

UNITED MINE WORKERS MAY ASK THAT SPECIAL CORONER HOLD CHERRY MINE INQUEST

Malm's Defense of Oper-
ators Causes Unionists
to Broaden Probe
FLAGRANT VIOLATIONS
Atty. Stedman to Demand
Immediate Prosecution of
Negligent Inspectors

Cherry, Ill., Dec. 3.—The United Mine Workers of America have now proved that the most heartless and flagrant violations of the state mining law were made between the second and third level of the St. Paul death pit, and Attorney Seymour Stedman, who is representing the miners' organization and the bereaved survivors of the dead miners, is planning to demand immediate prosecution of the men charged with the inspection of the inner workings of the "safest mine in the world"—the safest as far as a dividend-paying proposition is concerned.

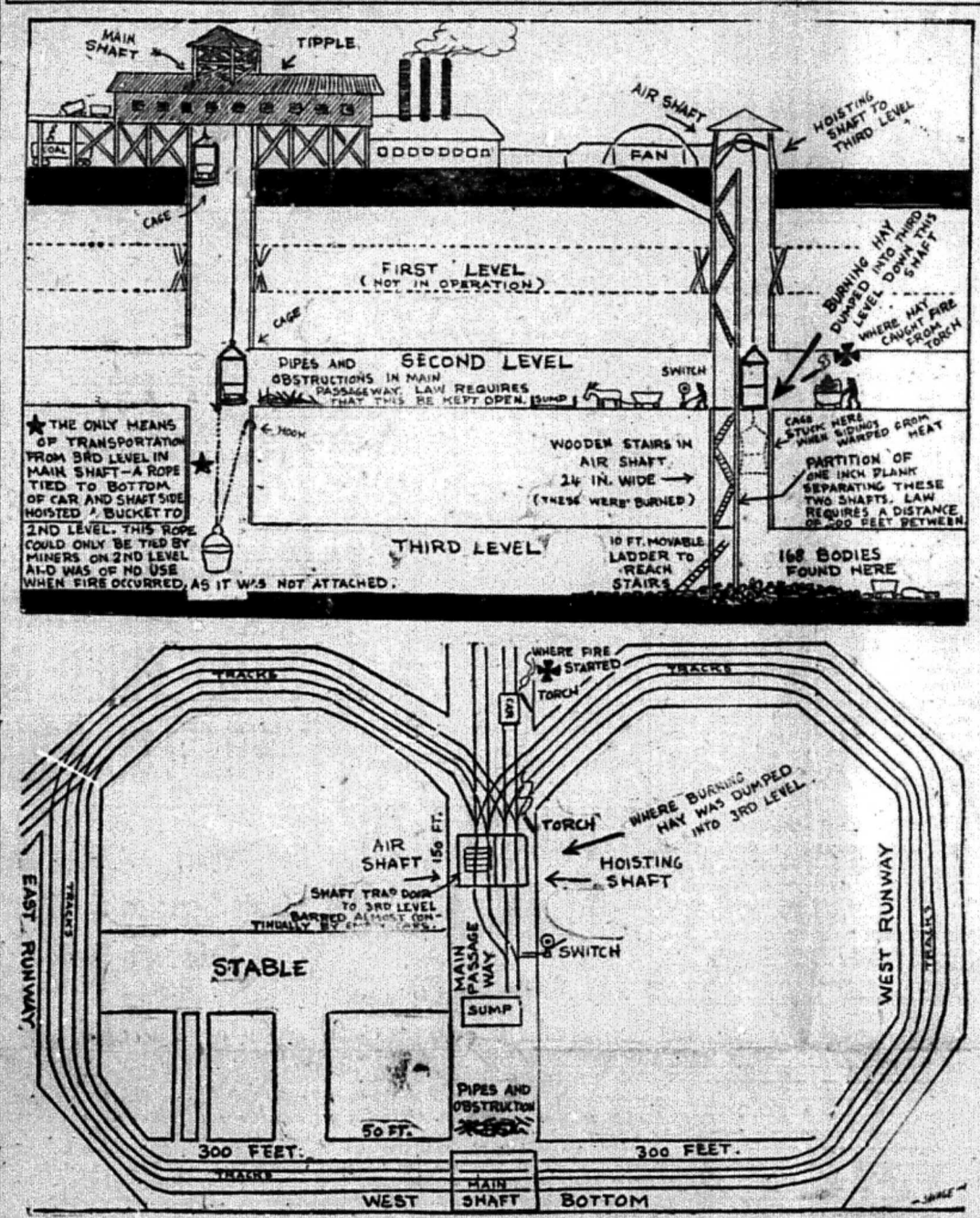
Since Coroner Malm has come out in open defense of the coal operators, saying that he did not believe the mine owners should be held responsible for the deaths of the little boys who were taken down into the mine in violation of the child labor law, the miners have broadened their scope of investigation and facts, convincing of their face, will be put before him, and if he fails to take the proper action steps will be taken towards having a special coroner appointed to conduct the inquest.

Urges Radical Law Changes
A number of radical changes in the Illinois mining statutes, shown to be necessary from the Cherry mine disaster, were suggested by George S. Rice, head of the mine accident division of the United States geological survey. Mr. Rice represented the government in the rescue work at Cherry and was one of the inspectors who donned helmets.

Wants Compulsory Insurance
"Safety provisions cost money. With the prevailing drastic competition in the mining industry, such expenditures would force many operators out of business. But the public, I believe, would be willing to pay for them."

Hauled Coal From Mine
A climax was reached at the afternoon session of the inquest when a witness was interrupted by a woman in the audience who declared that the company hauled coal from the burning mine for two hours after the fire was discovered. This charge had been made on several occasions, but never before had anybody been found who could testify to the fact. Mrs. Margaret Freyer, however, not only offered to testify to the fact, but produced another woman who, she said, would corroborate her.

FIRST CORRECT DIAGRAM OF CHERRY MINE DISASTER



The above diagram of the side elevation and ground plan of the St. Paul Coal Company's mine at Cherry is the first correct drawing published of the workings of what proved to be a death trap to four hundred miners. It has now been proven that the most heartless and flagrant violations of the law were made between the second and third levels. The third level, while theoretically equipped with two shafts, in reality had only one; the only method of egress from the third level in the main shaft was by means of a rope which had to be tied to the bottom of the cage by the workers on the second level. The other end of the rope, hooked into the timbers of the shaft, served as a hoist from the third to the second level.

This crude hoist could, in no manner, be operated by the workers on the third level, and at the time the fire broke out the rope was not even attached to the car or shaft, but was abandoned on the second level by the workers in their mad rush for safety. Such a method of hoisting was slow and impracticable in times of safety, but in the mad stampede for open air it was worse than nothing, as it seemed to offer an escape, but with the rope missing, it was only a mockery. The other shaft leading to this level was as bad if not worse, for it was here that the fire started and here that the 188 miners died that the mine owners might save a few dollars by building two shafts in one bore and partitioning them with pine wood when the law prescribes that they be at least 300 feet apart and equipped with fireproof stairways. The stairways in the air shaft, which offered the only means of escape aside from the worthless hoist, in the main shaft, for the workers on the third level, were built of wood, only 24 inches in width and burned before a man had a chance to escape from the level. It has now been proven that the fire originated on the second level near the air shaft (indicated by a cross in the diagram). A car, loaded with baled hay, was being pushed towards the hoist when it caught fire from a blazing torch which was suspended in the wall of the main passageway. When the men in charge of the car saw what had happened they pushed

the car on the hoist and asked the men on the third level if they could extinguish the fire, and they replied that they could. In the meantime the fire ignited the timbers of the main passageway and these were blazing fiercely by the time the burning hay was ready for descent. The cage bearing the car had gotten partly down the shaft between the second and third levels when owing to the fierce heat the sidings of the shaft, which were unlawfully made of wood, began to warp and the cage stuck. The miners then dumped the car of hay off the cage into the third level, where the fire in it was extinguished. However, the flames had communicated to the thin wooden partition between the hoisting shaft and the air shaft and in a short time the stairways and main passageway were both ablaze, cutting off all escape for the men on the third level.

