

\$700,000 RANSOM TO FORCE PROBE AT CHERRY MINE

Unions Plan Campaign of Investigation and Will Ask Deneen to Aid Fight for Justice

"Elect to the legislature men of labor, men who have borne the burden of the world, men who have seen their dead comrades carried by on stretchers because human life is the cheapest thing on the market—such men will know how to legislate to protect the men and women who work."—Frank J. Hayes, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America for Illinois, speaking yesterday before the Chicago Federation of Labor.

From one end of Illinois to the other, from cities, from towns, from every local union in the state will arise a protest and a demand, a protest against the needless slaughter at Cherry, a demand that Governor Deneen call for a legislative investigation to fix the blame and "secure speedy justice," and procure \$250,000 for relief.

A resolution to that effect was passed at the Chicago Federation of Labor and will be sent to every local labor body in the state. President John Fitzpatrick, union horseholder, will represent the Chicago Federation of Labor at the meeting of the state executive board of the United Mine Workers at Cherry, today.

Bitter in Denunciation Men of labor assembled in Federation hall, 275 La Salle street, uttered bitter words because of their grief and made strong determination to protect labor in the future.

Force Protective Laws "Let's go to Springfield," said Collins, and hung on the walls of the legislature pictures of the dead men and of their widows and orphans. Then let's demand protective laws. If those laws are not granted, let's go to legislative halls with ropes and if necessary hang a few men so that there will not be any more burned to death."

John O'Neil, head of the City Firemen's union, a man accustomed to face death, said:

"We don't want charity. We want justice. We don't want a whitewash like the one after the burning to death of men on Jackson's crib. Now Jackson is asking the city to pay him for making the crib safe. If we had an employers' liability law we could put some of those contractors out of business."

Socialist Opposes Violence "I don't like the talk of ropes," said Flora, delegate from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and a strong Socialist. "We will find that the St. Paul road is guilty and should pay. There is no negligence of a fellow servant about this. We can use diplomacy, or better still our ballots, and get the law."

Denia Burgett, former chairman of the legislative committee of the Federation, said: "Were it not for the strength of the miners' organization we never would have learned the full extent of the Cherry disaster. At the last session the house at Springfield passed the employers' liability bill and the senate beat it. In the senate at Springfield we have a thing as bad as the house of lords. We must stand united but our bill was smothered in committee. Those fellows in the senate laugh at the Chicago Federation of Labor."

Urges Liability Bill "The Cherry disaster," said John J. Brittain, secretary of the Amalgamated Carpenters, "shows us what suckers we are in not having an employers' liability bill." In the meeting of the building trades council we agreed to strike on any job as soon as a man is hurt and we won't go to work again till that man has been properly taken care of. I think that's the system to protect the widows and orphans with and to protect the wives of injured men. If all unions did that we would not have such need of the employers' liability bill."

John Keating, delegate from Typographical Union No. 16, said: "If we were what unionists in other countries are we would have a bill in the legislature. Britain's scheme may be all right in the building trades, but it would not work in the mines. The agreement might be made, but the courts would prevent any collection on the claim, as it was procured under duress." If the miners struck the mine owners would import negroes from the southern mines and would protect them in strikes breaking with the bayonets and rifles of the state militia. You have the corporation power of the state against you and when you want a measure in the legislature it's votes that gets it or lack of votes that loses it.

Reg Beggers for Laws "As working people there is a big gap between what you owe to yourselves and what you pay to your legislators. The politicians beg for your votes before election. After election you beg

PHTHISIS COST CHICAGO \$23,635,000 LAST YEAR

"The approximate cost of tuberculosis to the people of Chicago in 1908 was \$23,635,000—truly an enormous waste from a disease that might be prevented."

This statement introduces the subject in the health report for the past week, and the estimate, it is explained, is calculated by methods in use in other cities, and it is considered to rather underestimate the financial tax the "white plague" imposes. Statistics are given showing in detail the cost of the disease to the city.

Will you be with us on Thanksgiving?

EMPTY ROWBOAT STARTS RUMOR OF LAKE ACCIDENT

Working on the theory that the occupants of a rowboat which was washed ashore at the foot of Fullerton avenue may have been drowned, the Lincoln park police today asked Capt. Carland of the life saving station to aid in the search.

The empty rowboat, with a pair of woman's black kid gloves, was discovered Sunday morning by fishermen. The oars were in their places, but no one could be found that claimed ownership of the skiff.

Will you be with us on Thanksgiving?

TRUST'S TACTICS AID SOCIALISM

Barney Berlyn Draws Lesson From Nockels; Have Tilt Over Unionism

Edward C. Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and Prof. R. F. Hoxie, of the University of Chicago, met in a tilt on the trade union question, at the lecture given by the latter on "The Future of Trade Unionism in America," under the auspices of the Young People's Socialist League.

Barney Berlyn, acting chairman, also took a hand in the proceedings and the audience got the benefit of the excitement.

Prof. Hoxie in his lecture divided the trade unions of the future into two classes, the militant trade unions who would align themselves with the Socialist party, and the so-called business trade unions who would act in co-operation with the capitalists.

In distinguishing between their methods of securing results Prof. Hoxie declared the increase in wages secured by the business unions would be added to the price of the product by the capitalists, while the increase secured by the militant union would come out of the capitalists' profits.

Nockels Takes Issue

When the lecturer had concluded his address, and after numerous questions had been asked by various members of the audience, Nockels arose and declared that he could not agree with the lecturer.

Nockels showed that the highest prices today were charged by the beef trust, whereas its employees were not organized at all and received the lowest wages. The same is true of the harvester and the steel trusts, he said.

When Nockels had finished, and Prof. Hoxie sought to give an satisfactory explanation, Barney Berlyn began showing how Nockels had stated the Socialist position in a nutshell. Berlyn declared that the lessons taught by the beef trust, the harvester trust and the steel trust would cause the workers to cease disputing the question of wages and challenge the possession of the economic forces themselves.

Frank J. Hayes Attends Frank J. Hayes, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, who is in Chicago on his way home from the recent American Federation of Labor convention at Toronto, sat next to Nockels at the meeting, and was an interested listener to the discussion.

The concluding lecture, "Editorial History," by A. M. Simons, editor of the Daily Socialist, under the direction of the Young People's Socialist League, will be given Wednesday evening. The subject is "The Westward March of a Nation."

Will you be with us on Thanksgiving?

TEACHER URGES RACE SUICIDE

Philadelphia, Nov. 23.—Limit the number of children in each family and limit the immigration to the United States, or else there is a grave danger of the population exceeding the available food supply, is the assertion of Prof. Scott Nearing, instructor in economics in the University of Pennsylvania.

"Race suicide is a good thing," said the professor, "because it prevents an increase in population greater than can be provided for. It also means an easy life for women. How can they enjoy life when they spend their prime in bearing children? Families are not heard of in America because we have such great resources, but if the population increases greater than these resources can be developed they may again appear."

"We do not need so many people in this country. It is no longer the function of women to bear children, but to rear children."

It is so to effective work in this world she is not to have twenty children in thirty years, but have two, three, four or five children in thirty years and rear them into splendid citizens.

As working people there is a big gap between what you owe to yourselves and what you pay to your legislators. The politicians beg for your votes before election. After election you beg

OIL MAGNATES NOT WORRYING

"Big Victory" for People Is Treated Lightly by Trust's Heads

New York, Nov. 23.—"The company will make an appeal immediately to the United States Supreme court and will cheerfully abide by the verdict of the highest court in the land, whatever that may be."

That is the way Mortimer F. Elliott, general counsel for the Standard Oil company, comments on the decision against the company handed down by the United States Circuit court at St. Paul. So the legal talent of the Standard Oil company isn't worrying about the government's "big victory" over the "giant octopus."

