

DIAZ' HAI
APPEARS I
WAR PLANS

Mexico Tyrant Big Factor
in U. S. Action Toward
Central America

EXCUSES FOR ACT FLIMSY

Murder of Americans in
Mexico Has Never Been
Resented

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)
Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—That the
war tactics now being pursued by the
United States against the Central American
republics, especially Nicaragua,
were in part precipitated by the big
Taft-Diaz love feast across the Rio
Grande, is the belief now general in
the nation's capital.

Plays Hound for Diaz
On the other hand it has fawned like
an obedient slave at Diaz's bidding and
performed bloodhound service in seek-
ing to send American citizens back to
the doom that Diaz had awaiting them.

It is claimed that the Central American
governments are subject to fre-
quent revolutions, that they are guilty
of exploitation, oppression and plain
robbery. Yet no one in the cabinet of
the United States, or any one else close
to the president, has so far seen fit
to show where they are in the least
any worse than the czarism estab-
lished by Diaz in his own dominion.

The conditions in Mexico were first
revealed in the Appeal to Reason, but
with the label of "untruth" placed upon
the revelations by a capitalist govern-
ment, the public conscience slumbered
on. Even worse conditions are now be-
ing portrayed by John Kenneth Turner
in his articles in the American
Magazine, and the Mexican worm is
beginning to turn. De Lara was in-
strumental in securing the information
upon which the articles were based. He
was arrested and locked up when
President Taft passed through California
recently.

Other Diaz Victims

Not a copy of the American Maga-
zine is permitted within the confines of
Diaz's domain. The death rattle of Diaz
was again heard in the arrest and con-
viction of Carlos de Fornaro, a British
subject, in New York for publishing a
book called "Diaz, Czar of Mexico."
Fornaro was not as fortunate as the
Appeal to Reason, nor as John Ken-
neth Turner. De Lara and the Ameri-
can Magazine have proved themselves
to be up to the present time.

He was faced by the subsidized leg-
al talent of the United States. This
star prosecutor was Henry W. Taft, a
brother of President Taft, a member of
the firm of Strong and Caldwell, of
which Attorney General Wickesham,
now sitting in President Taft's cabinet,
was a member before being raised to
his present position. The same money
subsidized John G. Johnson, one of the
foremost criminal attorneys in the
(Continued on Page Two)

U. S. APPROVES
CZAR TACTICS

Texas Is Indignant Over Ap-
pointment of Oppressor
to Federal Office

San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 6.—An-
nouncement has just been made that
Fred H. Lancaster, a deputy United
States marshal of this place, has been
appointed as a special agent of the
department of justice. It will be re-
membered that Lancaster arrested the
secretary of the Political Refugee De-
fense League, John Murray, in this city
at the time that President Taft passed
through San Antonio.

After three days' imprisonment in
the county jail, being held all the time
"communicado" and even refused
speech with an attorney, Murray was
released without one particle of evi-
dence having been produced to war-
rant his arrest. Immediately upon his
release Murray brought suit against
Lancaster and Chief Wilkie of the
United States Secret Service for \$25,000
damages. The appointment of Lan-
caster to the lucrative post of special
agent of the department of justice is
therefore a plain approval by the
Washington authorities of this policy
of Russifying presidential jaunts
through the country.

Deputy Was Murdered

At Dallas the secret service men had
so worked upon the fears of the local
militiamen that Sgt. J. D. Manley,
while acting as guard for President
Taft, bayoneted and killed Louis
Reichenstein, a deputy county clerk,
who was innocently crossing the
street just before the president ar-
rived.

Lancaster has been prominent in the
arrest of many Mexican political re-
fugees on the Texan border and con-
sidered that this latest appointment is
but a just reward for the faithful and
unquestioning service to the policy of
his superiors, who have given Diaz
every assistance in the capturing of
the Mexican president's political en-
emies in the United States.

Lancaster's promotion follows closely
upon that of United States Attorney
Oscar Lawler, who, after keeping Ma-
gon, Rivera, and Villarreal "incommu-
nicado" in the Los Angeles county
jail for six months, even refusing
Rivera's wife a last farewell to her
husband before he was hurried to Ariz-
ona's oven-hot penitentiary in Yuma,
was rewarded with a deputyship in the
attorney general's office at Wash-
ington.

Streets Are the People's

That the people of the state of Texas
have neither forgiven nor forgotten the
Russian police methods of Taft's se-
cret service guards and their arrests of
unoffending citizens whom they hap-
pened to regard as undesirable, may
be seen from the utterances of Justice
Nell of the Texas court of appeals,
who today stated, in rendering judg-
ment in a case for damages, that "the
public can no more be deprived of its
rights to the free and unincumbered
use of its thoroughfares than it can
be deprived of its liberties by the
gleaming scepters, crowns and crests
of the lawless and unscrupulous
secret service men who go before a
president in his triumphant peregrina-
tions through a great republic."

MAN KILLED IN
'MODERN' PLANT

New York, Dec. 6.—Lack of Safety
devices in the bakery of Eisenberg
Brocs. caused the death of Morris Gold,
a baker. The dough trough of this
shop is operated by electricity, and the
arrangement is such that a man's hand
or head is apt to receive the current
very frequently.

Gold leaped over to remove some of
the dough and his companion, operating
the machinery, did not notice him
in the trough and turned on the current.
The victim was killed instantly.
He was a father of two children
and lived at 152 Forsyth street.

LACK OF BUSINESS CAUSES
MAYOR TO QUIT HIS JOB

Lake Arthur, La., Dec. 4.—Clive
righteousness has made a new record
and municipal, civil and criminal busi-
ness is dull in this city, with the re-
sult that the mayor has resigned and
the town marshal's salary has been re-
duced to \$1 a month. The mayor ten-
dered his resignation to the council be-
cause he said there was nothing to do.

UNIONS PROTEST
TAFT SELECTION

Will Demand That Appoint-
ment of Carpenter Be
Not Confirmed

President Taft's selection of Judge
George A. Carpenter, of the Circuit
court of Cook county to succeed Judge
Solomon Betha on the federal bench
at Chicago will bring a protest from
the American Federation of Labor and
from the Chicago Federation of Labor
and not only will President Taft be
appealed to, but memorials to the senate
protesting against the confirmation
of such an appointment are likely to
be sent. Labor men are aroused both
in Chicago and at Washington where
the American Federation of Labor has
its headquarters. The executive board
of the A. F. of L. is expected to take
immediate notice of the matter and the
Chicago Federation of Labor will be
called on to act tomorrow. President
Gompers will protest.

Resolutions by Britain

John J. Brittain, secretary of the
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters
and Joiners, will present a resolution
of protest at the meeting of the Chi-
cago Federation of Labor tomorrow
and the resolution is certain of passage.
John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chi-
cago Federation of Labor, will give it
his support as he declared this morn-
ing that "Carpenter is a good tool of
the 'system.' In the Mears-Slayton
injunction case he sentenced labor men
to jail without a hearing and acted as
the office boy of the Employers' as-
sociation, while the attorneys for that
organization were in his chambers at
a later date when he chased law books
for them and allowed them to put their
feet on the table and smoke. Carpen-
ter's 'usefulness' would be extended on
the federal bench. He could deliver the
goods better."

John Brittain said: "Protest against
Carpenter's appointment? You bet I
will. I will bring in a protest tomor-
row. Any man who acted as he did in
that Mears-Slayton injunction case
should not sit on a federal bench. His
appointment if confirmed will be a di-
rect slap at the organized labor move-
ment in America. He tried to send
men to jail without giving them a
hearing. We want no such men on
the federal bench."

CANNON SEES
EXIT OF G. O. P.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—Is the
ghost of Banquo in Speaker Cannon's
closet? The Danville czar is express-
ing fear that the next house will be
controlled by the Democrats, and is
making some very grim confessions to
close political associates and friends in
the capital.

The speaker's declaration that the
Republicans would lose control of the
house was made to a close newspaper
friend, who went to Pittsburgh to meet
him. Political conditions throughout
the country generally and the complex-
ion of the next house in particular
formed the topic of conversation dur-
ing the journey to Washington.

Seated opposite the speaker in the
train was the wife of a member of
the house who is an insurgent. The
woman's attention was first attracted
to the conversation between the speaker
and the newspaper correspondent by
the frequent mention of her hus-
band's name and the abusive language
used by the speaker in discussing the
insurgent movement.

The speaker was most positive in his
declaration that the present split in
the Republican party in the house and
dissatisfaction with the tariff bill
would have but one result, namely, a
Democratic house at the next congress-
ional election.

CHILE'S TURN TO
ASK EXPLANATION

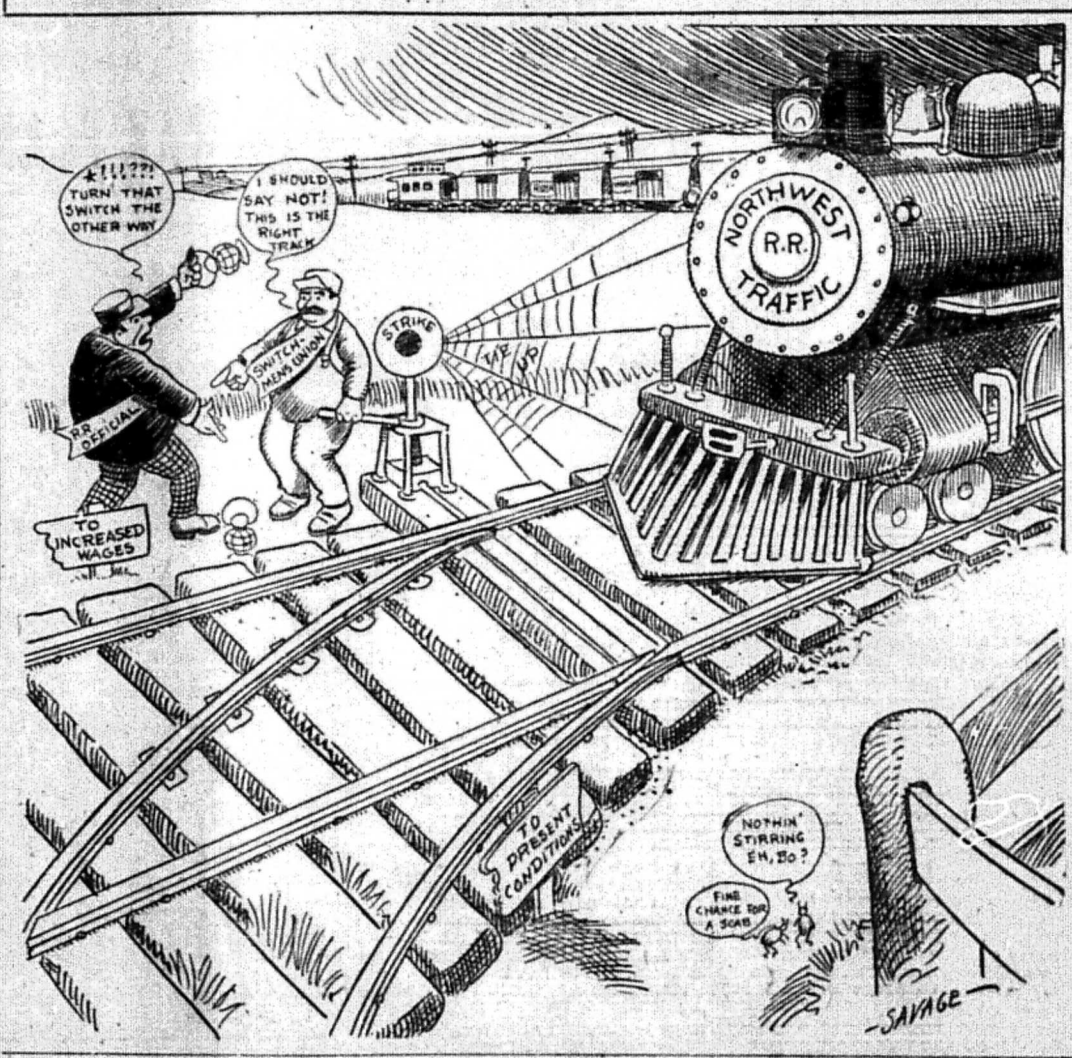
Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—It is now
Chile's turn to ask for an explanation.
The government of the southern re-
public has sent a note to the United
States demanding an explanation of its
action in making public a statement
concerning negotiations in connection
with the Alsop claim.

