

GAIN HELD
ABOVE LIFE
AT CHERRY

Miner Declares Bosses Oppose All Laws to Aid Toilers

NO FIRE PROTECTION

Inquest Reveals That Boys Were Innocent Cause of Holocaust

MEN MURDERED
IN TEXAS JAILS

Investigating Committee Demands Reform in Treatment of Convicts There

San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 7.—"The history of our penitentiaries for the last thirty years shows a terrible treatment of the convicts during all that time," reports the special investigating committee of the Texas legislature in its findings just made public.

"Twenty-six years ago, a legislative committee saw forty convicts housed in one room, some of them sick with pneumonia, and with but one stove, in the coldest weather ever felt in Texas until then. We saw that farm and it is still a bad place," continues the report.

"In that year, in midsummer, men were confined in box cars at night, and some were pulled out dead next morning from that Calcutta death box." This reference is to convicts sent out to work on the railroads.

Convict Cave Dwellers

"A state senator (Mr. Gibbs of Dallas) described the methods of housing convicts while working on railroads; a few gum logs across a railroad ditch, under which the men entered by a hole, and over which the sergeant watched, gun in hand, until next morning, as one would watch a den of snakes.

"Men were lashed into insensibility, as they are still, by brutal sergeants, and yet the system went on. Seven years ago a committee sent by the legislature revealed a condition of squalid barbarity. They reported having seen many whose backs were lacerated by the lash. Men were often chained up, by the head and lashed into unconsciousness; others died under the lash.

"Still the system went on and the legislators who reported these conditions were called the 'smelling committee,' and their report kicked about the legislative halls as though it had been a football. The whole system is devilish and corrupt which permits brutal guards to lacerate and kill men under the lash and to receive bribes from planters to do it.

Humane Agents Needed

"Texas must support humane agents who will keep in daily contact with the men and who will represent the convict side of the question as sincerely as that of the state, and whose only duty should be to look after their physical condition and enforce humane treatment. Unless this is done the whole system will continue to disgrace our state."

"Some of the findings of the committee are as follows:

"Reckless and inhuman use of strap discovered.

"Ignorance of rules on the part of certain officers.

"Inspection has been inadequate.

"Brutal treatment of guards by convicts.

Female Prisoners Abused

"Evidence of disgraceful conduct toward female prisoners.

"No efforts at reformation except at walls.

"Lease and share systems should be abolished in one year.

"Indeterminate sentence should be provided for.

"Parole law should be made mandatory.

"Convicts should share net earnings.

"Classification and grading of convicts should be followed.

"Permanent bipartisan commission should be established.

"Gambling should stop.

"Stripes should be abolished except as means of punishment.

"Penalties should be fixed for abusing convicts."

Cause for Texans' Blushes

The committee report in conclusion reads: "Such treatment has been inflicted that when known, will cause every law-abiding citizen of this state to blush with shame and will bring a hearty and earnest protest to its continuance."

Great Trade Union Special Dec. 17. \$7 a thousand and 75c a hundred.

FACTORY HAND
FATALLY HURT

Leo Pozek, 42 years old, 2235 West Twentieth street, was seriously injured when alighting from an elevator on the third story of a manufacturing plant at Twenty-sixth street and Marshall boulevard. He slipped and fell between the wall of the elevator shaft and the floor of the car.

He suffered internal injuries and a broken leg and was taken to St. Anthony's hospital.

FREIGHT STEAMER IS SUNK;
MANY LIVES REPORTED LOST

The freight steamer Steinhilber was sunk in collision with the Berwind at Round Island in the Straits of Mackinac, according to a wireless report received in Chicago today. The collision occurred off the island, and the Steinhilber sank with little warning. The bow of the Berwind was crushed. It is not known if any lives were lost.

Shoots Himself on the Stage

Flint, Mich., Dec. 7.—At the rehearsal of a sketch at the Savoy theater last night Oscar Hayward, 24 years old, shot himself in the arm. Because of the failure of a number on the bill, Hayward undertook to get up an act to fill out the evening. In the scene he used a revolver and was supposed to kill himself.

TAFT ASKED TO
OUST CARPENTER

Federation to Protest Labor Foe Being Given Life Job on Bench

Judge George A. Carpenter of the Circuit court of Cook county was denounced as a foe of labor yesterday, and the executive committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor was instructed to draft a suitable protest, giving Judge Carpenter's labor record, and asking President Taft not to appoint the Cook county jurist to the federal bench in Chicago. Resolutions condemning Judge Carpenter were presented by John Brittain of the Amalgamated Carpenters at the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor on Sunday, after the reading of which Brittain made a strong speech.

What Carpenter's Appointment Means

"The appointment of a man like Judge Carpenter to a life job—a federal judgeship—means that he has been endorsed by those who approve the sending of labor men to jail without a hearing," said Brittain. "The Meers-Slayton Lumber company got out an injunction before Judge Carpenter, and Grassi, Leckie and myself were sentenced to jail for thirty days for contempt of court on an alleged violation of the injunction. We were given no hearing on the contempt charges before Carpenter. We were taken up by the sheriff and were in custody a day before our lawyers could apply for a writ of habeas corpus. Then Carpenter turned the hearing of the arguments over to Judge Mack, who found that the record of the hearing was incorrect. Mack did not have a court seal at the time of the hearing, so we were in custody over night. Then the verdict in the contempt case was set aside, but the clerks of the court changed the records to suit the lawyers of the Employers' association.

"We had a hearing before Judge Carpenter and although it was shown that Leckie and Grassi had never been served with a notice of the injunction, and though I was not mentioned in the injunction and was not then and could not now be considered a servant or employee or agent of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the sentence of thirty days in jail was confirmed against Leckie, Grassi and myself.

Ran 15,000 Votes Behind

"The union carpenters worked against him and he ran 15,000 votes behind his ticket. When he is given a life job on the federal bench it removes him from all fear of political injury in acting against organized labor."

"The resolution was passed and the amendment was then made turning the matter over to the executive board with instructions to get a protest, giving Judge Carpenter's record and the objections of organized labor to his appointment.

AND HOW MUM SHE IS ON THE SUBJECT IF THE SITUATION IS REVERSED?

MEN WORK FOR
WOMAN SUFFRAGE

New York, Dec. 7.—Equal suffrage in New York is gaining strength with the added support of men prominent in political, business and social life in the state.

At a meeting of those working in the interest of this cause a few days ago there was organized a new society called the Men's League for Woman Suffrage of the State of New York. George Foster Peabody, a lawyer, was elected president of the association. The vice presidents chosen were Representative Herbert Parsons, Representative William S. Bennett, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, William M. Ives, William J. Schieleff, Prof. Nathaniel Schmitt of Cornell university, John Mitchell, William Dean Howells, George Kunz, the Rev. John P. Peters and Langdon S. Stewardson, president of Hobart college.

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MILLS GUARDED
BY 1,500 TROOPS

Bridgeport, O., Dec. 7.—Disorders in the strike zone of the Aetna-Standard mills of the American Sheet and Tin Plate company were feared today. The plants did not resume operations as it was reported they would. The Ohio national guard, troops to the number of 1,500, are scattered throughout the trouble district.

GET A BUNDLE

An article has just been received from Joe J. Prosser, International Secretary of the United Brewery Workers, for publication in that trade union edition. This edition will be written by men who have made this subject a special study, who have had experience in the political and economic movement. It is published just when this question is attracting universal interest.

GET A BUNDLE TO DISTRIBUTE IN YOUR LOCALITY. They will cost you \$7 a thousand or 75c a hundred.

The paper will appear Dec. 17. Order early so that arrangements can be made to fill all orders.

CARS TIED-UP AGAIN AND
HUNDREDS PROTEST DELAYS

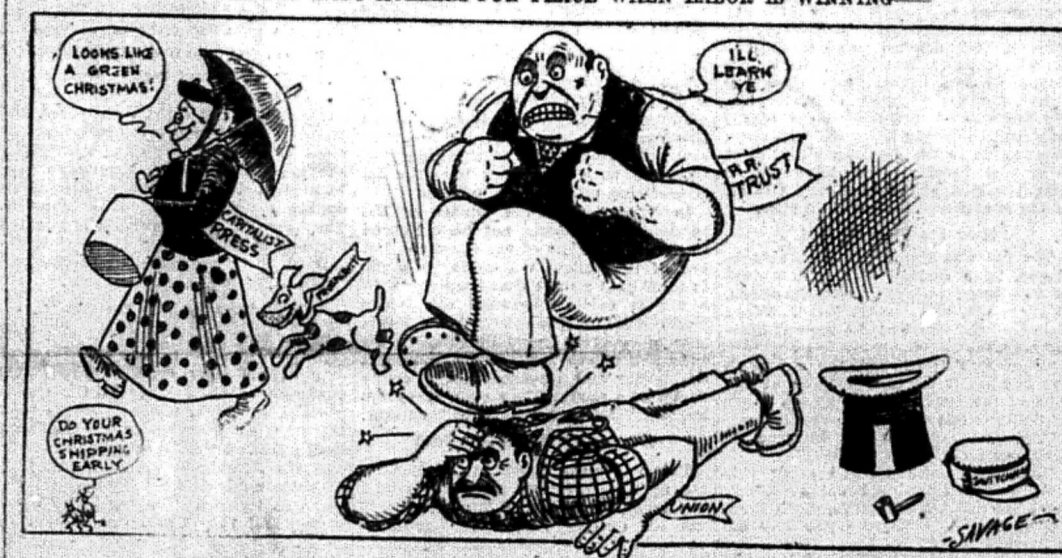
A complete tie up of practically all of the northwest side truck lines of the Chicago Railways company leading to the downtown district for the half hour between 6:45 and 7:15 a. m. brought forth an angry outburst from hundreds of workers forced to walk for a distance of from five to twenty blocks and at times threatened violence. The tie up was chiefly due to the practical abandonment of the Milwaukee avenue viaduct and the switching of cars under the direction of the company's inspectors at North Jefferson and West Lake streets.