John D. Is Indifferent "I am no longer actively connected with the management of the company, and it would be improper for me to enter into a discussion of the matter," is the indifferent manner in which John D. Rockefeller, father of the Standard Oil, dismisses the matter, at his home in Cleveland, O. He does not fear the authority of the government.

"The decree does not order the dissolution of the Standard Oil company, that is a misunderstanding," declares Attorney Elliott, shattering the popular belief born of the news stories in the capitalist newspapers. "What the decree orders, as I now understand it, is that the company shall distribute among its stockholders, of whom there are approximately 5,000, its holdings in the stock of subsidiary companies."

Court Helps Attorneys Elliott takes the position of all corporation attorneys, which is, that any decree of a court is just so much more information for a corporation attorney upon which to base future advice to trust heads, who have always been capable of looking after their particular industries in a better manner most beneficial to themselves.

Mr. Elliott was asked what course the company would pursue if the verdict of the lower court should be upheld in the higher court.

"That," he said, "is something I shall be better prepared to discuss when I have seen the opinion by which the United States Supreme court justifies its decree."

Henry Wollman, who represented the attorney general of Missouri in that state's suit against the Standard Oil company and conducted the criminal trial in New York of officers of the company, takes a view similar to that expressed by Mr. Elliott. He sums up the situation as "a theoretical victory."

Will you be with us on Thanksgiving?

GUARANTEES TO REDUCE CRIME

Judge Cleland Says That Clubbing System Now in Vogue Is Failure

"Punishment is a failure in reforming men," said Municipal Judge McKenzie Cleland, speaking before the congregation of the First Presbyterian church of Austin Sunday evening. The judge's subject was "New Justice."

"God be thanked we are not subervient to unreasonable orders. You can't make a man good by knocking him on the head and dragging him away in a patrol wagon. It is fore-ordained from the beginning of the world that you can't reform a man against his will."

"This is a progressive age, but there is one department in which we have stood still—marking time—namely, in the department of enforcing law and suppressing crime."

"We have made revenge instead of reformation the great principle. While sitting at one of Chicago's police stations I paroled 1,500 men and women, which art I believed was better than punishing them. I should like to enter into a bond with the city of Chicago to reduce crime 50 per cent in one year by the 'twentieth century' methods—by overcoming evil with good."

MAN STARVING HIMSELF IN PLAN TO CURE RHEUMATISM Long Beach, Cal., Nov. 23.—Having long means it his command, William Nelson, head of the Nelson Navigation company, has invested in almost every known remedy to cure the rheumatism that has held him in its grip for years.

Finally, to break its hold, he resorted to a thirty-day fast.

He has not touched food of any kind for two weeks and says he feels much better.

YOUTHFUL ASTRONOMER HAS BUILT MAMMOTH TELESCOPE Madison, Wis., Nov. 23.—A new telescope with a sixteen and one-half inch lens, which is the same size and of the same power as that in the Washburn observatory at the university of Wisconsin, has been built by John E. Melish, the Cottage Grove boy whose astronomical observations were made with a small six-inch telescope of his own manufacture resulted in the discovery of a new comet which bears his name.

AFFIDAVITS OF MINERS PROVE LAW VIOLATIONS CAUSED CHERRY MURDER

Representative of Daily Socialist Aids in Rescuing Entombed Miners

INSPECTORS DELAY WORK

Most of the Diggers Could Have Been Saved but for Company's Blunders

BULLETIN

Cherry, Ill., Nov. 23.—Thirty-seven men have been found who have been dead less than twenty-four hours. The delay in the rescue plainly caused the deaths. The boards of the timbering where the men were found had been used as fans to aid in overcoming the gases. The men's clothing had been used in the same way. The criminal delay of the company plainly caused the death of the men. Feeling runs high here.

BY J. O. BENTALL Cherry, Ill., Nov. 23.—The situation is desperate. The company is making no effort to rescue any more men. The criminal delay has caused intense feeling. The people's patience has been almost broken.

Impatient multitudes surged around the coal shaft of the St. Paul Coal company from early yesterday till midnight, looking for some evidence of sincere action by the corporation that is responsible for the murder of hundreds of toilers, leaving their widows and over a thousand orphans in grief and dire poverty.

At 5 o'clock Sunday morning I put on a pair of overalls and a blue jacket, secured a miner's cap and lamp and a pair of rubber gloves and joined the band of rescuers who have worked faithfully for over a week to save their fellows in the burning pit.

Disguised as Miner Nobody knew who I was, or I might have been refused the privilege of aiding in the work of sealing up bad draft holes where fires are still smoldering and of helping to lift half decomposed bodies of miners into the stretchers, to be hauled to the surface.

As it was, I was given carte blanche as a miner and proceeded in regular manner with the rest in the tedious labors of bringing out the corpses and hunting for recesses where live men may still be found.

It would naturally be expected that the company and the state would be organized fairly well for the work of cleaning up the awful mess. It has made of the job in the Cherry mine. But that is entirely lacking.

Off in one passageway, leading to the air shaft, where some smoke was slowly coming forth, the state inspector, together with a handful of men, was patching leaks and putting up some timbers to hold the roof from further falling.

This job having been completed, another passage in which dead men lay thickly scattered was entered. But Taylor, another state inspector, came down at this time and showed that he had a great deal more authority than sense and ability, and the work was delayed for an hour or more while these "experts" dilly-dallied about the next move to make.

No Regard for Sufferers Their concern for the broken hearted families, bleeding their hearts' blood out in anxious waiting, was down to zero.

However, in the idle moments of the volunteers who were burning with a desire to bring the dead to the surface, a number of us slipped away from our "superiors" and put three men on stretchers and, before the authorities could act, we had them at the "bottom" and pushed the truck onto the car and squeezed the auto horn. In a few moments the three bodies were at the top and on the way to the morgue.

But from that time on through the whole day not a corpse was allowed to be taken out.

At noon the new superintendent of the company was put on, and he saw to it that no sentiment should be aroused by bringing out dead bodies up while the thousands of spectators were present.

Stopped Work of Rescue For hours fifty of us were compelled to sit waiting while the superintendent dilly-dallied away at things nobody knew anything about. The men became highly impatient.

Threat to Eject Inspectors Duncan McDonald and William

Witness Fixes Blame

In answer to a question as to whether there was a direct route from the main shaft to the escape shaft in the second level, McHale said:

A.—No, you could not, because they had a cut through from the bottom, through to the air shaft, and then the mule barn came up to this cut through, and they just let as much air come in there as aired them mules; from the air shaft that was all closed up.

Q.—Excepting a certain point? A.—Just a little space, so as to let air enough come in to air the mules, and then it returns from the main shaft.

Q.—If you were at the main shaft, if you went by the stables, you could go directly to the escape shaft, couldn't you, in almost a direct line? A.—When you were in the mule barn you would have to go out through and go to the big shaft, and go right up the west side or the east side, either of the two, and go to the entry.

Q.—Then there was not any direct passage from the main shaft to the escape shaft? A.—No.

Q.—You had to go round? A.—You had to go round; that was the main shaft; round to each side.

Q.—And then walk back? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you think it would be over 100 feet? A.—Yes, I am sure it would.

James protested earnestly and all the volunteers swore that unless they be allowed to do something they would drive the state inspectors and company officials off the grounds and bring the husbands and sons, dead or alive, to the weeping widows and mothers who have endured the most nerve racking strain for a whole week.

The feeling is tense at present and unless a change in policy is made soon there is liable to be drastic action taken by the union.

The volunteers are fed in the engine room of the company.

Twenty of us came up in one shift and sought a chance to wash our hands. Water and mud several inches deep is the foundation for our feet while we wash in vessels that have been many years far from the faintest idea of cleanliness.

After wiping on towels not overly young and not washed or dried for several decades, we proceed to the bench made up of two flooring boards sixteen feet long, placed on some old boxes. Some of us stand.

