

CORONER MINE VERY FOR COAL CO.

He Says Owners Are Not Responsible for Death of Children in the Cherry Disaster

"I DO NOT CARE WHAT THE LAW SAYS"—MALM

Makes This Reply When Conclusive Evidence of the Violations Are Given Him

Cherry, Ill., Dec. 2.—More startling and convicting violations of the state mining law at the St. Paul Mining company's hell-pit at Cherry, the doomed city, are being revealed hourly in the investigation being conducted by the United Mine Workers' executive board, Coroner Malm, who is conducting the inquest, showed what side of the fence he is on, yesterday, when conclusive proof that three of the boys, who lost their lives in the disaster, were employed in violation of the child labor law, was placed in his hands.

Coroner With the Corporation
Coroner Malm when asked if a plain statement of the facts concerning the child labor law violations would be included in the verdict, as demanded by State Factory Inspector Davies, he answered: "I can't say as to that."

"But what is your interpretation of the law on that point?" was then asked.
"I don't care to make a statement on that," answered the coroner. "I will say, however, that it does not appear right that the mine owners should be held responsible for the employment of these boys if they were informed by the mothers that they were over the required age."

"But does not the law hold that they are responsible, regardless of any false statements made by either the mothers or the boys themselves?"
"I don't care what the law says, it does not appear right to me that they should be held responsible."

Crisis Brought About Suddenly
The long expected crisis in the investigation of the St. Paul mine disaster was brought about suddenly with the presentation of evidence that the three boys were employed in violation of the child labor law. Along with this evidence came the flat demand from Factory Inspector Edgar T. Davies that the coroner's verdict make this fact plain, thus holding the mine officials personally responsible for at least three deaths.

Almost simultaneously evidence of other child labor violations, bringing the total up to eleven, was placed in the hands of State's Attorney Eckhart for grand jury action. The State's Attorney says that prosecutions may be begun within a week.

Coroner Malm Defends Company
In the face of this evidence Coroner Malm not only refused to commit himself as to what action he would take, but attacked the law which holds employers of child labor responsible under such circumstances. The coroner declared that if the mine owners really believed that the boys were over the age of sixteen years—the legal requirement—he did not believe that they should be held responsible.

The evidence presented before the coroner's jury this morning consisted of baptismal records proving the ages of the three boys.

Residents Desert Cherry
In the course of the day an obstacle which has been growing hourly reached such a point as to almost stop the investigation. This was the continued exodus of the residents of Cherry from their ill-fated homes. Every train carries hundreds of relatives of the survivors from the city. On every road are almost endless streams of wagons, heavily laden with furniture of families seeking new homes.

Seymour Steadman, the Chicago Socialist attorney, representing the United Mine Workers, in their legal fight to see that the survivors of the Cherry disaster get their just dues and the responsibility properly placed, will arrive here tonight. He will cross-examine the witnesses at the inquest tomorrow.

Miners Win Canadian Strike
Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 2.—The coal strike around Edmonton is settled. The men receive 25 cents more a day and recognition of the union. All former nonunion mines are now unionized.

ONE MAN IS KILLED AND ANOTHER OVERCOME BY GAS FUMES IN PLUMBING SHOP

One man was found dead and another unconscious in gas-filled rooms in the rear of the plumbing shop of Peter Kraker, 137 West Taylor street, today. The dead man was Thomas Walsh, 65 years old, cement mixer. The other is Daniel Shaughnessy, plasterer, 53 years old, who is in a serious condition at the county hospital. The gas is believed to have escaped accidentally.

The men occupied three rooms in the rear of the plumbing shop and did their own housekeeping. According to the police, there was only one bed. The two were heard about their rooms until late Tuesday night. Walsh is said to have returned home after 11 o'clock.

When Kraker opened his shop he found it filled with gas fumes. Believing the meter was out of order, he entered the basement and investigated, but found the meter all right. He entered the rear rooms and found the victims.

SANTA FE GIVES KEY MEN RAISE WITHOUT BEING ASKED

An advance of \$5 a month to telegraph operators in relay offices, wire chiefs and office managers on the Santa Fe Railroad system has been announced. No demands had been made by the telegraphers, who are organized, and the increase was given by the company "in recognition of efficiency and to encourage loyalty," according to bulletins sent out announcing the increase in pay.

CAR LOADS OF POTATOES ARE DESTROYED TO BOOST PRICES

Nearly a week ago three coal cars filled with good potatoes were taken from Chicago and the potatoes dumped into the sand pits at Hammond, Ill., three miles south of Elgin. It is said the potatoes were thrown away for the purpose of keeping up the prices on the staple product.

ATTACKS UNION MAN; SENTENCED

"Scab" Answers Argument of Lake Seamen With Fists and Is Fined

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 2.—When Ed Bond, a non-union dock laborer, was arraigned in Judge Windom's court, charged with assault, the evidence taken developed the fact that the defendant had assaulted a union man named Dominick McDonald.

The examination showed that Bond had agreed to go to work on boats that have been put under the ban by the union men.

Assaults Union Man
While he was walking up Fifth avenue west in company with one of the Lake Carriers' officers, he was approached by McDonald, who offered him union literature. Bond resented this action by planting his large bony hand square on McDonald's eye. A patrolman was called and Bond was arrested.

"He struck me in the face with a paper and called me a 'scab,'" remonstrated Bond, after the city had finished its case. "I am not a trouble breeder, and was minding my own business when this fellow approached me."

"I presume that there is more or less warm blood between the union and non-union workers, but we have provided officers to look after disturbers, and anything in the line of assaults will not be tolerated for one minute. If you men have difficulties, tell them to the patrolman on the beat. That is what he is there for."

Bond was fined \$15 and costs, with an alternative of fifteen days in the county jail.

LEPROSY GERMS IN FALSE HAIR

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 2.—Miss Mamie Gillespie, who until four weeks ago was employed in the glove department of a large Pittsburg department store, is on an island off the North Carolina coast suffering from leprosy. As a result every large employer of female labor in Pittsburg has issued an order that employees must not wear false hair in any form.

Three months ago Miss Gillespie purchased a switch. A few weeks after she had purchased it her body from the waist up was covered with a malignant growth. She went to a physician, Dr. L. M. Golden, and after numerous consultations with the best physicians in Pittsburg, he announced that she was suffering from leprosy and would have to be isolated.

The young woman rebelled, declaring that she would not be isolated. The United States government took a hard line in the matter and traced the switch to its original owner, the same being human hair.

After several weeks the government reported that the beautiful blond locks had come from an island in the Caribbean sea, where the Cuban government sends its most malignant leprosy patients.

FREE SOUP FOR FREE SPEECHERS

Spokane, Boycotted for I. W. W. Persecutions, Grieved by Hard Times

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST)
Spokane, Wash., Dec. 2.—The Industrial Workers of the World have completed arrangements to maintain free soup houses in Spokane the coming winter, to relieve the distress at present existing in the city.

Owing to the fight that the city government of Spokane is making to prevent the members of the Industrial Workers of the World from using the streets for agitation against the grafting employment agents there is complete industrial stagnation. All business is at a standstill. All goods of the town are boycotted by outside communities.

Thousands of people were fleeced out of all that they had by the Yukon-Pacific exhibition, the National Apple show, the opening of the Indian reservations, and various irrigation projects and are stranded in the city. The natural result of this will be a fall in the rate of wages. To offset this the Industrial Workers of the World are opening free soup houses, thereby lessening the privation that will drive people to work at any wage.

First Soup House Opens

They have already one soup house in full blast and contemplate starting another this week. The entire organization is contributing funds to support the project. Contributions are being collected everywhere for maintaining these soup houses. The Industrial Workers of the World anticipate no trouble in being able to feed all the needy throughout the coming winter.

Unlike the Salvation Army and other charitable institutions the Industrial Workers of the World do not exact the performance of any work in return for assistance. They expect to reap benefit by lessening the supply of labor in the labor market, and in advertising the organization and gaining the friendship of the needy for the future.

Five More Arrests

Five more members of the Industrial Workers of the World were arrested on warrants charging conspiracy to incite riots. They are now being held in the county jail under bonds of \$5,000, which the prisoners are unable to furnish.

One of those arrested is Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who was one of the principal workers in winning the victory at Butte, Mont. She entered the Spokane struggle with her accustomed vigor but has managed so far to keep out of jail. She has been assisting in editing the "Industrial Worker" recently while the other editors have been spending their time in jail on conspiracy charges.

8 ENTOMBED MINERS SAVED

Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 2.—A rescuing party, headed by John Little, found the eight confined men on the fourth level of the London copper mine. All are alive and in good condition, although exhausted.

Every possible effort will be made to get them to the surface soon. The rescuing party has taken down food and other articles for the men. Hundreds are at the mouth of the mine, including relatives of the entombed men. Only two of the eight are married men. Their wives and children are in the throng. There is great rejoicing here.

VERDICT IN "BIG SIX" CASE IS SUSTAINED ON APPEAL

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 2.—The decision of the lower courts, finding members of Typographical union No. 6 of New York city guilty of contempt of court, has been upheld by the Court of Appeals.

During a strike in New York city a few years ago, Justice Blanchard issued an injunction writ restraining Patrick H. McConnell, president of the union, George Jackson and others from interfering with the men who took their places.

They were found guilty of violating the injunction and each was sentenced to serve twenty days in jail and pay a fine of \$250. Jackson died while the case was pending in the Appellate division.

GERMAN WOMEN DEMAND A VOTE

Berlin, Dec. 2.—Seven mass meetings of business women were held here last night and all passed resolutions demanding votes for women in connection with the election of the judges for the trade and commercial tribunals, which decide disputes between employers and employees. The tribunals are now composed of a professional jurist, as president, two employers and two employees, who are elected by the tradesmen and merchants.

\$30,000 for Irish Nationalists
New York, Dec. 2.—T. P. O'Connor M. P. has forwarded \$30,000 more to the Irish nationalist party, making \$250,000 sent abroad, given by Americans.

KENNA-COUGHILIN GUESTS MUST GET DRUNK BEFORE 1 A. M.

"Can the Hd be put on the First ward hall and will the water wagon be in demand after 1 o'clock on the morning of December 13?" Such is the question being asked in the kingdom presided over by Michael Kenna and John Coughlin, and the question arises because Mayor Busse in his present delicate position has allowed Chief of Police Steward to prevent the issuance of a special permit to allow the bar to remain open till 3 o'clock in the morning. Captain Cudmore, now in command at the Twenty-second street police station, has been ordered to "tighten things up" in regard to the First ward hall.

Tightening things up means that all those so inclined must get "tight" before the bar is closed at 1 o'clock in the morning. There is no doubt that all will be able to do so, and that the profits of Bath House John and Hinky Dink will not suffer.

NORTHWEST TIED UP BY STRIKE OF 2,300 SWITCHMEN

HOLIDAY WOE



AIN'T IT FIERCE TO BE "BUSTED" WHEN THERE IS SO MUCH TO BUY?

13 Roads Crippled, Blocking Traffic Between St. Paul, Minnesota, and the Pacific Coast

ADVANCE OF SIX CENTS AN HOUR IS DEMANDED

Railroad Officials and Train Dispatchers Fill Places of the Twin City Men on Strike

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 2.—Traffic between St. Paul and Minneapolis and the Pacific coast has been tied up by the railroad switchmen, who have gone out on strike in their determination to secure an increase of six cents an hour in wages, with double time for overtime, Sundays and holidays, and other minor concessions. Twenty-three hundred men are already involved in the conflict, while thirteen railroads have been crippled.