CALHOUN IS NAMED AS
U. S. MINISTER TO CHINA

Washington, Dec. 7.—Announcement was made at the state department of the appointment of William J. Calhoun of Chicago as minister to China. Mr. Calhoun has accepted the appointment.

ROADS MAY FORCE
LABOR TO DECLARE
A GENERAL STRIKE

DID YOU EVER NOTICE—

PASTOR TO TALK
ON SOCIALISM

Rev. George R. Lunn Will Advocate Party Doctrines From Pulpit

Schenectady, N. Y., Dec. 7.—The Rev. Dr. George R. Lunn, formerly of Brooklyn, who recently resigned his pastorate of the First Dutch Reformed church of this city, because of the opposition of certain members to his Socialist ideas, has denied that he had any intention of appealing to the classis for reinstatement. It has been said that such was his intention, but Dr. Lunn said that it is evident on the face of it that, having handed in his resignation, he could not and would not appeal from its acceptance by the consistory.

Lunn also denied the statement that he had determined to give up the church for the purpose of lecturing on Socialism.

Must Preach the Gospel

"My entire life is devoted to the preaching of the gospel of Christ," said Dr. Lunn, "and I have no intention of changing at this date the purpose which has held my allegiance for many years."

"I have in my sermons time and again urged that it is not the province of the pulpit, and never has been the province of the pulpit, to lay down a political program, or to outline an economic program. It is not the church's function to bring forth any program for righting social wrongs. It is the church's function to supply spiritual power for righting these wrongs. In all our endeavors to eradicate social wrongs we will never agree as to what particular source to follow."

World Needs Socialism

"While it is not the province of the pulpit to lay down any political or economic program, it is a duty for which God holds a minister responsible and for which he holds the church responsible, fearlessly to proclaim from the pulpit the great moral mandates of the gospel. I believe that these moral mandates must be preached today as never before in their bearing on the social or community life. If we are to make any advance toward solving the greatest social problems that have ever been given any age to solve."

BOY GIVES LIFE
TO AID MOTHER

Percy Carter Is Killed While Gathering Fuel in Railway Yards

Benton Harbor, Mich., Dec. 7.—Percy Carter, twelve years old, sacrificed his life that his mother and sister and brother might have fuel to keep warm. Percy was killed in the yards of the Pere Marquette while picking up coal. In attempting to avoid one train the youth stepped too close to the tracks on which a switch engine and three empty cars were backing down toward the depot.

The boy was knocked down and dragged along until he was carried to a switch. His little body was caught and held fast. At least two cars passed over him.

Delay in Removing Body

The body lay where it had been dragged for over an hour and then was removed to Rowe's morgue, after a coroner's jury impaneled by Justice Whitney, had viewed the remains.

Family in Poverty

The Carter family is in poor circumstances, the support of the children resting principally on the mother. The father, M. A. Carter, was employed at one time as a compositor at the printing establishment of Peters & Alger. About six weeks ago he left for Macon, Ill., where he is now. It is said that differences have separated the mother and father Carter leaving the city and the children remaining with their mother.

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\$7 a thousand and 75c a hundred.

Patrick Calhoun Put on Trial

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 7.—The second trial of Patrick Calhoun, president of the United Railroads of this city, on the charge of offering John J. Furey, former supervisor, a bribe of \$4,000, began today with the examination of witnesses by District Attorney Langdon.

HUNDREDS SEEK
CITY'S CHARITY

Poverty in All Parts of Chicago

Chicago's poor today realize that they are facing another bitter, merciless winter. They know that for months the numbing cold will now be their greatest enemy.

With the passing of each December day that showed a high temperature, an offering of thanks went up from the ghetto of the west side, the slums of the river wards and the ill protected homes of the district back of the yards. But on a Sabbath, yesterday, the cold came and winter was ushered in as an unyielding enemy.

For the most part the poor, were caught unaware. There was little fuel put away and very little money to buy when it was needed on such short notice. Sunday, as a result, was a day of worry and anxiety among the least of the city's toilers.

Sweet Public Charity

As a last resort many applied for public aid. From all sections of the city came word of suffering and privation to the police and county officials. The deluge of complaints was so great that many could not be provided for.

"I am inclined to believe that the county offices will be kept busy this winter giving aid to the poor," said County Agent Belmont, as he watched a long line of women and men waiting to be given assistance at 215 Peoria street. Few of the sufferers had sufficient clothing to fight off the cold with any degree of success.

Two Deaths Reported

The first death due to the weather was that of Alexander Currie, 215 North Forty-eighth avenue, who was killed while coupling cars in the yards of the Chicago & Oak Park elevated, Oak Park. He fell on the slippery rails and was rushed to death under a car. Denis Bowers, 383 Clark street, was crossing Harrison street at Federal street when he slipped and fell. He was taken to the city relief hospital. His injuries are not serious.

Conferences in Chicago and New York; Ultimatum Expected Soon

TELEGRAPHERS INVOLVED

Companies Are Offering Old Employees Bonuses to Go Back to Work

If there is a general strike of railroad employees in the United States it will be because it is forced by the railroads. The Switchmen and the Railroad Telegraphers are not anxious for such an event and the railway brotherhoods are notoriously unwilling to take such a move if it can be avoided.

Information has reached Chicago that the roads in the northwest have offered the switchmen a bonus of two months pay to come back to work on old scale till the matter is arbitrated under the Erdman act. The men refuse to do so. Tie ups due to seabs have caused the overtures to be made.

The support of the Chicago Federation of Labor has been voted to the striking switchmen in the west in case the strike spreads to Chicago, where committees of the switchmen are now negotiating with the general managers' association. The word received by the local men from the striking switchmen is "Everything tied up tight from Duluth to Seattle." G. Dal Jones of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers declared that his organization is now negotiating for wage increases in Chicago and that it is in hearty accord with the strike of the switchmen in the northwest and admires the spirit they are showing.

Causes of Strike

Third Vice President James B. Connors of the Switchmen's Union of North America gave a clear explanation of the causes of the strike, answering effectually the charge of the general managers' association that the switchmen flouted arbitration. Connors showed how false such a charge is. He said:

"We are receiving satisfactory reports from the west, a telegram received this afternoon being 'Tied tight from Duluth to Seattle.' The only thing that can best us is the treachery of kindred organizations. They should realize, however, that our victory means their victory. We did not refuse arbitration, but under the legal advice of Mayor Lawler of St. Paul, who is our attorney, we refused to tie ourselves up in arbitration under the Erdman law, which might involve us in litigation for two years. The official of another organization is quoted as saying that we snatched on his organization at Fort Worth. Texas. I defy any man to face me and show that our organization ever snatched on any man. We are now in season with railroad of all kinds, and the rank and file of the Switchmen's Union of North America are honorable men and there are no spineless curs among them."

Fort Worth Trouble

"The Fort Worth trouble was just this: Our organization composed of fourteen men in the yards of the Fort Worth Belt Line signed an agreement with the management of the company. It was the first agreement which the company had ever made with its yard employees and it contained a provision for time and half pay for overtime. Very few railroad agreements if any have such a provision as time and a half pay for overtime. At McKees Rocks thirty-two of our men struck to secure the reinstatement of seven members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, but at Fort Worth an official of that organization went to the superintendent of terminals of the Belt Line and wanted him to transfer our agreement which we had secured. We won the strike at Denver for the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen in 1907. But the Fort Worth incident occurred in July of this year."

Telegraphers Undecided

G. Dal Jones, a delegate from the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, said: "The Order of Railroad Telegraphers is a member of the Railroad Department of the American Federation of Labor and we will abide by the rules of that department. I suppose that the newspapers will say that the telegraphers will strike to aid the switchmen. I don't know what the telegraphers will do. President Perham of our union

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BOSSSES EVICT MOTHER AND HER NEWBORN BABE

Family of Ludlow Striker
Thrown Into Street and
Both May Die From
Exposure

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)
Springfield, Mass., Dec. 7.—A dying mother and a new born babe joined the evicted toilers of the Ludlow Manufacturing association. It is capitalism's latest crime in this city of suffering and starvation, the worst since the present strike began.

Joseph Hudick, who lives in Western street with his wife and little child born last Tuesday, pleaded piteously with the authorities to allow his family to remain in the house until the mother and the child were a little better.