The table has three strips of flooring and a few old papers cover them. Three courteous and kind traveling nurses hand out black coffee and a ham sandwich to each of the hungry volunteers.

Just Two Teaspoons Two spoons are all there are in the outfit, so the nurses start at one end of the line and stir the coffee, using the two spoons at hand.

For a whole week these hard working volunteers, who have spent from 18 to 24 hours a day, have had nothing but ham sandwiches and coffee. They told me so.

In every way the company has showed itself absolutely brutal. It costs too much to deal as systematically with dead and living men after an accident as with coal that the company sells for profit.

40,000 WOMEN TO GO ON STRIKE

Gompers Will Inaugurate Walkout of New York's Girl Waistmakers

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) New York, Nov. 23.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and John Mitchell, retired president of the United Mine Workers of America, will inaugurate a strike of 40,000 girl waist makers at a mass meeting to be held in Cooper Union tonight.

Gompers and Mitchell will go over the entire situation with the officials of the waist makers' union. The strike of the waist makers has been on for some time at several factories, but it is now planned to conduct a general strike throughout Greater New York.

Police Club Girls The fight so far has been waged bitterly, especially against the Triangle Waist company, where the police have attacked the girl pickets with their clubs, putting a large number of them under arrest. One of the incidents of the struggle was the arrest of Miss Mary Dreier, president of the New York Women's Trade Union League, a sister of Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the Chicago Women's Trade Union League. She was taken into custody while acting as picket for the striking waist makers. Her case was dismissed as soon as she was given a hearing.

Largest Strike of Women Backed by the American Federation of Labor the girls will walk out over the entire city, starting one of the largest industrial struggles ever conducted by the women workers of New York. While the meeting is being held in Cooper Union tonight, over 100 gatherings will be held at Beethoven hall, 210 Fifth street; Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth street, and New Clinton hall, 121 Clinton street.

Live Wire Perils Policemen Policemen James J. Prochowski of the West Chicago Avenue Police Station was hurled into the air early today when the auto in his shoes came in contact with an electric current transmitted through the wet pavement from a fallen live wire at Chicago and Milwaukee avenues.

Mine Workers to Meet Today to Demand Fixing of Blame

63 BODIES RECOVERED

Special Grand Jury to Investigate; Company's Officials May Be Asked

BY W. H. MURPHY

Cherry, Ill., Nov. 23.—The state executive board of the United Mine Workers is meeting and it is said that a special grand jury will be called for to indict responsible mine officials for the Cherry horror. Sixty-three bodies have been recovered, but not hoisted to the surface. The union miners have demanded that men be sent to the third and lowest level of the mine at once.

Direct responsibility for the deaths in the Cherry holocaust is being laid at the door of the St. Paul Mining company by the survivors, who are making affidavits before Seymour Stedman, the Chicago attorney, who is here representing the United Mine Workers.

Headquarters have been established in a hall, where affidavits from the rescued men and others are being taken as fast as can be compiled.

A special meeting of the state executive board of the United Mine Workers has been called for this afternoon by Duncan McDonald. Half of the members arrived Sunday morning and the balance came early Sunday afternoon.

A secret meeting is being held by this body, and the evidence so far obtained will be acted upon. Steps will be taken immediately to see that the families are cared for and indictments for certain officials are expected.

Members of the Board Members and officers of the executive board of the United Mine Workers are as follows:

Duncan McDonald, president, La Salle.

Gross Lawrence, vice president, Her-rin.

Frank Hayes, secretary treasurer, Collinsville.

Patrick Carr, Ladd.

Samuel Edwards, Peoria.

Peter Wilson, Collinsville.

Paul Smith, Carterville.

Robert Osborne, Coal City.

John Clark, Springfield.

Duncan McDonald and Patrick Carr, both of whom are strong Socialists, have obtained some damaging evidence themselves. These two men spent all Saturday afternoon bringing up the dead. McDonald was foremost in bringing up the first living man.

Good Cause Deaths James McHale, a Scotchman, was the first man to give evidence to Stedman. As the following affidavit shows, hundreds of lives could have been saved had the company not failed to protect the men at work. A direct shaft from the third—the lowest level—to the surface would have allowed the men to escape. Stedman asked the questions, which, with McHale's answers, are as follows:

Q.—How long have you worked in the Cherry mine? A.—About five years.

Q.—How far down does the main shaft run? A.—About 500 feet.

Q.—And there are three veins? A.—Yes, but they only work the second and third veins; the first vein they do not work.

Q.—And there are three entries? A.—No, the entry to the first vein is timbered up.

Q.—The entries are at the second and third veins? A.—Yes.

Q.—How far is it from the surface to the second vein? A.—Three hundred feet.

500 Feet Down

Q.—And to the next vein? A.—Two hundred feet; that would make it 500 feet from the surface.

Q.—In what direction does the second vein run? A.—Northwest and southeast.

Q.—And the third vein? A.—In about the same direction.

Q.—How many rooms would you say are off the northwest entry? A.—Not many rooms, because there is only one mule pulling out of there.

Q.—On the southeast, how many rooms would you say? A.—I could not say—not very many.

Q.—How many men were working in

COURT REFUSES NATURALIZATION TO SOCIALISTS

Finns Are Asked Impertinent Questions and Are Told to Learn to Speak English

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)
Chicago, Wis., Nov. 23.—Capitalist tactics, in holding back naturalization papers from Socialists, were again shown in the action of Judge Reed, when a large number of Finnish Socialists appeared before him at Merrill, Wis., for the purpose of receiving their certificates of naturalization.

It developed during the hearing that spies had been hired by the local sawmill company to investigate the records of the Finnish Socialists seeking naturalization, resulting in the filing of numerous falsified reports.

Extra Questions Asked

As a result of the matter contained in these reports Socialist candidates for naturalization were asked a large number of questions never put to other applicants, while the usual questions were entirely forgotten by the court. They were asked whether they were affiliated with the Finnish Socialist branch in Chicago, with the Farmers' Co-operative store? Did they propose to "kill" the Merchant Sinkula, who ran his business in competition with the Co-operative store? Did they go to hear the "woman agitator," Mrs. Thomas, state secretary for Wisconsin? Had they circulated the handbill advertising Mrs. Thomas' lecture, which carried the subject, "When is the Revolution to Come?" who are the officers of the branch, in addition to a large number of other questions along the same order.

That spies had been at work cooking up evidence was seen when a Finnish Socialist, Helander, appeared before the court and was immediately told, "You are a Socialist." The judge, taking the reports of the paid spies as the entire truth, also asked:

Accused of Bombing

"Have closed meetings been arranged in Brantwood, Wis., by the order of the Finnish Socialists, who blew up the Brantwood Citizens' Dancing pavilion, and is it proposed to blow up the store of Mr. Sinkula?"

Other Socialists were subjected to the same line of questioning. Matti Hietala and Sakari Koski were subjected to a hearing of the same nature, although they are not affiliated with the Socialist party, but simply stated that they believed in Socialism.

Not a single Clifford Socialist was granted his citizen papers. They were given the promise that they would receive them later on, when they had learned the language of the country well enough to enable them to fully explain the platform of the Socialist party.

To Investigate the Judge

An incident that occurred last summer shows the lengths to which the tools of the capitalists will go in their efforts to discredit the Socialists of this part of the state. Several children, while at play, had dragged a bag of dirt under Sinkula's store. It was immediately charged that the bag of dirt was an explosive bomb provided by the Socialists, and Judge Reed was so informed, accepting the information with his usual gullibility.

It is planned to have Judge Reed's record in this respect brought to the attention of the state legislature by the Socialist members of that body at its next meeting.

Will you be with us on Thanksgiving?

GOVERNMENT TO OWN EMBASSIES

A campaign for government ownership of all the country's foreign embassies will be started in Chicago this week upon the arrival of Frederick Townsend Martin, a member of the executive committee of the American Embassy association. E. Clarence Jones, president of the association, and other members.