No freight left St. Paul last night or this morning, and only one train left Minneapolis. Railroad officials, train dispatchers and freight crews did the switching in the Twin City yards. Freight handlers at the Minnesota transfer, the freight gateway of the northwest, did not report for work today.

Freight Service at Standstill
At Duluth and Superior freight service is at a standstill. It is said that if the strike continues 10,000 men will be thrown out of work at the head of the lakes in a few days.

The strike order was obeyed generally and where traffic was not tied up it was delayed. In most places freight trains were sidetracked, as at Missoula, Great Falls, Livingston, Grand Forks, Fargo, Mandan, Jamestown and Havre, and agents refused to accept freight for shipment.

Not All Out in Montana
At several points in Montana, including Helena and Billings, all the switchmen did not strike, some not being affiliated with the union, but belonging to the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. Reports from Wallace, Butte, Forsythe and Paradise are that the men refused to walk out. It was reported here that members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen also would strike, but this could not be confirmed.

Freight was rejected at all local warehouses except that of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, which accepted shipments subject to the owner's risk. There have been no indications of lawlessness and no disposition on the part of the men to interfere with the companies is manifested.

Causes Bungle in Wheat Price
The first effect of the strike was a sharp bulge in the price of wheat in the Chicago grain market. As the roads entering the twin cities and Duluth and Superior are largely grain carriers from the west, the prospect of a long interruption to this traffic will mean something.

Speaking for the switchmen President Hawley said: "We want an advance of 6 cents an hour in pay and the elimination of overtime and Sunday work so far as possible, and the request for double pay for overtime is in the nature of a penalty rather than anything else, as we want to discourage overtime, Sunday and holiday work."

"I have never seen a time when the men were so thoroughly organized and ready for concerted action as in the present instance. This strike will result in the most complete tie-up of railroad traffic in the territory affected that ever has been known, not excepting the great strike of 1894. From now on not a switch engine will move in the territory between the head of the lakes and the Pacific coast."

FORGAN PRAISES BUSSE REGIME

Member of Merriam Commission Rules in Advance of Colleagues

Smiling his usual smile, David R. Forgan, member of the Merriam commission and president of the National City bank of Chicago, praised Mayor Busse at the St. Andrews society banquet last night. Forgan was acting as toastmaster and in his capacity as such introduced Assistant Corporation Counsel Holt, representing that peerless orator, Mayor Busse. Holt called the city hall graft "petty peccadilloes," the prettiest name so far found.

Forgan said: "In connection with this toast of 'Chicago' I want to say a thing or two. Mayor Busse could not be with us. I want to say that the newspapers which are attacking him are fooled. I am a member of the Merriam commission and I know what I'm talking about when I say to you, 'Don't make up your minds until you have heard the other side.' There is considerable to be said and it will be said before the commission gets through its work."

Mayor Busse at his best, in his most eloquent moments, never could have outdone the following, which was uttered by Robert N. Holt, who said: "Our citizens are proud, but too apologetic," he began. "You have all read the petty peccadilloes that have been heralded in the newspapers. But if you investigate you will be astonished to learn of Chicago's progress in the last three years and of the fair and careful administration that you have been getting."

"One bank embezzler in the First National bank doesn't make criminal of all the officers. And a few petty grafting, unpatriotic officials of the city don't make us all grafters and the city hall thoroughly corrupt. But it's up to you men. Neither Mr. Wayman nor Mayor Busse can give you the best city government until you're willing to do your duty as citizens. Stop begging your political friends to get you off your duty, give a little time from your business and you'll get better government."

KEEF TRIES TO GET FREE ON ACCOUNT OF POOR HEALTH

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 2.—Abraham Ruef, former "political boss" of this city, petitioned the Superior court for release on bail on the ground that his continued confinement pending the disposition of his case by the Appellate court greatly impaired his health. The petition is based upon the statement of twenty physicians, who examined Ruef.

TAPT COMPLETES FINANCIAL SECTION OF HIS MESSAGE

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.—Under the direction of his corporation attorney cabinet, President Taft has completed the financial section of his message to congress. It was taken up at some length at yesterday's session of the cabinet. The Panama canal bond situation and other features engaged close attention.

There are \$250,569,000 of the Panama bonds authorized but not yet issued. The sum of \$97,000,000 represents the balance expended out of the general fund of the treasury reimbursable from proceeds of bonds not yet sold. While existing laws authorize \$275,200,890 in Panama bonds, only \$84,621,980 have ever been issued.

DENY THROWING "STINK BOMBS"

Bill Posters Charged With Hurling Ill-Smelling Chemicals Blame Students

The union bill posters, locked out by the American Posting Service, denounced the efforts made this morning to make it appear that their organization is in any way responsible for the throwing of ill smelling chemicals during the performances at the leading Chicago theaters last night. They say that the throwing of the chemicals could only be done with the hope of blaming such tactics on the bill posters and thus creating sentiment against them.

Nothing to Gain by It
Edward McCormick, one of the delegates who represent the bill posters in the Chicago Federation of Labor, said today:

"Our union is not engaging in any low down tactics like throwing offensive chemicals into theaters. We confidently expect the support of the other crafts employed in the running of the theaters, the musicians and stage hands being thoroughly organized and able to tie up the theaters."

"I personally think that some medical students may have thrown the chemicals as a joke, for such a thing was done on the west side in the nickel theaters at one time a few months ago. The other stage crafts meet on Friday and we have insisted that the managers give us a definite reply by Thursday afternoon."

Trick of Morning Papers
The morning papers made an effort to blame the throwing of the "stink" bombs on the bill posters.

ZELAYA ROUTED BY INSURGENTS

Banana Planters and Steam Boat Owners Financing Revolt, It Is Said

Colon, Dec. 2.—The revolutionists, backed by banana planters who have been denied desired concessions by the Zelaya government, have been successful in a battle which according to reports took place near the Topex mine above Rama. One thousand government troops are declared to have been engaged and to have retreated after a loss of eighty men. The revolutionists having lost only twenty men, because of the sheltered position which they occupied behind boulders were victorious, capturing several stands of colors as well as arms and other army equipment.

Greytown is besieged by the insurgent forces, and the troops which have stood by Zelaya have made no effort to attack the besiegers with a view to aiding the beleaguered town. Facts are developing here which throw an interesting light on the cause of the struggle. It is claimed on many sides that Zelaya, who aspired to pattern after Diaz, had aroused great dissatisfaction among the people. The revolt would have gained little headway had not certain planters given money to the insurgents, on the promise, it is said, of more liberal treatment for the fruit growing interests should the revolt prove successful.

Recruits From U. S.

Men were recruited, it is said, at southern ports of the United States, flattering inducements being offered and the assurance given that the United States government was sure to show its hand against Zelaya.

Boat Owners Aid Insurgents

The fruit growers have powerful connections in the United States, owning a line of steamers and being allied, it is declared, with many other commercially powerful interests in the United States. The steamer Stavinger has arrived at Bluefields with reinforcements for the insurgents, the new recruits having sailed from New York. The revolutionary authorities see a speedy victory. Several stands of arms were brought on the steamer from New York and the insurgents in no way lack for money.

Less Than Half in Schools

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 2.—The state department of public instruction, reports that there are some children of legal school age outside of the Kentucky schools than in them.

(Continued on Page Two)

MEXICAN PEON IS MENACE TO LABOR UNIONS

Mother Jones Says Conditions in Mexico Are Worse Than Portrayed in Fornaro's Book

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)
New York, Nov. 2.—"If Carlo De Fornaro, the author of 'Diaz, Czar of Mexico,' is not allowed an appeal from his sentence to one year's imprisonment," says Mother Jones, "mass meetings of protest should be held everywhere."
"If one court can act in such a manner, no one is safe. They would put Patrick Henry himself in jail, and judges like Malone would sentence Abraham Lincoln to be hung if he were alive today."
Mother Jones has come to New York from the Mexican frontier, where she has been holding a series of meetings, exposing Mexican despotism and explaining its meaning to the working class of America, for the purpose of speaking at a meeting to be held at the Berkley theater in Fornaro's behalf.

None Safe in Mexico
Conditions in Mexico are even worse than portrayed in De Fornaro's book," she said. "Under the rule of Diaz and the ring of American capitalists whom he served, no man's life is safe. The people are exploited to an incredible degree. Elementary civil rights are denied, and whenever they dare to protest are shot or imprisoned. Thousands of Americans, railroad men, miners and others who have worked in Mexico know that this is true."
"I am not at all surprised at De Fornaro's conviction, however, for our courts are owned by Wall street and are its pliant tools. If Jesus should come into his court with the ten commandments, Judge Malone would declare them unconstitutional and put him in jail. We are reaching a strange stage in American history when American courts have become the scavengers for a bloody despot like Diaz."
"About twenty Mexican revolutionists have been imprisoned in the United States, including those who have already been freed. There are still three in the federal prison at Yuma, Ariz., three at Fort Leavenworth, two in the San Antonio jail, and one or two imprisoned at Del Rio, Tex."

Arrests Aid Capital
"The cause of this willingness of the United States government to capture, imprison and harass Mexican agitators is readily found in the large interests of American capitalists in Mexican investments and Mexican labor."
"In addition to the enormous investment of American capital in Mexican enterprises, thousands of Mexican peons are employed in the southwest, and if conditions of living in Mexico were improved, it would be impossible to get this supply of cheap labor."
"Mexican peons are employed as section hands on the Santa Fe railroad along the whole system west of Kansas City. The section men in El Paso, Tex., and Douglas, Ariz., employ Mexican peon labor. The president's brother, Charley Taft, has a 365,000 acre ranch in Texas, on which 2,000 Mexican peons are working."

Peon Is a Menace
"This enormous supply of cheap labor would be cut off if the people of Mexico were permitted to better their condition and stay in their own country. If the labor movement of America does not lend a hand to the Mexican peon and help him raise conditions in his own country, he will drag us down with him."
"The labor movement alone can be depended on to resist the use of American courts to support the atrocities of Mexican despotism. The labor movement is the only force in society that is interested in aiding Mexico to freedom, because it affects the working class more than any one else."

Plans Series of Lectures
Mother Jones expects to hold additional meetings in Brooklyn, Philadelphia and New Jersey in behalf of Fornaro and other opponents of Diaz, after which she will return to the Mexican border.
Her meetings in San Antonio and other Texas cities were well attended, and she says that despite the race prejudice that might be expected against "the gringos," the sympathy of the people is almost wholly with the oppressed Mexicans.

Typists to Hold Annual Ball
Union That Spent Million to Get Eight-Hour Day Plans Dance
All ye linotype operators, all ye monotype operators, all ye hand compositors, set with care the information that the Chicago Typographical Union, better known as "Typographical," will give its annual dance Wednesday, December 8, at the Chicago Masonic temple, 12-24 Oakley boulevard.

The union is one of the strongest in the ranks of organized labor in Chicago, having at one time spent nearly \$1,000,000 in the general fight for the eight-hour day. The union now has all newspaper operators and most of the large printing plants.