Both May Die
But the subsidized Pinkertons and the hired evictors, urged on by the company officials, were alike impervious to a petition for mercy. The family was driven from its home and it is feared that the moving will kill both mother and child.

The child was taken to a hospital and the mother is being cared for by Joseph Hudick in a room in another home near the Hudick home is a woman critically ill. Her husband has been served with an eviction notice.

Man Goes Insane

Among the huddled hundreds in the streets misery is playing havoc. Many are unable to comprehend the situation. They sit in little groups in the furniture strewn street, their heads in their hands. They are unable to do anything to help themselves. One man has already been driven insane by his sufferings. Hatless and coatless, he wandered away from his family in the street, uttering wild threats and imprecations. He was found miles away, a raving maniac, trying to tear his hair out.

Acting Governor on the Scene

It was to see all this that acting Governor Frothingham went to Ludlow. He is making an investigation at the instance of Governor Draper, whose attention has been called to the Ludlow situation by a letter from Representative Norman H. White of Brookline. White suggested that the deplorable conditions at Ludlow might be a little relieved by the use of the shelter tents and other equipment stored at the state military headquarters. Acting Governor Frothingham refused to comment on the suggestion until he had completed his investigation.

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MILLS TO FIGHT
FOR THE BUDGET

Walter Thomas Mills, author of several Socialist books and noted as a Socialist lecturer, passed through Chicago today on his way to England, where he will join in the fight against the House of Lords in the campaign on the budget now on in Great Britain. Mr. Mills went to England in 1902, when he appeared before the British Trade Union Council, carrying a message from the American Federation of Labor relative to the seating of fraternal delegates from this country. He is familiar with conditions in Great Britain and should prove a strong factor in the present struggle.

"The fight against the house of lords is of world wide importance," says Mr. Mills. "It should be of especial interest to the United States, because it will prove the last fight against the present stronghold of feudalism in government. It is a part of the fight between democracy and despotism, and especially important because it has been brought on as a part of the labor struggle."

KENNEDY-LEWIS
DEBATE SUNDAY

Sunday morning gave the Garrick audience the worst weather of many seasons. It was an excellent test of the stability of the meetings that so large an audience was present. The lecture on the "Cultural Incidence of the Machine Process" was greatly appreciated.

Next Sunday morning will be a red letter day for the Garrick attendance. A debate between the Garrick lecturer and Professor John Curtis Kennedy of the University of Chicago is the attraction. The subject for debate is: "Is the Marxian Theory of Value Exploited?" Professor Kennedy will open the debate by affirming that it is.

The meeting will begin fifteen minutes earlier than usual, i. e. at ten o'clock. The debate will be opened by the chairman at 10:30. Admission to all parts of the theater the same price, 25 cents. Tickets now on sale at the office of the Daily Socialist.

AUTOMOBILE INJURES TWO;
DRIVER SOUGHT BY POLICE

Search for an automobile driver is being made by the police following an accident at State and Randolph streets, in which two men were knocked down and injured by a large touring car. Witnesses state that the driver drove away at high speed after running down the two men. The victims gave the names of John Otto, 1808 Wabash avenue, and Peter Hansen, 1820 Wabash avenue, North, who was fatally hurt.

SOCIALIST WOMEN OF COOK COUNTY HOLD FINE MEETING

The best meeting yet held by the Socialist women of Cook county was that of Saturday evening at 130 Washington street. The attendance and the interest in these meetings is continually increasing.

Mrs. Milla Tupper Maynard of Denver delivered a splendid address on the "Essentials of our Faith." After Mrs. Maynard's talk Mrs. Ellen Megow described her trip to the Pacific coast and the organization work that is being done among Socialist women in the west. The chairman of the evening was Miss Stella Gilham.

The next meeting of the Socialist women of Cook county will be held early in January.

FREDERICK FERSMAN RETURNS; PAINTINGS ON VIEW TUESDAY

The paintings of Frederick Fersman, who has just returned to Chicago from Paris where he has been studying for several years, will be shown at the Art Institute on Tuesday evening. The collection is quite large and contains some striking portraits and landscapes. The artist, who is a Chicagoan, has won high distinction abroad and the exhibition is being held in response to a demand from art lovers in the city. Mr. Fersman has opened a studio at 520 Fine Arts building.

MINE WITNESSES WERE KIDNAPED

(Continued From Page One)

The miners had done everything possible. He appealed for funds to aid the widows and orphans. He urged all local unions to join the Illinois State Federation of Labor and demand laws unitedly. He flayed the railway brotherhoods and declared that they had prevented the enactment of an adequate employers' liability law at the last session of the legislature.

BY S. F. SAMELOW

Cherry, Ill., Dec. 7.—Evidence that the St. Paul Coal company stored powder in the mine in violation of law has been produced through the activity of the miners, while State's Attorney Eckhart has allowed Alexander Rosenjack, the cage operator who knows all about the fire, to leave Cherry. Rosenjack can not be found to be used as a witness at the corner's inquest, and the people are asking whether State's Attorney Eckhart has blundered or whether he is a party to an attempt to defeat justice. Rosenjack, it is declared by the miners, can place the blame for the hoisting of coal after the fire started and before any of the men were brought up from the mine. In addition to the employment of child labor the investigators have found that the company had stored powder in the shafts and had used torches.

How the Fire Started

The fire was started, so the evidence shows, by a carload of hay in charge of two boys, one Matthew Francisco, 15 years old, and Robert Dean. When placed on the stand at the inquest Matthew said:

"Who was it pushed the car with the hay on it up to the torch at the time of the fire?" he was asked.

"Bobby Dean and I," he replied. "Did you ever see any burning oil dropping from those torches?"

"Yes, the torch on the other side from us was dripping burning oil."

"When you were working down there did Rosenjack ever give you any orders as to how to work?"

"No, he did not tell me anything to do, nor anybody else that I know of."

"You left the car of hay up against the torch?"

"Yes."

"You knew it was standing right up against the torch?"

"It was pretty close to it."

"Did you ever pay any attention to those open torches down there or think that they were dangerous?"

"No."

"When you first saw the fire was the car of hay standing close to the torch?"

"Yes, just where we left it."

"How close?"

"About half a foot."

"Rosenjack sent Dean and me to get some water," said Francisco, "and he tried to put the fire out himself. The fire shot up off while we were carrying the water, and we could not get back to the shaftcase cage."

Young Robert Dean was kidnapped during the seeming efforts of the company and can not be found to testify at the inquest. Eckhart says that he advised Rosenjack to leave Cherry.

Eckhart Tells of Search

In testifying, Eckhart said:

"I have been informed that Rosenjack was in Chicago several days ago. I followed up this information, going to Chicago with Mr. Fred Buck, chief clerk of the coal company. I did not know whether I could recognize Rosenjack or not. I learned that the man supposed to be Rosenjack was stopping at the Saratoga hotel under the name of John Smith. We called up the hotel, but learned nothing. Then we sent a telegram saying that we wanted him on important business. We received no response to the telegram. Buck and I then went to the Saratoga hotel. I remained outside and Buck went in to look for Rosenjack. Buck came out in a few minutes and told me that Rosenjack was not there."

KILLED IN FALL
FROM AIRSHIP

Nice, France, Dec. 7.—M. Fernandez, aviator, was instantly killed following the explosion of the motor when his aeroplane was being maneuvered at an estimated height of 1,600 feet.

The machine crumpled, and, with its pilot, dropped to earth.

M. Fernandez participated in the aviation contests at Rheims last August, but his performance there attracted no special attention. At that time he was operating a biplane.

Fernandez is the third man to be killed in a motor power aeroplane.

MacKay Hoyne Is Better

The condition of Mackay Hoyne, former assistant corporation counsel, who is ill at his home, 622 Washington avenue, is improved.

BIG 3-RINGED CIRCUS OPENED

Taft-Aldrich-Cannon Aggregation of Stars Seen in Capitalistic Stunts

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—The Taft-Aldrich-Cannon phalanx dedicated to capitalist law making was in complete working order for the opening of congress. There was not an ungreased axle nor a grating cog apparent in the entire machine.

"Uncle Joe" has again made his peace with the president. The czar of the lower branch of congress has had several protracted sessions with Taft during which any differences existing were smoothed over and forgotten. There never were any differences with Aldrich.

The president's message will be read on Tuesday. No intelligent forecast is possible, of course, until the president's message is before the two houses. A week ago it was predicted with considerable display of authority that the president, in view of the Standard Oil decision, would have no recommendations to make with regard to anti-trust law amendments until after the Supreme court has passed upon the case.

Postal Bank Sidetracked

By the same token there is a pretty well settled notion now that there will be no effort to enact a postal savings bank bill until the report of the monetary commission is before congress. There remains the interstate commerce commission reorganization, ship subsidy, conservation, statehood for New Mexico and Arizona and the reorganization of the territorial government of Alaska, as well as the appropriation bills, in which will be embraced the policy of national retrenchment inaugurated by the president.

Outside of these purely legislative matters the one important topic that looms up is sugar. It is a certainty now that several resolutions will be introduced providing for an investigation of the entire sugar trust scandal.

More Trust Probing

The adoption of any one of these will depend largely upon the desires of the administration, whether in the view of President Taft and his attorney general on investigation at this time will interfere with the plans for criminal prosecution of the trust officials.