The big fan blowing the fresh air down the shaft at the right sent the flame and smoke through the main passageway and up the main shaft at the left. When this smoke was discovered, the fan was ordered reversed. This was done and the result was that the flames were sucked back up the air shaft and quickly destroyed the wooden stairways leading from the second level to the surface, cutting off all escape at this end of the mine. Meanwhile the flames had been eating their way through the pine timbers of the main passageway and the heat quickly warped the siding of the shaft as it had done at the air shaft, cutting off all possible escape for the imprisoned miners. As the flames crept from the air shaft along the main passageway, the fleeing miners were deterred in their efforts to reach the main shaft, because the passageway was blocked with piping and other obstructions which further prevented their meager chances for escape. It is said the ladder which was necessary in order to reach the stairs in the air shaft from the third level was missing when the fire started. It is a distance of ten feet from the floor of the mine to the bottom of the wooden stairway in the air shaft. Without a ladder it was impossible to even gain a foothold on the dimly stairs, which burned a few minutes after the air shaft caught fire.

BAKERS FORMING
GIGANTIC TRUST
Combine Planned to Eventually Control Country's Bread Output

New York, Dec. 3.—A giant baking trust that will control an output of upwards of 4,000,000 loaves of bread a week to start with is the latest development in monopoly. Negotiations are now going on for a combination of the leading baking establishments of New York and Brooklyn, which have three-quarters of the factory capacity of the profitable territory.

either higher prices or scaling down of weight. Reduction of the number of brands sold in New York from fifty-three to twelve. Distribution of territory. Control of output to limit amount of bread returned by the retailer as stale. That a giant combination is inevitable is assured by past experiences. The encroachment of monopoly is gradually invading all branches of industry and may especially be expected in such a daily necessity as bread.

POSSESSIONS OF
FERRER SEIZED
A dispatch to L'Humanite from the correspondent of the Madrid Herald at Barcelona, states that the possessions of Ferrer have been seized.

STRIKE-BREAKERS BY HUNDREDS ARE RECRUITED IN CITY

MAKES ATTEMPT
TO KILL BERGER
Cobblestone Hurlled Through
Window at Meeting Bare-
ly Misses Socialist

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST)
Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 2.—While Victor Berger, who has just returned from Europe, where he attended the sessions of the International Socialist Bureau, was addressing a large gathering at the Freie Gemeinde hall a cobblestone three inches in length was thrown through a window, landing on the stage behind the speaker, missing him by a few inches.

The sound of the falling glass caused great excitement. It could not be learned who threw the stone. The missile will be polished, a handle fitted to it and used as a gavel.

Gompers "Dead" Abroad
In his address Berger declared that Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell were dead abroad, so far as being any influence they could exert on union labor men was concerned.

Parliament Rules England
"And in England a law made by the parliament is supreme, and no court can declare it unconstitutional. Pension laws, laws improving factory conditions, etc., came in rapid succession, and the crowning result was the Lloyd-George land tax measure. The adoption of this law was amended after the unionists had arisen and elected fifty-three members to parliament and broken the Conservative rule."

Party United in Austria
"This solidarity and unity nowhere finds better expression than in Austria, where the Social Democratic party harmoniously represents and unites about a dozen different nationalities which otherwise and in all other parties fight each other tooth and nail. The result is a magnificent labor movement in Austria."

Workers Strong in Vienna
"In Prague the trades unions bought the palace of Count Kinsky and use it as a trades union home. In Vienna the party and the unions together own no less than twenty-seven large buildings which are used for various purposes, besides owning and managing the Hammer works, the biggest and most complete and most modern bakery on earth."

TO EVICT 2,000
POLISH TOILERS
Ludlow, Mass., Dec. 2.—More striking Polish tenants of the houses belonging to the Ludlow Manufacturing association are being evicted, the victims joining the colony of 200 Poles which since Saturday have been huddled in improvised shelters on the streets of Ludlow, suffering intensely from the cold and rain.

ATTORNEY AND HIS WIFE
SEVERELY INJURED AND
AUTO WRECKED IN CRASH
Attorney John D. Farrell and his wife, 4521 Woodlawn avenue, were severely injured and their automobile was wrecked when it was struck by one Forty-seventh street car and thrown in the path of another car at Woodlawn avenue and East Forty-seventh street. Mrs. Farrell is reported to have suffered internal injuries, and her husband is said to have sustained broken bones. Both are at their home under the care of a family physician. The partly demolished automobile was left in the street all night.

Although the crash occurred at 8:35 o'clock last night the affair was a mystery until today, when the crew of one of the cars notified the Hyde Park police and gave the names of the occupants of the machine, which was at first believed to have been abandoned by "joy riders."

STEWART AIDS
TAILORS' STRIKE
Issues Orders Blocking
"Paddy" Lavin's Plan to
Arrest Union Workers

The efforts of Police Inspector Paddy Lavin to serve the contract-breaking members of the Women's Tailors' association against the locked out union men and women have been rebuked by Chief of Police Stewart, who issued orders this morning through Assistant Chief Schuetler that union men are not to be arrested or interfered with unless they gather in crowds and practice violence. The Women's Tailors' association, which locked out 400 members of the Ladies' Tailors' union, is affiliated with the Employers' association, and so Inspector Lavin took it upon himself to arrest or interfere with any man who informed new employees of the lockout.

David Tischler, a union man, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Lavin's men and later released. This case was related to Chief Stewart, who after investigating said: "I have instructed Assistant Chief Schuetler to tell Inspector Lavin not to interfere with the union men unless they gather in such crowds as to disturb the general public or unless they practice violence. I do not think that they will be molested. It is not my intention that they shall be so long as they try to tell men that there is a strike at a certain shop. The union men have a right to walk on the street just as anyone else has."

Tischler was arrested yesterday while walking on State street. Two other union men were threatened by the police before Stewart was appealed to.

LATHAM MAKES
HIGHEST FLIGHT
Rhine, Dec. 2.—Although a forty mile an hour gale was raging at the time, Hubert Latham beat the world's altitude record of about 1,000 feet for flying machines. He used an Antoinette monoplane owned by Sands, his pupil.

YOUNG GIRL TAKES POISON
DURING TAXICAB RIDE AFTER
QUARREL WITH SWEETHEART
Following a quarrel with her sweetheart, Beatrice Henderson, 19 years old, attempted suicide, the police say, by swallowing opium in a taxicab she had engaged to take her from her home, 1520 Michigan avenue, to the Ridgewood apartment building, Wabash avenue and Twenty-eighth street. Her condition was not discovered until the taxicab reached the Ridgewood.

STRIKE AT ALLIS PLANT
ENDS IN COMPROMISE
Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 3.—The strike of the iron molders at the plant of the Allis Malleable Iron and Chain Belt company has been settled by a compromise. Both the company and the union men, from different motives, desired to avoid a strike similar to the conflict of 1906. The duration of the strike was short. Some of the molders received an increase and certain others a slight reduction.