If the explanation be not satisfactory
and if the United States does not im-
mediately accredit an envoy to the
Chilean government in place of Thomas
C. Dawson of Iowa, ordered home to
assume charge of the Latin-American
division of the state department, then
the Chilean minister here will be re-
called immediately.

Because of the military importance of
Chile the relations between that coun-
try and the United States are of far
more consequence than those in which
figure any of the republics of Central
America.

RAILROAD DEFIANCE MAY
BRING ON GENERAL STRIKE

WHO'S GOING TO GET THE BEST OF THAT ARGUMENT?



200 THUGS TO
WAR ON UNION

Steel Trust Plans to Force
Open Shop at Bridge-
port, Ohio

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 6.—The United
States Steel Corporation, which is
bending every effort to crush organized
labor, will make an attack on the union
men who are striking at the Etna
Standard Mills of the American Sheet
and Tin Plate company, at Bridgeport,
O., and for that purpose 200 armed
thugs will escort 300 scabs from this
city to the plant. It is expected that
the thugs, who are special police hired
by the company, will fire on the strik-
ers.

Thus far the strikers have prevented
the opening of the mammoth Etna
Standard Mills of the American Sheet
and Tin Plate company, a trust sub-
sidiary, but tomorrow they will face
300 strikebreakers and 200 steel trust
policemen, who were sent to the scene
from the general headquarters of the
sheet and tin plate company at Pitts-
burg.

Struck Last July

The strike against the steel trust
open shop order was inaugurated by
the Amalgamated Association of Iron,
Steel and Tin Workers July 1. At that
time the sheet and tin plate plants
of the trust, in Pennsylvania, Ohio
and Indiana were union shops. In
five months the trust has broken the
strike in every town except Bridgeport,
throwing 14,000 union men out of work.
The trust allowed the Bridgeport
plant to lie idle until this week. Now
the rush orders makes its output nec-
essary. When the trust attempted to
open the plant Wednesday morning
1,000 striking women picketed the mill
gates. Last night twenty imported
non-union men were captured by the
picketets and sent home. This morning
the pickets prevented the engineers and
unskilled laborers from entering the
plant.

Mills Open Monday

At Bridgeport the trust's local man-
ager demands that the sheriff swear
in 100 deputies before morning and that
he ask the governor to hold three
companies of the Ohio National Guard
in readiness. The sheriff refused to
make the appeal to the governor. The
sheet steel company officials said that
strikebreakers were en route to Bridge-
port from four different points and that
the mills would be operating at least
in part by Monday at the latest.

If the trust succeeds in breaking the
union domination at this mill it will not
have a single union man on its pay
rolls.

RIOT IS INCITED
BY MINE BOSSES

Use Official Organ, The Call,
to Create Dissension
at Homestake

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)
Lead, S. D., Dec. 6.—The desperate
efforts of the Homestake mine officials
to injure the Western Federation of
Miners, thus showing how William
Randolph Hearst loves the laboring
men, are being met with strong protests
on the part of the miners.

Paper Tries to Incite Riot

The Call, the organ of the mine own-
ers here, after trying to incite to riot
by making it appear that Vice Presi-
dent C. E. Mahoney of the Western
Federation of Miners had willfully in-
sulted an unoffending priest, was re-
buked in a public mass meeting held
by the miners and other union men.
The lookout at the Homestake mine
was the occasion for the trouble. The
feeling of the miners is strong against
the company and Mahoney was sitting
in a restaurant when he heard some
man blaming the Socialist officials of
the federation for the lookout. His
objection was made the object of a
vicious extra issue of the Call, which
declared that the Western Federation
of Miners with its Socialist leanings
was ruining union men and unionism.

Sluths Guard Hearst's Mine

Lead, S. D., Dec. 6.—This city is be-
ing filled with gun men and thugs to
be used against the men who are locked
out at Homestake mine in which Wil-
liam Randolph Hearst has a financial
interest.

It is stated on authority that can-
not be disputed that up to this after-
noon there were in the city twenty-one
men from the Thiele Detective agency
and twenty from the Pinkerton
Detective agency of Chicago. The
Thiele men are under command of Cap-
tain Stewart of that agency. The force
of detectives and gun men in the city
was increased when the Burlington ar-
rived from Denver, ten being added to
the list, making fifty-two in all now in
Lead. And for what purpose?

NOTE SOLVING WOMAN
DEATH MYSTERY IS LOST

Easton, Ill., Dec. 6.—Mystery still
shrouds the death of Mrs. Ischmael,
who was fatally shot here Saturday
Joe Royston, who was with the woman
at the time of the shooting, insists that
she fired upon him, then turned the
weapon upon herself. A letter which
the dying woman in a moment of con-
sciousness told Don Cheek, her brother,
would explain all, cannot be located.
The inquest was to be held in Havana
today.

MORGAN GREATER
THAN PRESIDENT

Banking Trust in
World's History

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)
New York, Dec. 6.—Greater than the
government itself! This is the excla-
mation drawn from blasé New York
by the greatest concentration of bank-
ing power the world has ever seen,
which is expected to follow the pur-
chase of the majority of shares of the
Equitable Life Assurance society from
Thomas F. Ryan by J. Pierpont Morgan.

The Standard Oil banking interests,
headed by the National City bank, are
said to find this new turn of things en-
tirely to their liking and look forward
to the maintenance of sweet harmony
between the management of the Morgan
and the Standard Oil financial in-
stitutions.

Billions of Capital

Thereby is created a community of
interests with respect to the manage-
ment of at least \$5,000,000,000 of resour-
ces. In the group of banks and trust
companies headed by the National City
bank, with its \$280,000,000 of assets
there is in the neighborhood of \$750,000,000
represented. Add to this the Mutu-
al Life Insurance company, which
has been under Standard Oil influence
since the ousting of the McCurdy man-
agement, and a volume of assets is
reached materially in excess of \$1,000,000,000.

On the other hand, the institutions in
which the Morgan interests are now
dominant foot up to a total of \$1,884,624,548 of assets.

Harmony Attends Transfer

Information regarding the circum-
stances leading to the transfer of stock
control to Morgan showed that it was
effected in accordance with the estab-
lishment of harmonious relations among
all those leading financial interests host-
ile at the time Ryan bought the stock
control from James Hazen Hyde.

GIRL WHO TRIED SUICIDE
SEARCHED FOR BY POLICE

Gertrude O. Martin, who attempted
suicide in a downtown hotel, is miss-
ing today. The police fear she may
try again to end her life.
After registering at the Commercial
hotel, Wabash avenue and Harrison
street, Friday, under the name of "D.
Dean," Miss Martin turned on the gas
in her room and swallowed carbolic
acid. After receiving medical treat-
ment the girl was placed on a car and
told to go home.
The girl said she lived with Warren
E. Barry, 5125 Calumet avenue, and
that he was her brother-in-law. Bar-
ry, however, says he does not know
Miss Martin.

Wage Conferences to Be-
gin on All the Western
Lines Dec. 11

FOR SYMPATHETIC MOVE

175,000 Miles of Railroad
and 1,000,000 Men May
Be Affected

The alleged determination of the rail-
roads not to grant wage increases, a
decision declared to be due to the pan-
ic, may precipitate a general railroad
strike such as has not been seen in the
United States since the great strike of
the American Railway Union in 1894.
The striking switchmen have been as-
sured of the support of the A. F. of L.
Officials of the Brotherhood of Railway
Trainmen in New York announced that
on Dec. 11 they will make their de-
mand on the eastern railroads and that
on the 15th their wage conferences will
begin. Ten thousand men will be re-
presented at that time. The engineers,
the conductors and the firemen are
soon to present their demands, for
what is practically a 10 per cent in-
crease. In such shape as to call for
wage conferences. The first step will
be taken in the east and will be fol-
lowed by the men of like crafts in the
west. The railroads in the west pled
with the switchmen to wait till the other
railway men had been dealt with, but
the switchmen refused.

What Strike Would Bring About

Should the threatened strike come,
175,000 miles of railroad will be tied up
and about 1,000,000 men will be affected.
Millions of tons of freight would be
tied up and about 1,800,000 freight cars
would be idle. The industries of the
country would cease after a few weeks
and a labor struggle, such as has never
been known in history, would be
brought about. The effect of such a
condition, should it arise, o., the polit-
ical action of labor can not be fore-
told.

Will Jumble Up Work

"Wait till they have some of those
green men switching cars awhile and
then they will be glad to fire them,"
said First Vice President Heberling, of
the Switchmen's Union of North Amer-
ica, when told by a Daily Socialist
reporter that the employment contracts
for scabs provided that men discharged
for incompetency must pay their own
way back to the point whence they
came.

Continuing, Heberling said,
"Those men will get the yards so
blocked up and get traffic in such ter-
rible shape that it will take real switch-
men a long time to straighten out mat-
ters."

The railroads in Chicago are acting
absolutely together in securing strike
breakers for the northwest. A uniform
contract is presented to every
man to sign and men who are employed
as guards are cheerfully informed that
they are to carry "guns." The astound-
ing and sudden activity on the part of
the strike breaking agencies was in-
vestigated late yesterday by representa-
tives of the Daily Socialist.

Reporter 'Seeks' Scab Job

In the office of the Interstate Detec-
tive agency a brilliant detective per-
son named F. C. Dellone, showed a
Daily Socialist reporter the contract of
employment for switchmen, and said:
"All the contracts are alike." The contract
was a long printed document
with blanks for the signatures of
witnesses as well as that of the scab.
The brilliant detective person thought
the Daily reporter was seeking employ-
ment as a strike breaker and was very
suspicious.