In bygone days the wishes of the administration would not have figured in the calculations of the congress; but one of the salient things to be born in mind just now is that harmony with a big H exists between the White House and the capitol. All the members of congress know the way to the executive offices and are familiar with the books and pictures in the president's own room. They even carry the latest humorous stories up to Taft now.

Everybody Will Help Taft

This will mean much in the ensuing six months. If Taft does not crowd too much on congress he is likely to get his entire legislative program through. For the insurgent movement will not figure largely at this session of congress. The insurgents will lose no opportunity to worry Cannon, but with the congressional elections looming up next November, there will be no effort to block any reform legislation that the public seems to favor. The plan will be for everybody to help Taft and thereby help the party and themselves.

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ROADS OFFER
MEN BONUSES

(Continued From Page One)

is in Chicago now with four commitments. In speaking of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen John Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor said: "The board of trade of Duluth gave the B. of R. T. a vote of thanks for its conduct in the switchmen's strike in the northwest. Such an action on the part of the board of trade shows that the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen is not a labor organization."

The situation in Chicago as a reflex of the situation in the northwest is tense because the switchmen are negotiating here as are the Railroad Telegraphers, while the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen is negotiating for 100,000 of its members on the eastern roads. If the demands now made in New York are not taken a strike referendum will be taken.

Before any crushing of the switchmen's union is accomplished by the railroads the whole American Federation of Labor will be appealed to.

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SOMNAMBULIST
WALKS IN RIVER

While in a somnambulist state, Vito Ricciarostova, 18 years old, 525 Dekoven street, walked into the river at West Twelfth street while the bridge was open. The plunge into the cold water awakened the youth and he swam down the stream to Thirteenth street, where he managed to climb out.

Meantime the Maxwell street police station had been notified and the river police began dragging for the body of the man who was supposed to have been drowned.

LABOR TO AID CAMPAIGN

AGAINST THE WHITE PLAGUE

The Chicago Federation of Labor has endorsed the Red Cross Christmas stamp campaign and will co-operate in the work that is being done in the fight against tuberculosis. It is probable that each local in Chicago will assign a representative to assist the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute in selling the stamps during the holidays. The matter was brought before the federation by George W. Perkins, president of the Cigar-makers' union.

HYDE PARK NOW PLANS FOR "NEIGHBORHOOD" HOUSE

A mass meeting will be held tonight in the University Congregational church, Madison avenue and Fifty-sixth street, to discuss a proposition to turn the old Illinois Central station in Hyde Park into a "neighborhood" house. The meeting will be under the auspices of the Hyde Park branch of the Juvenile Protective league.

According to plans, the girls are to be given a chance as never before in a social settlement. It is declared by Mrs. William J. Thomas, field secretary, that children of the wealthy districts as well as of the slums need something to occupy their time, and the policy of the new home will be to aid both classes.

POVERTY PROVES SLAVERY HERE

Bernard Shaw Declares There Is No Liberty in United States

James Eads How's Brotherhood Welfare association and Daniel Frohman, have been both disappointed in the same breath. George Bernard Shaw, the playwright, blew the breath. Mr. How invited Shaw to visit America to address the international convention of the unemployed. Shaw took the matter under advisement. Then Frohman invited the playwright to spend Christmas in New York. And Shaw has answered both by declaring that he will not visit America. In his list of reasons for declining to leave London he flays American institutions unmercifully. He says:

No Liberty in America

"Why should anyone who is in London go to America? You can understand any one in America coming to London. They all make a rush to do so. I might change my attitude if the stream were setting the other way and if it were the dream of every Londoner the moment he had saved the money to go to America."

"As it is, I am in the right place, and the Americans in the wrong place. At least they seem to think so. Why should I move? The Americans may be mistaken. I notice they never know anything about their own country. They always ask you if you tell them what is going on there. For instance: They are ignorant of the fact that liberty does not exist here."

Says Poverty Proves Slavery

"How can you call America a free country when you know of the poverty of the masses and the frightful condition of child labor in the cotton mills of Carolina, which is worse than the mills of Manchester were a hundred years ago? We found the remedy and the Americans know it, but they will not apply it because they do not want to be free. They want to make money and they don't care how they do it."

"I do not want to see the statue of liberty in New York harbor. Even my appetite for irony does not go as far as that. To go to America is to go back a century in civilization. The manner of living in America today is simply that of two centuries ago, coupled with certain developments of industrial brigandage peculiar to the twentieth century."

Says Visit Would Stop All

"There is another good reason why I could not go to America. If I did everything else would stop. The people would cease to be interested in politics, commerce, art, or anything else. 'Niagara may shoot all the Americans it likes. Then the shots would not be heard in the din of silly talk about Bernard Shaw. I should be a public nuisance, an interruption, a ramrod stuck into the national machinery. For America's sake I'll spare it by staying at home."

Great Trade Union Special Dec. 17, \$7 a thousand and 75c a hundred.

SHIPPY TO AID IN GRAFT PROBE

Police, criminal and political circles were thrown into excitement when it became known that George M. Shippy, former chief of police, is back in Chicago at his home, 2131 Lincoln place. Reports that have been in the air for weeks that he is again to assume the office of head of the police department, that he will be called to the Criminal court building by State's Attorney Wayman for important disclosures in connection with police graft, that he will appear before the Merriam commission to tell what he knows about city hall combinations and others of like ilk immediately were fanned into activity.

Ex-Chief Shippy has been in Europe for the last three months taking treatment at German baths. Soon after that he sailed for Europe and Mr. Shippy. At the time of his retirement from the police department State's Attorney Wayman was in the midst of his investigation of the graft under Inspector McCann in the Desplaines street police district.

LABOR TO AID CAMPAIGN

AGAINST THE WHITE PLAGUE

The Chicago Federation of Labor has endorsed the Red Cross Christmas stamp campaign and will co-operate in the work that is being done in the fight against tuberculosis. It is probable that each local in Chicago will assign a representative to assist the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute in selling the stamps during the holidays. The matter was brought before the federation by George W. Perkins, president of the Cigar-makers' union.

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LABOR TO PROBE TRUST DIVIDENDS

Committee to Gather Data to Offset Opposition to Wage Increase

The appointment of a committee to investigate the cost of food products, and their selling price to the consumer, was authorized by the Chicago Federation of Labor on Sunday and the additional power given the committee to look into the payment of dividends by great corporations with special reference to Armour and company.

Delegate Dillon of the American Federation of Musicians presented a resolution calling attention to the recent report of Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture in which the statement was made that the retail dealers make a profit of 46 per cent on meats in Chicago and that there is a greater percentage of profit made out of the meat bought by the poor than out of the meat bought by the rich.

There was a hot debate over the resolution and it was amended to include dividends of corporations. There was lengthy argument over the recent report of Armour and company in which a dividend of 35 per cent was said to be available. Dillon gave his opinion that the investigation asked for would arouse public hostility against the actions of the trusts.

Delegate James B. Connors of the Switchmen's Union of North America said:

Strike to Cut Dividends

"The only way that labor can fight the trusts is through a thorough organization and the only way that labor can stop the great trust dividends is by stopping work for the trusts, by going on strike and cutting off the trust's means of revenue at the same time cutting off the income of labor as well. I don't think the committee report will do much in fighting the trusts, but it will aid us in seeing through the subterfuge which employers practice when we ask for increased wages."

Dillon said: "It will give us a chance to prove that the cost of living has increased."

"I hope," said Margaret Haley, business agent of the Chicago Teachers' Federation, "that the resolution will pass because there is too little information of the sort in the hands of labor. I wanted to get some recently and found that data of that sort had not been preserved even when used in wage conferences."

Armour's Great Profits

"Take Armour and company. That firm wanted to issue some new bonds and under the law of the state in which it is incorporated it had to file a sworn statement of its earnings. That statement showed that it made a dividend in one year of \$7,000,000 on \$20,000,000 capital stock, giving that stock a value of \$140,000,000 and Armour and company never paid taxes on more than \$5,000,000. There is a tax suit pending against Armour and company and some of the money, if the suit is won, will go to the schools, and now Armour and company's attorney is president of the board of education." This sally provoked a laugh.

Charles Curtis, delegate from Typographical Union No. 16, said:

"I don't want to reflect on any of those men who now sit at the Civic Federation banquets, but it is bad policy. We want to realize that there must be no compromise. There must be no friendship anywhere along the line. It must be all the power that labor has against all the power that the employers have. We must put all the stress on organization. They want all the money for dividends and that's all they care about. We want wages and living conditions that are right."

Ballots to Kill Trusts

Delegate John Flora of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters declared that union men do not use their purchasing power to aid union goods. Delegate Macey of the Stereotypers said:

"Labor must fight the trust with the ballot."

FIVE NOW IN JAIL AS RESULT OF MURDER AT JOHNSTON CITY

Marion, Ill., Dec. 7.—The Hickey murder excitement in Johnston City grows as the number of arrests increase. Three more suspects were added to the list today—Nan Howard, E. M. Presley, and Frank Inglesby.