According to a dispatch received from New York the men will leave that city today for Chicago. They will make a tour of the middle west and south in the efforts of the campaign, visiting St. Louis, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Louisville, Memphis, Cleveland and Cincinnati.

Will you be with us on Thanksgiving?

WOULD CAPITALIZE DAILY SOCIALIST AT \$1,000,000

The Twenty-eighth ward branch of the Socialist party has passed a resolution recommending a change in the management of the Daily Socialist, the principal features of which provide for a capital stock of \$1,000,000 to conduct a corporation run for profit. The resolutions are as follows:

"Whereas, The Chicago Daily Socialist has reached a crisis in its existence that demands radical action to keep the paper alive; and

"Whereas, It seems necessary to make many important changes in the organization and management, such as the publication of a Sunday edition and improvement of the news service; and

"Whereas, These changes demand an increase in the revenue of the paper, we, the members of the Twenty-eighth ward branch, Local Cook County, Socialist party, in regular session convened, submit the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Workers' Publishing society be reorganized;

"That the capital stock be increased to \$1,000,000;

"That the name of the paper be changed;

"That the name of the corporation be changed;

"That the corporation be run for profit;

"That the majority of shares of stock be held by the national party; and be it further

"Resolved, That this resolution be given the widest publicity possible in the Socialist press."

Will you be with us on Thanksgiving?

MERRIAM PROBES McGOVERN GRAFT

The Merriam Commission meets this afternoon to look into the graft conditions at the city hall, with special reference to the McGovern scandal and that centering round the transactions between the city administration and the T. A. Cummings Foundry company. Vouchers showing payment on both claims have been demanded from the city controller's office.

City Engineer John Ericson is said to be ready to tell of graft in relation to the plans of the traction subway. Joseph Medill Patterson is expected to appear before the commission tomorrow to tell what he knows about Ericson. Meanwhile the Busse gang are gloating over a report of what Busse has done to reduce the operating expenses of the city departments. Reductions in clerk hire and like expenses are pointed to with pride.

Will you be with us on Thanksgiving?

FATALLY BURNED IN EXPLOSION

A man and wife were so badly burned in their home today that they may die and a brother of the husband who attempted to save them was taken with them to the county hospital, where a skin grafting operation will be necessary.

The sufferers are:

James Buglio, 35 years old, seriously burned on body and head.

Mrs. Mary Buglio, 21 years old, burned on arms, legs and body.

Charles Buglio, 25 years old, burned on face and hands.

MAN IS SLAIN IN A BUCKET

The body of Joseph Kosowski, 38 years old, a foreman, with head crushed, was found in an iron bucket operated by a crane at the plant of the American Crushed Stone company, 1524 Webster avenue, early today. Detectives began investigation to learn whether the man was murdered or killed accidentally. No one was found who knew how the man met death.

Kosowski's home was in Lemont, Ill., but he had been boarding at 3235 Clay avenue.

CLEMINSON'S ATTORNEYS PLAN TO FIGHT VERDICT

Counsel for Dr. Haldane Cleminson, sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of his wife, will ask a new trial for him within the next two weeks. This was decided upon today after a conference between his attorneys, Joseph E. Burres and M. L. McKinley.

The lawyers declared that a large number of errors had been permitted to enter the trial and that more than a dozen reasons already had been found on which to have a demand for a new trial.

Dr. Cleminson was stunned by the verdict and has slept and eaten little since it was returned. He passes much of his time attending to sick prisoners in the jail hospital.

COOK'S PROOF OF POLE DASH IS SHIPPED UNDER GUARD

New York, Nov. 23.—The voluminous report prepared by Dr. Frederick A. Cook for the University of Copenhagen, which will set forth in detail the explorer's claim to having reached the north pole, will be sent under strong guard on the Scandinavian-American liner United States Thanksgiving day.

Fifth Crater in Canary Islands

Tenerife, Canary Islands, Nov. 23.—A fifth crater has opened and the five volcanoes recently discovered here are throwing out enormous quantities of lava. The explosions, however, have ceased and the population, which has been in terror for several days, is somewhat calmer.

DELAY AT CHERRY MENACES PEACE

(Continued From Page One)

that vein at the time of the accident? A.—I don't know how many were in the second vein, but I hear there was 485 altogether, between the third vein and the second vein. I could not say exactly.

Q.—From the main shaft to the escape shaft is there a direct passageway at the third vein? A.—Yes.

Q.—You can walk right straight along a passageway from the escape shaft to the other? A.—Yes, on both sides; right along there.

Q.—What was the condition round the escape at the second vein—that is, as to space, and light and as to any passageway there? A.—There had to be walk around there. There was a pump room there; you could walk round on the south side of the shaft.

Used Electric Light

Q.—But you could not walk round on the north side? A.—No, not on the north side.

Q.—How wide was that passageway? A.—It was good and wide.

Q.—Ten feet? A.—About ten feet, I should say.

Q.—What kind of lights? A.—They used electric lights, all up and down in the pump room and in the mule barn, and everything.

A.—And in the space round the shaft? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were they using electric lights on last Saturday? A.—No.

Q.—What time in the morning did you commence to work there? A.—Seven o'clock in the morning.

Q.—And you continued to work up to what time? A.—About three; and then we got word we had to run. I was in the cross cut making up my powder to fire shots.

Q.—Were you a shotfirer? A.—In this mine every one fires his own shots.

Q.—Where was the stable in reference to the escape shaft and the main shaft? A.—Well, the stable was right in the center, between the escape shaft and the main shaft; that runs the same way as the bottom runs.

Escape Cut Off

Q.—It formed a portion of the shaft? A.—Yes.

Q.—So that a fire in the middle of that shaft would prevent any one on the third vein from reaching the escape shaft? A.—Well, you could go round the other way.

Q.—And if you were on the escape shaft side you would not be able to reach the main shaft without walking round in some other way? No.

Q.—If you walked round from the main shaft side of the stable to get to the escape shaft, how far would you have to go? A.—Oh, quite a distance altogether.

Q.—A thousand feet? A.—Yes, it is all of that to walk around.

Q.—Which way would you have to walk if you were near the main shaft and the fire coming through so you could not get by? Which way would you have to walk to get to the escape shaft? A.—You would have to go off to the west, on the south side, and go back east and then to the north.

When you were in the stable you had to go through the pump room; that was the only way to get out through.

Q.—Then the pump room was southwest of the main shaft? A.—Southeast of the main shaft; right back in the mule barn.

Q.—And you would have to go through the pump room to get into the mule barn? A.—Yes.

Q.—What I want to know is how the fire in the barn would prevent going from the main shaft to the escape shaft in a direct line? A.—No, you could not, because they had a cut through from the bottom, through to the air shaft, and then the mule barn came up to this cut through, and they just let as much air come in there as they wanted to.

Q.—Excepting a certain point? A.—Just a little space, so as to let air enough come in to air the mules, and then it returns from the main shaft.

Q.—If you were at the main shaft, if you went by the stables, you could go directly to the escape shaft, couldn't you, in almost a direct line? A.—When you were in the mule barn you would have to go out through and go to the big shaft, and get right up the west side of the escape, either of the two, and go to the entry.

No Direct Passage

Q.—Then there was not any direct passage from the main shaft to the escape shaft? A.—No.

Q.—You had to go round? A.—You had to go round; that was the main shaft; round to each side.

Q.—And then walk back? A.—Yes. Q.—You think it would be over 100 feet? A.—Yes, I am sure it would.

That ended McHale's statement.

After the fever of hope which followed the announcement on Saturday that men had been found alive in the mine, after the rescue of 31 men, after some homes have been made bright and others still more hopeless than before, Cherry today hopes for little.