The contract provided that the ap-
plicant must be competent and that if
discharged for being incompetent he
should not receive free transportation
to return. Dellone elaborated on this
and later gave the same accounts of
a guard's duty as the others had done.
"He must be armed for a scrap or
something worse and must have his
service with him," was the graphic way
it was put.
The first Daily News advertisement
for scabs run down was one which
read:
SWITCHMEN WANTED—We open shop at
100 La Salle st., room 1.
This place is the Kraemer Barber
(Continued on Page Two)

HAVE YOU GOT YOUR
\$34.98 OF U. S. LUCRE?

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—Here is
a chance to work your imagination, for
every person in the United States
should have a stake of \$34.98 if the
money in circulation on December 1
was \$12,318,994, an increase of \$6,531,577
over a month ago, and of \$13,749,901
over a year ago. This is in striking
contrast to the \$316,266,721 in circulation
on January 1, 1878, for which com-
parative figures are given.
The treasury held as assets of the
government on December 1 last \$25,251,114, which does not include the \$35,362,787 of deposits of public money in
national bank depositories to the credit
of the United States treasury.
More Gold Coin Out
Of the general stock of money at
present gold coin, including bullion, in
the treasury aggregates \$1,644,906,222,
standard silver dollars \$564,294,719, sub-
sidiary silver \$161,394,635, treasury
notes of \$5 \$2,822,900, United States
notes \$4,681,018 and national bank
notes \$37,432,457.

Your Branch Library?
See Page 4.

URGES TAFT TO PARDON GUERRA

Mother Jones Makes Strong Appeal for Mexican Patriots Jailed Here

New York, Dec. 6.—Mother Jones has again written to President Taft in behalf of Guerra and other Mexican patriots who are held prisoners in the United States. She reads Taft a friendly lecture on the duties imposed upon him by his office and points out to what extent international capital is oppressing free speech. The letter reads:

"Dear Mr. President:

"You may remember that I called upon you last April and had a personal interview in which I presented the case of Guerra and his two companions, the Mexican revolutionists who are now lying in the government prison at Leavenworth, Kansas, having been convicted of conspiracy against a friendly power.

Patriots, Not Criminals

"I also spoke of the case of the three others who are incarcerated in the government penitentiary at Florence, Ariz., under the same charge. These six men in my estimation were moved by exactly the same motives which were felt by Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Patrick Henry, and the fathers of our own American Revolution. They are merely striving to institute in Mexico, a state republic, the same free institutions which we presumably enjoy in this country, and it shows how far we have receded from our original ideas of freedom when, instead of giving these men seats of honor in this country, we put them in our jails, and it also shows to what extent the power of international capital has grown when it is oppressing freedom of speech and press in all countries of the world.

Consumptive Held in Jail

"However, I am not going into any lengthy defense of their action, you know the facts of the case and if you do not see fit to pardon them, I have nothing more to say, but I would remind you that I had my conversation with you that what I particularly dwell upon was the inhumanity of keeping Guerra in prison, who is shortly to die of consumption. When I left him last April he was in the hospital without any practical hope of recovery. After leaving you I called upon the attorney for the Board of Pardons and he said that an application for Guerra's pardon was not on file, but on my insistence that it was he looked into it and apologized for his mistake, and said he would give it immediate attention and he thought it was a case that certainly merited action of some sort. I have been waiting patiently for a long while to see what would be done and certainly thought after my interview with you and with the attorney for the Board of Pardons we would at least hear what was the final decision, but so far we have heard nothing.

Guerra in Martyr Class

"I make this appeal to you again in behalf of a dying patriot who some day will be mentioned as one of the martyrs who gave up his life to institute a real democracy in Mexico. I am convinced that we never can sustain our reputation of being a truly Christian nation if we continue in the path of inhumanity marked by our action toward Guerra.

"I do not want to bother you with further letters or personal calls, but if you would intimate that you will receive me again so that I can give you further light upon the entire Mexican situation, I am at your command.

"Very respectfully yours,"

"MOTHER JONES"

RAILWAY STRIKE IS SPREADING

(Continued From Page One)

Supply company, which is normally an employment agency for barbers. The reporter entered and asked, "Are you hiring men here for the west?"

"Get a Gatling Gun"

The man in charge answered, "Yes," and added: "Have you had experience switching cars?" "Very little," said the reporter. "Well, then, you better get a Gatling gun," said the man in charge. "What does a Gatling gun mean?" asked the reporter, innocently. "Well, you better get a Gatling gun," was the answer. "The guards are sworn in as special policemen, then?" asked the reporter. "Yes," came the answer. "Then they are allowed to carry guns and bullets?" asked the reporter. "Yes," said the scab procurer, and added: "You better sign up now and come back to work at 4 o'clock." "There is a good demand, and I might just as well see if I can't get more money elsewhere," said the reporter, who then walked out.

The next place investigated was an agency advertised as follows in the Daily News:

SWITCHMEN WANTED—For out of town, railroad work; board, transportation and highest wages. Apply 29 Sherman St.

WANTED—20 strong, able-bodied guards for out of town, railroad work and highest wages. Apply 10 Sherman St.

Offered Guard as Job

The place was formerly occupied by the Vienna restaurant. Here three or four men were sitting at a table when the reporter entered.

"Are you hiring switchmen?" he asked. "Yes," was the reply. "What experience have you had?" "What are you paying switchmen?" was asked. "Thirty-two and 37 cents," was the reply. "I never switched cars very much," said the reporter. "Better go as a guard," said one of the men. "What do you pay for guards?" was asked. "Four dollars a day," was the reply. "I will need a gun, won't I?" asked the reporter. "Yes," came the answer, "and you better sign up now. We ship at 4 o'clock. I can get more money at some of the other places," said the reporter and walked out.

The Other Places Visited

At 44 Sherman street there was a similar advertisement. On a table here

was a leather book marked as the property of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. The place was advertised in the Chicago Daily News. The detective agency of H. B. Holmes, room 545 East Van Buren street, was visited on the strength of an advertisement in the Chicago Daily News.

Holmes was out, but his assistant was interviewed. "Are you shipping switchmen today?" he was asked, and he said, "Yes." "What experience is required?" was the next question. "Some," was the reply. "The master mechanic of the Chicago Great Western railway will be here at 4 o'clock. You better come then."

In addition to printing the advertising of strike breaking agencies the Chicago Daily News prints today a long story by Willis J. Abbot, former head of the Democratic campaign publicity work. The story in the Daily News says in part:

"BY WILLIS J. ABBOT"

"Special to the Chicago Daily News."

"St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 4.—A few days ago the business interests of the United States feared they might face a strike on the railroads like that which Mr. Debs led in 1894. There was talk of a revolt of the switchmen in the north, west involving thirteen railroads. The revolt occurred. The fight has been made, but after several days in the Twin Cities I am compelled to believe that there is no possibility of the success of the strikers."

TAFT TO URGE MINING BUREAU

State and National Officials Now Taking Hand in Cherry Disaster

Cherry, Ill., Dec. 6.—Public sentiment and the strong evidence brought out at the inquest along with agitation for better mining legislation on the part of the United Mine Workers of America, is forcing state and national officials to act. Governor Deussen has promised—promised, mind you—to see that the present law in the state is enforced by the coal operators, and President Taft will urge in his message to Congress a recommendation for creation of a bureau of mines as a result of the Cherry disaster.

Taft Sends for Drew

Representative Samuel Drew has been summoned to Washington by President Taft for a conference. Drew's hurried visit to the capital has a twofold meaning. Shortly after Taft was nominated Drew, who is a favorite with the laboring men throughout the state, and particularly with miners' unions, was summoned to Cincinnati for a conference with Taft. The latter received a large part of the vote of Illinois, and it is stated that a promise was given that Drew would be taken care of.

Being thoroughly familiar with the Cherry situation, Drew was called to Washington, and it is learned that, aside from the suggestions wanted by the president regarding the proposed mining legislation, Drew may be given a prominent position in the department of commerce and labor, or if the bureau of mines is created he will be one of the secure heads.

Drew served four terms in the state legislature and is a lawyer. He has made a study of mining legislation.

Miners' Union Substantiated

Testimony given at a long hearing before the coroner's jury and the Illinois mining commission, which are investigating the St. Paul mine horror, substantiates the charge of the miners' union officials, who said that the fire started from an unprotected torch.

Charles Thorne, the driver who pulled the car of hay from the hoisting shaft in the second vein to the air shaft, where it caught fire, described the torches used in the second vein. Based on the testimony of Thorne and others, the supposition now is that the car of hay was drawn underneath a naked torch that was tilted downward at an angle sufficient to drop oil and saturate the load. As baled hay will not burn easily, this is supposed to explain how the load of hay caught fire so readily and why the flames spread so fast.

Driver Tells His Story

"I hauled the car of hay that caught fire from the main hoisting shaft at the second level to the air shaft," said Thorne. "I was driving a three-mule team and had six cars on the trip. The car with the hay in it was the fourth car from the front. The hay came down about 3:15 o'clock, and I hooked onto it and hauled it through the straight entry to the air shaft, where I uncoupled the team and shoved the car onto the turn-around of the east side leading to the west side of the third vein cage. When I coupled onto a train of leads to go back to the main shaft the hay was about fifteen or twenty feet from any torch. I made a round trip to the main shaft, returning to the air shaft in about eight minutes.

"When I arrived the car of hay was on the west side of the shaft and was partly on the third vein cage. It was burning and the smoke was so thick I couldn't tell who was standing near it, but it should have been Rosenkranz. I called to him to have the fan stopped and he sent me back to the main shaft to tell the cage there to signal the engineer. I obeyed the instructions, but don't know if the cage gave the signal."

Get Cable at Inquest Time

John Cowley, the engineer who is being blamed for delaying the cage on which the rescue party perished, said he ran the cage up and down four or five times after the bodies of the eleven men in the rescue party were removed. He said he did this so that any strangers who might have reached the bottom of the shaft could have a chance to get out. Hugo Kundig, the purchasing agent, testified that the electric cable was put out of condition on Nov. 1, and that he sent in an order at once for a new cable. Torches were used in the meantime. Kundig said the new cable arrived yesterday, but that it must have been delayed somewhere. Kundig when questioned by W. L. Kendall, foreman of the jury, said that while he did not know positively, he thought President Earling of the St. Paul railroad is also president of the coal company.

LUST FOR GOLD CHOKES LORDS

Budget Fight Destined to Make Startling History in England

London, Dec. 6.—"With all the lords' cunning their greed has overborne their craft, and we have got them at last."

This statement, made by David Lloyd-George, author of the budget bill, before the National Liberal club, is destined to go down in English history with King Edward's second parliament, just prorogued with the customary formalities.

"Attempts will be made," said Lloyd-George, "to divert the minds of the people to irrelevant questions, but the one great and dominant question is that of the house of lords, and this will absorb all others. It is time for the lords to be handled firmly."

He declared that a majority of the lords held their places simply to prevent the passage of regular measures.