Scabs to Replace Switch-
men in Northwest Being
Hired at \$4 a Day

TO SEND OUT 800 DAILY

Hawley, Head of Unionists...
Says Cannot Break Strike
With Unskilled Men

Hundreds of scabs are now being recruited at 44 Sherman street and will be sent to St. Paul and other points to break the strike of the members of the Switchmen's Union of North America who have struck against thirteen railroads in the northwest. The General Managers' association has established a recruiting agency in what was formerly a gospel mission.

A shipment of eight hundred men was sent out on the Chicago & Northwest railroad last night and the scab procurers hope to equal that shipment today. The Chicago police are giving "protection" to the scab recruiting office. A "guard," a professional strong man, will accompany every scab switchman.

The crowd, in which well-known strike breakers and thugs are recognizable, is also thickly sown with police officers in plain clothes. The recruiting agents have not even taken the time to remove the gospel texts from the walls of the mission. Religious motives are hanging on the walls in strange contrast to the hiring of thugs and strong men to defeat the striking switchmen.

Men went through the lodging houses of the First ward last night spreading the news that the railroads want men to break the strike. Some are breaking the strike through actual personal necessity. Most of them, however, are the professional strike-breakers who never work at any other "trade."

May Strike in the West
St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 2.—Commercial interests of great magnitude appear to be combining against the striking members of the Switchmen's Union of North America, whose walkout has tied the northwest so tight that freight, both in food stuffs and raw material, as well as manufacturing products, plus the terminals of the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound, and ten other railroads.

THE TIME HAS ARRIVED

to still further reduce the interval between 10:15 when the doors open and the beginning of the program. The theater is now always half filled 5 minutes after the doors are opened and from now on Lewis will begin the meeting at 10:30. If you wish to hear the magnificent musical program please bear this in mind. The subject next Sunday is of that highly philosophical order which is especially appreciated by the Garrick audience. Madam Bonnar will render a selection from "Carmen."

SUBJECT: "THE CULTURAL INCIDENCE OF THE MACHINE PROCESS"

One Week Sunday

What will probably prove to be the most valuable debate yet held in the Garrick Theater will take place the Sunday after next, when the Garrick lecturer measures blades with Professor of Political Economy John Curtis Kennedy, of the University of Chicago. Question: "Is the Marxian Theory of Value Exploded?" For a debate of this high quality the charge of 25 cents admission to any part of the theater is purely nominal. The main floor and balcony seats will be sold to the first comers, and late attenders or purchasers will have to make the best of a seat in the gallery—if they get in at all. Seventy-five extra chairs will be placed on the stage at the same price—25 cents each. Tickets on sale at meeting next Sunday morning or at Daily Socialist office.

This important debate will be published in "The Evolutionist" for December, which will come out during the week following. A special rate of six copies for 25 cents is made to help those who wish to get this special number into the hands of their friends. Single copies, 10 cents. Send your orders at once to "The Evolutionist," 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Your Opportunity

As an educational enterprise for the benefit of readers and thinkers, "The Evolutionist's" Library Club has proven a brilliant success. A series of three special articles has appeared in "The Evolutionist," from the pen of Editor Lewis, each explaining the merits and recommending and making easy the purchase of three specially valuable books. The first two were splendid books on the biological sciences, easy enough for workmen to understand, and they have had a splendid sale. Both these books are well illustrated, and yet only cost 50 cents each, and a 25-cent subscription card to "The Evolutionist," good for four months, is given free with each book.

The first book is "The Evolution of Man," by the great German scientist, William Boscche, and it is the finest book, of its price, on that subject to be found in any language.

The second book is a volume of "Lectures and Essays" by the immortal Professor Huxley. If you put a dollar bill in your letter you will receive both the books and one 50-cent subscription card to "The Evolutionist," good for eight months. Address: "The Evolutionist," 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Greatest Socialist Book

The greatest of all Socialist books was written by Frederick Engels in reply to three large volumes against Marx, which were written by Professor Eugene Dühring. This great answer is the favorite work of all well-informed students. It is the widest and most brilliant application of Socialist principles to science and philosophy which our literature contains. The celebrated Berlin University professor was utterly crushed by this book, and it is a disgrace that English readers should have had to wait thirty years for a full translation of it.

But here it is at last, in a well-bound cloth edition, at \$1.00. Put a paper dollar in your envelope and you will receive a copy, and along with it you will receive a 50-cent subscription card to "The Evolutionist," good for eight months. Two of the finest lectures ever heard from the Garrick stage were delivered by Lewis on this book. The chapter on "The Dialectic" is alone worth the dollar. Read it again and again until you have mastered it. It will prove a revelation even to most advanced students. Address "The Evolutionist," 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

THESE GARRICK MEETINGS WERE BEGUN FOUR SEASONS AGO BY THE 21ST WARD BRANCH OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY, WHICH THEN ENGAGED A. M. LEWIS AS COURSE LECTURER. THEY ARE STILL CONDUCTED BY THAT BODY.

MONEY KINGS TO FORCE THROUGH SHIP SUBSIDY

Bill Provides for Payment of Millions From Public Treasury to Private Shipping Firms

BY TAV.

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.—All indications now are that everything has been cut and dried to force through the approaching session of congress a bill providing for the payment of millions of dollars from the public treasury to private ship owners in order that they may find shipping profitable. Unlike bills providing for a postal savings bank system, or any other progressive legislation, the ship subsidy measure will have no trouble getting out of committee or in coming up for a vote. The rails have been greased in both the house and senate, and everything is ready for the ship subsidy bill to pass to the statute books with a minimum amount of interference.

A ship subsidy, according to reports reaching Washington from the middle, southern and western states, is as unpopular with the great mass of the American people as is excessive tariff rates. The Republicans are aware of its unpopularity. Yet so great is the greed of American money kings, and so complete is their control of the party in power, that a ship subsidy bill will in all likelihood be passed even if it makes more certain the defeat of the Republicans in the approaching congressional elections.

and again that the duty on iron and lumber and other materials, makes shipbuilding for the foreign trade unprofitable. A ship can be constructed from \$9 to 50 per cent cheaper in England or Germany than in American ship yards.

Subsidies Proved Drawback

While England and Germany subsidize steamship lines, it has never been proven the result has been beneficial. The Hamburg-American Steamship Co., one of the most prosperous and one of the largest in existence, receives no bounties and has not for several years. Since Germany adopted a policy of admitting shipbuilding materials free of duty, its maritime industries have grown amazingly. Joseph Chamberlain the English protectionist leader, admits free shipbuilding materials is one of the explanations of Great Britain's lead in shipbuilding, and promises that should protection ever be substituted for free trade, he would not presume to put any tariff on shipbuilding materials.

So overwhelming is British maritime supremacy, under free trade, that to set out the shipping tonnage of the protectionist nations, is to make their figures look ridiculously small.

\$100,000 TO WAR ON PHONE TRUST

New York, Dec. 2.—Independent telephone interests have an available fighting fund of \$100,000 subscribed to do battle against the giant Bell telephone interests wherever the latter attempt to wipe out competition.

This was the gist of a statement made by D. A. Wilson of New York, prominently identified with the independent interests, as he testified before the state inquiry into telephone and telegraph companies now going on here.

FORMER SECRETARY CARLISLE OWES \$2,385 FOR GEMS; SUED

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.—John G. Carlisle, secretary of the treasury under Cleveland, purchased \$2,385 worth of jewelry from a New York firm, for which he neglected to pay, according to legal proceedings instituted here. The firm attached Mr. Carlisle's Washington residence, 1425 K street, to satisfy the claim.