No longer can the women keep up their impoverished expectations by hoping against hope that "their husbands" or "their fathers" or "their boys" are alive, for nearly all have been removed from the mine—the dead and the living.

As the men who had kept themselves alive by eating bark and drinking water filled with coal dust, which oozed up through the ground were brought to the surface, women with shawls over their heads broke through the cordon of troops and forced their way to the mouth of the mine.

Sabers Drive Women Back

The troops became violent, realizing that a stampede would cause the death of the rescued men, and they drew their sabers and forced the women back.

Women who have lost husbands, sons or fathers, broke down and told pitiful stories. They retired afflicted before the menace of the drawn sabers. Those who pressed near were shoved back.

Little Walter Waite, a cripple or erutches, hobbled his way up to the ropes and after looking at one of the bodies fell in a heap; his crutches slipped from him when he saw the face of the man he thought was his aged father. He was picked up unconscious and taken to his home, where he lay hysterical until Saturday afternoon when his whole life was changed from sorrow to joy. The word that his father was alive and was being taken from the mine came like a thunderbolt.

He jumped up from his bed and grabbing his crutches he rushed to the door. Nurses had all they could do to hold him till he could be dressed.

He seemed to fly to the mine which is but two blocks from his home. None of the soldiers tried to stop this little cripple and he was picked up by a negro porter and put into the car where his father was being cared for.

When the aged man saw his boy he gave one look at him and then lapsed into unconsciousness. The son gave a shriek and fainted also. Both were taken home and joy, joy unrestrained, now reigns in the little cottage where for the last week sorrow and gloom prevailed.

LEWIS TALKS TO LARGE AUDIENCE

For one hour and fifteen minutes the Garrick audience listened Sunday morning with rapt attention while Lewis reviewed the history of philosophy and science, analyzing the many efforts of the world's great thinkers to solve the problem "What Is Truth?"

The November number of "The Evolutionist" was off the press just in time for the meeting. It contained the full text of all the seven speeches of the Lewis-White debate, and in the middle a full double page copperplate reproduction of the photograph of the Garrick audience taken in front of the theater two Sundays ago. Fifty hundred copies were sold.

The subject next Sunday will be "What Huxley Did for Human Progress."

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, Over 200 liberty loving citizens have been thrown into dirty and insanitary jails by the city government of Spokane, Wash., for no greater crime than having defended the right of free speech, a right fundamentally necessary to the progress of any modern civilized state; therefore

We, the citizens of Chicago, assembled in public meeting in the Garrick theater, express our hearty sympathy with the courageous prisoners and our warmest indignation at their persecutors, who, evidently, if they had their way, would reduce this country to the level of Russia or Spain.

We, the members of the Garrick audience, express our keen regret over the death of James Kelly Cole, killed while traveling to Spokane to take part in the free speech fight.

We also extend our sympathies to the family and hope they will find some consolation for their loss in the memory of the good work he did for the emancipation of his class.

A resolution condemning the owners of the Cherry mine for the disaster there was also passed.

Will you be with us on Thanksgiving?

WHITE PLAGUE
WAR ON TODAY

Encouraged by the interest which is being taken in the Red Cross war on the "white plague," those who have been laying out the stamp campaign have decided to place the stickers on sale today. In explaining the reason for placing them earlier than had been announced, Frank E. Wing, superintendent of the Tuberculosis institute, said:

"We had planned to limit the sale to the period between Thanksgiving and New Year's, but the demand for stamps during the last few days has been so insistent that we decided to let them loose to all purchasers and to all sellers who will handle them tomorrow—Monday—morning."

Will you be with us on Thanksgiving?

BROTHERHOOD WELFARE
IN NEW HEADQUARTERS

The meeting of the Brotherhood Welfare Organization yesterday afternoon was held at its new headquarters, 763 Van Buren street, just east of Halsted street. John Gregory was put in charge of the new "Free Bureau of Employment and Transportation." Secretary E. T. Palmer was instructed to send letters of sympathy to the family of James K. Cole, the member of the Industrial Workers of the World killed in Wisconsin last week, to the Miners of Cherry, Ill., and to see what was done with the resolution presented to the Land Congress demanding free transportation to the farms for the unemployed.

Will you be with us on Thanksgiving?

Hook Worm Commission to Meet

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 23.—The Rockefeller commission for the eradication of the hookworm disease will attend in a body the first national conference for the study of this disease, to be held here Jan. 15 and 16.

Will you be with us on Thanksgiving?

Army Officer Poisoned by Plotter

Vienna, Nov. 23.—Capt. Mader of the army died from taking a sample of pills sent to him by mail. Several other officers received samples, which were found to be made of cyanide of potassium.

NO MORE BALD HEADS

Baltimore Specialist Says Baldness Is Unnecessary, and Proves It

Baltimore, Nov. 22.—The intense interest in the wonderful work that has been accomplished in Baltimore and other cities by William Charles Keene, president of the Lorrimer Institute, is rapidly spreading. Many cases of baldness and faded hair of years' standing have been remedied by the remarkable preparation being distributed from Mr. Keene's laboratory, and its fame is spreading far and wide.

What makes this treatment extremely popular is the fact that trial outfits are sent free by prepaid mail. Those who wish to try it are strongly advised to write to Mr. Keene at the Lorrimer Institute, Branch 438, Baltimore, Md. They will receive the full trial outfit free of charge and much useful information about the hair, which will put them on the road to a rapid and certain improvement.

SOCIALIST BUTTONS, PINS & CHARMS

We have the best and most complete line of gold Pins and Charms, gold plated and "Goldfield" Socialist Buttons. Each button bears the Union label. They have the patent screw back, engraved in colors, easily labeled throughout.

We also have the finest emblem Watch Charms that has yet been produced.

Gold Pins 25c
Gold Pins 50c
Gold Pins 75c
Gold Pins 1.00
Gold Pins 1.25
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Gold Pins 2.00
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2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

IN JAIL OR OUT, YOU MUST THINK

BY BEN HANFORD

New Yorkers were recently treated to a judicial divorce classic. Mrs. Ava Willing Astor secured a divorce from Col. John Jacob Astor, a "member of the directorate of corporations representing \$200,000,000 in capital." No one soldiered on the job, and Mrs. Astor got her decree in record time. The Sun describes the proceedings in two sentences, thus: "The learned justice spoke a word or two, the eminent counsel uttered a few more, the court scratched with a pen, and all was over. And the records were SECURELY SEALED and lodged away in complete privacy."

A news report says: "The whole court proceedings did not take more than five minutes. The name 'Astor' was not mentioned either by the justice or by the attorneys."

Then the great editors of the great (capitalist) dailies republished their great editorials about the great evils of divorce in general, but particularly in this case, where the evidence was "sealed," and everything was done so quickly and in such perfect order.

One paper talks about the "secret divorce abuse," another about "discriminating seals," and so on. And, strange to say, in this case several great editors betrayed the real causes of their perturbation. What were they? They were well worth the careful consideration of all interested in the labor movement.

Why should the owners and editors of the New York World, Sun and Times object to Mr. and Mrs. Astor having a divorce or two now and then, and to the papers being "sealed," and to everything being fixed up quietly and with neatness and dispatch? And why should workmen be interested?