Lords Campaigning

Freed of legislative duties, members of the house of commons and many peers have begun their own political campaigns in their constituencies. Comparatively few remained in London for the formalities connected with the ceremony of proroguing parliament.

Winston Spencer Churchill started the campaign in Lancashire, while on the other side Lord Lansdowne, leader of the opposition in the house of lords, and J. Austen Chamberlain, who was chancellor of the exchequer in the Balfour ministry, have gone to Plymouth to speak the first words to the unionists.

The election campaign already is in full swing and many speeches have been delivered in all parts of the country. Lord Lansdowne's opposition leader in the house of lords, in an address at Plymouth, defined the issues as tariff reform versus the extinct budget and two houses of parliament versus a single chamber.

Churchill Defies Unionists

Winston Spencer Churchill, president of the board of trade, spoke at Preston and challenged the unionists to show any benefit that could come to the cotton trade from their fiscal policy. He reminded his audience that "every leader of the conservative party from the great William Pitt to the small Arthur J. Balfour—all the leaders from the sublime to the ridiculous—were agreed that the house of commons had control of finance."

The liberal unionist council, on Austen Chamberlain's motion, passed a resolution of unqualified adherence to the policy of tariff reform.

The pollings for the election will begin January 13 and continue until January 24.

Believing that the seriousness of the present election campaign and that a victory of the unionists would put back the clock on social reforms, the labor party's executives have agreed to the liberal proposals to avoid triangular contests.

TRAIN AS 'HOME BREAKER'

FAST FREIGHT MITS HOUSE

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Kosciolowski of Gary, Ind., have broken up housekeeping. It might be more correct to say their house was broken up for them. A man who was moving their domicile yesterday carelessly left it on a railroad track about three minutes, and while he went after a piece of chain a freight train came along and demolished it.

The physical axiom that two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time was exemplified about 1 o'clock last night at the Broadway crossing of the Michigan Central railroad. Thomas J. Thornton recently bought the house from Pontus Heintz, and wished to move it to a lot adjoining his own residence. He thought the absence of the tenants furnished a good time to move, and so he started early in the morning.

ART OF CHICAGO GIRL WINS PRAISE OF NATIONS

Tomorrow afternoon the most interesting program of the many "Pop" concerts given by the Concert Direction Max Rabenoff will take place at the Auditorium.

Myrtle Elvyn, most beautiful as well as most gifted of American pianists, and David Bisham, America's leading baritone, will appear as soloists with the Chicago Philharmonic orchestra. The entire program has been prepared with a view to pleasing lovers of popular classics as well as the trained music student.

More unusual interest centers in Miss Elvyn's appearance, as she is a Chicago girl.

FOOTBALL MAN DYING OF HURTS AT ATTICA, INDIANA

Attica, Ind., Dec. 6.—Will Morris, twenty years old, was thought to be dying today from injuries received in a post season football game between the Attica High school team and an all-star team of former players. Morris played on the Attica team. He attempted to punt, but was blocked and went down with the ball. Three players on top of him. He failed to arise and when lifted up went into convulsions. He is semi-conscious and attending physicians have slight hopes for his recovery. He is the support of his widowed mother at Knightstown, Ind.

MILA TUPPER MAYNARD TO ADDRESS WOMEN SOCIALISTS

The women Socialists of Cook county will hold their monthly educational meeting Saturday evening, December 4, at the assembly hall, 180 Washington street. Mila Tupper Maynard, writer and lecturer of national reputation, will speak on "The Essentials of Our Faith." "Organization Work Among Women in the West" will be discussed by Ellen Megow.

"MARTIN EDEN?"
See Page 4.

VIOLET ASQUITH AND HER MOTHER WOMEN MEANT IN "SERPENT'S TONGUE" POEM

New York, Dec. 6.—Mrs. Asquith, wife of the British premier, is the prototype of the famous poem "The Woman with the Serpent's Tongue."

This was revealed by William Watson, the author of the work, who arrived in New York Friday. His statement is as follows:

"The Woman with the Serpent's Tongue" is a composite photograph of Mrs. Asquith and her stepdaughter, Violet. The poem is a portrait of the physical characteristics of Mrs. Asquith and the mentality of Violet Asquith. The latter is the voice of the family and rules them all. Violet is the real official voice speaking with authority. She is—

Who slights the worthiest in the land,
Sneers at the just, contemns the brave,
And blackens goodness in its grave.

In connection with this Watson gave an account of a visit he made in June to Mrs. Asquith, and her stepdaughter, which suggested the poem.

DIAZ HAS HAND IN WAR PLAN

(Continued From Page One)

United States. Of course, these men were not actively engaged in the prosecution in the courtroom. That was left for District Attorney Jerome's office. But that the power of the United States officialdom was "behind" the prosecution was shown in a letter published in the Daily Socialist, in its issue of Dec. 2.

U. S. Exploits Poems

Behind these officials stood the corporate interests of the United States that exploit the slaves of Mexico, at the same time charging exploitation against the republic of South America, which, no doubt, Diaz should be more than anxious to add to his blood besmirched domain.

As an example of the subsidized government that is now putting up its case against Zelaya, it need but be shown again that such a man as United States District Attorney Oscar Lawler in California owes his place in politics to Southern Pacific railroad machine influence, part of the Harriman "influence" that corrupted the entire southwest. The Southern Pacific has larger concessions in Mexico than any other United States corporations. And the Central American republics have their Southern Pacific railroads in large numbers and many others would like to be.

Money Helps Money

That Diaz should use all the power he has as a friend of the moneyed interests of the United States to cover up the startling facts regarding his own government that are being made in this country is only to be expected. That he should be favored by a "friendly" capitalist United States government is also to be expected. A government upheld by a sugar trust that robs the people of \$20,000,000 without difficulty, while Father-in-Law Aldrich of Standard Oil engineers a plunderbund tariff through the nation's legislative chambers, is not expected to pay very much attention to "land of the free" principles.

That the Taft-Diaz meeting at El Paso, Tex., was the beginning of the inception of a plunderbund that jumped at the executions of the two American "holders of fortune" in order to promote interests for which they stood, there can hardly be any doubt. That they will be successful in what they plan is almost as certain.

Should Reconstruct Mexico

It is proposed that a program of invention and reconstruction be carried out in Central America under the supervision temporarily of the United States and Mexico. Why not start in by reconstructing the government of Mexico, especially as Diaz has been so busy in recent years deconstructing it. Any reconstruction in Central America would only be an excuse for further capitalist depredations. If the United States government is sincere why not start a little real house cleaning at home? Why chase the gnats in the jungle when there is big game in the open?

"Monkeys and Monkeyettes"

A Reply to EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

By W. F. Ries,

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NINE REVISING TAFT MESSAGE

Corporation Cabinet Is Arranging Document to Suit Its Requirements

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—President Taft has been shelved, so far as his annual message is concerned, and his corporation cabinet is writing the document for him. The advice to the senators and representatives will doubtless go down to future generations as "Taft's Message," while in fact it is the utterances of the nation's corporate interests.

Taft Wrote It First

Just to give the matter the appearance of custom Taft was first allowed to write the message. Then the nine members of the cabinet began operating upon it. The mutilated literary production is still being mutilated. It will be a stranger to the original when it goes up Pennsylvania avenue next week to the capitol building to be read before the nation's lawmakers. Two other messages are in preparation, one taking up the railroad rate situation and the other discussing the corporation questions.

IDEAL SCHOOL LIKE A SHOP

Milwaukee, Dec. 6.—The final sessions of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education were held this forenoon.

Charles R. Allen, director of the New Bedford Industrial School, spoke on the "Intermediate Industrial School for Boys."

"In the light of my experience I have come, more and more, to believe that the problem of the intermediate industrial school is fundamentally an educational problem."

"It is generally admitted that no experience produces as good workmen as that obtained by an apprentice in the old job shops. Hence the industrial school should reproduce as closely as possible those conditions in educating boys and girls for economic efficiency. Its aim should not be to produce a 'one man, one machine' product, but general industrial intelligence."

Miss Florence M. Marshall, director of the Boston Trade school, made plain the need of preparatory trade schools for girls.

Dr. Edgar S. Barney, principal of the Hebrew Technical institute, New York city, described the school, which aims to give a broad, yet practical education to the boy who must complete his school work at 16. He said in part:

"It has been conclusively demon-

strated by existing schools that the tendency to leave school as soon as the pupil has passed the state compulsory age, may be very greatly reduced by giving him a practical course with a definite vocational end in view. Our schools at present are too exclusively literary for the average active boy of 13 to 17."

GERMS SPREAD BY POLICEMAN

The earnest endeavors of a policeman to preserve the peace brought down upon him all manner of uncomplimentary remarks when it was discovered that he had succeeded in distributing numerous scarlet fever germs all the way from the Town Hall to the Chicago avenue court and back again.

Unnoticed by the earnest policeman, the house which he entered bore the quarantine sign of the health department, and consequently there probably will be some wholesale fumigation on the north side.

The scarlet fever cases are in the home of August J. Romer, 510 Addison street. Policeman Wiley of the Town Hall station was passing the place last night when he heard sounds of a disturbance. Dashing into the house, he says he found Romer abusing his wife, plainly a breach of the peace, so he took both of them to the police station.

Mrs. Romer pleaded that her three children were ill and alone in the house, so she was allowed to go home again. The father, however, was placed in a cell.

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Christmas time is nearing rapidly. Get ready for it now, while the assortments are complete and you are not rushed in your shopping. It is better to pick out of a complete stock now than to grab the remnants in the last week rush.

Madam: Have you chosen your winter wear yet? If you have not, then glance over these bargains. STYLISH CLOAKS, FURS, PETTICOATS, ETC. at Low Prices.

52 in. long black Kersey Coats, semi-fitted, trimmed with Velvet and Braid at neck and cuffs, best value for the money, size 34 to 42, at only.....\$6.75

SEE OUR LARGE VARIETY OF NEW FURS.

Long Throws of black Coats, at \$1.48 Long Throws of brown Coats, at \$1.69

Pillow Muffs to \$1.69 Pillow Muffs to \$1.75

Large and small Neck Pieces, Throws, Cravats and Muffs (Pillow or Rug shape), in Cooney, Russian or Water Mink, Opossum, etc., at

\$2.48, \$2.98, \$3.48, \$3.98, \$4.75 and upward

Children's Fur Sets, each in separate box, white and colored, at

\$1.25, \$1.59, \$1.75 and upward

Boys' Clothing.

Your boy wants to be dressed up to date. He wants good clothes. You want him to be well dressed, and you don't want to pay any more than is necessary. Pay our second floor a visit. We have just what the little fellow and you want.

Boys' Warm Winter Caps, made of black wool kersey, with inside band to pull over ears, 50c value, for this sale only.....33c

Men's new shape Eighteen Caps, made of heavy kersey, with inside fur band to pull over ears, SPECIAL.....59c

Boys' extra well made Knee Pants, neat stripes, full cut, sizes 4 to 14 years, 48c kind, pair.....29c

THE SHOE QUESTION.

