a trust of trusts if it neglects any of the means at its disposal. When the steel trust shall have become the owner of large quantities of dividend-paying stocks in other lines of industry, and when it completely controls the steel trade, it can laugh at strikes. No matter how long its mills may stand idle no competitor can take away its trade, and with the income from a host of other industries flowing into its coffers, even its dividends might not be greatly affected.

But if the workers will use their ballots to back up their industrial action, this nation within a nation can be made the property of all and its tremendous power for exploitation be made a power for the better satisfaction of human wants.

A NEW COPPER PROCESS

Used from times of the greatest antiquity, doubtless before men were able to work iron, copper has always maintained its important position among the metals. Its use has greatly increased in recent years, and vast quantities of it are now employed in the useful arts, including the finishing and equipment of buildings.

Copper has always been a difficult metal to work, owing chiefly to the impossibility to weld it. This is now accomplished through heat produced by friction, but the process is difficult and not altogether practical.

A new process for working copper has recently been invented by a British electro-metallurgist that promises to work a general revolution in the future of the metal. By this process it is possible to produce wires of various diameters and sheets of varying thicknesses, and widths, in continuous lengths, and this is accomplished from the crude metal, in one direct operation.

The further somewhat astonishing statement is made, and that by an excellent authority, that the resultant article is not only cheaper, but of far greater strength than that produced by the old process of rolling, swaging and drawing. The process has been acquired by a German firm that is just completing an immense factory, where the process will be exploited in a large way.

A peculiar thing about the copper produced by this process is that, notwithstanding the impure nature of the metal employed, it is absolutely pure, as shown by many analyses. The copper so formed is quite as hard as that obtained by cold rolling and is possessed of remarkable strength. Tubes so made have been found to possess an enormous resisting power. The process is said to be simpler and at least ten times faster than any existing system of electro-deposition. Great results are expected from the new process.

HE WANTED EATING EGGS

The following good story, which illustrates the fact that fools and children tell the truth no matter how painful the consequences, is told by George A. Markham, probation officer in the Buffalo police court:

A dull looking boy came into a small grocery store and stood in the middle of the floor awkwardly twisting his fingers until the attention of the grocer was attracted to him. This was a cabbage and canned goods finally approached him and rubbing his hands, inquired:

"Well, my good fellow, what can I do for you?"

"Ma sent me down to get some eggs."

"What kind of eggs did you wish?" inquired the grocer.

"I want eatin' eggs" again exploded the lad.

"You don't quite understand what I mean," said the grocer as those present smiled. "What I meant was, this: What priced eggs do you wish, the 22 cent kind or the 25 kind?"

"I knowed what yuh meant," responded the fellow, "but the last aigs we got wa'n't eatin' aigs."

Thickly Settled

While riding on an electric car during his first visit to the city, a farmer passed the yard of a monument cemetery, where gravestones and monuments were displayed. Turning to his host, he remarked in an awe-stricken voice: "They dew bury 'em close in the city, don't they?"—Lippincott's Magazine.

Victory Bad Enough

In a corridor of one of the university of Texas buildings there is a large replica of "The Wined Victory." A waggishly inclined student observed the headless, armless, footless statue and wrote underneath:

"God pity 'Defeat!'"—Lippincott's Magazine.

A RETROSPECT

BY JOSEPH E. COHEN

political ORGANIZATION. It is an association that has its candidates in competition with those of other parties; it arranges for agitation meetings; it distributes plenty of literature. But, aside from the fact of having candidates on the ticket, its work differs little from that of any other propaganda association, such as a trades union, for instance.

It does very little SYSTEMATIC POLITICAL ORGANIZING WORK.

Applicants joining the Socialist party do not have it impressed upon them that their duty is to carry on Socialist agitation in THE POLITICAL PRECINCT IN WHICH THEY LIVE, apart from agitation carried on in the shop and apart from other party activity.

That is the beginning of the work of a political party. Without that it is a party only in name.

Furthermore, while that is the beginning of the work of every one who joins the party, and is to be done the year round, it is no wise exempt the member from his duty to study the philosophy of Socialism and keep posted on the internal doings of the party. For the Socialist party is governed by the rank and file. It is a party, not of bosses and heelsers, but of COMRADES. Only to the extent that the work done by the rank and file springs from an intelligent understanding of the question will it be effective.