Neither of the high and uncontracting parties were in court, Mrs. Astor being at French Lick Springs, Ind., where the papers say she "looks remarkably well and seems cheerful, even happy," and Colonel Astor is "on a cruise in the West Indies in his yacht, the Nourmahal." Why should they be troubled by such a trifle as a divorce, and why be expected to come into court to see when the brother of the president of the United States acts as their attorney? And what business have New York editors to bother with their affairs? Why should a man have tens and hundreds of millions if he can't get a divorce when he wants it and have the "papers sealed" if he wants that? Well, as I said, in this case the great editors showed the real cause of their worryment, which is—

CLASS INTEREST. Socialists, Mr. Workingman, are not the only ones who know something about classes. The great editor of the great daily represents a class—the capitalist class. True, Colonel Astor, being a great capitalist, why should the editors of the capitalist papers grudge him the little comfort and pleasure he may get from his "sealed papers" and a best-time-on-record divorce? Just this. The Times tells us that secrecy in divorce suits by the rich has grown into "a grave abuse in our courts," the court proceedings in the Astor case "make the administration of the law seem farcical," secret divorces "are not obtainable by humble persons of small means," and we "facilitate the disintegration of society (capitalist society) by making divorce for the rich and powerful so easy and free from penalties," and so, continues the New York Times, the privileges of the rich must not be extended "IN THE PRESENT STATE OF THE PUBLIC TEMPER."

Now, Mr. Workingman, what does all that mean, and why are you interested in it? What the dickens is it to you if a rich man gets married and divorced a few times more or less, and if the papers are "sealed," and if it is all done in less than five minutes, and if the Supreme court justice hurries it all up like it was double-price pie, and if nobody in the court mentions the names of the parties, and if one of the lawyers was a brother of the president of the United States—what is all that to you, Mr. Workingman? Nothing—if you can't see it.

But the editor of the Times can see what it has to do with you. And the editor of the Times has a notion that YOU can see it. Yes, he has. Really. That shows how dumb he is—or you are. One or the other. Here is what the editor of the Times thinks that YOU think:

If a rich man can get a decree of divorce in five min-

utes, he might get an injunction against a lot of striking workmen in five minutes;

If a rich man can go to a Supreme court judge and get a decree of divorce "on the quiet," he might go to a Supreme court judge and get a labor leader sentenced to jail "on the quiet";

If a rich man can have everything "all fixed" in a divorce case before court opens, so that only a paper or two is signed in public, then a rich man or a rich corporation might have everything "all fixed" in a labor case;

It all comes down to this, Mr. Workingman: If the "rich and powerful" have the private ear and personal favor of Supreme court justices in divorce cases, then the same "rich and powerful" class might have the same consideration from the same Supreme court justices when a group of workmen are on strike or have been locked out by the same "rich and powerful" class.

You will notice, Mr. Workingman, I say such things "might" occur. I do not say that anything of the kind ever has been done. Nor that anything is wrong, or illegal, or improper, in the Astor divorce.

But I see the point made by the editor of the Times, Mr. Workingman.

He thinks that you think? Likely as not he has another thing coming. He thinks that a capitalist judge of a capitalist court should avoid judicial actions injurious to the capitalist class. Capitalist editors have nothing against Colonel Astor, or any one else, who can count dollars by the tens of millions. They care nothing about how many bundles of calico he has, nor how much all-powder he is willing to pay. But the Times editor insists that no particular capitalist should be allowed to exploit the capitalist courts to further his matrimonial ambitions in a way to jeopardize the general capitalist interests. And to "make the administration of the law seem farcical," places the general capitalist interests in jeopardy, especially "IN THE PRESENT STATE OF THE PUBLIC TEMPER."

All the year editors of our great dailies tell the workmen about one great, irreproachable, impeccable and impartial judiciary. So virtuous are our judges, so far "above suspicion," are they that from time to time both the Republican and Democratic parties will nominate the same men for judicial office. Then the editor of the Times will inform the workman that in the courts he (you, Mr. Workingman) is sure to find an impartial arbiter between himself and his employer.

Then he (you, Mr. Workingman) goes on strike, or is locked out, and this "learned and impartial justice" hands him (you, Mr. Workingman) out a few injunctions (like those of Judge Taft) and a few jail sentences (like those of Judge Tamm). Then the Times editor assures him (you, Mr. Workingman) that he has received justice from a just judge. The workman does not understand it. But he goes to jail, thinking that he has been unlucky, that he overlooked some point of importance, and determined that he'll be more careful next time. The workman does not blame the judge. He is full of the just judge and eminent jurist does lead out to him by the Times, and believes that the judge did not want to decide against him, but just "had to do it" to "vindicate the law."

And all this time, through every move and motion, every ruling and every order of the court has been prearranged between the "eminent jurist," the "learned counsel" and the "rich and powerful." And all the time, Mr. Workingman, the editor of the Times will "play up" the respect we all should have for the courts. And all the time you will believe it, Mr. Workingman. Then along comes a stunt like the Astor divorce. And even the editor of the Times can't stand for it.

And the editor of the Times gets worried. Because the case is so "dead rank" that he thinks it will COME UP TO YOU TO THINK. But will it? It makes quite a difference, you know. If you were really thinking, Mr. Free American Workingman, I doubt very much if Col. Astor would give his former wife \$10,000,000 "in lieu of alimony," and would continue his placid cruise in the West Indies while she got her decree without the name Astor being spoken in court.

But will you think, Mr. Workingman? Will you? Why should you? Think it over. Possibly you may have to go to jail to think it over. Come to think of it, you'll have to think—or go to jail. In jail or out, Mr. Workingman, you'll have to think.

A PROSPECT

BY JOSEPH E. COHEN

hitherto undreamt of in any other land, and in them rage the blood of Alexander to conquer the whole known world.

In the palm of their hands a president of the United States is but a pawn, to be toyed with and toppled over by a whisk of the elbow when a clinching move has been made and the game won.

So that, even arguing that Roosevelt and Taft are sincere in their intention to curb the power of the great moneyed men, they are in the position of mere weather vane in the tornado. The storm blows past them.

The unchecked course of the masters of industry can have but one consequence—to array against each other, on one hand the group of multi-millionaires struggling among themselves for dominance; on the other hand, the great bulk of the people coming into the consciousness that the important means of wealth production must be made the common property of the whole people.

That is the issue that is coming more and more to indicate the real nature of the discontent that grows all over the country, whether the superficial reform movement win or lose. That accounts for the growing Socialist sentiment that old party editors and statesmen complain of.

Confronted by this broadening of its opportunity to make propaganda, the Socialist party is sure to enter upon a new stage in its career. A great deal of the catch phraseology and hair splitting that has attached itself like a barnacle to its philosophy will become forgotten. In its place the Socialist party will take itself more seriously as a political party. Its candidate for office will be a man who pledges loyalty to the working people, a thorough familiarity with the possibilities of service contained in the position they are nominated to fill.

We shall enter the period of Socialist statesmanship. That is one of the prospects that looms before us. And unless all signs fail, 1912 will tell a mighty interesting story in the annals of American politics.

GOD GIVEN—BUT POLICE CONTROLLED

BY ERNEST UNTERMANN

Westward the crase of divine prerogative wends its way!

Emperor William has found out that "himself und Gott" don't cut very much ice, when the working class exerts its "god-given" prerogatives and demonstrates that the people's voice is God's voice.

Even the Czar of all the Russias has had to admit that he and Pobiedonostzeff cannot rely on their god, when the people assert their godhood.

But the American plutocracy are just now trying to walk in the steps of the European rulers. George F. Baer asserted his belief that the Christian God had created the American coal fields and the American working class for the purpose of producing dividends for the coal trust. And now comes a member

of the American society of cars, generally known as the American Bar association, and tells us that the right of free speech may be god-given, but that the police have been entrusted (presumably by the same god) with the supervision of this right.

This particular American car dwells in Spokane, Washington, and his temple of "Justice" (Gates off) is a police court, in which he expects to be worshipped according to the Law and the Prophets of Capitalism.

His victims are some strikers of the I. W. W., some of them the very men, who have spilled rivers of ink advocating the science of direct action as the only revolutionary and final panacea for the overthrow of capitalism, and who have exhausted all the resources

of billingsgate against the "Socialist" party and its "bourgeois parliamentarianism."