Have you solved it? We have. What's the use of paying \$3.00 and \$4.00 for shoes when we offer you a good, lasting, fine-looking shoe that fits you for \$2.00? All we ask is inspection.

Men's Heavy Work Shoes, grain and marine calf, an ideal shoe for winter wear, heavy soles, medium toe, regular \$2.50 value, special this sale per pair.....\$2.00

A FEW EXTRAS.

Eastonbury Dresser Scarfs, linen center, lace edge, fancy stitched, at.....\$1.98

FAIRBANKS 12 inch Fiddle Bells, in all new colors, also black or white, suitable for Mufflers and Waists, per yard.....45c

Bring your little ones to our store to see our great display of toys. Don't drag them through the crowded loop.

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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. HODGKINS

I want you to feel that what I have done for others I will do for you. If you have blood poisoning, any of 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 so no one will ever know that you are under a physician's care.

My methods are my own. I know men and the malady 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 one way or the other, absolutely free.

You should come to see me now, or, if you live out of town, write to me. If you come to me I will convince you that I can do all I say. You certainly owe this much to yourself.

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DAILY SOCIALIST MAGAZINE PAGE

CO-OPERATION

BY F. VLAG

Since my last article on practical points in co-operation I have received very many letters and personal visits from persons interested in co-operation. As might be expected from the average American who takes the initiative, a large portion of these persons did not come for suggestion or advice, but with a plan which they wanted me to endorse.

A few of the plans suggested to me, beginning with the one which I consider the best, I will take up here and state my reasons for not endorsing them.

A number of people in New York plan to form a large organization for the purpose of operating a co-operative bakery with a membership drawn from every part of the city. To become a member a man must comply with certain requirements set forth in the constitution, and he must buy a share of stock. These people intend to confine their active operations to the lower east side. They intend to pay a dividend on the consumption.

I believe they intend to have their employees share in the profits. So far, I have no fault to find with the plan; it is with the manner in which they intend to pay their dividends that I find fault. They intend to issue slips or certificates, which are given with every loaf of bread which is sold. These certificates are returned every six or three months, and the dividends on the consumption are declared on them.

My first objection to the above is that this system of distributing slips cuts off the principal advantage of true co-operation, stability.

A customer of the proposed co-operation is at liberty to buy from the co-operative bakery on, let us say, Monday, and then he is at liberty to skip Tuesday, or any other day, or number of days, in the week.

He is not a member of the co-operative and there is nothing stronger to bind him to the co-operative than there is to the average consumer of bread. He is at liberty to buy from the co-operative bakery on, let us say, Monday, and then he is at liberty to skip Tuesday, or any other day, or number of days, in the week.

By losing this stability they do not longer rely upon the natural advantages of the co-operative to succeed, but they depend entirely upon the ability of their manager to buy and to judge the prospective amount of trade.

In other words, the success or failure of such a concern depends upon a manager. With this comes my second objection to the proposed plan.

I lack entirely the element of human interest which plays such an important part in the Belgian co-operatives.

No consumer does of necessity take any more active interest than the accumulation of coupons, so as to obtain a few dollars in interest.

My third objection is that it is not a simple manner in which to declare dividends on consumption, and it leaves many openings for petty graft.

As they intend to have groceries as their distributing agents, it will be very difficult to tell how much every consumer used, and even who they are.

Even under the most favorable conditions that most of them would voluntarily make it their business to become members, there still will be a large amount of uncontrollable dividend slips. These slips may be bought up at a reduced rate, or they may be stolen. In case they are lost and not returned the dividend will not be paid on them. This would be doing an injustice to the consumer.

Another debatable question in their plan of action is the selection of the lower east side as their starting point.

Both Henry Demarest Lloyd, an American, and G. R. Fay, an Englishman, in their books on co-operation, say that the heart of London is like a desert for co-operation.

Various reasons are given for this. Some say it is because the population is too shifting, others say they are in such a state of lethargy that they do not interest themselves in similar enterprises. Whatever the true reason may be, it is certain that the prevailing conditions in the heart of London are very much like those on the lower east side.

Industrial Co-operation

Another plan suggested by some people interested in co-operation is what they term industrial co-operation.

They proposed a cigar factory, and others proposed a hat factory, to be run on a co-operative basis as far as production was concerned.

The cigar people proposed to benefit the consumers with a rebate slip system like the United Cigar Stores.

My first objection to this plan is that its chances of success are very limited. In the first place they have to compete with the established concern, who employ, as much as possible, cheap labor.

In the second place they have no market and have to take chances on securing one. The procedure of getting a market is usually a very expensive one, as the average business man will tell you; therefore, the possibility exists that they would have reached the end of their resources before they would be firmly established.

Some of these people seem to rely largely upon the solidarity of the working class. I believe this is a very bad speculation. One can only rely upon the solidarity when it becomes a question of economic necessity with them.

The Belgian system does make it an economic necessity for the workingman to join the co-operation.

Then, again, this plan lacks one of the vital parts of co-operation—it lacks human interest.

The consumer does not participate in the management of the enterprise, and thus does not benefit from the educational aspect of a true co-operative society.

Co-operative Mail Order Business

My objections to this plan are much the same as to the previous plans, as it is run very much on the same basis.

One other objection there is to the mail order plan, however. A mail order business can not be conducted in the staples of life, as the people do not care to wait any length of time for these articles to arrive by mail.

Therefore, if conducted in like articles or necessities which are less frequently used, the interest in it becomes so remote that I can hardly see anything in it but a business proposition, and a bad one at that.

The Belgian System

The Belgian system differs primarily from the first mentioned plan for their mode of declaring dividends.

Every customer has to be a member of the society.

In order to become a member he has to purchase a share of stock and com-

ply with certain requirements called for in the constitution.

A share of stock does not have to be paid in full, but may be paid for in part, while the balance can be paid for with the subsequent dividends.

The share of stock is issued in the form of a membership book.

They buy with checks, instead of with cash. These checks are sold by a committee appointed or elected by the organization.

The customer buys checks for a week in advance as much as he thinks he needs.

The amount of money spent in buying the checks is entered, on one of a number of pages, designated for that purpose, in his membership book.

A record of it is made and kept in the office.

The semi-annual dividends are declared on the amount consumed according to their books.

It is perfectly simple with this system to determine how much every customer bought, and to how much dividend he is entitled to.

It eliminates the possibilities of petty graft mentioned in the first plan, and is a very simple system to control the peddler or storekeeper of the co-operative.

He does not handle cash, and there is no invitation for graft. He is accredited with a certain amount of wares, and has to account for them either in wares or with checks.

No co-operative would buy from him for cash, because he would not get any dividend on his consumption.

Co-operation at Home and Abroad—G. R. Fay

Here is what G. R. Fay, the English authority, has to say about the Belgian system:

"The safest method is therefore to keep payment on such lines as are employed by the Belgian societies for the sale of bread. There the members pay in advance by the purchase of 'jetons d'avance' (checks), or books of bread tickets, which handed over detail as the bread is bought to the bread deliverer, who acknowledges receipt by entering the number on the member's 'earnst' or receipt book. The advantages of this system are: The store obtains money in advance for the payment of its own expenses; there is no need for the bread deliverer to keep fractional change or to have running accounts with the members; the accounts between the deliverer and the store are simplified—no many checks received, so many loaves sold; finally, the members are compelled to practice thrift by having their week's bread money ready in advance."

It also can be said for the Belgian system that they do not have to solicit for members.

The women force their husbands to join. For example, in my experience with the Brussels co-operative movement, I often encountered women asking me what they had to do to join the society.

The reason was evident. Some neighbor was buying at the same price she did and not a dividend, while she did not. It is almost invariably the woman who makes the man join the society. In other words, solidarity based upon economic interest.

The members of the society take an active part in the management of the society, and thus the humane interest is aroused.

This question of humane interest is important. If we consider what it has done for the Belgian people we certainly can not ignore it.

The people in the city of Ghent, Belgium, were before the existence of the co-operative very conservative and ignorant.

Those who have witnessed the change during the last twenty-five years (the regime of the co-operatives) of the population of Ghent, admit unanimously that it is nothing short of wonderful.

Our Plan

A few comrades here in New York have come together and have practically decided upon the following plan:

To form a large number of co-operative societies around New York and possibly through the eastern states.

To adopt the Belgian manner of organization and declaring dividends. To have a central control of these various organizations, and to buy for them collectively.

To have a uniform constitution and system of bookkeeping.

To decide upon dealing in such staples of life as is considered the best, after the opinions of the various prospective co-operators have been obtained.

To have on this central committee such comrades whose names and position put them above suspicion. By doing this we hope to create this feeling of confidence which is absolutely necessary for the starting of such societies.

The one large advantage of this plan is the wholesale buying. Where the average storekeeper in the small towns has to buy from the commission agent this plan will, on account of its centralization, enable them to buy at a much lower rate.

For the benefit of some of those who have already communicated with me on the subject, and other prospective co-operators, I wish to state we are proceeding as fast as we can in getting our plan and prospective constitution in working order.

All communications on the subject should be addressed to the Rand School of Social Science, 115 East Nineteenth Street, New York City.

In writing on the subject you will facilitate matters greatly by informing us what nationality the population of your town consists of, what industry and how much of it. Another important point is to let us know how near or far your prospective co-operators live from each other, and how stable they are. That is, we like to know if a number of them own their own homes and if they move around very much.

Agreed With the Court

A lawyer came into court drunk, when the judge said to him:

"Sir, I am sorry to see you in a situation which is a disgrace to yourself and family and the profession to which you belong."

This reproof elicited the following colloquy:

"Did your honor speak to me?"

"I did, sir. I said, sir, that, in my opinion, you disgraced yourself and family, the court, and the profession by your conduct."

"May I-I please your honor, I have been an attorney in-in in this court for fifteen years, and permit me to say, your honor, that this is the first court opinion I ever knew you to give."

THE LIFE OF A CLOWN

BY GEORGE M. CROCKER

III

I never knew a circus clown, and I know a great many, who ever saved anything out of the show business. It seems that the men who compose this branch of the profession simply remain in the business just for the sake of being employed. But since it is impossible to look into another's pocket, I can only speak from personal observations and my own experience.

This is due to two reasons—first, not all managers pay regular salaries, and second, when a show does pay salaries regularly and the performer knows that his money is sure, he will spend whatever money he draws today because tomorrow he can get more. And again, the performer always has a portion of his salary due him for the reason that nearly all shows, or rather the managers of shows, hold back the first two weeks' salary until the end of the season, or until the performer cancels his or her engagement with the company.

Furthermore, if a performer desires to cancel his engagement he is required to give two weeks' notice in advance. For example, I will relate an experience of my own, and I can assure my readers that it is the same in thousands of other cases. In fact, it is a very common trick among unreliable managers, and not only the novice, but the older heads also get caught by these wily managers who are looking for something for nothing.

Early one spring I secured an engagement with an old established circus aggregation by responding to a glaring advertisement which appeared in a well known theatrical paper, and read something like this: "Wanting—Talking and singing clown to double concert; best of accommodations; long season and money absolutely sure."