DETERMINED TO END SWEATING
Garment Workers Declare They Will Acolish Shops Where It Is Done
Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 2.—General President Rosenberg of the Ladies' Garment Workers, was in Cleveland several days and addressed the local unions. He declared that the international union is making great headway throughout the country and believed that in a year at the outside the trade will begin to compare fa-

vorably with other organized branches of industry. The workers employed in manufacturing ladies' and children's garments are the worst sweated-tollers in any line of industry—work longer hours, for poorer pay and under the most insanitary conditions. The unionists are determined to wipe out the sweat shops in the business, and it is proposed to bring some of the evils to the attention of the authorities and also to endeavor to secure the enactment of legislation on the part of the general assembly to strike at the evils. During the past three weeks nearly 400 members joined the various locals, making a total over 1,000, or about 25 per cent of the several crafts, who are now organized. The new members are enthusiastic and deeply in earnest in the matter of uplifting the trade, and General Organizer Dubester and Business Agent Thomas are called upon night and day for advice and counsel by local union officers and members.

BARON WHO WED HEIRESS TO SUE DOCTOR WHO DUBBED HIM FORTUNE HUNTER FOR LIBEL

New York, Dec. 2.—The Baron Boto von Keonitz and Miss Louise Even, about whom a good deal of fuss had been made on the ground that he was marrying her for her fortune, which amounts to a third of a million or so, and that she was marrying him in order to share his title, were married privately last Sunday in Jersey City. The Rev. F. E. Mortimer of St. Mark's church performed the ceremony.

Von Keonitz has seen his lawyers in New York, and they told him that he had a good case against Dr. Oliver Bainbridge, the man who showed the draft of a contract signed by Von Keonitz, which provided for a 10 per cent interest in a settlement, if any should be made, as the result of an introduction of Von Keonitz to any of Bainbridge's wealthy friends.

Von Keonitz declares that he is not a fortune hunter, and that he is going to sue Dr. Bainbridge for criminal libel.

400 TAILORS NOW ON STRIKE

Lockout Caused by Bosses' Greed Grows; Union Expects Victory

The number of members of the Ladies' Tailors' union locked out at the houses which are members of the Woman's Tailors' association, the bosses' organization, has now reached 400. At the meeting of branch number one of the union, Tuesday night, at 10 South Clark street the bosses were charged with breaking the agreements with the union made by them six weeks ago. The agreements called for an eight-hour day and fixed a scale for overtime.

While the bosses have started an aggressive campaign against the union of the Ladies' Tailors, the Wholesale Clothiers' Exchange, composed of the great wholesale tailoring houses, has entered upon a policy by which it hopes to defeat suits brought against the association for the maintenance of a blacklist system.

Jobs on Postal Cards
To gain that end postal cards have been sent out to union men offering them employment. When the men apply at the various places to which they were directed by the cards either the wages offered were so low that no union man could accept them, or the firm declared that the vacancy had been filled. The obvious reason for the action of the Wholesale Clothiers' Exchange is the hope of being able to produce evidence in court that it has offered jobs to men known to belong to a union. In that way the big wholesale tailors hope to prevent the recovery of damages for blacklisting.

Police Aid Scab Shop
The nomination of officers for the annual election in local 61 United Garment Workers of America will take place at the union headquarters at 275 La Salle street Friday, December 17. While affairs in Chicago are progressing word has been received from St. Louis that the 1,000 men and women locked out by the firm of Marx and Haas are still out and that on the firm having sent a fake notice to the police that the "strike" was over the police acted as an employment bureau, each police officer sending a girl prospect to Marx and Haas. The union protested against such action and finally succeeded in causing the police to cease acting in that way.

"DIP" PUTS UP \$10,000 IN CASH

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Joseph Stevens, who obtained his release in Hartford by putting up \$10,000 cash bail when he was held on charges of theft and highway robbery, is well known to the police here. He is the leader of what is known in criminal parlance as a "mob," and has a prison record himself.

Stevens' real name is said to be John Murray. He gives his occupation as a clerk and says he lives in Toledo. Murray's crowd of pickpockets is known to be the boldest and most successful in the country. Murray's ability to provide \$10,000 cash bail is not due so much to his association with New York politicians as it is to the fact that he is cashier of the gang of crooks.

Mackay Gives More to College
Reo, Nev., Dec. 2.—Clarence Mackay has made an additional donation of \$15,000 for the improvement of the Mackay athletic field of the University of Nevada.

FOUR BRANCH LIBRARY?
DO YOU WANT IT?

McVEAGH AFTER TRUST'S CLERKS

Little Men in Sugar Steal to Suffer for Sins of Their Bosses

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.—Instead of putting the officials of the sugar combine behind prison bars, Secretary MacVeagh is said to be "studying" with the utmost care the record of every employee at the New York customs house, including charges and criticisms, which may be pending against each man.

While the men who got the benefit of the \$30,000,000 steal from the government are at liberty, their dupes are receiving the brunt of the attack directed by the Washington officials, some of whom refused to act when the matter was presented to them during the Roosevelt regime.

MacVeagh Whole-Hearted
There is nothing half hearted in the secretary's procedure, it is said. Political influence has ceased to be of avail when exerted in the interest of a culpable person. The policy of Collector Loeb at New York to clean out the grafters emphatically is approved. He has been both by the president and the secretary of the treasury that the retention of men tainted with even the slightest suspicion of connection with the gross frauds that have been carried on will not be permitted for a moment.

"Butchers" May Go Free
If these men have information which will be of value to the government in the prosecution of corporations, or importers who have profited from corrupt practices, they may be able to obtain immunity from prosecution by giving it to the district attorney; but immunity from judicial action will be the only reward for the aid they may furnish. They cannot remain upon the salary list of the department.

TRUST MONEY PAID BRIBES

Government Witness Makes Sensational Admissions at Trial of Dupes

New York, Dec. 2.—Dupes of the sugar combine, under indictment for conspiracy to swindle the government of revenues, were put on trial yesterday, the day's session coming to a dramatic close when counsel for the defense wrung from a government witness the admission that the money from which United States revenues were bribed came directly from the coffers of the trust.

So tense was the scene that followed this admission, forced by the defense and not by the government, that Judge Martin abruptly ordered an adjournment of the trial.

Andrew J. Mallon of Stamford, Conn., formerly an assistant of James F. Bendoragel while the latter was treasurer of the trust, had been on the witness stand an hour. W. T. Denison, assistant to Special Prosecutor Henry L. Stimson, had finished his examination of Mallon for the government.

Fired, Then Indicted
Then the witness was taken in hand by Charles Maitland Beattie of counsel, Bendoragel, who was discharged by the trust only twenty-four hours before he was indicted jointly with six other former employees of the sugar company.
Just preceding the cross-examination of Mallon this comparatively unimportant colloquy had occurred between the witness and Assistant Prosecutor Denison.

"Did you see Bendoragel pay cash to any of the defendants?"
"This question brought all the lawyers for the defense to their feet with a bound."
"We object; we object!" they shouted in chorus.

Judge Martin calmed the tumult by quietly remarking:
"The witness can answer."
"Yes," responded the witness, looking appealingly at the judge.

"In what amounts and what kind of money?" thundered Denison.
"In bills, not silver," answered Mallon.

"Where were the bills taken from?"
"Bendoragel did pay."
"The cash drawer."
"By whom?"
"By Bendoragel personally."
"Did Bendoragel take receipts from the men?"

"I never saw him do so."
This ended the government's examination of Mallon. The witness had been undergoing a grueling examination by Mr. Beattie several minutes when the lawyer for Bendoragel shot this question at him as if from a catapult.

"Where did Bendoragel get the money?"
"It came by check from 117 Wall street, headquarters of the American Sugar Refining company," came the answer.

There was a stir in the courtroom. The situation was tense for a half-minute and was broken by Judge Martin saying to the clerk:
"The court will take a recess until half-past 10 tomorrow morning."

ASKS JAIL FOR TRUST HEADS

Paper Says Fines Will Not Stop Law Breaking of Combine

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 2.—The North American, discussing the Standard Oil and sugar trust cases, says:
"To penalize the property of a monopoly which, by control of prices, can transfer the payment of any fine to the consumers of the country, while the crimes of the guilty directors are condoned, serves two purposes only. It brings the law into contempt. And it invites renewal and imitation of the very crimes which the law was framed to punish and prevent."

"The sugar trust is a thief. It has stolen \$40,000,000 of the money of the American people. It tacitly admits guilt and surrenders \$2,000,000 to the government. Not an officer or a director goes to jail. Immunity is bought for 5 per cent of the loot. Does any sane man suppose that an act of repentance, righteousness, or respect for any law has been put into the heart of any rich and cunningly respectable sugar trust director-thief?"

"In that portion of the decision is indicated the final and inevitable solu-

tion of the question of the lawbreaking trusts. There is just one way to put faith in the law into the hearts of honest men and fear of the law into the hearts of the country's worst enemies, and that way is to convict a sugar trust director or an oil trust director of crime and send him to jail and keep him there through the last day of the year that the statute prescribes, despite all the millions of himself and his co-conspirators.

"Put the prison pallor on the cheek of that 'financier' and the stigma on his name and the shame on his children. He is a criminal without the excuse of needs. Teach the struggling clerk and the workman out of a job and the business man crushed into despairing belief that honesty is out of date in America, that there is only one law in this land, and it is for all and no man is above it."

IS W. K. VANDERBILT THE RICH ANARCHIST SEEN BY ATTORNEY CALHOUN?

Attorney William J. Calhoun, in an address to the Men's club of the Fourth Presbyterian church on "Ideals in Politics," declared the influence of wealth is to deteriorate character. To prove it, he said:

"I was walking down Fifth avenue in New York when I heard a horse sounding behind me. When I looked around I saw a richly caparisoned coach driven by a wealthy young man. There were gayly liveried postillions and outriders, and all the gaudy trappings that money could buy."

"Every day during the summer season that young man of wealth drove that coach from the Holland house to a club on the Hudson and I was told the enterprise cost him \$30,000 in one season."
"Only a few blocks distant from that gay and reckless scene lay the slums and tenements of New York's east side. I walked down Mulberry street and saw the little children gasping for breath in the streets, down in the crowded, choking tenement buildings."

"As I looked at these things, and thought of the coach and its driver, it seemed to me that if any one was preaching the doctrine of anarchy in this country it was that young man on that coach, so neglectful of his duty while so able to perform it."

(Continued From Page One)

been opened to freight traffic less than a year, has no switchmen at intermediate division points and only a small force at Pacific terminals. As traffic over this road is comparatively light, the switching is handled by road crews without serious delay.
In the northwest 700 switchmen obeyed the strike order. At Seattle 200 are affected. Tacoma reports 100 strikers, Spokane 100, Pasco 50, Ellensburg 40 and Everett 30. The effect of the strike was felt at once on the lines running out of Seattle. No effort was made to handle freight trains other than those carrying live stock. Through passenger trains left on time only because terminal superintendents and yardmasters made them up.

Chicago May Suffer

Chicago may suffer materially by the strike of switchmen in the northwest. The city is practically isolated from the territory of the north and northwest so far as perishable freight is concerned. Short traders in grain on December options may feel the effect of the shortage of wheat to fill their present contracts. All classes of business in Chicago which rely upon an export trade will be affected by the strike unless it is settled speedily, say labor union leaders.