The Howard woman and Minnie Barlow obtained a horse and buggy in Johnston City on the night of the murder and blood spots were found upon the buggy when it was returned to the livery barn. The house where the woman lived was burned last Monday, and the police think the fire may have resulted from an effort to cover up signs of the murder.

PLOT TO KILL KAISER WILLIAM

Berlin, Dec. 7.—A weekly, the Freie Arbeiter, says the sudden arrests at Breslau last week on the occasion of Emperor William's visit to Cardinal Kopp were due to the discovery of a plot to assassinate the emperor, in which plot one Nossek was supposed to be the ringleader.

PRINTERS WILL HOLD ANNUAL DANCE WEDNESDAY EVENING

Wednesday is the night the printers will dance. On that evening, December 8, Chicago Typographical union, No. 16, will give its annual ball and entertainment in the West Chicago Masonic Temple, 12-24 Oakley boulevard. The dance will be preceded by a musicale in Doric hall, same building, from 8:30 to 9:30 p. m. William K. Kennett, Mrs. Alta Roberts, George Balbridge, Mrs. Hugh Anderson, and Hugh Anderson, well known Chicago soloists, are on the program. Hadeda's orchestra will furnish the music.

SEND A DIME TO M. BUNGE, 665 W. 12th St., and get the pamphlet explaining all about the New Religion.

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COUNCIL TO PASS SMALLEST APPROPRIATION ON RECORD

The city council tonight is to make an appropriation of 53 cents, the smallest amount which was ever voted in one sum, to reimburse W. S. Ramsey for a building permit which he did not use. All the formalities of an

20,000 WOMEN PLAN TO STRIKE

Philadelphia Shirtwaist Operatives Will Follow Move of New York Union

Philadelphia, Dec. 7.—Philadelphia is due to experience a big strike this week, when the 20,000 women's shirtwaist operatives will walk out to enforce their demands for better wages, shorter working days and the abolition of sweatshop conditions. This was practically decided when the executive committee met to take action in the proposed strike.

The demands of the girls will be as follows:

First—That skilled operators be paid 50 cents an hour.

Second—That the working day consist of nine hours.

Third—That the factory owners respect the suggestions of the officers of the union in reference to insanitary conditions.

On Saturday night the operatives will meet to consider the action of the executive committee. It is planned to have Rose Pastor Stokes on the platform.

Mrs. Stokes Aids

Mrs. Stokes has written to the girls in this city and in all her letters is the insistent and constantly recurring phrase:

"Strike before Christmas. Strike while the factories are running at full time. Strike before the after-Christmas slump affects the factories, when the owners would be benefited by your striking."

According to Max Amdur and B. Frishmeyer, vice presidents of the International Garment Workers' union, the shirtwaist factories at working overtime to meet the orders. A strike at this time would cause the manufacturers untold inconvenience. It is said by the union officers that in very few of the factories are the girls being paid for the overtime they are putting in.

Forced to Do Night Work

If an employee refuses to work at night she is fined, they allege. In several factories the girls are allowed 25 cents for supper money, but no extra pay. Although the shirtwaist makers say the strike will not affect the other clothing unions, several communications have been received, declaring that "the time is ripe for a general strike among the garment makers." If they came out, over 150,000 operators would be on strike.

WILL FIGHT TO A FINISH

Women Shirtwaist Makers of N. Y. Hold Rousing Mass Meeting

New York, Dec. 7.—Cheered on by so many, the church and city officials in the persons of several of the municipal executive officers, about 4,000 striking girl shirtwaist makers and an equal number of sympathizers, chiefly suffragettes, held a mass meeting in the Hippodrome yesterday and resolved to keep on with their strike until they win it.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, once the wife of W. K. Vanderbilt, rich widow of O. H. P. Belmont, leader of the Four Hundred, but now in the front ranks of American suffragettes, paid for the use of the big theater, and sat in one of the boxes. She was loudly cheered by both the strikers and her own followers. With her was Bishop Greer of the Episcopal church, Monsignor Farley, representing the Catholic church; Comptroller Mets, Superintendent of Education Maxwell and Dr. Darrington, president of the board of health.

Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes' speech was allegorical. She compared capitalism to a huge rock that is in the road along which labor moves to progress, a rock which cannot be gone over or under or about. It might only be removed, she told the girls, by the hammer of "strike, strike."

"Now, and for years, the rock may stand firm," she said, "but at last it will crack, then break into bits and labor will march on to the dawn of better things."

Dr. Anna Shaw was the principal speaker.

"Your cause," she told the strikers, "is our cause and our cause is your cause. Women should work together to get fair, honest treatment. They never will get it any other way."

"They tell us, these men, that we are injuring the future generations, that we are putting posterity in peril, and that because of us families are deteriorating. They say children are suffering because the mothers are in the sweatshops. Are they there because they like to toil and sweat? They are there because they have to be; because men have taken our employment away from us. We don't want to dictate to men, but this is certain, the men are not going to be allowed to dictate to us."

Great Trade Union Special Dec. 17, \$7 a thousand and 75c a hundred.

BRANDS ASQUITH AS BETRAYER

New York, Dec. 7.—The real reason of the visit by William Watson, the English poet and author of "The Woman with the Serpent's Tongue," was revealed by Watson when he said he considered it one of his greatest missions in life to show the whole world that Asquith, the British premier, his wife and daughter are traitors not only to their friends and to the liberal party, from which Asquith received so many honors, but to their country as well.

It was necessary for him to come to this country, he said, to make the announcements that Mrs. and Miss Asquith were referred to in the poem, because he was unable to get the facts before the British public in any English publication. Incidentally he was afraid of the British libel laws.

The Hustlers' Column

THE BEGINNING OF THE END

WE ARE OFF!

The History of the Daily Socialist goes into the hands of our printers today to set up the type. It is all complete; the illustrations are ready and we want to have it in YOUR hands shortly after the end of the week.

But we cannot finish it now. There is one chapter that is NOT ready. That is the chapter you Hustlers will make. We say again that all the names of the Hustlers who are entitled to the history will be printed in this book so that the world may see the staunch supporters of a working class press. That is why we must wait until all the names come in.

Let us forget we repeat that THE OFFER CLOSING ON SATURDAY, THIS WEEK. If you desire a copy of this history, with your name in it, you must send in a \$3 subscription or purchase \$3 worth of sub cards by that time. There are only a few more days left. You'll have to hurry.

SPURGEON UP!

GET A MOVE ON! TIME FLIES FASTER THAN THE U. S. MAIL! Everything is humming. The names are coming in thick and fast, but we want to hear from ALL OF YOU. Yes, ALL. Don't let this slide and think it applies to the OTHER FELLOW. We mean YOU.

PRIZE CONTEST

Three prizes will be given for the week ending Dec. 11 to the Hustlers sending in the three highest number of subscriptions.

First Prize—"The Common Sense of the Milk Question," by John Spargo.

Second Prize—"William Morris, His Socialism," by the same author.

Third Prize—"Spargo's 'The Marx He Knew.'"

NOTE.—The winners of the prizes for last week will be announced in this column in a few days.

Christmas presents on Thanksgiving. Strange, but it is just as good, and it does not make any difference if they are a little late. Better late than never. Here are a few more that blew in on that Thanksgiving fund:

Vincent V. Janney, St. Louis, Mo. \$1.00

R. A. Jette, Centralia, Ill. .50

Fred McQuinn, Sanford, Ark. .50

W. Bierbrauer, Chicago, Ill. .50

P. H. Shipman, Rock Island, Ill. .45

J. B. Della Vedova, Bear Creek, Pa. .30

D. L. Davis, Bensenville, O. .25

Ed. Engel, some relation to Frederick, smokes up with time, and is so hot after some more that you cannot see him for dust. He is going some and a little bit more.

Hustler M. E. Lader, Connecticut, O. jumps on two and drives them home.

Ohio! O! These Ohio boys are going some. They are a regular whirling dervish. Here's another:

George W. Krebs, Canal Dover, O. catches two and presents them to the Hustler Editor without any ceremony.

Where did that fresh-smelling saphyrophore come from? Oh! No wonder! It's J. A. Collier, Dixon, Cal., blowing in with four.

Come on, Hustlers. Dig in. Get your name in the history.

J. A. Jette, Centralia, Ill., sprouts up with two. He is certainly scaring up some games in his locality. Go thou and do likewise.

From the Lone Star State come two shining ones, showing that A. M. Tuttle, Ravenna, Ohio, is still on the job. He is going to fight until he likes somebody, that's sure.

Here are a few more that realize the necessity of keeping up the hustlers' fund. They come in regularly, just like well-drilled soldiers. Your name ought to be in the list:

C. S. Schetter, Reading, Pa. \$1.00

W. P. W., Royal Center, Ind. .50

E. C. Smith, Coal, Pa., gets a history. J. J.

Set them up in the other alley. The Hustlers are certainly bowling them over. They are sent right and left. Pitch in and help. Here's a stack of cash:

Victor Kline, Virginia, Minn. .50

Thomas M. Baker, Mankato, Minn. .50

Fred McQuinn, Sanford, Ark. .50

J. L. Montague, Grand Junction, Colo. .50

James Bevans, Chicago, Ill. .50

E. Agnew, Oak, Ill. .50

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LABOR STRIKES JUDGE TUTTILL

Jurist Scored for Enjoining Woman's Ten-Hour Law to Aid the Bosses

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)

Galena, Ill., Dec. 7.—Trade union men, Socialists as well as the citizens at large of Galena, joined in a monster mass meeting Sunday night to protest against the decision of Judge Richard S. Tuttil in holding the ten-hour law for women unconstitutional.