There must be the UNION OF STUDY AND WORK. The work done by the Socialist party in the past, although largely along other lines, was good and wholesome. But the party has entered upon its majority, and the work of the past must be supplemented by duties devolving upon it as a political organization. Then political victories will come.

And in America, more so than in any other country, the nation bows to the party that controls the government.

This, at least, is one lesson of a retrospect of Socialist activity in America.

THE CALENDAR

By George E. Bowen

The days go and the nights go—but all a lifetime through,
With brighter grace to take the place of dead days, come the new.

The songs go and the sighs go—but somewhere in the heart
Dear echoes call still other songs that will not live apart.

The days go and the nights go—but the heart saves joy and pain,
For its faith is strong and its patience long, that the old love live again.

THE VICTORY HOUR

BY MOUNCE BYRD

We count the weary days that bring
The added burden to the back,
The sorer straightening of the rack,
The larger levies of the king;
We see the storm that threatens black.

We count the hours, and haply one
On wings of sweeping flame we hear
Approach with war-notes ringing clear.
We shout, "The fight is almost won!"
We say, "The hour is very near."

But lo, the fire dies out, we away
To that deep night within the night
That follows after flame and light,
We moan, "The hour is far away,
Men have but just begun to fight."

And yet it profits come to keep:
Our cause may not be made with hands—
The sands that shifted with the sands,
Built earth's foundations hard and deep—
These shifting hours build great demands.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Class Consciousness and the Suffrage Movement

BY THERESA MALKIEL

Dr. Caroline Hedger, speaking on the overwork among women, said in part:

"The women are in industry to stay, and since we cannot dismiss these six thing amuses, and naturally enough is the only goal aspired."

In their anxiety for political freedom they lose sight of the industrial war raging between the two classes of society and stretch out their hands across the border to their sisters on the other side.

"We are all women," they say, "we are all disfranchised and must therefore make common cause in order to attain our freedom."

The women to whom they appeal have come to feel the pain of their bitter struggle for existence, but know not where it comes from and why they are subject to it. They realize two truths in the utterance of the bourgeoisie—that they are all women and all are deprived of the ballot. But, like their enfranchised brothers, they are still unconscious of the wide gulf which divides them from those who now, in the stress of need, talk about the identity of their interests.

Thus did the French bourgeoisie talk of the brotherhood of man and identity of interests when they desired to free themselves from the bourgeois. The simple working class believed them and pulled them through on its strong shoulders, only to become the greater sufferers in consequence.

Amidst the Socialist women at least there cannot be any doubt as to the absurdity of co-operating with a movement whose members, like their enfranchised brothers, do not recognize the class struggle.

The working woman needs, has a right and must demand the ballot, but demand it like a working woman only, conscious of her close alliance to her class, aware that she cannot expect reprieve from the enemy and therefore must refrain from joining hands with it.

Work for woman suffrage, by all means, but carry on that propaganda always with the fact in view that suffrage is only one of the means to the goal of human freedom, that before either man or woman can attain their liberation they must become class conscious.

In their noble mission for sex liberation the Socialist women have a double task to perform—they must awaken class as well as human consciousness in their still slumbering sisters, for the right of suffrage without the knowledge how to use it did not save the free American citizen from sterner workhouse and lately even to the bullpen.



THERESA MALKIEL

millions women from their industrial occupations, some other solution of this phase of the problem must be considered.

It is the six million workingwomen that our Socialist sisters must bear always in mind when they think of the coming sex revolution. The workingwomen are here to stay, and what is more, their numbers are growing daily.

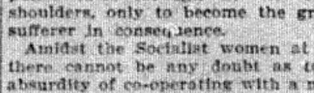
The right of suffrage is their due, for they are the unconscious pioneers on the road of woman's awakening. But to our great sorrow they are unconscious of the complete change in their material as well as physical existence, unconscious of the painful chains of wage slavery, which bring them closer to their class of the opposite sex and further apart from their sex of the other class.