Representatives of the striking labor organization in Chicago said today that while there was no immediate danger of the walkout extending to Chicago roads, the subject of increased wages would probably be considered by managers of western systems soon.
Vice President H. R. McCullough of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad last night said that notices had been sent out by that road to all shippers in Chicago announcing that no perishable freight would be received for Duluth, St. Paul, Minneapolis and points west of those cities. Other Chicago railroads with terminals in the north and northwest were expected to follow the example today.

RAILWAY UNION HEADS HERE

Deny That They Are Confering With Railways Over Wages

Several prominent officials of the railway brotherhoods are in the city. They deny, however, that they are holding any conference with the railway managers relative to a dispute over wages or other differences.

Among the men are: W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; A. B. Garretson, president of the Order of Railway Conductors; V. P. Whitney, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and C. D. Carter, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. W. E. Stone, grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was stopping at the Great Northern but left the city today.

President Lee of the railway trainmen, when seen by a reporter for the Daily Socialist, denied that any sessions were being held with railway officials or that the labor officials were holding any meetings among themselves. According to Lee the labor representatives just happened to be in the city.

It is known, however, that an attempt will be made to secure a raise in wages for the men in what is known as the "four big associations," embracing everything north of the Potomac and the Ohio rivers and east of Chicago. This jurisdiction includes about 300,000 men working on nearly 900 railroads.

P. A. Morrissey, president of the Railway Employees' and Investors' association, announces that the home for the aged and disabled railwaymen at Highland Park will be opened some time during January. The institution is under the direction of the Home Society, the officers of which include the railway officers of the four railroad brotherhoods.

The home when completed will represent an outlay of \$200,000, most of which has been raised by contributions. Accommodations for 125 inmates can be provided.

LIE PASSED IN SHALE SCANDAL

Bonnell Made Scape Goat Attacks Accusers; McGovern Graft Bared

Assistant City Engineer Bonnell has accused the members of the city hall ring of having lied against him to shield themselves. The Merriam Commission has now proved the shale rock claim, on which Michael McGovern got \$45,000, to have been a steal without any justification except the friendship between McGovern and Hanreddy and the city officials headed by Mayor Busse. A note book belonging to Ralph A. Bonnell, assistant city engineer, who was discharged yesterday, has been found, and on the basis of that and other matters Attorney Walter L. Fisher quizzed City Engineer Babcock, who was in charge of the Lawrence avenue sewer.

Babcock said that he had seen three pieces of the alleged shale. In addition he had seen a thin streak of what was called "shale" in the Lawrence avenue sewer tunnel.

Just "Hard Clay"
"Did you call it shale?" asked Walter Fisher.

"I called it dry clay," said Babcock. Fisher said: "Could anybody call it rock?"

"Yes, they might, but I should not," replied Babcock.
"I did not know there was any shale," said Mr. Babcock. "The only orders I gave Bonnell were to keep records of rocks, boulders, sand pockets, quicksands and other unexpected substances that he found. I gave those orders as a precaution, so that if claims for 'extra' were made the city would be in possession of data for self-protection."

After Bonnell had been discharged by the civil service commission in an effort to make him the scapegoat for his superiors, Bonnell said relative to the "shale rock":

"City Hall Ring" Acts

"I did not know what the substance was and admitted it. I was told to call it rock, and orders were explicit. The city hall ring is against me because they think they can divert attention from themselves. Every one of my accusers has deliberately lied, and they stick together."

"It is a case of their word against mine, and I was convicted in the eyes of the city hall when I was suspended. Had I known that my resignation would not be accepted, I would have been represented at the hearing this afternoon and told some things that would have made their ears burn."

He had not appeared before the civil service commission because he had expected that his resignation from the city service would be accepted. Instead of that he was tried and discharged.

It is said that the city is preparing to sue the M. H. McGovern company to recover the money paid on the shale rock claim.

KAISER FORCED TO AID WORKERS

Socialist Measure to Insure Toolers Recommended in Message to Reichstag

Berlin, Dec. 2.—Before an increased, militant Socialist representation and a somewhat dubious gathering of members of the capitalist parties, Emperor William opened the Reichstag Tuesday by reading personally his speech from the throne. It dealt largely with domestic legislation and contained the important announcement that the government had prepared a measure extending the sick benefit insurance to the working classes, not heretofore protected, and creating a system of insurance for the dependent relatives of deceased workers.

To Fortify Finance

One of the principal tasks of the government, the emperor said, was to fortify the financial position of the empire with the means provided by the finance bill of the last session, and this task would be accomplished through the appropriation bill for 1910, which would be laid before the house.

"Our possessions over seas, in Africa and in the south seas," said the emperor, "are developing well. The growth of their own incomes will relieve the empire considerably of colonial expenses."

"It is proposed," continued Emperor William, "to continue the Usambara railway to Kilimanjaro, and thus round out the southwest African system. The increase in the working population and in the wealth of the protected districts makes a reform in the legal system necessary."

Extends Trade Treaties
Reference also was made in the speech to the proposed extension for two years of the trade agreement with Great Britain, which expires December 31; the trade treaty with Portugal; the French-German agreement over Morocco, and the triple alliance, which had preserved the peace for a generation.

"I nourish the confidence," said the emperor, "that the three allied empires will continue to act together, using their strength for the welfare of their peoples and the maintenance of peace."

\$25,000 to Get Air Boats
Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 2.—Henry F. Huntington, president of the California Aviation Society, will cable \$25,000 to Paris today to bind the contract for flights by Paulhan and other French aviators every day between January 10 and 20 in Los Angeles.

SURE!
"MARTIN EDEN."

\$3.50 Value ELK GRAIN WATERPROOF
\$2.45



RUPPERT
All Sewed Bottom Reinforced Shank Oak Soles
"I Guarantee My Shoes"
Workingmen's Store
Harrison & Clark Sts.

ARMY IN WASTE OF \$2,500,000

Quartermaster General Says This Much Could Be Saved by New System

Washington, Dec. 2.—A tentative promise to save the military establishment \$2,500,000 if given more officers, with a new system of selection and detail, is made by Quartermaster General Aleishire of the army in his annual report to the secretary of war.

A considerable number of the civilian employees and enlisted men who receive extra pay are rendering inefficient service, either from inability, inattention or the infirmities of age. By more supervision Gen. Aleishire figures that he could save the government \$250,000.

Coal Bills Raised
At one post, Gen. Aleishire points out, the local authorities estimated 80,000 pounds of coal a month would be required. Investigation by his office showed that 68,000 pounds, a reduction of 27.5 per cent, would be sufficient. In the fuel service he estimates \$454,000 could be saved.

"It is known in this office that the per capita consumption of water at military posts is greatly in excess of and at some posts from two to three times that of municipalities supplied by water systems," adds Gen. Aleishire. "A saving of 20 per cent can be made, or \$410,000."

Too Many Changes
At one post Gen. Aleishire says the cost of electric light current was reduced 3 1-3 per cent. A saving of \$119,500 could be effected throughout the service, he reports.
The frequent changes in assignment of quartermasters has been detrimental to works under construction at the posts. A saving of \$133,000 could be effected by changing the system of assignment and increasing the number of officers for inspection purposes, Gen. Aleishire says in conclusion.

STATE TO COLLECT \$1,490,000 TAX ON HARRIMAN'S FORTUNE

New York, Dec. 2.—According to a report published here, E. H. Harriman's estate at the time of his death was valued at \$149,000,000.

This is said to be shown in the appraiser's estimate as completed and filed with the surrogate, which, however, has not been made public.

On this valuation the state of New York would receive an inheritance tax of \$1,490,000.

Sixty Socialist Books

no two alike, and twelve numbers of the International Socialist Review, no two alike, will be mailed for a dollar if ordered at once. This offer gives you three thousand pages of live Socialist literature by the ablest writers all for \$1.00. Postage to Canada 30c extra, to other countries 36c. List of the books and sample of the Review mailed for 4c. Use coupon in ordering.

Charles H. Kerr & Co.,
118 Kinzie St., Chicago.

Inclosed find \$1.00 for which please mail as advertised sixty Socialist books, no two alike, and twelve different numbers of the International Socialist Review.

Name.....
Address.....
Postoffice.....
State.....

NOTE TO NEW SOCIALISTS
READ SOCIALIST BOOKS

Read the book "The Socialism of the Future" by W. L. Garrison. It is the best book on Socialism ever written. It is the best book on Socialism ever written. It is the best book on Socialism ever written.

WILKINS BOOK COMPANY
Chicago, Ill.

Central Drug Co.
100 N. Wabash St., Chicago

Football Free
With Every Boy's Suit or Overcoat, \$3.50

Continental
Extraordinary Values
Get Milwaukee and Ashland Ave.

Central Drug Co.
100 N. Wabash St., Chicago

Central Drug Co.
100 N. Wabash St., Chicago

Central Drug Co.
100 N. Wabash St., Chicago

Central Drug Co.
100 N. Wabash St., Chicago

Central Drug Co.
100 N. Wabash St., Chicago

Central Drug Co.
100 N. Wabash St., Chicago

Central Drug Co.
100 N. Wabash St., Chicago

Central Drug Co.
100 N. Wabash St., Chicago

Central Drug Co.
100 N. Wabash St., Chicago

Central Drug Co.
100 N. Wabash St., Chicago

Central Drug Co.
100 N. Wabash St., Chicago

Central Drug Co.
100 N. Wabash St., Chicago

I Want Weak Men to Get My Free Advice

I want every man, no matter whether he has lost all strength, vitality and energy now, or is afflicted with the first stages of weakness, to come to see me.



DR. I. W. HODGENS

I want you to feel that what I have done for others I will do for you. If you have blood poisoning, or the diseases peculiar only to men, if you have kidney, bladder, rheumatism or stomach trouble, come to see me.
I will treat you privately and thoroughly, so that you will lose no time from your business and no one will ever know that you are under a physician's care.
My methods are my own. I know men and the maladies that attack them. I have made this my careful study and practice for years. I am a specialist who uses only the latest and surest means in each case.
FREE examination. I examine all my patients free. If I can cure you I will say so, and if all hope is lost to you I will also tell you this, so that you may know what to do. I will convince you that I can do all I say. You certainly owe this much to yourself.

DR. I. W. HODGENS,

167 Dearborn St., 2d Floor, Suite 206, Opp. First Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago.

HOUSE OF LORDS DOOM IS SEEN

Action Taken by Them in Rejecting Budget Is Con- sidered Their Ending

London, Dec. 2.—"It is the last house of lords. Never again shall we see it in session as it now is," is the cry sweeping over Great Britain today as a result of the rejecting of the budget by the house of lords by a vote of 550 to 75. The bill was rejected by adopting Lord Lansdowne's amendment.

"This house is not justified in giving its consent to this bill until it has been submitted to the judgment of the country."

Lords' Power Wiped Out

There was no cheering and no tumults as the lords voted their decision. The result, even to the precise figures, had been anticipated, but men drew a long breath like watchers at a death bed when the death rattle is over and they are standing in the presence of a corpse.