The meeting was addressed by State Secretary J. O. Bentall, who stated the facts in the case and showed the damage that would be done to the women of the state if the ruling of Judge Tuttil was upheld by the state supreme court. Special efforts have been made to get the trade union cigarmakers, carpenters and electricians of Galena interested in Socialism. The favorable results showed themselves in the gathering that came together to fight for the ten-hour law.

State Secretary Bentall pointed out how the Socialist party stood ready to aid the unions in every fight that they made to protect their rights. The communication, which was adopted by a unanimous vote, was as follows:

"A mass meeting, representing jointly the carpenters' union, the cigarmakers' union, the Socialist party and the citizenship in general of Galena, held on Sunday evening, December 5, to protest against the annulment of the woman's ten-hour law, which is now being attacked by the corporations and their servile judges, especially Judge Tuttil.

"We bring to your attention the fact that ten hours of work out of every twenty-four constitute a period far too long for the proper development of girls, for the maturing of early womanhood, for the mother bringing forth and raising for children, for old women who have worn themselves out by toil.

Law Must Stand

"That to abrogate this law, weak and insufficient as it is, and give greater scope to the unjust working conditions of women, is to challenge the sincerity, intelligence and patience of a civilized people and to arouse the indignation of every true man in the state.

"That to serve the corporations and employers to this extent would show a subservience to these on the part of the courts to such a degree that a general revolt could hardly be averted.

"We therefore in joint session assembled, demand in the name of justice and common decency that you, our servants, the governor of the state of Illinois, the general assembly and the supreme court, do your duty to the people who have chosen you to your responsible positions in refusing to

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"A mass meeting, representing jointly the carpenters' union, the cigarmakers' union, the Socialist party and the citizenship in general of Galena, held on Sunday evening, December 5, to protest against the annulment of the woman's ten-hour law, which is now being attacked by the corporations and their servile judges, especially Judge Tuttil.

"We bring to your attention the fact that ten hours of work out of every twenty-four constitute a period far too long for the proper development of girls, for the maturing of early womanhood, for the mother bringing forth and raising for children, for old women who have worn themselves out by toil.

Law Must Stand

"That to abrogate this law, weak and insufficient as it is, and give greater scope to the unjust working conditions of women, is to challenge the sincerity, intelligence and patience of a civilized people and to arouse the indignation of every true man in the state.

"That to serve the corporations and employers to this extent would show a subservience to these on the part of the courts to such a degree that a general revolt could hardly be averted.

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Rewarding Their Friends

The proposed elevation of Judge Carpenter to the federal bench is a boldfaced slap at the trades unions of Chicago. Here is a man who was especially denounced by the Chicago Federation of Labor when he sought his present position. He is a notorious enemy of organized labor, a pliant tool of labor's enemies.

Yet he is the man chosen by President Taft, one of the prominent officers of the Civic Federation, as well as president of the United States, for especial preferment.

At the same time this appointment is announced comes word of a reward given to a minor official. Fred H. Lancaster, who as a deputy marshal made himself conspicuous by arresting John Murray of the Refugee Defense league and by making himself generally useful to Diaz, has just been promoted. While the United States navy is being rushed to Nicaragua to avenge the death of two Americans who were rebelling against Zelaya, an official of the United States who used his office to keep the murderer of Mexico upon his throne is rewarded by a promotion.

The trade unions of the United States protested against the use of American officials to punish the enemies of Diaz. Taft responds by promoting those who have thus prostituted their official position. Organized labor denounced Judge Carpenter for his hostility to the workers. Taft responds by promoting him to a more honored and powerful position.

The trade unions of America have made themselves politically contemptible, and Taft is but expressing the contempt that they have created.

The organized workers, by peddling their influence between the parties of their enemies, have politically emasculated themselves, and should not complain if they are spat upon by those whose political boots they have licked.

When the organized workers of America cease to divide their strength among the political parties of capitalism they will no longer be contemptible. When they quit using their strength to whip themselves there will be no one strong enough to apply the scourge.

When the trade unionists of this country cast their votes in a solid body in accord with their own interests, when they follow the example of the organized workers of every other country on earth and recognize in the Socialist party the political expression of working-class interest, there will be an end of begging for favors and being kicked for their pains.

The Trade Union Question

Beyond dispute is the fact that the greatest problem for the workers of America to solve at the present moment is the relation between the political and economic wings of the labor movement. How shall the trade unionists effectively exercise their political power is the problem that is disturbing the unions. How can the organized workers, the advance guard of the army of labor, be shown that the Socialist party is the political expression of the labor movement is the question that is tormenting the Socialists.

The greatest contribution to this discussion up to the present time is the article sent by Karl Legien, and which will be published in the Daily Socialist on December 17. No other man is so well equipped to speak on this question. He is the international secretary of the affiliated trade unions of the world, including, since the Toronto convention, the American Federation of Labor. He is the secretary of the largest national organization of labor in the world—that of Germany.

No one can question his right to speak with authority as a representative of the trade union point of view. But he is also a deputy in the German reichstag, nominated and elected to that position by the Social-Democratic party of Germany. He has held this position for many years. He was on the trade union committee at the international Socialist congress at Stuttgart.

From every point of view, therefore, he speaks with the authority that comes from wide knowledge and personal experience. It is safe to say that this article will become at once the center of a vast amount of discussion. If it stood alone it would justify the distribution of millions of copies of this issue.

It will not stand alone. A large amount of other material is being gathered to supplement it, and when it is all brought together in one great trade union number it will be the most valuable mass of propaganda and educational stuff that has appeared for many years.

A great opportunity will be lost unless a copy of this issue is placed in the hands of every trade unionist in America. It is something more than a mere question of distributing good propaganda literature. It is an opportunity that if overlooked will be long regretted.

Every trade unionist and Socialist who reads this should arrange to have a bundle for distribution in his locality.

Votes for Women

That the "suffragettes" are appealing to rather violent means in order to obtain votes for women is something at which a lot of people pretend to be shocked. That a few stones have been thrown, a number of women have gone to prison, and many others have been willing to make themselves ridiculous in order to secure the right to vote for one-half the population, seems something unpardonable.

When men wanted the suffrage they broke a good many things besides windows, including countless heads and not a few governments.

When women show a willingness to disregard a few conventions in order to bring about a revolution it seems to disturb quite a lot of nice, respectable people. The thing for which we could criticize the suffragettes is that they are altogether too conservative in their demands. After all, they are only asking that some more privileges be given to property, for they are not demanding votes for ALL women, and not for WORKINGWOMEN at all.

So far as their methods are concerned, if they are successful they will be the mildest methods that ever accomplished so big a result in a governmental way.

JINGOISM

BY JOSEPH E. COHEN

America's evil eye for "benevolent assimilation" now turns toward Nicaragua. Secretary of State Knox has discovered a terrible state of affairs in that unhappy country.

Two Americans there have been ruthlessly killed. Moreover, the general condition of the country is little short of anarchy. Freedom of speech and press have been destroyed. Under the circumstances America cannot shirk the duty of "interfering," even though our government be driven to the extreme of annexing the Central American republic.

If there really were any patriotic motive behind Secretary Knox's act, an invitation for him to do a little domestic house cleaning would not fall upon deaf ears. It might respectfully be submitted:

Against the two Americans killed at Nicaragua, a hundred times two were killed in the Cherry mine recently. Will Secretary Knox hasten to have the disaster investigated by a committee of miners?

Hundreds of American citizens are incarcerated in Spokane jails for exercising their right of free speech. Will Secretary Knox use his prestige to have them set at liberty and the local authorities indicted for violating the law?

Fred Warren, Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison have jail sentences hanging over their heads for printing what is indisputably true. Will Secretary Knox try to prevail upon his party to impeach the judges who have overriden the constitution of our country?

And will the secretary, when congress next convenes, urge President Taft to ask it to look into these many flagrant instances of treason to the "republican form of government," which congress is empowered to secure to the several states?

In all likelihood Secretary Knox will do none of these things. For the question at Nicaragua is not one of the murder of two Americans, nor yet the jeopardy of political rights.

American capital is insecure at Nicaragua. And the interference of our government is largely, if not alto-

gether, for the purpose of adding capital invested there to increase and multiply.

Nor is this the first time in our history that the men who have the greatest possessions swayed our government.

The story is quite a curious one. Hardly was the war of the revolution over against England, wherein France served us as an ally, when this government coquetted with England and almost came to blows with France for the right to navigate the Mississippi and seize the Louisiana territory.

Later on this government assisted the Texans to throw off the Mexican yoke, and even went to war with Mexico over Texan boundary disputes. At the present time this government embraces the despotic government of Diaz and acts as his bloodhound.