History is laughing in its sleeve, as usual. While we await with interest the "evidence" of his courtship, which shall prove his claim that god entrusted the police courts of Spokane with the supervision of the right of free speech, we hasten to assist our I. W. W. friends in distress, who now see that after all the Socialist party serves a very useful purpose by aiming to elect judges, police chiefs and policemen who may be on the side of the working class.

While our I. W. W. friends are serving thirty days in jail for exercising their god-given right of free speech without the permission of the police, while the capitalist courts are mainly working with injunctions, plain clothes men, nightsticks and arbitrary sentences to break up the economic organization of the I. W. W., and beat some political sense into the muddled heads of its members, let us gather funds to assist the strikers and at the same time give them some "Socialist" literature in order to cure them of their fast and furious heresies, which may look grand at a distance, but which, after all, are very useless and hurt no one but themselves.

Industrial unionism is inevitable, and it will assert itself in due time in all labor organizations, no matter what their name and present leadership may be. But without political class consciousness, without a political class party to back up the industrial organization, all forms of economic labor organization are and will be helpless against the capitalist forces.

Not until industrial organization and the Socialist party work hand in hand, shall "god-given," which means historically acquired rights, be free from police control.

AGITATION THAT DEFEATS ITSELF

BY ROBERT HUNTER

One form of agitation invariably defeats its purpose. That is, agitation by misrepresentation, by lies and exaggeration.

Anti-Socialists think themselves marvelously clever when they picture Socialists as beasts advocating every immorality. They have pictured Bebel, for instance, a man who leads a blameless life, as a person of gross immorality.

They have pictured Socialist leaders as sensual and luxury loving in order to bring them into popular contempt.

They have pictured Hardie as an ill-mannered brute.

This form of agitation in the end helps Socialism, because when the people through curiosity, come to see these men they recognize the libel and denounce the libelers.

The Hearst papers are today helping the capitalists in the same way. When ever a man of wealth can be accused of crime he is held up before the multitude as a beast.

Tammany leaders, human in instinct, kindly in feeling, very likable, as all in appearance, are so caricatured that men expect, when they go to see them, to find them some new order of monsters.

When they discover that they are plain, ordinary men, human and kindly for the most part, they resent the libel and denounce the libelers.

The Hearst papers defeat their purpose, if they have a purpose, which is doubtful, in picturing the money kings as outlandish creatures. The sloping brow, the degenerate face, the distorted features convey to the ordinary reader a feeling that money kings are monstrosities, physically and mentally.

As a matter of fact, they are plain, ordinary human beings such as you and I. All this comes to mind because some farmers from the far southwest were entered in New York recently by a few money kings.

After meeting personally some prominent men of Wall street, taken about in automobiles, visiting the harbor, the homes and the private estates of the gentlemen of Wall street, the farmers expressed themselves amazed.

Farmer Herbert of Louisiana said that since he had met and talked with bankers and railroad men he did not have half as bad an impression of them as he had before. "We used to think them a lot of tyrants," he said, "who had no regard for farmers."

The labor men induced by the Civic Federation to meet the money kings have gone away with the same feeling. Thus exaggeration invariably defeats itself.

Lincoln Steffens got the popular idea from newspapers that Debs was an irresponsible, anarchistic firebrand.

When "Everybody's" asked him to interview Debs, he begged them to let him off. He said he was friendly to Socialism and he did not want to put before the public what he considered their least worthy representative. When he saw Debs he almost went on his knees.

We are all, in a degree, responsible for this kind of exaggeration. We all, at times, fall into the popular Yellow Journal method of misrepresentation, and it is well for us to understand that however plausible may seem the arguments for this method of propaganda, it is laden with serious dangers.

We say, and say rightly, that we have no quarrel with men. We say that we do not denounce individuals, but the system. If working men tomorrow were put in the places of the money kings and the money kings tomorrow put in the places of the workers, there would be no difference. The system would need altering the same as before.

The farmers will not have an easier road to travel because money kings are fine fellows. The workers would have no better fare should they discover that Belmont is a charming gentleman, that Murphy is a big hearted, genial Irishman, or that Carnegie is an amiable, estimable old dodo.

A knowledge of simple, fundamental economic truths is necessary. Without that the workers and the farmers can get nowhere. With a knowledge of a few simple, fundamental economic truths "thing can keep back the demand for a new social system, not even the discovery that the men of Wall street are fine fellows, that Roosevelt is a corker, or that Murphy is a brick.

TO THE EDITOR

National Health Protective Organization

The lesson of the recent election, at least so far as New York City is concerned, seems to have impressed itself upon many party members, as well as outside sympathizers, as being to a certain extent this: That the present propaganda methods of American Socialism show, by their fruits, some fundamental weakness, some lack of efficiency.

This being the case, we are led to inquire wherein they have failed, and by what means they may be altered so as to produce actual, positive results. And in so far as the present writer can see, such alteration should take place along the lines of an increased activity in co-operation. In the efforts to enlighten and develop of such enterprises as will, by their actual, practical usefulness to the working class, demonstrate the correctness of Socialist principles, and will thereby lead non-Socialists to embrace the Socialist philosophy.

Now, as a physician, my interests naturally lie in the direction of such work as will safeguard, at moderate cost, the health and physical welfare of the proletariat. With this idea in mind, I have conceived, and am now engaged in putting into operation, a plan for co-operative action in the matter of prophylaxis as well as in that of medical attendance upon the sick. The value of prevention, rather than of cure, of early inhibition rather than of tardy remedy, need not be demonstrated here. Suffice it to say that, to the working class especially, such prevention is of the highest necessity, not only from a dollar and cents point of view, but also from the standpoint of physical efficiency and longevity. Could such prevention be rendered a matter of routine, at trifling cost, I believe it would soon become as popular as to grow into a widespread national matter. Not only would the physical welfare of the workers be enormously enhanced, but the co-operative principle would receive a tremendous impetus, and there is no doubt that it would witness a trend toward extensive co-operation such as today is so conspicuous a feature of European proletarian life.

Stated in brief, my concept regarding this matter is as follows:

1. That the statement of eminent authority recently published to the effect that 80 per cent of existing sickness and infirmity is preventable, is not far wrong, and that at least one-half of this can easily be done away with.

2. That the highest office of the physician is to preserve health and to prevent sickness, blindness, deafness and so forth, rather than to cure disease.

3. That the early stages of disease are much easier to cure than the later, which are the only conditions at present generally considered worth the physician's usual fees.

4. That present customs and conditions make success along these important lines practically impossible.

Such being the case, it becomes necessary for a work of this character to be carried on by means of some co-operative or mutual benefit organization. Such an organization, even in its inception, could render services such as the following:

First—Aside from the actual treatment of disease, as at present, it could advise the personal health of its members and the hygienic condition of their homes, together with such special physical exercises as might be necessary to forestall such conditions as would lead, if neglected, to real diseased conditions. As, for example, the round shouldered and hollow chested condition usually preceding consumption.

Second—In case of any condition requiring attendance upon a physician, it could require its members to consult some physician of the staff, so that the trouble could be treated at once and in its earliest stage. E. g., it is far easier and cheaper to break up a cold than to cure pneumonia. Under this head would be included the care of the teeth, not only preserving the natural teeth, but also safeguarding the digestive functions and thereby the general health.

Third—In order to render the workings of the organization most efficient, as well as for reasons of economy, the supply of medicines without extra cost would become practically necessary.

Fourth—Although in its initial stages

the organization might be forced to limit its work to certain classes of disease, yet when fully in operation it would be able to treat all cases, both medical and surgical, including hospital treatment where necessary.

Fifth—Properly conducted, the expense to members could be reduced to a few cents per week. Thus two cents would be served. First, the health of members would be safeguarded, and second, the expense for medical treatment would be reduced to a minimum. The medical staff would consist either of physicians giving their entire time and attention to the work, or else of such practitioners as having a high regard for and conception of their calling would be willing to co-operate with it.