The defeat of the budget brings the lords and commons into direct conflict, the liberal government, backing the commons, having announced that if the budget is upheld in the general election it will appeal to King Edward to create enough new peers to wipe out the present majority of the upper house. The commons claim that by their action the lords have created a situation unprecedented in English history, at least in 500 years, by refusing formal assent to the budget bill, thereby, in theory, making it illegal to collect taxes and carry on the king's government.

Finance is not the only question affected by the lords' action. Tariff reform and the great Irish movements for home rule and land legislation will be equally influenced. The Irish nationalists claim the general election will wipe out the power of the lords, and that the last barrier to home rule will be removed.

"Suicide of House of Lords"

While the house of lords was deciding the fate of its budget and possibly its own future career, David Lloyd-George spent the evening quietly dining with friends.

The editorials in the morning papers are all written from a party standpoint and addressed entirely to the election in the approaching election campaign. As an indication of the view of the situation held by radical politicians and the radical newspapers the caption descriptive of the final scenes, as printed by one of the newspapers in the largest type, reads:

"THE SUICIDE OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS"

When David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, on April 29, presented in the house of commons the liberal government's budget, he precipitated a struggle which has become historic. Accumulated wealth and "the trade," as the liquor business is popularly called, were made to bear the burden of the £75,000,000 deficit of the fiscal year incurred by the old age pensions and the race with Germany in the building of Dreadnoughts.

Serious Depression Suffered

In a memorandum issued prior to the introduction of the budget the chancellor estimated the revenue for the fiscal year of 1909-10 as \$741,950,000 and the expenditures as \$820,760,000. The chancellor pointed out that nearly all branches of trade and industry suffered serious depression, that foreign trade returns showing diminution in value to the amount of nearly \$70,000,000, as compared with 1907.

Increased income taxes, death estate and legacies duties, a tax of 20 per cent on future increase in the value of lands due to the enterprise of the community, taxes on motors, to be devoted to keeping up the roads, and stamp taxes on sales of property were the principal levies on wealth.

Called the Maddest Budget

"The maddest budget ever introduced," Sir Frederick George Banbury termed it in a speech in the house of commons. Austen Chamberlain denounced it for imposing so large a proportion of the nation's burdens on a few people. John Redmond, leader of the Irish party, condemned it for increased impositions on whiskey and tobacco. The debate on the bill in the house of commons began on May 2, but the measure was hung up on several different occasions, and it was not until November 4 that the commons passed the third reading, the vote being 573 to 149.

The announcement of the vote, showing the government's majority to be much larger than had been expected, was greeted with prolonged ministerial cheers, and the liberal papers pointed out that the budget had left the house of commons backed by a solid majority, representing the whole strength of the party, including the Socialist-labor members. The nationalists abstained from voting, which was taken as meaning a declaration of war against the house of lords, when the struggle was carried to the country at the general election.

When the second reading of the budget bill was moved in the house of lords on November 22, Lord Lansdowne, leader of the opposition, offered his resolution that it be rejected because "this house is not justified in giving its consent to this bill until it has been submitted to the judgment of the country."

Lords' Oratory Is Brilliant

Throughout the debate during the last week the oratory has been brilliant, particularly notable being the speeches of Lord Rosebery, the former liberal prime minister, who warned the lords of the grave risks they were running if they adopted the amendment to reject the budget; Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Cromer, Lord Lansdowne, and Lord Morley of Blackburn.

Lord Rosebery, during the course of his address, said: "This is the greatest political moment in the lifetime of any man born since 1832."

In that year the last great struggle between the commons and the lords arose over the reform bill. This resulted in new elections, the formation of a new cabinet and the conclusion of the struggle, the ministers again leaving office. On the reorganization of the cabinet, under the menace of additions to their numbers, the peers ab-

THE BUYERS' NEWS

BY R. DVORAK

December: Test Month of Our Purchasing Power

Today is the first of December. What will it bring us? I don't know, comrades, but you do and I trust you. You can make it the crowning success of all our efforts along the advertising line or you can make it a wreck. Together we have built along the same lines, and together we will place the banner of Socialist determination and victory on the structure we have erected. I AM SURE WE WILL WE NEVER FAIL WE CAN'T FAIL IT IS TOO EASY TO WIN.

Christmas is approaching and you will have to buy many things. The business men who are using the columns of your paper for advertising their wares have made Christmas the real test of your purchasing power. Many are satisfied with you already and will stick anyway, but many must yet be shown. We have all been happy watching the advertising increase. Let us all be hilarious on New Year's and see it STICK.

We will undoubtedly get many new advertisers for the Christmas holiday. I am positive we will. If the ones we have now stick, the new ones will do the same and then we'll be off for a spell of UNSURPASSED JOY.

Did you ever see Barney Berlyn grin? Sure you have, but I bet you never saw him grin as I have. If you do want to see him, drop in some Friday or Saturday afternoon when the paper comes off the press and he sees the advertisements. HIS GRIN IS THE GRIN OF ALL ALL OVER THE COUNTRY. LET US HOLD THAT GRIN.

December means more buying than any other month in the year. Do that buying with Daily Socialist advertisers and the grin will stick. IT WILL GROW INTO A BIG GIGGLE.

WATCH SATURDAY'S ISSUE OF THIS COLUMN FOR A FINE BUNCH OF NEWS. Meanwhile figure on your Christmas money. Remember we are in for a hard fight and victory.

HERE IS A NEW ONE

J. MAN, 1840 South Center avenue, makes a specialty of Kimonos, Petticoats, Dressing Sacks and fancy aprons. He makes them in his own shop, and as a result can afford to sell them at lower prices than you can get at any other place in the city. The prices really are ridiculously low. The store is full of them. His ad appears in today's issue. Judge for yourself. This is something worth looking into.

The Daily Socialist Purchasers' League

180 Washington Street, Chicago

I HEREBY AGREE to patronize and urge my friends to patronize those merchants advertising in the Daily Socialist, provided such stores are satisfactory to me.

Remarks _____

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

What Merchants in your vicinity do you prefer? _____

Are you willing to have your name published in the Daily Socialist? _____

Signed (write plainly) _____

Full Name _____

Address _____

Ward _____

stained from further opposition, and the great charter of 1832 received the royal assent.

Lords' Doom Sealed—O'Connor

New York, Dec. 2.—Commenting on the rejection of the budget by the British house of lords, T. P. O'Connor, one of the Irish Nationalist leaders in the house of commons and now in this country in the interest of the Irish rule, said that the British peers had, by their rejection of the budget, pronounced their own doom. He believed their action would precipitate an uprising of the masses in one of the bitterest fights known to English politics for a century.

SAYS 20TH CENTURY WILL PRODUCE GREAT WOMEN

"The nineteenth century was prolific in great men; the twentieth will produce great women. They will be great in ability and energy and by increased opportunity," said Rabbi Felix A. Levy, of Emanuel temple in an address before members of the Baron Hirsch Woman's club and the Baron Hirsch co-workers. The speaker cited the names of Jewish men who had distinguished themselves in the arts and sciences during the last hundred years and said women had not rivaled them because of wrong conceptions of woman's sphere of work.

BLIND HOME TO CELEBRATE ITS FOURTH ANNIVERSARY

The Illinois Home for the Blind has provided a unique entertainment and banquet in celebration of the fourth year of its birth. On Wednesday afternoon and evening persons attending the affair, which will be held at 1800 Marshall boulevard, will have a chance to see the blind work in the factory which will be in operation from one until five o'clock. In the evening a reception will be given at which some vocal and instrumental numbers will be rendered by blind talent.

MARKETS

WINTER WHEAT—Steady. Sales, 12,000 bu. No. 2 red in store, \$1.10; No. 3 hard, \$1.05.

SPRING WHEAT—Steady. Sales, 4,000 bu. No. 1 southern in store, \$1.07; No. 2, \$1.02.