This, of course, being exactly in my capacity, I wrote for the position, stating what I could do, salary expected, etc. In due time I received contracts for the season signed by the manager. A clause in the contract read: "The first two weeks' salary will be retained by the said party of the first part as a guarantee that the party of the second part shall give notice in case of disengagement at least two weeks in advance of same, after which the said two weeks' salary will become due and payable to second party."

What was I to do? I must either sign the contract or lose the position, so I signed it, and accordingly a few days later joined the company.

Two weeks passed in the service of the company and nothing yet due me on the contract. Three weeks, and now I had a week's salary due me, and I waited with the rest of the performers for the "ghost to walk." Nothing in the line of money showed up, however, and finally I went to the manager and inquired the reason. With tears in his eyes he told me one of the saddest, hard-luck stories I ever heard from a manager. He told how bad weather had hurt business, expenses were so high, etc., but if I would just wait another week he would pay up, as he had some "good towns" ahead. Of course I waited another week, during which time the manager continued to cuss his luck, especially when in the presence of the performers. Finally another week passed, and the same tactics were gone through with, so I had the show attached and placed in the hands of an officer, with the hope of forcing payment of my claim.

I was foolish enough to think that the laws were just, and that as an honest laborer I could collect what was due me. I soon realized my mistake, however, for the "boss," in order to "protect" himself, filed a petition in bankruptcy before a federal court, had one of his friends appointed referee, the show was "sold" and the proceeds were found to be insufficient to pay the attorney's fees, court costs, etc., to say nothing of the labor claims of the performers.

This was the way some managers pay

enormous salaries. It serves as an illustration why some performers never make anything out of the show business.

When a performer, no matter what line of the profession he happens to follow, gets tricked into contracting his services with shows that do not pay salaries, there is little hope of any great amount of success either financially or professionally. He will not only lose his salary for the time he spends with the company, but he is forced into idleness a good portion of the season.

There was some talk around New York City in 1908 of organizing all the clowns in the country into one vast union, but when the capitalistic managers of the great vaudeville, circus and theatrical trusts got wind of the proposed movement the thing was quietly and quickly hushed up.

"What!" they said. "A union of the clowns?"

"Not on your life. We'll never stand for that. Why, pretty soon the clowns will be wanting higher salaries, so we will kill it now."

Show people, as a rule, are too superstitious to have anything to do with "unions," but I have always noticed that where superstition prevails a large amount of ignorance is also apparent, and the old saying, "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise," is more strongly exemplified among circus people than any other lot of human beings. All the old whims and bad luck omens of the early days are still in vogue with the circus performer, and it is really silly and disgusting the way some of them carry out their beliefs. Whether they really believe in these silly omens, or whether it is a fad more than I can say. At any rate, I have always made it a rule to disregard all "bad luck signs," and I cannot see where it made any material difference, as, no doubt, I have been as "lucky" as the majority of the others.

These superstitious ones will tell you that to whistle in the dressing room will bring bad luck to the entire company, and then, if you wish to borrow a pin from some one, he or she must let you pick it up, as it would be bad luck to take it from their direct.

Looking into the mirror over one's shoulder is a sure sign that some "e-lamity" will befall the company. Humming a tune, or singing a song that another of the company is using in an act is also a bad luck sign. Suffering a yellow dog to travel with a circus will scare an old timer nearly to death, and there are dozens of other superstitions just as silly.

The circus clown is important to the show, and he furnishes all the comedy, and spectators will usually pay closer attention to the "antics" of a clown than to some of the "feature" acts. They will strain "their eyes and ears to catch every word and see every move of the clown, and 'doesn't matter' how old or worn out the clown's 'patter' is, it never fails to make a favorable impression, but really, if the same routine was done in any other line of comedy, it would seldom create a smile.

I will quote a little dialogue between a clown and ringmaster, simply to carry the reader back to the old days, when most people "took a day off" and visited the circus in order to get rid of a bad case of the "blues."

(Enter clown, whistling or singing.)

Ring Master—Here, Joey, where you are?

Joey—How did you know my name is Joey?

R. M.—Oh I just guessed it.

Joey—Well, then guess where I am going.

R. M.—Look here! You tell me what you want here in this ring.

Joey—Well, I just came down here to find out if that story about you is true.

R. M.—What story, sir?

Joey—A whole lot of young ladies are up town talking about you.

R. M.—What did they say?

Joey—Oh, I promised them I wouldn't tell.

R. M. (very anxiously)—Oh please tell me what the young ladies said about me.

Joey—Won't you get mad?

R. M.—Oh no, I'll not get mad.

Joey—Why, one of the young ladies said to another that she thought you would make a nice companion for her—r-r—r.

R. M. (interrupting)—What! For her? Joey—Oh no, not for her, but for her little pug dog.

R. M. (cracking his whip)—No foolishness, young man, or I'll give you this lash.

Joey—Oh you're a fool.

R. M.—What's that?

Joey—I said I was going to school.

R. M.—No, you didn't! You called me a fool. Shame on you! Don't you know that the good Lord punishes folks who talk that way?

Joey—The good Lord didn't hear me.

R. M.—Certainly the good Lord heard you.

Joey—The good Lord isn't here.

R. M.—The good Lord is everywhere.

Joey—Is he over at the depot?

R. M.—Certainly, he's over at the depot.

Joey—Is he in your cellar?

R. M.—Yes, he's in my cellar.

Joey—Is he in our cellar?

R. M.—Yes, he's in your cellar.

Joey—You're a lying son-of-a-gun, we haven't any cellar.

All this pleases not only the children, but the grown-ups as well, and the more a clown can make his audience laugh, the better it pleases his manager.

Did you ever notice that most circuses, especially the one ring variety, nearly always close the performance with an act in which the clown has a leading part? This is done for the purpose of sending the audience away in "good spirits," and the stables caused by the "antics" of the funny old clown in the last act still lingers as the multitude passes out of the annex.

The clown is the poorest paid and the hardest worked performer in the circus business. Not only that, his "acts" must be original and his jokes, gags and songs must be strictly up-to-the-hour or it will be next to impossible for him to hold down his job.

The average salary of a clown is about \$15 per week, although sometimes one is enabled to secure little concessions such as selling some books, gathering lithographs from store windows, etc.

Folks say that the stage is uplifting, educational; all of which is true, but what about the modern circus? Is it to be forgotten? While we are all ready to admit that the stage is educational, how much more so is it than a modern manager, where hundreds of specimens of rare wild animals are on exhibition? Take a walk through any modern zoological garden and study the characteristics of the thousand and one things and see if it does not afford some facilities for education that even many of the "learned ones" never thought of.

When I look back over the fifteen years that I have spent "under the white tents," remembering how at the close of each season I was loath to go back home, carrying the proceeds of my season's work in the palm of my hand, the thought comes to me and I say to myself: well, it's all over for a while—I have done my best, I have made thousands laugh, I have brought temporary joy and sunshine to the hearts of thousands of little children, I have pleased my manager, drawn my salary and fulfilled my mission.

What else is there to do in the life of a circus clown?

insanitary condition. One reason for the badness of men is due to their carelessness in this respect.

Do not burn your hair, twist it into tortuous knots, strain it back from the temples or wear it always in the same coil.

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PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF AMERICAN SOCIALISM

BY MORRIS HILLQUIT

BY ROBERT HUNTER

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 22, 1906, at P. O. Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879.

The Civic Federation and Socialism

When Socialism becomes a menace to the exploiters of any country they organize to fight it. They did so in Germany under the title of the Reichsverband gegen die Social-demokratie (Imperial Anti-Socialist union). In England they call themselves the Anti-Socialist union. In the United States they have veiled their object under the title of the Civic Federation.

The methods of these organizations are practically the same. They pretend a friendship for such unions as they think they can influence, subsidize such former Socialists as are for sale, seek to arouse prejudice against Socialists among union men, and in general seek to split up the ranks of the workers as much as possible.

The last number of the Civic Federation Review is filled with matter shrewdly chosen to this end. Socialist literature has been ransacked for criticisms of trade unionists, and these are cleverly placed alongside attacks by the Employers' Association in a dishonest attempt to give the impression that both classes of criticism have the same object. Of course no quotations are given from the thousands of articles defending trade unionism which have appeared in Socialist publications. The quotations given are torn from their context and distorted to convey the idea that they were written in a spirit of destruction, instead of being a part of an effort to strengthen and build up the movement of organized labor by eliminating its weaknesses. It would have been equally easy to have obtained quotations from Socialist publications criticising the Socialist party, and to have proved in this manner that all Socialists are opposed to that party.

It is actions, not words, that count in determining intentions. The time when the union needs support is when it is fighting for better conditions. Then is the time when its friends and its enemies are divided. How does the attitude of the organs and officials of the Civic Federation and of the Socialists meet this test?

When the steel workers went out at Homestead where did the Socialist press stand, and where was Carnegie of the Civic Federation?

When union men on the New York street railways were fighting for the very life of their union, where did the Socialists stand—and where was Belmont of the Civic Federation?

These were the times that tried men's pretensions. At this moment Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison stand in the shadow of the prison doors. They are the particular individuals whom some of the strongest criticisms of the Socialist press have been directed. They are the ones for whom the National Civic Federation pretends the greatest love.

Let us apply the test of DEEDS in time of need. The National Civic Federation Review has just appeared. It has twenty-four large pages, AND NOT ONE LINE OF PROTEST AGAINST THE IMPRISONMENT OF THESE MEN.

Hundreds of Socialist papers have been published during the last month. It would be hard to find a dozen copies of these that have not spoken against the imprisonment of these men.

WHO ARE THE REAL FRIENDS OF UNION LABOR?

Ireland Vs. Massachusetts

Many generations have wept over the woes of Irish tenants. The horrors of alien landlordism in the emerald isle have inspired some of the most magnificent periods of political oratory. To abolish that system hundreds of men have given up their lives, and to avoid it millions have expatriated themselves.

The Irishmen who have been driven from the country of their birth to escape landlordism have largely found homes in the United States. If they have brought that hatred of the rent eater and evictor with them they now have an opportunity to express it effectively in the land of their adoption. They now have a chance to raise their voices against the establishment in their new homes of the evils from which they fled.

Never in the whole history of English landlordism in Ireland has there been a more brutal and wholesale eviction than is now taking place at Ludlow, Massachusetts. Here the miserable slaves of the mills have dared to ask for more wages. They did not demand freedom from wage slavery. They did not ask that the products of their strength and skill should become their property. They only dared to ask that they might have a little larger SHARE of their product.

For this they are being thrown into the street. The employers not only own the jobs by which the inhabitants of Ludlow live—they also own the very earth upon which they must eat and sleep and be born and buried.

So the streets of Ludlow are piled high with the pitiful possessions of those who have built up the wealth of the city, but have now no place to lay their heads. With a fine refinement of brutality the mill and land owners have sought to prohibit even a silent appeal to the charity of passers by which some of the evicted ones sought to make by placing an empty dish upon the top of their household goods to receive contributions.