If one may judge by the dates of the purchases, it was a line of costly Christmas gifts that Mr. Carlisle laid in on credit. The items were purchased at various times between Dec. 24, 1898, and Nov. 6, 1902.

The Washington residence was attached by the United States marshal for the District of Columbia in consequence of a suit filed against Mr. Carlisle by the jewellers, T. Kirkpatrick & Co.

SINGLE TAXER ANSWERS TAFT

Kiefer Replies to a Letter of Rebuke From President, Via Nagel

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 2.—Daniel Kiefer, a noted single taxer of Cincinnati, who came to the aid of L. Gutierrez De Lara of Los Angeles, Cal., the Socialist organizer hounded by the Mexican government, by writing a rebuking letter to President Taft and Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel, has written another letter in answer to the one he received from Nagel.

Writes Nagel Scathing Reply

The letter is as follows: "Charles Nagel, Secretary Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir—I am pleased to receive your assurance that you have under consideration the matter of declining to act further as victim catcher for Diaz and the interests back of him. It is my earnest wish (I cannot truthfully say hope) that you, as well as President Taft, and others connected with the administration, will keep on considering until you realize that the obligations the Republican party is under to monopoly interests does not necessarily require that you go to the extent of using the power of your official position in behalf of foreign despots.

"I regret, and hope you do also, that you did not begin this consideration before you hastened to telegraph to the district attorney at Los Angeles to immediately arrest and hold De Lara. Had you done so you might possibly have seen that Russian methods are not becoming to an American official.

"Calls Spade a Spade"

"I note that you speak of the 'violence' of my letter. Don't you think you have matters slightly mixed? The sole object of that letter was to induce you to refrain from committing a most outrageous act of violence, which, you admit, you still have not altogether ceased to contemplate. I protest against your act of forcibly seizing and imprisoning a man who has tender mercy of that desert. In protesting against your violence I have not written in the fawning, cringing or hypocritical tone which you clearly want to be addressed on such a matter. I have spoken plainly, I have called a spade a spade, and have said nothing about Mr. Taft, and his previous record but what was strictly true. I would gladly have referred to

parts of his public record relevant to this discussion of a creditable nature, but a desire to strictly adhere to the truth prevented me. I did anticipate that plain language would create resentment and so stated.

"If the fact that the request has not been made in an imploring manner should hurt your feelings, that will still be no excuse for allowing this contemplated crime to be perpetrated. Injured vanity, even in the president of the United States, cannot justify murder.

Makes His Case Plain

"You now threaten that you may, after all, commit this act of violence on account of the tone of my letter. Do you know about the schoolboy who remarked to a companion: 'I was going to give you half of my apple, but now because you spoke that way I won't!' Schoolboy No. 1 never had previously expressed or even harbored any intention to share with the other. He only wanted to make No. 2 believe that he had lost something by speaking in a manner not to his liking. Are the president of the United States and the members of his cabinet like that schoolboy? Is your statement, that you had about decided to let De Lara go, of the same nature as the schoolboy's declaration of his intention to share the apple? Or has an unwelcome truth offended your or the president's vanity so much that to have revenge you will abuse the power entrusted you to help commit an act of outrageous violence? Your letter is only capable of one or the other of the above constructions. Of such material is the administration of President Taft.

Yours truly,

"DANIEL KIEFER."

NEGRO PREACHER BURNED AT STAKE

Cochran, Ga., Dec. 2.—A race war is threatened as the result of the burning at the stake of a negro preacher here.

His flock is aroused to fury, and officers sent hurriedly from Hawkinsville, may be unable to prevent an outbreak.

The man lynched—Rev. John Harvard—shot and fatally injured Will D. Booth two miles from this place late Monday afternoon, was captured by a mob of enraged citizens five miles from here at 10 p. m. and burned at the stake, more than a carload of light wood being heaped about the body.

LAWSON IN PAID "BRAINSTORM"

Places 3,000 Word Ad in Papers Telling What He Thinks of Trusts

Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, who calls himself a "professional dollar tapper," has issued an interpretation of the trusts, seeing their utter destruction in the decision which was handed down by the Federal court which ordered that the Standard Oil company be dissolved. In some three thousand words—every one being paid for at advertising rates—Lawson puts the following proposition:

"The actual physical properties of a trust, plant, equipment, and legitimate business good will are small parts of the capitalization.

"The power given by monopoly to levy a tax on the needs and luxuries of the people is the big asset and is represented in the great flood of bonds and stocks.

Would Force Destruction

"Without the element of monopoly, or potential monopoly a corporation would base its capitalization on tangible assets, such as the plant and so forth. It would then, if it pursued trust tactics, show such huge profits that the people would see its destruction.

in such a position could not effect its reorganization. It could not, he says, act in such a way as to become a trust again. He cites the following, which he declares is the substance of the federal court decision, to prove his point:

"Wherever monopoly is indicated by the form in which it is practiced, then it shall be forbidden and the trust practicing it shall be dissolved and at its dissolution the monopoly machinery cannot be sold for the benefit of its stock and bond holders, because we forbid the practice of said monopoly in any form."

JUDGE IN CASE SAYS "LIVE ALONE WHEN NEWLY WED"

Judge Pettit, in the Circuit court during the hearing of a separate maintenance suit brought by Mrs. Mary Leva against her husband, Henry Leva, head bookkeeper for a corset company, declared he believed a law should be passed forbidding newly married persons living with their parents until after they have been married a year.

Mrs. Leva in her bill blamed her mother-in-law for her domestic woes.

Judge Pettit granted the wife's plea and directed Leva to pay her \$10 per week. They were married Dec. 2, 1902.

PASTOR IN PLEA FOR SOCIALISM

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 2.—Give the poor worker living wages, fair work, secure the future of the family in case of accident, no matter whose fault, and Socialism as an organized movement will lose its hold upon the masses," declares Rev. George K. Gebauer of the First Unitarian church.

"He who would lead the world onward and upward must know the world in all its tendencies. He who would reform the world must realize that it is not all good, but needs reforming. Whatever the immediate and accidental cause of the horrible Cherry mine disaster may be, the matter is not settled by calling it a regrettable accident. This accident does not only demand thorough investigation, but it turns or should turn our thoughts to the entire reform of our labor conditions.

"We need to know the truth. If it is found that mining is indeed full of unavoidable risks to life and health, the matter of proper insurance for the daring workers should find the support of our legislatures. The terrible thing in such a disaster is not merely the agony of being buried alive, but that hundreds of families have lost their sole support and are suddenly thrown upon the mercy of the world.

"Has society no duty to fulfill? Is the matter settled when the corporation perhaps bears the expenses of burial of those poor wretches? Does society owe nothing to the widow and the orphan? I tell you it does. And it is the crying injustice and inhumanity of our present industrial system and capitalist regime which fosters Socialism."

TRIES TO STOP FORNARO BOOK

Publishers of 'Czar of Mexico' Warned Against Its Further Circulation

New York, Dec. 2.—The plan of the United States government to aid in the persecution of the foes of President Diaz of Mexico is shown in a most sensational letter sent by John G. Johnson, a noted criminal lawyer, who warns the International Publishing company that a further circulation of the "Czar of Mexico," written by Fornaro, will be followed by the immediate indictment of the company officials for criminal libel.

Taft's Influence Strong

In the letter Johnson refers to a conversation between himself and Henry W. Taft, brother of President Taft. Henry Taft is a member of the law firm of Strong and Cadwalader, of which Attorney General Wickham was also a member before being elevated to his present office. The strong influence of President Taft's brother is securing the indictment and conviction of Fornaro is being carried a step further to show that it is unsafe for a publisher to accept a book exposing conditions in Mexico.