CORN—Steady. Sales, 10,000 bu. No. 2 yellow, \$1.00; No. 3 white, \$0.98; No. 4 white, \$0.96; No. 5 white, \$0.94; No. 6 white, \$0.92; No. 7 white, \$0.90; No. 8 white, \$0.88; No. 9 white, \$0.86; No. 10 white, \$0.84; No. 11 white, \$0.82; No. 12 white, \$0.80; No. 13 white, \$0.78; No. 14 white, \$0.76; No. 15 white, \$0.74; No. 16 white, \$0.72; No. 17 white, \$0.70; No. 18 white, \$0.68; No. 19 white, \$0.66; No. 20 white, \$0.64; No. 21 white, \$0.62; No. 22 white, \$0.60; No. 23 white, \$0.58; No. 24 white, \$0.56; No. 25 white, \$0.54; No. 26 white, \$0.52; No. 27 white, \$0.50; No. 28 white, \$0.48; No. 29 white, \$0.46; No. 30 white, \$0.44; No. 31 white, \$0.42; No. 32 white, \$0.40; No. 33 white, \$0.38; No. 34 white, \$0.36; No. 35 white, \$0.34; No. 36 white, \$0.32; No. 37 white, \$0.30; No. 38 white, \$0.28; No. 39 white, \$0.26; No. 40 white, \$0.24; No. 41 white, \$0.22; No. 42 white, \$0.20; No. 43 white, \$0.18; No. 44 white, \$0.16; No. 45 white, \$0.14; No. 46 white, \$0.12; No. 47 white, \$0.10; No. 48 white, \$0.08; No. 49 white, \$0.06; No. 50 white, \$0.04; No. 51 white, \$0.02; No. 52 white, \$0.00; No. 53 white, \$0.00; No. 54 white, \$0.00; No. 55 white, \$0.00; No. 56 white, \$0.00; No. 57 white, \$0.00; No. 58 white, \$0.00; No. 59 white, \$0.00; No. 60 white, \$0.00; No. 61 white, \$0.00; No. 62 white, \$0.00; No. 63 white, \$0.00; No. 64 white, \$0.00; No. 65 white, \$0.00; No. 66 white, \$0.00; No. 67 white, \$0.00; No. 68 white, \$0.00; No. 69 white, \$0.00; No. 70 white, \$0.00; No. 71 white, \$0.00; No. 72 white, \$0.00; No. 73 white, \$0.00; No. 74 white, \$0.00; No. 75 white, \$0.00; No. 76 white, \$0.00; No. 77 white, \$0.00; No. 78 white, \$0.00; No. 79 white, \$0.00; No. 80 white, \$0.00; No. 81 white, \$0.00; No. 82 white, \$0.00; No. 83 white, \$0.00; No. 84 white, \$0.00; No. 85 white, \$0.00; No. 86 white, \$0.00; No. 87 white, \$0.00; No. 88 white, \$0.00; No. 89 white, \$0.00; No. 90 white, \$0.00; No. 91 white, \$0.00; No. 92 white, \$0.00; No. 93 white, \$0.00; No. 94 white, \$0.00; No. 95 white, \$0.00; No. 96 white, \$0.00; No. 97 white, \$0.00; No. 98 white, \$0.00; No. 99 white, \$0.00; No. 100 white, \$0.00; No. 101 white, \$0.00; No. 102 white, \$0.00; No. 103 white, \$0.00; No. 104 white, \$0.00; No. 105 white, \$0.00; No. 106 white, \$0.00; No. 107 white, \$0.00; No. 108 white, \$0.00; No. 109 white, \$0.00; No. 110 white, \$0.00; No. 111 white, \$0.00; No. 112 white, \$0.00; No. 113 white, \$0.00; No. 114 white, \$0.00; No. 115 white, \$0.00; No. 116 white, \$0.00; No. 117 white, \$0.00; No. 118 white, \$0.00; No. 119 white, \$0.00; No. 120 white, \$0.00; No. 121 white, \$0.00; No. 122 white, \$0.00; No. 123 white, \$0.00; No. 124 white, \$0.00; No. 125 white, \$0.00; No. 126 white, \$0.00; No. 127 white, \$0.00; No. 128 white, \$0.00; No. 129 white, \$0.00; No. 130 white, \$0.00; No. 131 white, \$0.00; No. 132 white, \$0.00; No. 133 white, \$0.00; No. 134 white, \$0.00; No. 135 white, \$0.00; No. 136 white, \$0.00; No. 137 white, \$0.00; No. 138 white, \$0.00; No. 139 white, \$0.00; No. 140 white, \$0.00; No. 141 white, \$0.00; No. 142 white, \$0.00; No. 143 white, \$0.00; No. 144 white, \$0.00; No. 145 white, \$0.00; No. 146 white, \$0.00; No. 147 white, \$0.00; No. 148 white, \$0.00; No. 149 white, \$0.00; No. 150 white, \$0.00; No. 151 white, \$0.00; No. 152 white, \$0.00; No. 153 white, \$0.00; No. 154 white, \$0.00; No. 155 white, \$0.00; No. 156 white, \$0.00; No. 157 white, \$0.00; No. 158 white, \$0.00; No. 159 white, \$0.00; No. 160 white, \$0.00; No. 161 white, \$0.00; No. 162 white, \$0.00; No. 163 white, \$0.00; No. 164 white, \$0.00; No. 165 white, \$0.00; No. 166 white, \$0.00; No. 167 white, \$0.00; No. 168 white, \$0.00; No. 169 white, \$0.00; No. 170 white, \$0.00; No. 171 white, \$0.00; No. 172 white, \$0.00; No. 173 white, \$0.00; No. 174 white, \$0.00; No. 175 white, \$0.00; No. 176 white, \$0.00; No. 177 white, \$0.00; No. 178 white, \$0.00; No. 179 white, \$0.00; No. 180 white, \$0.00; No. 181 white, \$0.00; No. 182 white, \$0.00; No. 183 white, \$0.00; No. 184 white, \$0.00; No. 185 white, \$0.00; No. 186 white, \$0.00; No. 187 white, \$0.00; No. 188 white, \$0.00; No. 189 white, \$0.00; No. 190 white, \$0.00; No. 191 white, \$0.00; No. 192 white, \$0.00; No. 193 white, \$0.00; No. 194 white, \$0.00; No. 195 white, \$0.00; No. 196 white, \$0.00; No. 197 white, \$0.00; No. 198 white, \$0.00; No. 199 white, \$0.00; No. 200 white, \$0.00; No. 201 white, \$0.00; No. 202 white, \$0.00; No. 203 white, \$0.00; No. 204 white, \$0.00; No. 205 white, \$0.00; No. 206 white, \$0.00; No. 207 white, \$0.00; No. 208 white, \$0.00; No. 209 white, \$0.00; No. 210 white, \$0.00; No. 211 white, \$0.00; No. 212 white, \$0.00; No. 213 white, \$0.00; No. 214 white, \$0.00; No. 215 white, \$0.00; No. 216 white, \$0.00; No. 217 white, \$0.00; No. 218 white, \$0.00; No. 219 white, \$0.00; No. 220 white, \$0.00; No. 221 white, \$0.00; No. 222 white, \$0.00; No. 223 white, \$0.00; No. 224 white, \$0.00; No. 225 white, \$0.00; No. 226 white, \$0.00; No. 227 white, \$0.00; No. 228 white, \$0.00; No. 229 white, \$0.00; No. 230 white, \$0.00; No. 231 white, \$0.00; No. 232 white, \$0.00; No. 233 white, \$0.00; No. 234 white, \$0.00; No. 235 white, \$0.00; No. 236 white, \$0.00; No. 237 white, \$0.00; No. 238 white, \$0.00; No. 239 white, \$0.00; No. 240 white, \$0.00; No. 241 white, \$0.00; No. 242 white, \$0.00; No. 243 white, \$0.00; No. 244 white, \$0.00; No. 245 white, \$0.00; No. 246 white, \$0.00; No. 247 white, \$0.00; No. 248 white, \$0.00; No. 249 white, \$0.00; No. 250 white, \$0.00; No. 251 white, \$0.00; No. 252 white, \$0.00; No. 253 white, \$0.00; No. 254 white, \$0.00; No. 255 white, \$0.00; No. 256 white, \$0.00; No. 257 white, \$0.00; No. 258 white, \$0.00; No. 259 white, \$0.00; No. 260 white, \$0.00; No. 261 white, \$0.00; No. 262 white, \$0.00; No. 263 white, \$0.00; No. 264 white, \$0.00; No. 265 white, \$0.00; No. 266 white, \$0.00; No. 267 white, \$0.00; No. 268 white, \$0.00; No. 269 white, \$0.00; No. 270 white, \$0.00; No. 271 white, \$0.00; No. 272 white, \$0.00; No. 273 white, \$0.00; No. 274 white, \$0.00; No. 275 white, \$0.00; No. 276 white, \$0.00; No. 277 white, \$0.00; No. 278 white, \$0.00; No. 279 white, \$0.00; No. 280 white, \$0.00; No. 281 white, \$0.00; No. 282 white, \$0.00; No. 283 white, \$0.00; No. 284 white, \$0.00; No. 285 white, \$0.00; No. 286 white, \$0.00; No. 287 white, \$0.00; No. 288 white, \$0.00; No. 289 white, \$0.00; No. 290 white, \$0.00; No. 291 white, \$0.00; No. 292 white, \$0.00; No. 293 white, \$0.00; No. 294 white, \$0.00; No. 295 white, \$0.00; No. 296 white, \$0.00; No. 297 white, \$0.00; No. 298 white, \$0.00; No. 299 white, \$0.00; No. 300 white, \$0.00; No. 301 white, \$0.00; No. 302 white, \$0.00; No. 303 white, \$0.00; No. 304 white, \$0.00; No. 305 white, \$0.00; No. 306 white, \$0.00; No. 307 white, \$0.00; No. 308 white, \$0.00; No. 309 white, \$0.00; No. 310 white, \$0.00; No. 311 white, \$0.00; No. 312 white, \$0.00; No. 313 white, \$0.00; No. 314 white, \$0.00; No. 315 white, \$0.00; No. 316 white, \$0.00; No. 317 white, \$0.00; No. 318 white, \$0.00; No. 319 white, \$0.00; No. 320 white, \$0.00; No. 321 white, \$0.00; No. 322 white, \$0.00; No. 323 white, \$0.00; No. 324 white, \$0.00; No. 325 white, \$0.00; No. 326 white, \$0.00; No. 327 white, \$0.00; No. 328 white, \$0.00; No. 329 white, \$0.00; No. 330 white, \$0.00; No. 331 white, \$0.00; No. 332 white, \$0.00; No. 333 white, \$0.00; No. 334 white, \$0.00; No. 335 white, \$0.00; No. 336 white, \$0.00; No. 337 white, \$0.00; No. 338 white, \$0.00; No. 339 white, \$0.00; No. 340 white, \$0.00; No. 341 white, \$0.00; No. 342 white, \$0.00; No. 343 white, \$0.00; No. 344 white, \$0.00; No. 345 white, \$0.00; No. 346 white, \$0.00; No. 347 white, \$0.00; No. 348 white, \$0.00; No. 349 white, \$0.00; No. 350 white, \$0.00; No. 351 white, \$0.00; No. 352 white, \$0.00; No. 353 white, \$0.00; No. 354 white, \$0.00; No. 355 white, \$0.00; No. 356 white, \$0.00; No. 357 white, \$0.00; No. 358 white, \$0.00; No. 359 white, \$0.00; No. 360 white, \$0.00; No. 361 white, \$0.00; No. 362 white, \$0.00; No. 363 white, \$0.00; No. 364 white, \$0.00; No. 365 white, \$0.00; No. 366 white, \$0.00; No. 367 white, \$0.00; No. 368 white, \$0.00; No. 369 white, \$0.00; No. 370 white, \$0.00; No. 371 white, \$0.00; No. 372 white, \$0.00; No. 373 white, \$0.00; No. 374 white, \$0.00; No. 375 white, \$0.00; No. 376 white, \$0.00; No. 377 white, \$0.00; No. 378 white, \$0.00; No. 379 white, \$0.00; No. 380 white, \$0.00; No. 381 white, \$0.00; No. 382 white, \$0.00; No. 383 white, \$0.00; No. 384 white, \$0.00; No. 385 white, \$0.00; No. 386 white, \$0.00; No. 387 white, \$0.00; No. 388 white, \$0.00; No. 389 white, \$0.00; No. 390 white, \$0.00; No. 391 white, \$0.00; No. 392 white, \$0.00; No. 393 white, \$0.00; No. 394 white, \$0.00; No. 395 white, \$0.00; No. 396 white, \$0.00; No. 397 white, \$0.00; No. 398 white, \$0.00; No. 399 white, \$0.00; No. 400 white, \$0.00; No. 401 white, \$0.00; No. 402 white, \$0.00; No. 403 white, \$0.00; No. 404 white, \$0.00; No. 405 white, \$0.00; No. 406 white, \$0.00; No. 407 white, \$0.00; No. 408 white, \$0.00; No. 409 white, \$0.00; No. 410 white, \$0.00; No. 411 white, \$0.00; No. 412 white, \$0.00; No. 413 white, \$0.00; No. 414 white, \$0.00; No. 415 white, \$0.00; No. 416 white, \$0.00; No. 417 white, \$0.00; No. 418 white, \$0.00; No. 419 white, \$0.00; No. 420 white, \$0.00; No. 421 white, \$0.00; No. 422 white, \$0.00; No. 423 white, \$0.00; No. 424 white, \$0.00; No. 425 white, \$0.00; No. 426 white, \$0.00; No. 427 white, \$0.00; No. 428 white, \$0.00; No. 429 white, \$0.00; No. 430 white, \$0.00; No. 431 white, \$0.00; No. 432 white, \$0.00; No. 433 white, \$0.00; No. 434 white, \$0.00; No. 435 white, \$0.00; No. 436 white, \$0.00; No. 437 white, \$0.00; No. 438 white, \$0.00; No. 439 white, \$0.00; No. 440 white, \$0.00; No. 441 white, \$0.00; No. 442 white, \$0.00; No. 443 white, \$0.00; No. 444 white, \$0.00; No. 445 white, \$0.00; No. 446 white, \$0.00; No. 447 white, \$0.00; No. 448 white, \$0.00; No. 449 white, \$0.00; No. 450 white, \$0.00; No. 451 white, \$0.00; No. 452 white, \$0.00; No. 453 white, \$0.00; No. 454 white, \$0.00; No. 455 white, \$0.00; No. 456 white, \$0.00; No. 457 white, \$0.00; No. 458 white, \$0.00; No. 459 white, \$0.00; No. 460 white, \$0.00; No. 461 white, \$0.00; No. 462 white, \$0.00; No. 463 white, \$0.00; No. 464 white, \$0.00; No. 465 white, \$0.00; No. 466 white, \$0.00; No. 467 white, \$0.00; No. 468 white, \$0.00; No. 469 white, \$0.00; No. 470 white, \$0.00; No. 471 white, \$0.00; No. 472 white, \$0.00; No. 473 white, \$0.00; No. 474 white, \$0.00; No. 475 white, \$0.00; No. 476 white, \$0.00; No. 477 white, \$0.00; No. 478 white, \$0.00; No. 479 white, \$0.00; No. 480 white, \$0.00; No. 481 white, \$0.00; No. 482 white, \$0.00; No. 483 white, \$0.00; No. 484 white, \$0.00; No. 485 white, \$0.00; No. 486 white, \$0.00; No. 487 white, \$0.00; No. 488 white, \$0.00; No. 489 white, \$0.00; No. 490 white, \$0.00; No. 491 white, \$0.00; No. 492 white, \$0.00; No. 493 white, \$0.00; No. 494 white, \$0.00; No. 495 white, \$0.00; No. 496 white, \$0.00; No. 497 white, \$0.00; No. 498 white, \$0.00; No. 499 white, \$0.00; No. 500 white, \$0.00; No. 501 white, \$0.00; No. 502 white, \$0.00; No. 503 white, \$0.00; No. 504 white, \$0.00; No. 505 white, \$0.00; No. 506 white, \$0.00; No. 507 white, \$0.00; No. 508 white, \$0.00; No. 509 white, \$0.00; No. 510 white, \$0.00; No. 511 white, \$0.00; No. 512 white, \$0.00; No. 513 white, \$0.00; No. 514 white, \$0.00; No. 515 white, \$0.00; No. 516 white, \$0.00; No. 517 white, \$0.00; No. 518 white, \$0.00; No. 519 white, \$0.00; No. 520 white, \$0.00; No. 521 white, \$0.00; No. 522 white, \$0.00; No. 523 white, \$0.00; No. 524 white, \$0.00; No. 525 white, \$0.00; No. 526 white, \$0.00; No. 527 white, \$0.00; No. 528 white, \$0.00; No. 529 white, \$0.00; No. 530 white, \$0.00; No. 531 white, \$0.00; No. 532 white, \$0.00; No. 533 white, \$0.00; No. 534 white, \$0.00; No. 535 white, \$0.00; No. 536 white, \$0.00; No. 537 white, \$0.00; No. 538 white, \$0.00; No. 539 white, \$0.00; No. 540 white, \$0.00; No. 541 white, \$0.00; No. 542 white, \$0.00; No. 543 white, \$0.00; No. 544 white, \$0.00; No. 545 white, \$0.00; No. 546 white, \$0.00; No. 547 white, \$0.00; No. 548 white, \$0.00; No. 549 white, \$0.00; No. 550 white, \$0.00; No. 551 white, \$0.00; No. 552 white, \$0.00; No. 553 white, \$0.00; No. 554 white, \$0.00; No. 555 white, \$0.00; No. 556 white, \$0.00; No. 557 white, \$0.00; No. 558 white, \$0.00; No. 559 white, \$0.00; No. 560 white, \$0.00; No. 561 white, \$0.00; No. 562 white, \$0.00; No. 563 white, \$0.00; No. 564 white, \$0.00; No. 565 white, \$0.00; No. 566 white, \$0.00; No. 567 white, \$0.00; No. 568 white, \$0.00; No. 569 white, \$0.00; No. 570 white, \$0.00; No. 571 white, \$0.00; No. 572 white, \$0.00; No. 573 white, \$0.00; No. 574 white, \$0.00; No. 575 white, \$0.00; No. 576 white, \$0.00; No. 577 white, \$0.00; No. 578 white, \$0.00; No. 579 white, \$0.00; No. 580 white, \$0.00; No. 581 white, \$0.00; No. 582 white, \$0.00; No. 583 white, \$0.00; No. 584 white, \$