ALL THIS IN AMERICA, IN GOOD OLD PURITAN NEW ENGLAND.

But a Few Days More

There has never been anything offered as a premium that can compete in permanent interest for Socialists with the History of the Daily Socialist. This offer will close next Saturday, December 11, and after that it will be impossible for the names of any who have failed to respond to appear in the book.

There is nothing like this history on sale anywhere. There are things in it that surprised even those who thought themselves most familiar with the life of the paper. No publication ever issued in this country has had a more tempestuous career. The life of the Daily Socialist has been an epitome of the fight of the workers for whom it has spoken.

It is with a real sense of duty that the attention of those who have helped to make this history is now called to the fact that unless they act within a few days they will never be able to secure a copy of this book.

It has been prepared for the workers, is splendidly illustrated, printed on fine paper, and is given to those who show that they are sufficiently interested in the Daily Socialist to do three dollars' worth of hustling before December 11. This three dollars may be a donation, a purchase of subscription cards, payment for one year's subscription for the sender or another, or in any form that you may choose. Every person assisting at this time will have his name and address printed in the book, making it an interesting personal memorial in addition to its other valuable features.

Only a week remains in which to secure this book

The progress of Socialism in the United States has, on the whole, been a slower and more laborious process than in almost any other civilized country. The difficulties which beset the path of the American Socialists are varied and many.

The capitalist system of production is only now beginning to reach an acute state in this country. The marvelous variety of industries, the constant opening of new fields of enterprise, and the abundance of cheap and fertile lands in the west have, until recent years, made the United States an exceptionally favorable market for labor.

Notwithstanding occasional industrial depressions, the wages of American workmen have, on the whole, been somewhat better, and their standard of life higher, than those of the European wage workers.

Furthermore, there always was a great difference between the class psychology of the workers of America and those of Europe, which was accounted for by the differences in their origin and history.

Modern European industry was developed from the small manufacturers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; the masters of the old time workshops grew into the capitalists of today, and the apprentices and helpers into the modern wage workers.

The process was slow and gradual and both classes had ample time to crystallize. The European workmen have several generations behind them; they have their class traditions and sentiments; they are "class conscious."

Not so with the American workmen. Their existence as a class is of too recent date to have developed decided class feelings in them. They have still before them the example of many men who before their own eyes rose from the ranks of labor to the highest pinnacles of wealth and power.

They are still inclined to regard wage labor as a mere transitory condition. They are reluctant to consider themselves as a distinct class of society.

This mental attitude of the American workmen tended to foster a conservative spirit in the American trade unions, and this spirit was largely strengthened by the peculiar course of the development of the labor movement in the United States.

On the continent of Europe, Socialism in some cases preceded and to a certain degree developed the trade union movement; in other cases both movements developed simultaneously and were always regarded as necessary complements to each other. With very few exceptions the trade unions of Europe are in full accord with the Socialist movement.

In the United States the trade union movement sprang up before the Socialist movement, and the beginnings of organized Socialism found it just entering on the period of its bloom. This seniority of the trade union has served to develop in their leaders and members a sense of superiority over the Socialist movement and to make them less susceptible to the propaganda of Socialism than the European workers.

Another obstacle to the progress of Socialism as an organized movement is the political system of the country. Paradoxical as it may sound, our very

democracy has militated against the immediate success of Socialism. The American workmen have never had to struggle for the attainment of their political emancipation as their disfranchised brothers in most other countries have. Hence they have had one less motive to band themselves together as a class.

Furthermore, the tremendous number of our elective offices with their great powers and patronage have made the politics of our country a matter of extraordinary material importance.

The political campaigns of the United States excel those of all other countries in intensity and dimensions. Politics has become an industry with us, as much an industry as railroading or manufacturing.

It is conducted by professionals for their private gain, on a large scale and with a lavish outlay of capital. Our political campaigns are more often struggles of individuals for office than contests of masses over principles. Perhaps nowhere in the world is there less political idealism and more political corruption.

This situation has bred in the mind of the average American, including the American workman, a deep seated feeling of indifference, even contempt, for politics, which is anything but conducive to the development of a radical movement for political reform. And the difficulties of all such reform movements are still more aggravated by the so-called "two party" system in American politics.

Ever since the creation of the republic the contest for political power has been waged between two, and only two, dominant parties. New political parties, so-called "third parties," have appeared on the arena from time to time, but not one of them has developed any appreciable strength and stability—as a rule they have, after a more or less tempestuous career, been absorbed by one of the old parties. The "two party" system thus sanctioned by tradition, is now largely continued by design.

The dominant political parties, the Republican and Democratic, are in the nature of political trusts. Together they control all offices and "patronage" of the country, and almost the entire press and other organs of public expression. They have the backing of the industrial and financial interests and the support of large armies of trained and specialized political workers.

They divide all political "spoils" among themselves, mostly by methods of struggle and conquest, and sometimes by voluntary apportionment. The task of a new party to replace either of them or to gain a permanent and important footing alongside of them is thus from the outset a very difficult one. But what makes it still more difficult is the system of "party tickets" in elections.

The popular elections in most other countries are limited to the choice of members of local legislatures or parliament. The elections are by districts and the ticket of each party is as a rule limited to one candidate for each district.

Each electoral campaign is thus conducted on the merits of the given district and is in no way dependent upon

conditions in other districts. In an electoral district largely made up of radicals the voters may, therefore, enter the contest with the expectation of victory regardless of the more conservative sentiments in other districts or in the country at large.

In the United States the offices to be filled in each general election are many in number and varied in character, and still they are so closely linked together on the electoral ticket that they appear to the ordinary voter as one inseparable group: to be voted for or against in bulk.

Local, state and national elections are most frequently held together, and the ticket handed to the voter sometimes contains the names not only of candidates for the state legislature or congress, but also for all local and state officers and even for president of the United States. And since a new party rarely seems to have the chance or prospect of electing its candidate for governor of a state or president of the country, the voter is inclined in advance to consider its entire ticket as hopeless.

The fear of "throwing away" the vote is thus a peculiar product of American politics, and it requires a voter of exceptional strength of conviction to overcome it.

Another and perhaps not less serious obstacle to the growth of political Socialism in the United States, is our system of state autonomy. The main Socialistic program as well as the most important immediate reforms advocated by the Socialists, can be realized only on a national scale. In every other country it is always some concrete demand addressed to the national legislature, the parliament, which unites the masses of the population into one solid reform or revolutionary movement.

In the United States, where the powers and scope of the national government are exceedingly limited, and the most vital industrial and social problems of the country are left to be dealt with by the forty-six different and independent legislatures of our states, general social reform movements have to traverse a much more difficult road.

Nor are the ethnic conditions of the country very favorable to the growth of Socialism. According to the last census returns there are over ten million foreign born persons in the United States. These represent practically all nations and races of the world with the most diversified languages, habits and culture.

By far the greater part of them are workers, and they are of necessity a factor of greater importance for the Socialist movement than they would be for a reform movement of the middle classes. The Socialist party in the United States is compelled to address the workers of the country in more than twenty different languages and to adjust its organization and methods of propaganda to the conditions and habits of more than twenty different races.

The presence of about nine millions of negroes, also mostly workers with special racial and social conditions, raises another very serious problem for the Socialist movement of this country. All these factors indicate but do not exhaust the peculiar difficulties of American Socialism. Will these difficulties prove insurmountable?

(To be continued)

Occasionally we hear of the noble qualities, the splendid capability and the social and industrial necessity of capitalists. Whenever a capitalist works he is pretty sure to get his name in the paper and his story told by admiring Sunday editors.

If you tell anybody that labor produces all wealth they will tell you that the capitalist is a hard worker.

If you say that the ideal capitalist is a stomach they will answer, "On the contrary, the ideal capitalist is he who actively manages his capital, who works it himself and therefore rightly deserves the returns on capital."

We have recently been producing a very interesting group of capitalists. The total capital that this particular group of capitalists own amounts to nearly one billion dollars.

They own immense interests. They own the tools and instruments of production used by millions of men.

They are ideal capitalists; perform the function perfectly. They are not workers nor superintendents, nor managers, nor inventors.

Even the men who make investments for them are hired trustees working for salary. Just as a matter of interest, therefore, read the list of ideal capitalists which follows:

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., husband's estate, \$125,000,000.
Mrs. Marshall Field, husband's estate, \$200,000,000.
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, husband's estate, \$5,000,000.
Mrs. Thomas B. Wanamaker, husband's estate, \$20,000,000.
Mrs. Morris K. Jessup, husband's estate, \$13,000,000.
Mrs. Daniel Lamont, husband's estate, \$5,000,000.
Mrs. John B. Stetson, husband's estate, \$7,000,000.
Mrs. H. H. Rogers, husband's estate, \$10,000,000.
Mrs. Charles T. Barney, husband's estate, \$3,000,000.
Mrs. Corwell F. Flower, husband's estate, \$7,000,000.
Mrs. James Henry Smith, husband's estate, \$30,000,000.
Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes, husband's estate, \$7,500,000.
Mrs. William K. Thaw, husband's estate, \$20,000,000.
Mrs. Russell Sage, husband's estate, \$63,750,000.
Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, husband's estate, \$20,000,000.
Mrs. H. M. Bennett, husband's estate, \$5,000,000.
Mrs. William B. Leeds, husband's estate, \$30,000,000.
Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, husband's estate, \$30,000,000.
Mrs. William Scully, husband's estate, \$40,000,000.
Mrs. Frederic C. Penfield (formerly Mrs. Anne Weightman) inherited all of Mr. Weightman's \$80,000,000.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman, husband's estate, estimated at \$100,000,000.
Does Mrs. Field run Marshall Field's stores, railroads, banks, trust companies, factories, etc.?

Is Mrs. Stetson an efficient and active hatter, managing the tools, buildings and other instruments used by hatters to produce Stetson hats?

Does Mrs. Havemeyer see that you have sugar in your coffee every morning and take care that the employees in the sugar refineries have their tools ready for work every morning?

Does Mrs. Phoebe Hearst organize her miners and teach them to feel what joy it is to do nothing all day long except to pull nuggets of gold out of the laughing earth?

Does Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt see that trains are on time and take care that the switchmen, engineers and firemen shall hurry you to your needful destination?

Yet it takes great organizing ability to be a capitalist, my friend says. You must have initiative. You must organize labor and tell it what to do. In fact, you don't realize, my friend says, that unless we had capitalists, industry would not exist, labor would be unemployed and the people would actually have to lie down and starve for want of guidance and superintendence.

How grateful, therefore, must we be to these kind ladies and their children who see that labor is fed, supplied with directions, with tools and factories, given its wage and in this thoughtful manner enabled to produce wealth for itself and for others.

What a hot food, but each of us continues to eat. You know they tell us state capitalism is not Socialism, so co-operation for the minor benefit of the many and the enriching of a few is hardly what I believe in. But I do believe that there are many doors of opportunity yet open to combine for mutual advantage under democratic management.