John G. Johnson is among the foremost criminal attorneys in the United States, and his employment and that of President Taft's brother in the Fornaro case indicates that a large amount of money has been spent in order to convict and sentence this man to prison. Fornaro's only crime was to tell the truth about the conditions in the castron of the bloody ruler of the New World's second "republic."

Resolutions of Protest

The resolutions passed at a protest meeting in favor of Fornaro recently held at the Berkeley theater are as follows:

"We the citizens of New York City in mass meeting assembled herewith resolve that we regard the conviction of Carlo de Fornaro of libel and his sentence of one year's imprisonment at hard labor as an unprecedented and unconstitutional attack upon free speech and the freedom of the press.

"We demand that our legislature repeal that part of the libel laws which gave an excuse for the action of the court and we call upon the governor of New York for the immediate and unconditional pardon of Carlo de Fornaro."

Bar Washington's Picture

New York, Dec. 2.—After hanging in New York city 1 1/2 days a \$10,000 picture of George Washington has been pronounced libelous and ordered moved to an obscure corner by the municipal art commission.

DAILY SOCIALIST MAGAZINE PAGE

THE KIDNAPERS

BY CAROLINE PEMBERTON.

This story is written from thirteen years' experience in the country. The author is now a Socialist and a special writer on labor problems for the Philadelphia North American.

(Continued From Saturday)

Gabriel clutched his hair and sat down on the bed with a heavy groan. "We must do something—get him to the country, somehow!"

"Oh, Gabriel!"

"What about that there 'country' week?"

"They won't take a child with the whooping cough—I told you that—I've been there."

If we hadn't stole him from that society that brought him to us, he'd a-been in the country all alone and never got whooping cough or nothing!"

"There ain't no use thinkin' of that," said Myra, drowsily.

"I thought—Gabriel gulped down a dry sob—"I thought I could a-raised him as well as anybody, Myra."

"That's what we thought—like he was our own child! That's how we done for him, like he was our own child! We couldn't a-done no better!"

The put her arm to her mouth and bit into it to keep back the tears.

"We couldn't a-done no worse!" cried Gabriel fiercely. "Like he was our own child! We'd no right to have children! We poor people have no right to bring children into this cruel world, Myra! Look how they sicken and die all around us!"

"It's the hot summer," murmured Myra, listlessly. She threw down her apron.

"It ain't hot at the seashore or on them mountain tops, or in the country. It's only where we live that the young ones die, die like flies, Myra—they die like flies, all the summer long."

"We can't help it, Gabriel—we that were born poor has to stay poor."

"I won't be the curse of this child any longer, Myra. Let's give him back to that there society—give him a chance for his life. They can't do nothing to us then, and we can't be no curse. What do you say, Myra?"

His wife began to cry pitifully. Little Jacob began to cough again, but they managed to get down a dose of the medicine before the paroxysm reached its worst stage.

Gabriel bent over the cot and gently lifted the frail little form—all wet with perspiration and trembling from weakness, in his arms. "Get his cloak," he whispered. "Come along."

Myra reached for her hat and the two set out in the blinding sunshine, through the ill-smelling streets and still fouler alleys, on towards the more respectable part of the town. Myra walked along like a dazed creature. When the child coughed Gabriel sat down hastily on a doorstep and administered the medicine. It was past twelve o'clock when they reached the cool, handsome business like rooms of the Foundling Society—and its "Committee for Placing Motherless Infants in Families."

It happened that a small remnant of the "Committee" was in session. The agent whom they knew failed to recognize them at first, and they treated them with icy severity. She asked Gabriel if he knew what punishment the law provided for kidnapers? Myra trembled, but Gabriel answered doggedly. "It ain't nothing worse than what we've been through, I guess."

"They had a long wait before the 'Committee' was ready to see them. The ladies had ordered a light lunch to be served at the rooms so that they could finish up all the business of the month in one day, and as the matter of Gabriel Goldstein and the unfortunate little Jacob could only come 'near business' it was four in the afternoon before the unhappy couple and their suffering charge were admitted into the august presence of the 'Committee.'

It required only fifteen minutes to dispose of the "case" of little Jacob, and get the facts into the nebulous minds of the various members of the "Committee."

"It was unfortunate that the agent had not time to prepare these nebulous minds to take a compassionate view of the situation. On her rested the responsibility of painting pictures that the agent might take in without effort and without imagination. There was time only for the facts."

After a had repeatedly corrected their misapprehensions concerning the "case," they at last grasped the facts—and they were angry. First, at the agent, for bringing the "case" before them, and secondly, at the "kidnapers," whom they now accused of wanting to "shirk their parental responsibilities." The child, they told Gabriel, was now "his own"; it was no part of the society's duty to relieve parents of their "responsibilities."

They decided to listen to his plea for the child's health, and sternly waved the father's pleas from the room. The agent followed and handed Gabriel the written address of the "Hebrew Charities" office. She passed a small silver coin into Myra's hand, her art touched now by the misery of a couple.

On they went wearily to the office of the "Hebrew Charities" and reached it just as the secretary was about to leave the building. On learning the facts of the "case," he shook his head. "No hospital or institution will receive a child with whooping cough, except the almshouse—or the smallest hospital. Gabriel and Myra shrank away in horror. They turned homeward, sick at heart."

Myra bought a little milk with the money the agent had given her, and they sat down on the dusty steps of a handsome brownstone residence. It was closed and deserted for the summer, and so were all the houses on both sides of the street. Gabriel glanced wistfully at the house on whose steps they were trespassing. A cool air seemed to come from its walls.

"The folks who live here is away off enjoinin' themselves, Myra! Just look at all these big houses shut up for the summer—an nobody in 'em! I bet it's cooler inside this house than it is on the street, Myra! We could creep in here easy an' live in one of these big fine rooms, an' nobody'd ever know it! Say, wouldn't you like to live here if you hadn't no other place to go?" He gave his wife a side-long, shamefaced glance; then he hung his head and laughed hoarsely.

"We ain't house breakers an' thieves yet," said Myra, nervously, hearing her head against the balustrade.

"We don't need to touch 'em things—just sleep on the floor, like we was campin' out like gypsies—an' me go in an' out to my work—when I get a job."

"Don't talk foolishness! We got a home of our own—such as it is."

"That's what we ain't! Look here, Myra! I ain't showed you this yet."

THE WAIST MAKERS' STRIKE

BY THERESA MALKIEL.

To our Socialist comrades who have come to recognize the futility of the economic struggle between capital and labor, the waist makers' strike may appear to be one of many skirmishes which are being fought, lost or won the land over.

On the surface, the casual glance of an outsider, this it is and nothing more. But to those who have taken the time and trouble to come in close contact with the strike and strikers, it is a sign of the times, a holy crusade. The waist makers have been exploited.

One like the other have lived, their past years in a trance, or rather nightmare, never having the occasion to reflect upon the grim game of life, never realizing how closely they are related to their suffering shop mates.

The more beautiful it is to see the spirit of solidarity reigning among them, the feeling of kinship towards one another, the courage with which they confront the present battle, the more they are realizing the truth.

ed and abused at all times, and yet, never before in the history of the labor movement, has New York city witnessed a similar uprising.

From generations back, at home and outside of it, bent under the yoke of subjection the working women have submitted silently to the pressure from above, until the general unrest of woman the world over has at last penetrated behind the thick factory walls, the flimsy tenement dwellings causing this spontaneous, gigantic outburst.

The walk out was perhaps accomplished on the impulse of the moment.