The radical world realizes that the condition of the workingwoman at present is most deplorable of all wage workers and is therefore anxious to find a solution of this grave problem.

Naturally enough, to the average eye her political disqualification appears to be the most evident wrong, hence the agreement of all liberal minded people on that one point—the workingwoman must be enfranchised before she can better her lot.

The wage earning women are, however, not the only ones who are disfranchised, so are their "betters," the other class of women who live on the sweat of their brow. Amidst their wealth and luxury these women have come to realize the humility of their position, the irony of having their male wage slaves control the destiny of their government.

To them, in their state of economic independence, the ballot is the only



THERESA MALKIEL



THERESA MALKIEL

A BIT OF TRADE UNION HISTORY

BY ROBERT HUNTER

Mr. Gompers is very bitter these days whenever any Union men differ with him on questions concerning labor organization.

But Mr. Gompers in his day did not hesitate to differ with the leaders of the labor movement of that time.

Mr. Gompers today speaks of any attempt to organize Unions outside of the American Federation as treachery to the labor movement.

But Mr. Gompers in his day did not hesitate to organize Unions outside of the labor movement of his time.

The present Federation originated in a convention at Terre Haute, Indiana, August 2, 1881.

That gathering was called by the Knights of Industry and the Amalgamated Labor Union. The latter was composed of disgruntled members of the Knights of Labor.

The object of the Convention was to establish a NEW labor movement and to SUPPLANT the big organization, then existing, called the Knights of Labor.

The new movement had a rather sorry time of it for nearly ten years. It changed its name two or three times and was kept fighting an uphill battle.

It was not until the early nineties that the American Federation of Labor supplanted the Knights of Labor as the chief American labor body.

The new organization even in 1892 had represented at its National Convention only about 228,000 Union men.

The Knights of Labor began as an organization of trades, but its general unified control over those trades was such as to unite the interests of all the trades.

Its central idea was expressed in the phrase "an injury to one is the concern of all."

The new Federation expressed a different idea. It held that an injury to one in its trade is the concern of all in its trade.

In other words, Mr. Gompers found the AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT on the road to Industrial Unionism and by fighting OUTSIDE turned it into a movement for craft Unionism. But the point is not that. The point is this:

If any Industrial Unionist today finds himself kicked and cuffed in the American Federation of Labor and is forced out, can he be called any more a traitor to the labor movement than Mr. Gompers was in the eighties?

If the Industrial Unionist today endeavors to convert his fellows to Industrial Unionism is he doing differently from what Mr. Gompers has himself done?

If the Industrial Unionist endeavors to form an American labor movement on Industrial lines, hoping gradually to absorb the Federation of Labor, is he doing differently from what Mr. Gompers has himself done?

Mr. Gompers had denounced in the bitterest possible terms Eugene V. Debs for disagreeing with him.

He has denounced labor organizations and even forced them out of the Federation because they differed with his views.

If they persist in differing and try outside to gain support for their views Mr. Gompers calls them traitors to the Labor Movement.

Yet this is precisely what Mr. Gompers has done.

He got together disgruntled and disaffected exiles from the Knights of Labor. He got together those opposed to the principles or leadership of the Knights of Labor. He formed a rival organization and finally buried the Knights of Labor.

Why, then, with this history, should Mr. Gompers deny to others what he himself did so well?

In any case a crisis is near in the American Labor Movement. Grown men do not intend to be spanked like school boys when they differ with the lord of labor.

They intend to follow the dictates of their conscience. They will preach Socialism, if they believe in Socialism, whether Mr. Gompers likes it or not. They will preach Industrial Unionism, if they believe in Industrial Unionism, whether Mr. Gompers likes it or not.

Some will preach these doctrines INSIDE the Federation unless their position becomes intolerable there or they are forced out. If that happens they will preach these doctrines OUTSIDE the Federation as many another good man has had to do.

Industrial Unionists or Socialists who dislike Mr. Gompers so much as to be disloyal to the rank and file of organized labor will hurt their cause. They justify Mr. Gompers.

But those who exercise their rights to organize labor and to build a new American Labor Movement are surely no more to be condemned now than was Mr. Gompers himself in the eighties.