The other day I got a letter from a Lancashire comrade. He says the boys used to, when one got a penny, hunt up other boys with pennies and send one of their number to purchase, and then divided the candy in proportion to investment, thus getting about twice as much as by individual purchases. But buying is the least of co-operation.

A small factory, laundry, bakery, etc., that would employ its own stockholders would lessen the number of unemployed; there are already dozens of these and by these co-operating they would be semi-independent of the trusts; they would tend to raise wages.

How can a Socialist say he believes in co-operation if it is only universal refusal to begin to cooperate what he can now? "Faith without works is dead." Co-operation isn't the skin game you hit on: it is combining to the equal advantage of the co-operators to produce or exchange. Suppose the toller is mulcted three-fourths of his wages. If he can, as a consumer, get another quarter, he is helping himself. Most producers are also consumers, I believe.

The anti-co-operationist has no arguments but those of the anti-Socialist; human nature, impossibility to inaugurate, failure where tried, scheme to make me divide up, etc., and the only reason against co-operation, similar to Rochdale and better, in the same reason there are not more Socialists; lack of information, lack of brains or class position opposed.

The recent motions to abolish the national office, etc., to reduce and restrict membership to a few of the crankiest of the cranks and fools that are always attracted to a new movement, the insisting that "all land" is an immediate demand, and on the other hand the passage of a plank that we believe in private ownership of land, the "freak" method of electing officers by minorities, and so on, cannot be remedied by taking to the woods. We must stay in and stand for what each believes is right, and as our party is founded on justice it will eventually be found on the right side.

Of course, it may cause some to believe Dooley was right when he said: "Workin' min, unite; yes have nawthin to lose but yer brains, and yes never had anny?" But don't decide till the evidence is all in—from all sides. And remember this co-operation must be kept distinct from the political party, though each should encourage the other and the industrial union.

E. FRANCIS ATWOOD.
Glenham, S. D.

A Protest Against Turnstiles
The writer is one of many patrons of the Oak Park "L" that get off at Clinton street (the new station), where we have to go through a turnstile to get out. I, for one, have to help work the mechanical watchman.

We think it an outrage, an imposition, and would like to know if we have any recourse to have it abolished. I know in New York City the "L" roads introduced turnstiles in several stations for registering fares, the patrons having to turn them to pass, thereby abolishing the ticket choppers. The city compelled the "L" to take them out saying that a patron could not be compelled to act as a watchman.

O. C. HEUBLE.
Chicago, Ill.

A Variety on Hand
Daisy—Do you think dear, you would love me any better if my hair were some other color?

Tom—I don't know. What other color have you?

Co-operation in Our Time
Sure some of us have been bit by what was called co-operation; possibly most of us have turned our mouths

working for dear life: "not in the spirit of the trade union, doing as little as possible." I suppose the "new religion" invented by this venerable humbug teaches that it is permissible, even commendable, to lie about and malign the only organizations standing between greedy and merciless capitalists and the workers.

Employer: "What you are thinking of getting married, Mr. Hink?" In that case we are paying you too much money and you can stand a reduction in salary. So, take Funch's advice."

LONDON WRITES HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY

BY CARROLL SAYRES

Do you want to make leisurely the Calvary climb Jack London dared, to reach his present to be envied niche in the hall of immortals? If you do, then read his latest book, Martin Eden.

In this Jack London has written his autobiography—almost. With a few minor details altered the story, for the first two-thirds of its course, tallies very closely with the early history of Mr. London, as any one who has had the delight of knowing him will testify to.

He has often admitted frankly that he "came up the back stairs of learning"; that his vast knowledge of men and things was not garnered in school rooms but through his own efforts. He "knew the books," as Martin Eden is so fond of saying of the people who appreciate Herbert Spencer and the other world teachers, and this knowledge, coupled with the genius that compelled him to the task of book-making, has given him his fixed place in the ranks of the world's lights.

Particularly will London's friends think of his early struggles as they read of the beggarly prices paid Martin Eden for his first stories and the trouble he had to collect these pittance. London's first short stories were sold to a western magazine and he received \$7.50 apiece for them, "payable on publication." These same stories later appeared in his first collection and were the basis of his fame.

In Martin Eden he has so thinly veiled his dealings with the second rate editors that almost anybody familiar with him and the West must understand the allusions. The salt breathes from the sea the story carries are there because London in his youth was a sailor and from that life gleaned his excellent physique. Eden's fight with Cheese Face—one of the most realistic descriptions of a fist battle to be found between covers—has its shudders and its grippleness because London in his ungrammatical days fought many such battles. The stinging retorts of Eden to the platitudes of the patronizing bourgeois remind one of the times that London addressed a class of Yale students and several groups of New York's elite, and drove these fine fellows through his faying of their culture and their social system generally.

It is also interesting to recall that one of the newspapers, a San Francisco publication, that returned one of Martin Eden's manuscripts without even the chill balm of a printed regret, paid Jack London a thousand dollars a month to go to Japan as its correspondent during the Russo-Japanese war.

The description of the fame that came to Martin Eden is exactly like the fame that came to Jack London. London sprang into public notice in an hour, so to speak. From a struggling writer he became, within a few months, the most talked of figure in the field of fiction. He was hailed as the "Kipling of the West" and he was permitted by the publishers to dictate his own terms. He was to be paid by the people of Oakland, who had long known and rejected him and he was lionized everywhere he went. In none of these regards has his star waned.

Even if some of the details in the life of Martin Eden and his creator, Jack London, do not dovetail, that does not alter the fact that the book has a right to be classed as an autobiography. None of the autobiographies, from the Confessions of Rousseau down, follows facts undeviatingly.

But it is not as an autobiography that Martin Eden will appeal to the reader. It is a strong, virile, human story that will grip and hold and compel conversation. It is, perhaps, the best that has come from the London typewriter. It is told in a comfortable, easy fashion and it is the sort of narrative that makes one decide to cancel engagements and stay at home with Martin and Ruth, his sweetheart, who lost him because she had not large faith, because she was of the bourgeoisie and was frightened to walk any way but that of her neighbors.

The love of Martin for Ruth, the love that transformed him from an ignorant sailor to a literary celebrity, is one of the noblest fictions he has to offer. London, as all the world knows, is a Socialist. He once ran for mayor of Oakland on the Social ticket. His Socialism crops out all through Martin Eden. The doctrine he preaches in almost every chapter, but the preaching is done so deftly that none will recognize it as a plea for the working classes. But the lesson is taught none the less. One is made to see the calloused handed, misshapen girls of the factory, to see and sympathize, and to feel the crying need of reform that will give the equal opportunity with the Ruths of the world.

The noblest character in the book, perhaps, is Lizzie Connolly, the factory girl who loved Martin so much that she hoped the right girl might come along to awaken him. This hope is expressed after Ruth has thrown him down, because he took part in a Socialist meeting and because he would

not go to work. The "culture" of the bourgeoisie—the culture that looks upon the unconventional as a criminal sinning, that shudders away from individuality, from the temerity to make one's own pattern for one's life—is drubbed unmercifully. The shams are laid bare brutally.

The melodramatic touch enters the story when Ruth risks reputation to plead with Martin to marry her. Her pleading is done. It is true, after Martin's fortune has reached six figures and Oakland is proud of him. Of course, she pleads in vain.

But there is little use in trying to tell one's impression of Martin Eden. One must read the book to become friends with the hero and to like and dislike his friends and acquaintances. One must read the book to know its beauty of its style and to properly digest its big lessons. London has done nothing since the Call of the Wild that classes with Martin Eden. It pulses with life and when one lays down the book one feels that one has an intimate acquaintance with all of its characters.

One feels bitter, too, for having known Martin and Lizzie Connolly; one feels highly contemptuous to have the entree to the drawing room of the Moroses and their social set—that one dropped their acquaintance when Martin turned his back upon them. And one feels especially glad that Jack London did come into the inheritance of learning by way of the back stairs, that he came from the working class and knew its heart intimately. Otherwise he could not have painted the workers as he has done in this book, painted their strength and their pettiness and the haunt of poverty that is blame for their shortcomings. Read Martin Eden. You owe it to yourself to make his acquaintance.

One great difficulty in our party management is the lack of an official magazine, in which we have a world of discussion and organization work. We have no official means by which we can get to an understanding with each other. We ought to have an official magazine, published by the national organization, in which reports from all states and territories could be made.

All comrades and locals against whom any charges were brought should have the right to give his, or the local's, side of the charges. All disputes should be settled by direct vote of the rank and file, or dues paying members, and any comrade or local that refused to abide by the majority rule (and the rule of the majority should be the way of government) should be prohibited from taking any part in the party legislation until they were willing to abide by the rule of the majority.

Comrades, let us establish a more perfect working of the initiative, referendum and right of recall. This is the trine god of government, and the only way in which we can operate the rule of "Vox populi, Vox Dei." and no other form of government has any right to exist, either in the Socialist party or in the co-operative commonwealth. "Workers of the world, unite; you have nothing to lose except your chains; you have a world to redeem." This does not sound so bad, like dividing up into small autonomous (independent) groups. Remember this: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Remember that "incommunicado" is the road to Hell. Do not take that route. I am confident with a more perfect form of the trine form of government, in our party, that all will be quiet along the R-O-grandi.

CHARLES A. BYRD.
Jacksonville, Fla.

Co-operation in Our Time
Sure some of us have been bit by what was called co-operation; possibly most of us have turned our mouths

working for dear life: "not in the spirit of the trade union, doing as little as possible." I suppose the "new religion" invented by this venerable humbug teaches that it is permissible, even commendable, to lie about and malign the only organizations standing between greedy and merciless capitalists and the workers.

Employer: "What you are thinking of getting married, Mr. Hink?" In that case we are paying you too much money and you can stand a reduction in salary. So, take Funch's advice."

Dr. Scabadorer Elliot had to get off his heels fighting again at the recent exercises at Hampton Institute in Virginia. He was tickled to see the students, on exhibition, in the shops,

On the Firing Line

BY MONORABO.

Capital breaks bread with labor only at Civic Federation dinners. At other times capital breaks bread for itself and lets labor find a few crumbs—if it can.

Dr. Scabadorer Elliot had to get off his heels fighting again at the recent exercises at Hampton Institute in Virginia. He was tickled to see the students, on exhibition, in the shops,

St. Paul, Minn.

THANKSGIVING

BY LEWIS DANT

We thank Thee, Lord—
All who do the labor of the world—
That after ages of dull, ox-like sleep
We are awakening.

Awakening
To see the weakness of the hands that goad,
To feel that Thou hast not, to ever hopeless toil and
Doomed him whom Thou of star-dust didst create,
With upward looking eyes and godlike form,
In Thine own image.

From all climes of this round and fertile earth,
Hear Thou the thanks of men with opened eyes,
Of men who nevermore shall cringe to men,
Of men who know not race nor creed nor tongue nor boundaries of nations,
Who hear, from all corners of the world, one mighty song—
Rising to ever grander harmony till all discordant sounds shall be as naught—
The song of brotherhood.

St. Paul, Minn.