A Step Forward in England

The rejection of the budget by the house of lords in England is a step forward in the overthrow of that house. It is one more step in the rapid march toward revolution that has taken place in England since the Taff-Vale decision.

For centuries the English house of lords, unlike the American senate, has had no voice in revenue measures. An "Aldrich bill" formulated in an upper house is only possible in the United States, and this in spite of a constitutional provision that all revenue bills must originate in the lower house.

When the capitalist class overthrew feudalism in England it installed the forms of democracy in a much more complete manner than did the ruling class of America when it attained political independence.

With the coming of the Taff-Vale decision, attacking trade unions, the capitalist class of England found itself facing a new and rising social class—that of the workers. A powerful working-class party sprang into existence with numerous representatives in the house of commons.

Then in desperation the capitalists sought to conciliate their new opponents by making at least a pretense of an attack upon the remnants of privilege. The great landed estates of the nobility of England have always been almost exempt from taxation. Great sections of the city of London stand on these estates and are taxed at a most ridiculous figure. The new budget proposes to shift some of the burdens of building Dreadnoughts and "super-Dreadnoughts" upon these estates. In some of its other features it increases taxation upon incomes and inheritances, and, of course, it does not forget to increase the burdens of the working class by adding to the taxes bearing especially upon those with only their labor power to sell.

Nevertheless, as much of a makeshift as it is, the house of lords is attempting a small revolution to defeat it.

The result of its rejection means a new election, an appeal to the country. The campaign for this election is now on, although the exact date of the polling has not been decided upon.

In this campaign the Labor party will play a most important figure. The workers of England have learned the necessity and the possibility of independent political action in defense of their interests.

Because they have learned to use their power, England has progressed farther along the road that leads to the social revolution than any other country in the world. Ten years ago the English labor movement stood much where the American one does today. It was groping blindly for relief. Its unions were being fiercely attacked and disrupted. Its political power was despised. Reaction appeared to be in full control. Then it went one step too far. The great mass of discontent crystallized and organized for independent political action along working-class lines.

Since then the boycott has been made legal, trade union funds insured against confiscation, an old age pension law gone into operation. Now comes a struggle that promises to end in a political revolution.

As yet things are much confused in England. The Socialists would wish that the lines of division were clearer. Nevertheless, there is no greater power of clarification than combat, and the very fact that the workers are fighting, that they are acting as a class, brings assurance to all those who know that the class struggle is a fact and not an academic theory that such action must ultimately be along clearly Socialist lines.

Getting in Deeper Daily

The bi-partisan combination that has charge of the Chicago government is steadily getting into deeper water.

Already questions are being raised concerning the way in which some of the Merriam investigation committee earn their money, and one member of that committee has seen fit to publicly defend the city administration while supposedly engaged in investigating that administration. The member who had the bad taste, to use the mildest possible expression, to do this was David R. Forgan of the First National bank. This suggests the possibility that it might be a good idea for the Merriam committee before adjourning to discover just what relations exist between the Busse-Sullivan administration and the Chicago banks.

Moon Song

By George E. Bowen

O the waters are silver that hurry away,
Thro the night and the silence—away to the hills,
And the dreams of Forever tonight are at play
Where the moon's necromancy its mystery spills.

Dear river of ripples and mirrored content,
Tonight, in November, with you in your flight,
O let me forget that the summer is spent
And the voice of Regret has a song to recite.

On the Firing Line

BY MONOSABIO.

It is downright cruelty to keep laws upon the statute books which the Standard Oil trust cannot obey.

"Stovaine" is a new anesthetic which it is claimed, renders surgery painless. Bucks stovaine, however, does not render full sentences more agreeable.

He was Too Cold for Her

"Agnes broke her engagement to Louis because he was too cold and indifferent."

"He doesn't strike me that way."

"He is, though. He said as long as they saw each other every day he didn't see any need of their corresponding."

The new reform movement is with us! That social contemporary of ours, the Philadelphia North American, which has so often led the reform forces to defeat, comes forward with a new policy to secure the votes of the reading public and, at the same time, once again lay low the spirit of Socialism.

For once it abandons the political chicanery that marked its previous efforts to elevate its hirelings into office. Its program now consists of economic and social measures calculated to alleviate the condition of the working people.

In a recent editorial it declares: "We predict that the time is at hand when the school authorities will respect it as their duty to feed the body of the child quite as carefully as to feed his mind." So there you have it. And to those who regard this as "Socialistic" it goes on to say: "Those who would guard their country from the real dangers of Socialism, from the insidious attack on the present social order that is back of the industrial agitation, will not be prejudiced by mere labels. The surest way to prevent the advance of Socialism is to make it difficult to find favorable soil for its doctrine."

Now, if the readers of the North American were nearly as well versed in the philosophy of Socialism, and nearly so well acquainted with what the Socialist movement of Europe has already accomplished for the working people, as is this organ of "reform," it would not be very long before every school child in the city of brotherly love, who required it, would be fed at the public charge.

Nor would that be all.

If the readers of the North American knew half as well as do the men who own that paper what Socialism stands for, they would inform the editor of that paper that all measures in the Socialist program are as dangerous to the public welfare as is the furnishing of food to the hungry school child.

THE LONDON TIMES ON SOCIALISM

BY AXEL GUSTAFSON, Ph.D.

The Times of the 11th instant contains a strange medley on Socialism. Evidently a well-trained editor is getting awfully scared at the racket caused by Socialism in the House of Commons. He writes:

"At the end of the longest and most exhaustive session on record the House of Commons has been spending its time in bandying these expressions: 'You are a Socialist; you are another.' The scene will soon be transferred to the vicarages, and such time as honorable members can spare from disseminating or contradicting rigid and calculated lies will be devoted to the same useful and exhilarating pastime up and down the country. There appears to be no help for it. This is still a moderately free country, and any one may call himself or any one else a Socialist if he pleases; or he may, if so minded, disclaim the title. In the future Socialist state it will, no doubt, be de rigueur, and any one repudiating it will be denounced to the authorities and hurried off to the guillotine."

How perfectly dreadful. Next he has a falling out at the meaning of Socialism. He says that:

"Every 'ism' is more or less vague or has several meanings. That is the merit of that convenient affix; it saves a lot of trouble, the trouble of thinking and defining."

As an example he mentions "materialism, idealism, hypnotism, alcoholism," and then he adds:

"But no 'ism' is so elastic or so many-sided as Socialism. It touches so many aspects of human life and thought, and for each it has a different face. It has a religious side, a philosophical, a political, a judicial, an economic, a sociological and a sentimental; and it presents itself accordingly as an aspiration, a speculation, an imaginative sketch, a policy, a theory of rights, an economic doctrine, a philanthropic movement, or a mere emotion."

But isn't it strange that among all the infinite "isms" the Times forgets to mention monarchism, conservatism, capitalism and journalism? Then the Times proceeds to define Socialism, and wonderful enough, its definitions are not vague or meaningless. It says:

"The broad significance is the same everywhere, and it is perfectly clear and definite. What the organized Socialists aim at is the transference of property from private to public ownership. Some would transfer all property; others would draw the line here and there; but they all want to transfer property. That is the one definite and distinctive criterion; and though any man may call himself a Socialist and say that Socialism is this, that or the other, the Socialists that matters, that alone has force, coherence and a recognizable mark, is that which is concerned with the ownership of property and its transference in one way or another. The question is not what its ulterior aims are, for they are of immemorial antiquity, but how it proposes to attain them."