No man or organization has a monopoly in this field of organized labor, and while every true Unionist wants unity—he must have in that unity freedom of speech and of conscience to fight for what he conceives to be Labor's interest.

TO THE EDITOR

More Socialist Disabilities

Among the many new disabilities, which it is just now proposed to erect as so many barriers against those aspiring to membership in the Socialist party, some are so drastic in their intent, exclude Marx and Engels themselves, and were still alive, but every member of the International Socialist bureau would have to be dropped from the party roster, if those proposed disabilities became party law.

It is true that, as compensation for such a loss, we should enjoy the untrammelled way of the hitherto unsuspected geniuses who are to lead the new scientific proletarian roughneck-revolutionary party. In a rough draft of the tactical principles of the new organization, we find amidst other disabilities that no man shall be allowed to membership who has the power to hire and fire a fellow workman.

There is one character at least, which I expect nobody to deny to the qualifications required for membership in the new party. They are clear cut and expected to work with mechanical precision. The main requirements are: Wages, not more than \$1,500 a year; property, no more than a home; no teachers allowed past the primary grades, etc.

As to the rule concerning the right to hire and fire, I take it for granted that the leaders of the movement expect their followers to abide by it. What would be the result? Admitting for the sake of argument that every party member would in order to abide by the rule forsake a well deserved promotion in his factory or shop, and willingly lose the corresponding increase in wages, the result would be

that the members of that organization would voluntarily relinquish the increased economic power derived from the higher wages and knowingly increase the economic power in the hands of the capitalistically minded or indifferent workers through higher earnings.

It is true that as a result of such a weakening of the workers' economic power, the leaders of the new party are expecting a compensating influence from the higher revolutionary capacity of a worse paid member. Again we are face to face here with the assumed, purely mechanical working of economic causes. If the principle which underlies this assumption was true, one would only have to go to the slums to find, with the worst paid starts of the population, the highest types of revolutionary proletarians. But facts upset purely theoretical deduction, and in the slums we find the very opposite of a revolutionist: the men prepared by condition and surroundings to act as the bribed tools of reactionary intrigue.

I hold it to be an unassailable fact, that the compulsory decentralization of the authority to hire and fire, which is a result of industrial concentration, is a boon for the militant fraction of the class conscious proletariat. It weakens the possibility of using the black-list efficiently against the union leader or the political agitator.

The proposed disability is opposed to the fundamental principle of industrial unionism, which the people by whom it is proposed claim to defend. As long as we are discussing such differences in a friendly way, we call the authors of such schemes utopians; but when conventional good feeling has vanished, we call them demagogues.

H. LANGEROCH.

Portland, Ore.

NO PHILANTHROPIST

A peculiar instance of conjugal affection occurred some time ago in Vermont. An aged couple, who, through half a century of married life, had wrangled with each other, were in all probability soon to be separated. The husband was taken sick and was believed to be near his end. The old wife came to his bedside, and, after carefully examining and taking stock of his condition, exclaimed:

"Why, dad, your feet are cold your hands are cold and your nose is cold."

"Wah, let 'em be cold."

"Wah, daddy, you're goin' to die."

"Wah, I guess I know what I'm about."

"Daddy, wuh's to becom of me if you die?"

"I dunno and I don't care. Wah I want to know is wuh's to becom of me."

DILEMMA OF ABSALOM

"Turn on the light, Absalom!"

Thus, in clear, cutting, metallic accents spoke Mrs. Rambo, leaning over the railing at the top of the stairway.

"Trash wuh I'm tryin' to do, Nanshy," mumbled Mr. Rambo.

"Can't you find the button?"

"Yeah, I c'n find 't button aw w't. Nanshy, but I've got so blame many thumbs an' fingers I don't know which of 'em to turn it with!"—Topeka Capitalist.

Couldn't Reach the High Notes

"I understand that the manager is paying fabulous salaries to his leading singers," said the inquisitive reporter.

"Not fabulous," rejoined the cynical press agent—"fictitious"—Washington Star.

Useless

Golfer.—The day I get round these links in under a hundred, I'll give you a shilling, Sandy!

Caddy.—Hoo will I want it when I'm drawin' me self-age pension?—Punch.