Such, then, is the outline of this plan. It would meet with favorable reception at the hands of readers of this paper, physicians or other individuals, whether Socialists already or else such men as have the best interests of humanity at heart. I should enjoy having the matter still further discussed through these columns, or receiving personal communications regarding it. Thus, who knows but the foundation stone may be laid of a co-operative medical enterprise which shall be, if nothing more, at least the beginning of still greater and more helpful things.

W. H. KIMBALL, M. D.

11 Winter street, Portland, Me.

The Flying Squadron

To be brief in my reply to Comrade Spargo's article in Saturday's issue, I urge him to review the history of the flying squadron in Germany and note the result; to consider the report of our national office that over 80 per cent of our members were converted by literature and then to remember Milwaukee can put 1,000,000 pieces of reading matter in workingmen's hands in three hours. What need of a commission when the result of the work of such an organization shows so plainly. Elect a commission if you will to devise ways and means to finance a plant to furnish the proper literature in whatever quantities necessary, and urge our locals to organize flying squadrons to place it in the hands of workingmen.

Our state organizations can be made useful in this work and the only obstruction to a successful conversion of the entire working class to their own interests, i. e., Socialism, is how to finance such a project.

To be a thorough success local who cannot purchase their supply must be given it gratis.

I might add that this idea is carried out to a degree prior to every presidential election, and I believe it is responsible for the large vote for Socialism on these occasions.

F. E. VERNIA.

Wellsville, Ohio.

Socialist Pin

I was much interested in Comrade Sheridan's excellent article about wearing a Socialist pin. I always wear one of the loud kind—a Marx red flag—and am proud of it. Because a red flag is so distasteful to bulls, both papal and kine, I also usually wear a red tie; and some of my friends ask me if I cannot find a redder one.

But what I want to say in this connection is this: The regular Socialist pin, while very neat and suggestive, is so nearly like, in appearance, to many other society pins, that one has to stare at it to make sure what it stands for. And though I wore one for some years I was not accosted by Socialists in my travels from a discovery made by the emblem. But since I am wearing the Karl Marx Red Flag I hardly ever enter a car without some "Undesirable Citizen" speaking to me as a comrade. Hence, in addition to what Comrade Sheridan has said I would urge all to wear the more distinctive emblem; and in fact would like to see it adopted as the emblem of International Socialism.

N. B. WILKINSON.

Willow Springs, Mo.

On the Law

Man on Shore—I'm going for you arrested when you come out there!

—But I ain't coming out—I'm coming in! (sings with a twang)

—But I ain't coming out—I'm coming in! (sings with a twang)

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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Charity and Justice

Much is being made of the work of the Red Cross and other private charities at Cherry. Every capitalist paper prints lists of the amounts contributed by individuals. Very good. It is better than nothing. It is better than hunger and cold.

But none of these papers tell us that the United Mine Workers paid out more money the first few days than all the charities will distribute before their fickle attention is attracted elsewhere. The real relief that will meet the need as fast as it can be met at Cherry will come from the pockets of other miners as poor as those who went to their death.

But the United Mine Workers will not stop there. It will stand by the side of the widows and orphans in the battle against the flock of vultures that is already hovering over them. It will furnish legal advice to defeat the ghoulish efforts of the employers to avoid even the legal responsibility for their murderous work. It will be at the coroner's request to see that the truth is not concealed or distorted.

Its members have been first and foremost at every point. They have dared death daily since the catastrophe to reduce the number of victims. They have torn some few at least from the very jaws of death.

If anyone is ever punished for the terrible crime that has been committed it will be because the miners' union has the power to compel a public prosecution.

If laws are to be enacted that will make such wholesale slaughter impossible in the future it will be through the organized efforts of the miners.

Yet in the contemporary accounts and the orthodox histories of this incident the credit for relief, for investigation, for reform, will go to philanthropists, "experts" and professional reformers.

The organs of the ruling class will do almost anything rather than admit that relief for labor must come from labor itself.

Call a Special Grand Jury

Each day multiplies the symptoms that indicate the chronic, incurable and pernicious blindness of the present state's attorney. The last thing on earth he wants to find is a criminal holding an official position. He has carefully avoided all clues connecting the gamblers with the bomb throwing. When evidence was found in connection with the last bomb thrown that would have involved the aldermen of the First ward and other prominent politicians and gamblers he was blind. There was no calling to the grand jury, no limelight investigation, any more than there was when the Daily Socialist told him who was collecting graft in the First ward, how witnesses were intimidated and spirited away by the police and how his former clients are connected with gambling.

All he is able to see is something involving a labor union.

The shale rock steal, the Cummings swindle, City Fuel company sandbag, all these are invisible to him.

It is about time to call a special grand jury with a new state's attorney.

The A. F. of L. Convention

The convention of the American Federation of Labor has adjourned. To the superficial observer it was one of the most uneventful ever held. To him who looks beneath it was one of the most significant.

There were almost countless signs of the coming of a new spirit. The closing up of ranks by the consolidation of divided warring organizations, the threatened arrest of the officials, followed by the determined, defiant attitude of the convention, the ready and complete response to the call from Sweden, the report on industrial education, the action indorsing old age pensions, the establishment of the departmental system of organization, and, most of all, the very apparent feeling out for new weapons and new methods of fighting shown in discussions and general expressions of opinion, show that the apparent calm of this convention was that calm that comes before a storm.

Three hundred workers were killed at Cherry, and the national government does not even send a telegram of condolence. One millionaire debauchee is reported lost, and the national government sends a revenue cutter and enlists the aid of the entire wireless service. Whose government is this?

The Chicago city council was unanimous in its desire for an investigating committee until there began to be signs that the committee would find something. Then a question arose as to whether it was worth while to spend any more money on the committee.

Anyhow, the Standard has that \$29,000,000 with which to fight dissolution.

Conditions in Trades in Which Women Are Employed

MUSICIANS

When we think of music we are apt to associate it with beauty, with the name of a great musician or the song of some great singer; we think only of the final goal reached, and forget the hardships on the way. But what of the men and women who are still "on the way," who must earn their daily bread by playing in "beaters and cafes and restaurants, private parties, balls, weddings, 'dedications,' and so forth? What of the hours, what of the wages, what of the cost of uniforms for parades and other gay occasions? The moment that we ask ourselves these questions we realize how uncertain the earnings in the craft must be, and how equally uncertain the hours of work. Here it is that the American Federa-

tion of Musicians has been of such great service to its members. Under non-union conditions the pay of a musician when playing for a dance would be two to four dollars a night, and he might have to stay till daylight for the sake of a few dancers. Now his pay is six dollars till 2 a. m., and one dollar every hour thereafter. These figures are a fair illustration of the increase in wage and the control of hours established by the union. The Chicago and St. Louis locals have established regulation uniforms for their members; formerly a musician was forced to buy several uniforms, as each bandmaster wished his own distinguishing uniform, and many times they were very costly. The Musicians' union of St. Louis includes 95 per cent of all the musicians in the city. Its headquarters, "The Aschenbroad Club," include a restaurant, billiard and reading rooms, where the members can find rest and enjoyment when "off duty." The American Federation of Musicians has abolished all child labor wherever it controls its craft.

AS A STONE

By George E. Bowen

I called to Midas piling high his yellow discs of chance.

But Midas on my hungry plight bestowed no filling glance.

I called to one who kneeled before a jeweled cross, but lo,

The formal faith had not an ear for present human woe.

Again I called to one erect and strong who passed my way.

But not to uncredentialed want had pride a word to say.

Yet, as I hungered, lean and cold, along the king's highway

The builders reared a monument of granite hard and gray.

There, chiseled deep across its face was Midas' empty name

United with the other two of proud and pious fame.

Then for a moment I forgot the poverty of me

That wondered at the mocking fate of these translated three.

While in my heart a laughing song sent up its grateful tone