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while the workers were spurred on by each other, but their grievances are just, their protest righteous. Some of these honest toilers have worked and struggled against adverse circumstances until every bit of ambition and spirit is crushed out of them, their physical strength sapped completely while in earthly possessions they are not the richer for it. Others are just upon the brink of entering upon life's struggle. They are still overflowing with desire and longing for joy and happiness which sometimes leads them to a fate far worse than the one facing their older co-workers.

One like the other have lived, their past years in a trance, or rather nightmare, never having the occasion to reflect upon the grim game of life, never realizing how closely they are related to their suffering shop mates.

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hope and trust they place in those who are assuming the leadership.

To them this struggle is surely something greater than a mere quarrel over a few cents. They have suddenly caught a glimpse of a new fairy land and are stretching hurriedly their long idle wings, raising their bowed heads preparatory to taking the flight into it.

Eighteen thousand of them, young and old, have eagerly embraced the faith of organized labor and joined the union. Like all converts they are anxiously listening to the voice of the new gospel that is expounding before their formerly closed eyes the horror of their miserable condition and at the same time teaching them the right and necessity of rebellion against it.

Comrades, every movement has its opportunities, this is ours. These new recruits are still open to conviction. Bright, honest and naturally intelligent they present a fertile soil where the seeds of truth are bound to pay a thousand fold for the time and effort expended.

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opinions expressed therein. Authors assume responsibility for return of unused manuscripts.Advice to Revolutionists in Spanish
America

If you are thinking of starting a revolution in Spanish-America be sure that you get a few influential corporations with headquarters in the United States behind you. That is what the Nicaragua rebels did, and now they are permitted to fit out steamers loaded with armed men in New York harbor to carry on their revolution, while United States troops and warships stand behind them ready to take a hand if the government does not promptly capitulate.

It is said that Zelaya was trying to follow Diaz in becoming a dictator. If so, he has not properly studied the actions of his model. To be sure, Diaz has crushed out all forms of liberty and has made himself dictator. But that is the least of his qualifications for the job. He has also made himself first assistant to the powerful financial and industrial interests, and has been willing to assist them at any time in exploiting the Mexican working class.

Zelaya seems to have been foolish enough to start out in the dictator business without first asking the fruit trust whether they had any other man for the job. Indeed it looks as though he had not always obeyed the orders of these international dictators. He should have known better. Why, even Uncle Joe Cannon and Senator Aldrich are only allowed to play dictator down in Washington. They are required to walk softly and move quickly when in the neighborhood of Wall street.

It is only by being good servants to the real powers that they are permitted to wear the lace and feathers of dictatorship out in public. That was what ailed Castro. He did a very good job of dictating until he interfered with a real world power like the asphalt trust. Then he found out what the trusts keep governments like the United States and Germany and France for.

The people at the head of the Colombian government thought they were licensed to hunt revolutionists whenever they wished. But American capitalists wanted a Panama canal and Roosevelt declared a game preserve for revolutionists in the vicinity of the canal zone long enough to let a few little revolutions grow up. Then he went in and shot over the preserve and annexed it to the United States.

With such a mass of examples before them it seems strange that dictators and revolutionists cannot learn that they must ask the trusts before starting out to dictate or revolt.

Not Because He Likes to Do It

When Emperor William opened the reichstag he announced a still further extension of the system of workmen's insurance. The sick benefits are to be extended and the relatives of deceased workers are to be assisted.

In this country the trades unions are just getting ready to petition for old age pensions. They can keep on petitioning for them for the next ten generations, and if they do nothing else no action will be taken.

The German workers did not petition. They acted. They united politically. They used their ballots intelligently. They sent their representatives to the floor of the reichstag instead of to the loobies.

Then the emperor began to give portions of the things for which they asked. The first pension law was so poor that the Socialists voted against it. But it has been improved ever since, and perhaps that voting against it helped to hasten the improvements.

At any rate, more and more workmen voted the Socialist ticket. They were not bribed nor turned aside by the concessions granted. They took them, but without thanks. Then they went after something more. Each election a few thousand or hundreds of thousands more voted the Socialist ticket.

Meanwhile the trade unions grew. At first they were almost outlawed. Now the Socialist papers carry boycott notices such as are forbidden in the United States.

That is the way Socialists break up unions and injure the cause of labor.

Tightening the Gag

President Taft has just issued an additional ruling that forbids any employee of the government petitioning for relief from any abuse, or making any complaint to congress or any member of congress, EXCEPT THROUGH THE CABINET OFFICER AT THE HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT IN WHICH HE IS WORKING.

This is very manifestly aimed at the postoffice employees. Some of these are working twelve and fourteen hours a day in violation of the law. For this they receive no overtime, but their superiors receive credit for "economy" in the administration of their departments. Other postoffice employees, the railway mail clerks, are compelled to endanger their lives daily with criminally imperfect equipment. They are overworked, subject to indecent conditions and the double censorship of the railroads and the postoffice officials.

Some of these employees have been objecting. Some of them have made their objections heard. Now they are to speak under penalty of dismissal.

This is all in pursuit of a definite policy. As fast as national ownership of industries under capitalism extends it is to be accompanied with practical outlawry, so far as the privileges of citizenship are concerned, for the employees of such industries.

By an error the Daily Socialist stated that David R. Forgan, who has been defending Mayor Busse, is connected with the First National bank. On investigation we find that he is now connected with the National City bank. The city of Chicago has \$750,000 in the National City bank, for which the bank pays 2 per cent interest.

HOW IS SOCIALISM COMING?

BY FRED FREEMAN.

Probably not by the ballot and certainly not by bullets. The co-operative commonwealth is an industrial evolution and cannot connect with war and robbery.

Every union of workers is a co-operation for economic purposes. In the early forms of unions can usually be found co-operation for increased power to resist evil. In their developing forms the economic problems of existence predominate. The evolution toward industrial co-operation is far advanced among American farmers but the federation of industries among other workers is better than in the country.

The large farm societies have as a purpose to better the prices of their labor product, and the unions seek better prices for their labor. But among the farmers there is no limit to co-operative enterprises and most of them are successful. They co-operate in buying and operating great machines. In co-operation all sorts of crops are harvested and marketed. In all these affairs the labor of all co-operators is reckoned equal. It is a recognition of the fact that by the systematic operation of tools on material the child produces more than the most skilled workman can by his single efforts.

Among farmers are to be found co-operative efforts from the simple exchange of labor, day for day, in a few crops to great co-operatives. That in the large colonies, as in Amasa, there is usually, a religious bond, does not disprove the fact that a workable plan has been found.

Step by step all the problems of co-operation are being tried. The scheme has proven workable. How much more workable should be co-operation of farmers who have thought of their interests in this world, than the co-operation of religious fanatics. There are many sorts of farmers and all farmers now are specialists.

It is the specialists now who form societies. When these special industries federate, and federate they must, as trades unions have federated, then the economic benefit of co-operation is multiplied.

When trade unions inaugurate co-operative industries, and that they must do, for it is the next step in their development, then there will be sure to follow a greater federation and co-operation than is now possible.

When co-operative bodies of the towns and country co-operate there will exist a workable Socialism.

To the writer, who knew well of the old unions of heaters, puddlers and other iron workers that were formed before the Bessemer association was formed, this step by step advance seems a necessity.

After these unions came the Amalgamation and then the federation of labor. Now they must go farther, even to the farmers. But yet farther must they go, even as the glass workers in Italy have become co-operative producers.

So must the farm evolution continue until the system of individual farming that was workable and is no longer so, is swept away.