Who knows, the Times may yet become converted to Socialism!

JUNIOR EDITORIALS

BY SAMUEL A. BLOCH.

Cesar Cannon's name should be entered in the archives of the philanthropists. He has given a dime to the St. Louis hospitals.

This is the age of cement. If the heads of those workmen who vote for the conditions that cause Cherry disasters were examined, it would prove it.

My friend Gompers says that the working class in Europe gained their advantages by solidarity, and yet in this country he is trying division.

Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor in commenting on the protest against the arrest and imprisonment of De Lara said: "A man is known by the company he keeps." What sublime wisdom! The Socialists have been saying this to the voters for many years.

Our capitalist benefactors find that feeding the poor and needy on Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's is now in order. But what about the other 363 days?

The three fellows who helped themselves to some of Uncle Sam's money via the postoffice have been caught and imprisoned. Foolish men! How much easier and safer it would have been if they dabbled at national politics.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

The Socialist Sunday School

BY ROSE LIBMAN.

About two years ago the Woman's Socialist branch organized a Socialist Sunday school. We first had a small hall near North avenue. The parents helped it at first by sending their children to it, and the teachers and superintendents did the rest. The children were interested in it and that was enough for the beginning. We had three classes and the children were arranged according to the size and the grade they were in.

In the lowest class where there were little children they studied about Eskimo and learned songs and poems.

In the second class they learned about savage races and what they did for existence.

In the third class they studied the three stages of savagery: barbarism and civilization; how gradually man's tools developed into what they now are; how fire was discovered and used; and how the woman becomes attached to the home.

In the highest class the children studied about Socialism, about the people who tried to organize a Socialist system, and what caused their failure.

We also had a little parliamentary law and had a chairman and secretary. In short, we conducted our meetings in the regular way. We had the minutes of the meetings read every time.

During the first term we took another hall on Claremont avenue and the Sunday school went on as it formerly did. At the close of the term we had a picnic.

The next term we had a hall downtown, and it was hard for the children to attend it, but they did so. We then took a hall on the corner of Robey and Division (Kimpie hall). Now we were settled. Some improvements were made in the Sunday school. We decided that we would have a journal.

Each class had a reporter, who reported the important things which were studied during class time, and if they were considered good would be written down by the secretary and reserved for the journal.

We expected to have a journal, and last term many children brought in

Mass Meeting of Women

Those who have not heard Miss Tupper Maynard lecture will take this opportunity to attend the lecture Saturday, Dec. 12, at 1030 Washington street, at 8 p. m. Mrs. Maynard will speak on "The Essentials of Our Faith."

Ellen Megow, who has just returned from a trip to the Pacific coast, will speak on some features of the organization work among women as she found it in the West.

CONDITIONS IN TRADES IN WHICH WOMEN ARE EMPLOYED

ASSOCIATED VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS

Within the past two or three years four hundred and thirty theaters (60 and the houses) have been opened in Chicago alone. As may be readily imagined, these entertainment places have increased the demand for actors and actresses. The attendant evil conditions under which the players have been forced to work have multiplied with the growth of the business. The Actors' Protective union has undertaken to remedy these evils, and it has succeeded in dispelling many of them. Within three months the dressing room conditions, which were too dreadful for words, have been brought to public attention and remedied. At present there are separate sanitary dressing rooms for men and women in the union five and ten cent theaters in Chicago. Formerly, on holidays, a player was forced to repeat an act as many as fifteen times. Now, when union conditions prevail, an act may not be repeated more than eight times on holidays, nor more than four times on other days. The union insists that contracts shall not be broken at every whim or fancy of an agent or manager. Actresses are finding that organization is a very efficient protection against personal indignities.

Our friend the enemy always proves conclusively that Socialism must fail because municipal ownership here or there fails. He still points to the failure of Louis Blanc, "who," he says, "tried Socialism once in Paris."

At the February revolution Louis Blanc came into power. Immediately he declared that the government would guarantee the existence of the worker by supplying him with work.

"We pledge ourselves to guarantee work to all citizens," was his decree.

He said the question of work is of supreme importance. Nothing is of more worth as a chief end of republican government than to guarantee to the people the legitimate fruits of their labor.

This was a revolutionary doctrine and immediately the opponents of Louis Blanc saw the necessity of discrediting that doctrine.

They opposed his views until they saw that opposition only hurt THEM. They then changed their tactics and enthusiastically supported Blanc. That was the beginning of his ruin.

The people demanded the carrying out of Louis Blanc's plans and certain destruction faced those who opposed him.

Immediately the enemies of Louis Blanc organized great national work shops. And did it in such a manner to insure their failure.

Determined to discredit and paralyze the plans of Louis Blanc, the state established a military organization, collected the workers into brigades and supplied work to all comers.

Tailors were forced to dig ditches and ditchers to cut clothes; bakers to lay bricks and bricklayers to bake bread until all ended in chaos and disaster.

It was a deliberate attempt to ruin Socialism and discredit Louis Blanc—a deliberate attempt to cure the people forever of "Socialist" heresies.

That is, of course, what happens in every town where the opponents of Socialism are forced to undertake municipal works.

Hating collective activity, despising the aims of Socialists, the old party grifters almost invariably seek to make a failure of collective effort and to discredit that doctrine.

It is possible perhaps to force some municipal ownership and to have it in some instances fairly tried, but naturally it will never receive an honest trial until those people who believe in it conduct the trial.

A political machine owned by public service corporations and forced by public revolt to municipalize a public service will hardly endeavor to make a success of that municipal service.

That fact is one that our radical friends in America will not see. They claim that we need not build up a party, we need only to build up ideas.

We must convert men of all classes and men of all parties, and when that is done we shall begin to have collectivism established by the capitalists themselves.

That was the idea of Louis Blanc and the ruin of Louis Blanc! That is the idea of many semi-Socialists clinging to the old party machines, and that will be the ruin of Socialism should it come in that manner.

The fact is, whether it takes long or not, whether years of agitation are necessary or not, our only hope lies in the organization of the workers. The organization of our own party. The organization of those who believe in the ownership of the tools by those who use the tools.

We might, by working with Tammany, get one municipal ferry next year and it would be used to discredit us. We might, by working with the Republicans get a municipal gas plant, and that would be used to discredit us.

We can follow Louis Blanc or we can follow Marx, the one leads to discredit and disaster; the other to a more remote, perhaps, but certain victory.

The organization of the workers, the building up of a party of principle, the bringing together of a self-supporting, independent, thoughtful democracy; what else can really avail us?

We can get something else by fraud and end by being ourselves defrauded. We can get more immediately perhaps by stealth and end by being ruined and discredited.

Indeed, there is but one way to victory. The emancipation of the workers must be the work of the workers themselves. It is only through the development of their own power and virtue, knowledge and organization that democratic Socialism can ever come.

When they tell you that Socialism failed in Paris in 1848 it only means that a form of state Socialism was made to fail by its enemies. It will fail again in 1910 or 1920 if it rests with its opponents to make the experiment.

TO THE EDITOR

Study Course for Twenty-First Ward Branch

On the 8th of November last I was elected conductor of a study course for the Twenty-First Ward branch, with full power to select the subject-matter and the method of procedure. This class is to meet every second and fourth Monday of the month at 9 o'clock at headquarters of the branch, Vorsatz & Schubert's restaurant, 119 West Michigan street, corner Clark street.

In planning the work I would have chosen the study course offered by the National Executive Committee, if it were not for the fact that many of the members of the ward are writers, speakers and advanced students of Sociology, and I thought best to present a more novel course, and one not quite so elementary. The course I have chosen will aim to attract both elementary and advanced students. I will, nevertheless, recommend that the branch read the weekly lessons and keep in touch with the questions and references of the National Executive Committee's course.

Before I became a Socialist I had received eight years of public school training, one year high school, was a graduate of the Indiana State Normal school, have a life license to teach in the state of Indiana, had taught several years in the public schools of Terre Haute, besides having taken the degree of bachelor of arts from the Indiana State University at Bloomington. I was easily at the head of most of my class work. I am not saying these things boastfully, but only to show that I had an unusual mental equipment with which to grasp Socialism when I entered upon its study ten years ago. The books that helped me most to understand scientific Socialism are the list submitted:

Communist Manifesto.
Engels' Socialism: Scientific and Utopian.
Marx's Capital.
Marx's Value, Price and Profit.
Engels' Origin of the Family.
Engels' Anti-Dühring.
Kautsky's Theoretical System of Karl Marx.
Untermyann's Marxian Economics.
Labriola's Essays on the Materialistic Conception of History.
Labriola's Socialism and Philosophy.
Dietzgen's Philosophical Essays.
Dietzgen's The Positive Outcome of Philosophy.
Enrico Ferri's Socialism and Modern Science.
Lewis H. Morgan's Ancient Society.
Bebel's Woman Under Socialism.
Kautsky's The Social Revolution.
Kautsky's Ethics and the Materialistic Conception of History.
Kautsky's The Road to Power.
Marx's Critique of Political Economy.
Dietzgen's Socialism and the State.

The list is not exhaustive, neither could any other group of books be substituted for this one that would give equal satisfaction. These books I keep at my elbow and refer to them again and again whenever a disputed phase of the Socialist philosophy comes to my attention. Therefore, I recommend strongly that the members of the Twenty-First Ward master as thoroughly as possible the classics of Socialism. This will train them in the proletarian method of thinking and enable them to interpret correctly the events, books and sciences of capitalism.

The course I will present will be a series of lectures on "Comparative Sociology" and kindred topics. The lecture next Monday night will be an introductory one on the subject, "The Road to Knowledge." I will lecture forty or forty-five minutes, and the remainder of the hour will be given to questions, criticisms and suggestions.

Later in the course I will require reports of specified readings from the members.

The main course of lectures will be entitled as follows:

1. The Sociology of Auguste Comte.
2. The Sociology of Herbert Spencer.
3. The Sociology of Lester F. Ward.
4. The Sociology of Albin W. Small.
5. The Sociology of Franklin Giddings.
6. The Sociology of Edward A. Ross.
7. The Relation of Socialism to the other Sciences.
8. How to Read a Book (with concrete example). This may come early in the course.
9. Dietzgenism vs. Pragmatism.
10. Labriola's Contributions to Socialism.
11. Fundamentals in Biology.
12. Modern Psychology.

Our work on sociology will revolve itself into answering the following leading questions:

1. Definition.
2. Subject-matter.
3. Social Forces: Psychic, material, or both.
4. Relation of Sociology to the other sciences.
5. Relation of Sociology to the Special Social Sciences.
6. Is it an established science? If not, why not?
7. If established, what has it accomplished?
8. Merits of Bourgeois Sociology.
9. Fallacies of Bourgeois Sociology.
10. What is Bourgeois Sociology accomplishing?
11. Reasons why Socialist Sociology is Superior to Bourgeois Sociology.
12. Who are the genuine sociologists individually and what have they accomplished?

My aim is to present Socialist Sociology in contrast with Bourgeois Sociology. This will give us an understanding of scientific Socialism and a respect for it that we have never had before. It will also give us a power to organize our knowledge that will be invaluable.

I am at present taking the course in "Sociology" given by Mrs. May Wood-Simons. This will help me greatly in my work with the Twenty-first ward.

MARTHA A. BIEGLER.
1492 Ohio street.