In 1898 this government plunked us into a war with Spain, avowedly for the attainment of "Cuba libre." No language was too strong for the American press to use in denouncing the Spanish government. It was pictured as one of the most cruel and tyrannical. The other day Spain shot down Francisco Ferrer, and scarcely any but Socialist and labor papers uttered a word in protest.

What is the explanation for this inconsistent course of our government?

The only sentimental one our jingo friends could offer would be that after having defeated the various nations it was the Christian mercy of the victor to stone in a measure for the misfortune brought upon the vanquished. Such an explanation will do for school children.

The fact of the matter, however, is that behind every martial entanglement lurks the desire for financial conquest. Upon this presumption the inconsistent course of our government is readily comprehended. It is this: As quickly as a government was defeated, its securities were bought up by the men of means of the victorious country, bought up in a low market. It then became their patriotic duty to make an alliance with the vanquished people.

Jingoism is indeed "the last resort of a scoundrel." Internationalism and peace is the ideal of the workers.

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF AMERICAN SOCIALISM

BY MORRIS HILLQUIT

(Concluded from Saturday)

The entire history of Socialism militates against such a conclusion. The Socialist movement is not a peculiarly American experiment. It is a feature of universal modern social development, an established factor in contemporary civilization.

The movement has taken root in all advanced countries of the globe. It has thus far successfully overcome the most diversified obstacles, and prospered under the most variegated political, social and ethnic conditions. It has grown large in the Russian autocracy, Prussian bureaucracy, British democracy and the French republic.

In Germany its growth was stimulated by the early struggles of the workers for universal suffrage and greater political freedom. In England it was hastened by the notorious Taff-Vale decision. In Russia it was temporarily suppressed by government persecution. In Austria it was retarded by racial divisions. In each country it has encountered a different constellation of circumstances and has had a different course of development.

Its progress has been rapid or slow, even or irregular, according to the special conditions of each country, but progress there has been in all countries, and very decided progress in the long run. For Socialism is primarily and mainly a product of modern industrial conditions.

It appeared with the appearance of these conditions, and it is growing with their growth. The present or "capitalist" mode of production necessitates the rise of a permanent, large and growing wage working class, engaged in an ever fiercer struggle for existence and consciously or instinctively forced into organized resistance against the employing classes.

This resistance uniformly assumes the form of an economic and political struggle of the working class for paltry benefits at first, for more radical reforms subsequently, and ultimately for the complete abolition of the oppressive industrial system. This is the logic of war and the history of all struggles of the masses.

In the United States, more than anywhere else, the industrial development is irresistibly preparing the ground for a large and vigorous Socialist movement. The industrial revolution in the country is rapidly concentrating in the hands of an ever diminishing number of powerful financial concerns.

The trusts, monopolies and gigantic industrial combines are coming to be the ruling factors in the life of the nation, industrial, political and spiritual, and the masses of the people are sinking into a condition of ever greater dependence.

The number of propertyless wage earners is on the increase, their material existence is growing more precarious and the spirit of dissatisfaction and revolt is developing among them. The relations between the classes of producers and the employing classes are marked by intense, though not always conscious, class antagonism and by overt class struggles.

Within the last few years the organized workers of the United States have been assailed with unusual severity by the organized capitalists, the government, the state and national legislatures, and particularly by the courts of the country.

The effects of these concerted attacks have served to demonstrate to many workers that the present methods and form of organization of the American trade unions are antiquated and lacking in efficiency.

The trade unions are beginning to revise their methods of warfare. They have within the last few years made considerable advances in the direction of greater organic and interdependent industrial organization, and they have entered the field of politics as a class. True their steps in both directions have been uncertain, groping and even faulty, but they are nevertheless steps in the right direction.

A few more defeats in industrial struggles, a few more adverse court decisions, a few more political disappointments, and the organized workers of the United States will be forced into a solid industrial and political class organization working in close harmony and co-operation with the Socialist movement.

Similarly hopeful for the progress of Socialism is the mental attitude of the unorganized workers and of the masses of the population generally. The phenomenal political strength developed from time to time by the sporadic reform movement is a strong indication of the popular dissatisfaction with existing conditions.

These movements are as a rule very indefinite in their aims and superficial in their programs. They attract the masses by their general radicalism and the promise of a small measure of immediate relief. From their very nature they are bound to be ineffective and short lived, and their disappointed adherents become peculiarly susceptible to the appeals of Socialism.

Thus the conditions for the growth of a powerful Socialist movement in this country are rapidly maturing and the rate of that growth will largely depend upon the ability of the Socialists to take advantage of these conditions and to win the confidence and support of the discontented masses, and especially of the organized workers.

A tactful policy and energetic work

on the part of the organized Socialists in the direction indicated may largely accelerate the progress of the movement; unwise methods or lack of action may retard it somewhat. American Socialists have not as yet evolved definite and settled policies and methods.

The movement is largely in the making, but the more recent phases of its development tend to indicate that it is beginning to solve its problems and to overcome its obstacles.

Slow as has been the progress of political Socialism in this country, it has made larger gains within the last ten years than within all of the thirty or forty years preceding that period. The vote and the enrolled membership of the Socialist party have grown almost fivefold, and the Socialists have gained an important political standing in some sections of the country.

Furthermore, there is every reason to believe that the latent political strength of Socialism is much larger than the Socialist vote would indicate. There is a considerable contingent of American voters who would undoubtedly support Socialist candidates if they thought they could be elected.

Wherever the Socialist party has once demonstrated its ability to carry an election, as for instance, in Wisconsin, it has usually maintained and steadily strengthened its position. In the present state of social and industrial ferment any important event in the politics of the labor movement against the grosser popular prejudices of the country, may give the Socialist party its first real opportunity at the polls, and establish it as a permanent and important factor in American politics.

Nor are the political achievements of Socialism the sole or even most important test of the growth of the movement. In its present phase Socialism in this country is primarily an educational movement, and as such it has made its greatest gains within recent years. It has succeeded in creating many of the grosser popular prejudices against the movement, and has created a more enlightened, tolerant and sympathetic attitude toward its general aims and methods.

Many of the measures of industrial, social and political reform, originally advocated exclusively by the Socialists, are gradually being forced into the platform of other parties and organizations.

The Socialist program has become one of the favorite topics of discussion in our literature, periodicals and on our public platforms. Socialism is at last beginning to get a hearing before the people, and the people of the United States move fast if once they are set in motion.

which swell up and gelatinize when mixed with water and are cheaper than real cream and sugar.

"What you ungrateful housewives, with orders for a n. t. summer's shirt waists pling up right here in front of our eyes, you refuse to work and prefer to make us lose money? Isn't that foolish? Now, just reason a little. Isn't half a loaf better than a permanent one? Therefore, go right back to your tasks for what we shall be pleased to give you, like good little girls."

Pick up almost any capitalist daily paper and you will see bobbing up in the correspondent's column or "People's Forum" some letters from writers who are pale about the girls about the bugbear of Socialism. Even as sensible a man as Goldwin Smith is exercised about it in the New York Sun. All of which shows that the "plutes," as the Appeal to Reason calls them, are getting scared. Soon we will have them on the run. May God make their knees extra weak to hasten the day!

There Are Others

A big hearted Irish politician in a western city had just left a theater one night when he was approached by a beggar, who said:

"Heaven bless your bright, benevolent face! A little charity, sir, for a poor cripple."

The politician gave the man some coins, saying:

"And how are you crippled, old man?"

"Financially, sir," answered the beggar, as he made off—Lippincott's Magazine.

A Mighty Metaphor

This comes from an article which appeared in a leading New York paper last month. "When Dr. Frederick Cooper stamped his mucklugs on the icy hub of the earth's axle, he switched into his identity the colossal current of unriveted fame and instantly became a magnet."—Christian Life.

Dangerous Beasts

The teacher had been telling the class about the rhinoceros family. "Now, name some things," said she, "that are very dangerous to get near to and that have horns." "Automobiles!" replied little Jennie Jones, promptly.—New York World.

A SHOE LASTER SPEAKS

BY ROBERT HUNTER

George Collins, a shoe laster of Philadelphia, once taught the great men of Washington a profound lesson.

He came out of the shop, went before the Industrial Commission and told the following story and moral (Vol. XIV. 306):

"I am a shoe laster. Laird, Schrober & Co. are my employers. I may lose my job for giving you testimony, but I suppose I can get another job."

"Where I work there has been no actual reduction in the wages paid. They pay just as much now and perhaps a little more than they did eight years ago, but the quality of the work has been raised at least 50 per cent, so that the men working today at the same work do not make more than half what they made eight years ago."

"It is impossible for a man with industrial skill to make a decent living out of shoe making in this city."

He then said the wages were low because of lack of organization. There is an arbitration board to settle grievances, but that board is dominated by the bosses, and the workers are always beaten. He then speaks about the brutality of the foreman:

"I know of one case in this city," he said, "of a man hounded to death by the foreman and I think done with the knowledge of the boss. His name was Nick Simpson. He cut his throat. He was working for Zeigler Bros. They had a drinking blackguard of a foreman whom they expected to get service from when there was disagreeable work to be done."

"Do you mean to have us understand," a member of the commission asked, "that this man committed suicide as a result of the treatment?"