In the coming systematic division of labor, woman and her work will receive attention, child-slavery will be abolished, and civilized association will exist in every community. Yes, the community, for that will take the place of the small farms with their drudgery, of the large farms and the labor shortage.

The continuance of the family and every social and economic interest demands the change. (In a future paper I will make full comparison of the prevailing system with systematic co-operative farming.)

As some forms of co-operation and of labor unions have been abandoned, so may the earlier Socialism or co-operative state be abandoned. Co-operation is an evolution. It is the goal of Socialism, it is the goal of the future.

It is thirty-three years since I first tried co-operation. Our efforts were abandoned, but they were successful in proving what forms were workable and what were not.

I hope to end my days as a member of a farm commune. United interests in farming are now not only workable but necessary.

The competitive system is no longer

workable, but holds on among workers because an accessible and workable Socialism does not exist. But the system will never return. Socialism will not exist because a majority vote for it or demand it. In some German states I believe the majority demand it. Neither strikes nor complete stoppage of industry can bring about Socialism. When a considerable variety and number of industries become co-operative and when they federate, a workable Socialism will exist.

No production for profits can compete. No law, injunction, or army, will be used to stop their efforts, for the economic controllers of industry will be the rulers of society.

The political rule of Socialism cannot well precede the establishment of the industrial system. Ordinary humanity will not overthrow a system that has been workable, for a theoretic one. The race is disposed to bear with evils while they are bearable, and will not venture far in advance of any system that permits existence.

The race is not, to any extent, able to reason from a cause to remote effects. Immediate results or an evident cause are connected by most persons. Even when material benefit results from a given action the cause is not accepted by logical proof, but by practical demonstration. Co-operation is to be found wherever the race is to be found, wherever the race exists. It is essential to the existence and continuance of the race.

Conditions are favorable for the world-wide co-operation. The economic necessity that causes persons to unite also operates in causing bodies of workers and the workers of the world to unite.

Socialism has educated millions to say things and no doubt to do things in exemplification of one theory. If my contentions are correct, acts are more potent than words in forcing the evolution of society. Co-operative efforts are not Socialism, but the members give evidence of their faith, receive their reward, and live toward realization.

Kaukaee, Ill.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

WOMAN ORGANIZER IN DUBUQUE

Dubuque is entertaining at the present time Miss Anna Maley, national organizer of women for the Socialist party, who will lecture on "Suffrage from the Socialist Point of View" at Temple hall at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening.

Miss Maley is an eloquent speaker and is heart and soul in the work of organizing women into action. She is alleged to be most enthusiastic in the modern woman's movement, was recently business manager of the New York Evening Call, and member and secretary of the general committee of the Socialist party in New York City.

Miss Maley when interviewed concerning the ballot and women and the Socialist party said: "All phases of life are affected and conditioned by our rights and opportunities in the matter of our bread getting. To the fact that there has been a revolution which has vitally affected the position of the woman, in the bread getting methods of society, is due the widespread demand for suffrage today. Political suffrage means the right to elect governments. Governments make laws. Laws are in re-

lief to keep the cost of production down. They hire the woman, she is cheaper than the man. They hire the child, it is cheaper than the woman, and where they find the machine cheapest, they use it and throw out man, woman and child. The flesh and blood machine is crowded into the breadline, into the slums, into all forms of poverty and distress, while the iron machine does the work.

"The woman has always secured bread for herself and her child through the man. Increasing numbers of working men today cannot get bread for themselves, to say nothing of providing for families. The wives that these men would marry if they were able to maintain homes, are left single to shift for themselves. These women are in the mill, the store, the factory. They are a part of industry, of the great life of the world. Yet they are denied a voice in making the world's laws.

"The political representative of the makes it possible for him to have his working woman is naturally the man who bears the closest relation to her bread problem, the master who hires

a wage for her work and over the lives of her children she has legally, but slight jurisdiction.

"The wrongs and injustices against which the house mother has had but slight protection, have been little heeded by the world at large, owing to the seclusion of her life. This seclusion has cut her off from the impulse and opportunity for organization. Somewhat naturally she has refrained from overmuch complaint about the man who was the hero of her dreams in her impractical and romantic conception of stern life. We do not oppress her, hold that all men are tyrannical and unjust, but as John Stuart Mill has pointed out, a system must be judged by its worst instances and not by its best, and where the husband has seen fit to play the tyrant, the wife has had but little redress. We might here discuss the henpecked man, but we will pass him by with the remark that all he takes is coming to him. He is master of the situation if he chooses to assert himself.

"Now the processes of industry have been socialized, and men and women touch elbows, work together and discuss together their common problem. Life tends more to be lived in the open, the hidden springs are examined and explained. The air is bristling with queries. 'Why,' asks the woman, 'since I work, do I not have a voice in the making of laws, of labor regulations? I suffer from my exclusion from full social rights, as my inferior wages show.' 'Why, indeed,' echo the Socialist platforms. 'We believe in your rights and are fighting for them. Come into our party and make yourselves fit for freedom by working for its establishment.'

"The housemother has caught the spirit of the new freedom. The wife of the workman insists upon equal rights in her home, and not only this, but she desires to take a hand in the ordering of the world into which she must send her children for their life's work. Even the idle rich woman has grown weary of standing once removed from life's great activities, and she, too, wants the lot. Perhaps she will use it to protect the privileges of her class, but let her come. We are not afraid of her. We stand at last for all women because it is a principle of human freedom. And we, the workers, 'Shall we complain who feed the world, Who clothe the world, who house the world? Shall we complain who are the world, Of what the world may do?'

—Dubuque Telegraph Herald.

CONDITIONS IN TRADES IN WHICH WOMEN ARE EMPLOYED

Long hours and poor pay are the general lot of unorganized waitresses. They often work fourteen hours a day and seven days a week. In many of these unorganized restaurants they have to provide uniforms and aprons of a special fashion, and must pay for the laundering. They have to purchase the material from their employer at a higher cost than it can be had in the open market. In some places they are still compelled to pay for all breakages, however little they may be responsible. When not actually waiting on table they have to clean silver, pick berries, iron napkins, and so forth. It is estimated that a waitress walks ten miles in a "ten-hour watch," and that she carries 1500 pounds during that time. (See "National Investigation into Women's and Children's Work.") The dangers to health of the standing and walking trades are generally recognized, and abundant testimony by leading physicians can be found in Mr. Louis Brandeis' Brief before the United States Supreme Court (Curt Muller vs. State of Oregon, 1907). The organized waitresses have their uniforms and aprons, and the laundering of them is furnished them. They have established the ten-hour day and the six-day week, and every other afternoon they are off duty from 2 to 5 o'clock. They have increased wages \$1 a week, and give their members \$3 a week benefit for thirteen weeks and a \$50 death benefit. Join the union.

THE NEW GOD, BUSINESS

BY ROBERT HUNTER

On all sides we hear endless praise of the virtues of business. The political campaign just passed in New York has tried to deify business. All the newspapers, candidates, parties and speakers have emphasized the need of a business administration.

Bannard ran as a business candidate. Hearst and his editors loudly proclaimed Hearst as a bigger man of business than Bannard. Gaynor even spoke admiringly of business.

Apparently the idea is abroad that all we need for solving the problems of our collective life is to put in charge of our affairs men of business.

New York grovels in about the lowest abyss of political corruption we know, yet as bad as the government is there is something of lily whiteness in its make-up compared with most business.

The collector of the port has just announced that custom frauds alone cost the United States millions of dollars. Wine, cheese, woolen dress goods, jewelry, lace and similar articles frequently escape the government tax.

The respectable shop keepers who deal in imported goods have an organization of thieves paid to risk their all in defrauding the government.

The great sugar trust, occupying the enviable position of being able to make millions at will, invents scales, bribes employees, corrupts inspectors to steal from its beloved country.

The railroads steal millions for transporting the mails. Belmont and Ryan steal millions in public franchises. The steamship trust is laying plans to steal millions in ship subsidies.

A body of most estimable Christian gentlemen selected as trustees of the fund of widows and orphans and controlling largely in their own interest millions of the people's money cannot resist the temptation of stealing a few millions on the side.

The inner rings that control railroads form contracting companies to steal from the stockholders whom they are supposed to represent.

Contractors steal money meant for the education of the children. Indeed, our towns are filled with "business" vultures seeking to get into their private purses, public funds. Each of every legislator, back of every political organization, inspiring every political boss, controlling every political convention, are men of business.

Carnegie makes armor plate and United States inspectors pass his plate knowing that it is defective and fraudulent. Warships are covered with that armor plate, thus imperiling the fate of the navy and security of the country. Carnegie spends a few thousand dollars among labor men to get them to petition Congress for a high tariff to protect working men. The high tariff is passed, Carnegie makes millions out of the deal, breaks up the unions and teaches "high tariff workmen" the folly of riches and the wisdom of poverty.

For nerve, for ingenious ideas in ways of theft and degradation the Tammany crook is an infant compared to these men of big business.

The fact is we never have any other government except a business government.

Nearly all the political crooks, ward heelers and smaller bosses are wage earners. Big business gets the profit. Ryan and Belmont own the plum tree. Contractors and men of business make the millions.

The under officials, the ward bosses risk a life in the penitentiary, work night and day organizing and controlling voters, stuff ballot boxes, plan the campaign of tin soldiers all for the sake of a little more than the day's wage of a terrible manner, the necessity, the power and the practical benefits of co-operation.

The custom house inspectors make one hundred dollars a week and the importer fifty thousand dollars a week.

The wardens of the sugar trust and the inspectors of the government make forty to fifty dollars a week. The trust races millions.

Business is the cause of corruption. Business men are at the bottom of corruption. Business pays bribes and salaries to the officials responsible for corruption. Business steals through business public funds, and when it fails to make enough on that it steals from its own stockholders.

Yet men tell us that what we need is more business. May we venture to answer that there is nothing in this world quite so important to us just now as to rid ourselves completely of the bestial worship of this modern God—Business.

CHICAGO WAITERS' ASSOCIATION

BY F. N. MAHONY.

The Chicago Waiters' association is the model co-operative labor organization of the city of Chicago.

The association was chartered under the laws of the state of Illinois in 1904 and its objects as set forth in its constitution are as follows:

"To organize the waiters of Chicago into an association for mutual protection and assistance by admitting to membership in said association such waiters of the white race as shall be deemed eligible.

"To secure the moral, social, educational, physical and financial improvement of its members.

"To provide for and separate a distinct and separate fund to be known as the 'Burial Fund.'

"To hold and improve real estate necessary to transact the business of said association.

"To accept and manage devises, grants and bequests for the use and benefit of said association.

"To employ servants and agents, to make any contract and to perform any act or thing necessary or convenient to carry out the objects and purposes of said association.

"To endeavor to secure employment for the members of said association.

"To establish and maintain a minimum schedule of wages and of hours governing the same.

"To secure a six day week of labor under sanitary and healthful conditions.

"To provide club rooms, library, gymnasium and business offices.

"To promote a loyal and steadfast devotion to the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence and in the Constitution of the United States."

This association shall charge no fee for obtaining employment for any member or person and no member of this association shall charge or accept from any other member any fee or commission or deduct or allow to be deducted the wages of any member or any part thereof for giving to or obtaining employment for any member of said association.

The growth of the association proves the truth of the economic doctrine that an institution grows in obedience to the natural law, in direct proportion to the amount of service which it renders to the individuals of which it is composed, and to the community of which it is a part.

The association's club rooms are an example of what may be done towards improving the surroundings of the average labor headquarters and substituting for the usual dismal meeting hall comfortable and sanitary club rooms, library, gymnasium and business offices, where employment may be secured and conditions of employment discussed and improved.

The Pacific coast waiters' association previous to the earthquake in San Francisco, purchased a lot, erected a splendid building and built up a general fund of no mean proportions and a burial fund amply sufficient to provide a decent burial for deceased members.

If 600 waiters in a city of half a million could accomplish so much, what may not be done in Chicago with its two million population and its great commercial position.

The Socialist members of the association say "we shall absorb capital when we educate ourselves in the tactics of the capitalist."

The Pacific Coast Waiters' association building was erected and main-

tained for an amount of capital, the interest on which was less than the amount of rent paid for the quarters previously leased by the organization.

It is too much to hope that in the next few years the laborer will learn to organize to concentrate his forces so that instead of paying exorbitant cents for poor accommodations he will combine with his fellows in the different occupations and erect splendid labor temples, thus teaching in a forcible manner, the necessity, the power and the practical benefits of co-operation.

There is a mistaken idea believed in by some, that incorporated organizations are inimical to what they call "organized labor." When a man joins any organization of his fellows to improve his economic and social condition he thereby proclaims himself a friend and a supporter of organized labor.

The "signs of the times" point inexorably to organization and centralization. We must organize so that we may give the individual his opportunity to express the best there is in him for the good of society at large.

The waiters' association is a necessity in Chicago. The larger a city grows the more numerous its hotels, restaurants and clubs become. The mechanic, merchant and traveler must be fed, banquets must be served and the waiter must be easily accessible.

The modern waiter is a salesman, a mechanic; he has dropped the servility of feudalism, he ministers to the producer; he is a consumer and a distributor. The waiter produces the railroad transports and the waiter completes the work of his fellows when he places the bread and beef in front of his customer. Improve the waiter's condition and you improve the condition of the state.

Pay him better wages, he will consume more of the products of his fellows. He will build a home, purchase a piano or clothe his family.

I know a waiter whose overcoat is not of this year's cut who is spending his entire income to give his three children an education and keep their bodies well fed, so that the state will be enriched with three good, clean-minded and productive citizens, and in whom his own unrealized ambitions may be realized.

The Waiters' association and the Waiters' union have recently joined forces to stamp out an evil of many years' growth in Chicago, the hiring of men in saloons.

This practice is illegal. The "Socialist" has done splendid service in exposing the system. The joint organizations propose to demand that the state commissioners of labor do their plain duty and enforce the law.

The writ of injunction so easily obtained against the worker should be invoked against this parasite, the saloonkeeper. When will the workers realize that money spent in saloons is unproductive and wasteful and that money spent for homes, groceries, clothing, shoes, music books and healthful sports is productive and creative; that money spent in saloons puts in ascendancy the parasite of labor, and that money spent in other terms, energy spent in legitimate channels puts the mechanic, the distributor, the homebuilder in the ascendancy, and let us realize that political life can only be purified, the agencies of civilization be promoted, and poverty eradicated with the toller in control.

The Singer

By George E. Bowen

The song he sings for you is sweet to soothe your heart's distress, Yet nothing like the pain you know in his glad voice you guess. His song is swift to lift you up, disconsolate and weak. But have you ever thought for him a helpful word to speak?

The singer gives his heart to you that never may you grieve. What more than careless minstrelsy of him will you believe? The days are happy where his tune attends your merry whim, But have you ever asked the night what shelter folded him?

A song for you, of cheerful tone, the lone the singer's way. A song to wear about your care to keep your spirit gay. But when the singer silently with fading echo goes. Shall nothing to the heart of you his endless want disclose?