"Yes," he told me he was going to do it. He sat down by the machine and told me of his own work, for the faults of the machine and even for my faults, and the foreman encouraged and used me in a way to punish that man for some personal spite of his. He crouched down by the machine back of the bench and told me he did not see what a man had to live for. After the turn season was over Zeigler Bros. gave him a job to last McKaye work. He was not an expert, and he showed me his envelope on Friday or Saturday, and he committed suicide on Monday. He asked me whether I thought it worth while for a man to live any longer. He had made, I think, \$3.85—something like that. I said, 'Nick; you did not work all week.' 'Yes, I worked every day.'"

The commission then asked Collins: "Have you any remedy to suggest other than complete organization?"

"Oh, yes."

"What other?"

"That is a philosophical view of mine," said Collins. "It would not interest this commission likely. I believe the evil is not in my employer at all; I mean he is inclined to deal fairly by me, but HE IS A VICTIM OF THE SYSTEM, AS I AM A VICTIM OF IT, and he must do as he does in the manufacture, just as I am doing what I am doing to make a living. I believe in a very radical change of the whole system."

"Well, do you think your organization of labor would reach a remedy?" the commission asked.

"I believe that the labor organization is the means they are going to use. That is one of the dreams of the future that through the labor organization we are going to effect the change and effect it peaceably."

"But if the difficulty is a difficulty of the system, you must change the system."

"Yes, I believe we are going to change the system through labor organizations. I believe some day we are going to have complete organization of each industry, and at that time we will inaugurate a general strike, and we will just shut out all our employers. We will not shut them out, but WE WILL GIVE THEM AN OPPORTUNITY TO WORK ALONGSIDE OF US. NOTHING WOULD GIVE ME GREATER PLEASURE THAN TO TEACH MY RM PLOYER HOW TO LAST SHOES."

What Is the Matter?

A common saying among people nowadays is, "Every man has his price."

A well known Socialist has recently hurled himself into print with the declaration that even Ben Lindsey, "the kid judge," may sell out and for that reason we Socialists should put very little faith and extend only a finger or two of confidence to Judge Lindsey and his series of articles on "The Beast and the Jungle."

"Look out for the reformers. They will sell you out," seems to be the one main howl heard regularly from some Socialists.

"Look out for the opportunists. They are middle class reformers in disguise. They will sell you out," is the cry of the impossibilists in the Socialist party.

"Look out for the impossibilists. They are often hired spies of the big capitalists. They will sell you out," say many of the opportunists in the Socialist party.

Everybody seems to be selling out somebody.

Nowhere can you find a man who stands clearly and definitely for certain ideas and certain lines of action, but you will find that man accused of "selling out." He is a spy or a faker. He has got an ambition. He does not belong to the brotherhood of man. He is out for what there is in it. He is a dead sea betrayer and makes a regular business of betrayal and gets paid for it.

There are several things the matter with the Socialist party. One of them is suspicion, mistrust, a capacity for smelling mice, a cultivated ability for hunting heresy and detecting the early symptoms of treachery.

Is it Walter Thomas Mills? He is a two-faced faker.

Is it Victor Berger? He is a middle class reformist.

Is it A. M. Simons? He is a "professional."

Is it Daniel De Leon? He is a deep-dyed Judas.

Is it Samuel Gompers? He is a bit of a fool.

Is it Senator La Follette? He has an ambition.

Is it John Spargo? He is an intellectual.

Before we have a solid, powerful, fighting labor movement in this country—a movement with a fine team work between political and industrial organizations—there will have to be less suspicious, less mistrust, more of the faith and co-operation and fellowship that always go along with brains and good will.

If you don't like a man's ideas, fight his ideas and let the man alone. Do you think a man has an idea, a theory, a line of action, that is bad and vicious for the labor movement? Then attack the theory. Combat his argument. Shut up your suspicion. Look away your mistrust.

A man may die but his ideas may live. It is best to kill his ideas. Then if the man dies his ideas die with him. To hell with the petty, peanut tactics of yammering, "Billions have sold out."

Ben Lindsey is wrong in some of the ideas about political action. But he will class with "Gene Debs as a 'lover of man' and a magnificently lovable human character."

Daniel De Leon is a curiously bitter, mocking laborite and though his theories and actions have had a shattering effect on the American Socialist movement, I think I could eat dinner with De Leon without choking my throat.

There are reformers who are sincere and will not "sell out." There are impossibilists, re-revolutionists, who are sincere—they are not spies nor sowers of dissension.

To class all reformers as insincere is wrong. To brand all impossibilists as spies is folly.

When you "have the goods" on a reformer and can prove your case, turn it loose. Expose him. But if you have not got proof, shut up your suspicions.

Charles Sandberg.

The Party Needs You

A great deal has been written recently on "What Is the Matter with the Socialist Party?" Some attempts at diagnosis seem to us ridiculous in the extreme, while others offer some very good suggestions which should be heeded without delay by the party membership. We wish to go on record as saying that there is nothing radically wrong with the party. If, as charged (and we think not wholly without cause), the party is losing its revolutionary character the revolutionary comrades have only themselves to blame.

The recent referendum, striking the class "and all land" from our "immediate demands" and the insertion into our Declaration of Principles of a paragraph to the effect that we do not oppose private ownership of land under certain conditions showed only 8,500 voting out of some 45,000 dues-paying members. We believe that if anything like all the revolutionary comrades had taken the trouble to vote this reactionary proposition would never have carried.

There always will, and should be, contentions in the party concerning tactics and these must be decided by referendum. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and if the comrades don't employ more vigilance in party affairs they will walk up one of these days and find the reactionaries in control.

Speaking for ourselves, we were far from satisfied with some of the "immediate demands" in the 1908 platform. The popular trend of the party at present is more toward influencing votes than acquiring and disseminating a thorough knowledge of scientific Socialism, and in consequence the tendency to pander to labor with immediate demands and to the small farmer with private ownership in small parcels is beginning to be evidenced in our party platform.

The immediate demand of scientific Socialism is the public ownership and democratic management of all the means and machinery of production (and distribution) and natural resources, including all land. Any demands, more or less than these, under capitalism, cannot fail to be reactionary. Let labor make its immediate demands through the unions, and let the Socialist party confine its demands, immediate and otherwise, to uncompromising revolution.

Finally, comrades, let us stick to the party. It needs our votes and influence more today than at any time in its history. We commend the Third Ward branch of Local Denver for its renewed allegiance to the principles of scientific Socialism, but think its action in withdrawing from the party cannot be too strongly condemned.

FRED F. HUGHES.

Creswell, Ore.

The Syndicated Hero

"Let one man stand at my right hand," Horatius quoth, quoth ye. "Let one abide at my left side and keep the bridge with me. Three men, I wot, can make it hot for caiffit folk like these; and when we write about the fight, we'll share the spoils."—Lancashire Courier-Journal.

Conditions in Trades in Which Women Are Employed

ELEVATED RAILWAY CLERKS.

Perhaps you went home last night on an elevated railroad, or, entering the station you paid your fare to a young woman at the ticket window. I wonder you stopped to think, as you did so, if you were doing all day? Perhaps she spoke up a bit short in answer to some question. You did not know that, during the busiest hour yesterday she had registered fares for something like fourteen hundred persons. You did not know that when her record was complete last night she had met and dealt with four thousand persons—four thousand separate persons, with four thousand different ways of their own. Exit gates to open and watch; telephone calls to answer; four thousand persons to attend to! This from seven o'clock in the morning to seven o'clock at night, for seven days a week, week in and week out! The motor man who

ran your train works ten hours a day, but the woman who takes the fares works twelve hours a day, out of which she may take a half-hour relief. Yes, it takes a strong will to be a clerk on an elevated road. But conditions in this work are not so bad as they once were. Trade unionism has increased the salaries of the women employees about forty per cent in five years. Trade unionism has refused to allow an employer to turn girls away from their position without cause. The union contract reads that the company was to give "proof and reason" for letting girls go. As a result the number of girls who lose their places now is much smaller than it formerly was. It is to be hoped that trade will bring about a three-shift system, under which the girls will not be compelled to keep at this intensely concentrated labor for more than eight hours a day.

Yale students that "Socialism means revolution." It certainly does; and a successful revolution is a step in the progress of mankind.

The secretary of the interior proposes to save the public lands and natural resources for the people by leasing them to private exploiters for terms of thirty years. Thoroughly and truly capitalist. And cannot the "people" see through this rogues' ruse?

In the name of all the occultists and spectacle makers, we protest against this reckless proposal to chain the lamps in the New York subway cars from ten to sixteen candle power. Besides, who is going to furnish the extra current to light these lamps?

Ladies, are you aware that capitalist ice cream dealers, for profit's sake, put gum tragacanth, agar-agar, Irish moss, and other "fillers" into your favorite delicacy? These are edible substances

Dear fellow workers, why not be a little patriotic in your own behalf once in a life-time? Why hurrah all the time for your exploiters and oppressors?

Listen to the creaking of the straws, as the New York elevated cars round the curve. Is Mr. Ryan aboard? No, if he were this would be sweetest music for him.

Mrs. Pankhurst, when asked how women exercise the franchise franchise in England, which they already hold, replied: "About the same as men." In that case what would be gained?