

TAX INCOMES OF AMERICANS LIVING ABROAD

Congress of Unemployed
Will Ask That Half of
Remittances Go to
Government

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)

Cleveland, O., Dec. 9.—Resolutions were passed here at a meeting of the unemployed, addressed by J. Eads How, calling upon congress to immediately enact measures providing for the following:

First.—A system of national improvements, such as reforestation, reclamation, irrigation, improving waterways, preserving and developing waterpower, and the enlargement of the department of agriculture so as to render greater assistance to the small farmers.

Second.—Abolish contract labor on public work and have all work done by the government, on an eight-hour day and at the highest average trade union wage for the particular work.

Pay Women Like Men
Third.—That where women are employed they shall receive the same wages as men.

Fourth.—Provide for a national child labor law abolishing the employment of children of school age, and that when the children are the only support of the family, the family to be the recipient of an income from the community, not charity, to assist in maintaining them.

Fifth.—Make it unlawful for any employers of labor to employ people continuously more than eight hours in twenty-four.

Sixth.—Make it unlawful for employers of labor to hire and pay women less wages than men when engaged at similar work.

Seventh.—Provide for an old age pension.

Tax on Remittances

Eighth.—A tax of 50 per cent to be placed upon all foreign remittances to American plutocrats living or visiting abroad, such sums to be applied toward the old age pension fund.

Ninth.—That the United States department of labor and commerce immediately establish a department of foreign publicity consisting of semi-monthly statements of the industrial conditions in the United States in respect to unemployment, strikes, wages, cost of living, etc., this statement to appear in the newspapers of foreign lands, so as to prevent as far as possible the work of American contracting agents in deceiving the foreign working people.

TO PROSECUTE FOR BOY LABOR

(Continued From Page One)

In which twelve men lost their lives, in a fire in the mine seven minutes after orders had been given to hoist the cage. Dr. Howe said he and two or three other men pleaded with the engineer to hoist the cage, but the engineer refused to obey. The engineer insisted that he did not get a signal and would not take orders from those who had no authority over him. His attention was called to the fact that smoke issuing from the shaft indicated death, but he ignored the warning.

There were too few operators for the machines in the mine, according to the testimony of George Jones, carpenter for the company. During parts of the day, he said, one man was in charge of two or three different engines at great distances apart.

Engineers at night operated as follows, he stated: "One man from 4:30 to 8:30, two men from 8:30 to 12:30 a. m., after which only one man continued in charge until 6 a. m. This obliged one man at times to attend to two engines, two drums and two levers, which were over fifty feet apart. If a person in the third vein gave a signal he would have to wait until the engineer could leave the levers and engines to respond."

Law Broken to Save Money
This is a violation of the statutes, which require that a man shall be in attendance at each lever and in control of the cage when there are men working below in the mine. The statutes also provide that exits in mines should be marked as in theaters. No such signs were in use in the St. Paul mine, Jones testified.

It was also shown in his testimony that the "dummy" cage to lift men from the third level to the second level was a farce. It was never in operation, and of no avail in the emergency. The miners ran into certain death rather than use the cage, which was built supposedly as a means of safe escape. With this dummy cage at the bottom of the third vein and its cable not attached to the bottom of the main shaft, the only way left to reach the second level of the mine was by climbing a perpendicular wall nearly 200 feet high with bracing timbers about three feet apart.

Information charging ten violations of the child labor law in the employment of children in the St. Paul mine at Cherry, where at least 300 men were killed, were sent to State Attorney Leonard M. Ekkert of Bureau county yesterday by Chief Factory Inspector Edgar T. Davies. Evidence in support of the charges was also sent and prosecutions are to be commenced soon.

Lists of witnesses have been furnished the state's attorney by Inspector Davies. Names of the children alleged to have been unlawfully employed were kept secret in the fear that witnesses would disappear.

The claim agents would soon fix overbidding if the names became public," said Inspector Davies. "Too many of the 'bodies' have gone as it is."

THINK HOLDUPS MURDERED

MAN FOUND IN LOOP ALLEY

Detectives from Inspector Lavin's office are investigating the circumstances of the death of Walter C. Clarke, 35 years old, who was found unconscious with his skull fractured, in the rear of 107 Fifth avenue.

The man died later at the county hospital without regaining consciousness. The fact that he had no money or valuables on his person led the police to believe that he might have been murdered. Clarke's mother, who resided with him at 204 North Howard avenue, told the hospital authorities he had not been home for several days and she thought he had been drinking.

MAY WOOD-SIMONS' LECTURE

COURSE TO BEGIN THURSDAY

May Wood-Simons, of the Daily Socialist, will begin a series of lectures extending over three months, beginning Thursday evening, on the subject "Sociology." The lectures will be given on Thursday evening of every week in the assembly hall, at the county headquarters, 330 Washington street. The subject of the first lecture will be "The Subject Matter of Sociology."

TAFT'S SINS OF OMISSION MANY

President's Failure to Deal
With Vital Issues Is
Disappointment

Washington, D. C., Dec. 9.—President Taft has sprung another disappointment on the country. His first annual message just submitted to congress is already famous for what it omits rather than for what it says. This is but a repetition, however, of his message to the special tariff session of congress. It is better to keep the underground wires hot rather than use any burning words in a public document, especially when the sub-terra legislative work is not in the people's interests.

Omits Important Questions

Among the subjects for which eager eyes sought in vain were the proposed amendments to the interstate commerce act, amendment of the anti-trust law, conservation of natural resources, reforms in the army and the Nicaraguan situation.

So far as the tariff is concerned the president scatters references to it throughout his message. That he is as much a champion of the Aldrich law today as he was when he delivered his celebrated speech at Winona, Minn., is evidenced by the slip he gives to the critics of the law in the closing sentence of his document.

WAIST BOSSÉS SEEK TO SETTLE

Heavy Losses Force Em-
ployers to Sue for
End of Strike

New York, Dec. 9.—Pressed by their financial losses, due to the waist makers' strike, and discouraged by the determined attitude of the brave girls, the manufacturers have begun to make overtures to the union, and to talk of arbitration. Thomas Curtis, chairman of the committee appointed by the Central Federated Union to aid the strikers, declares that a settlement is in sight.

"William A. Conkley has been in conference with the representatives of the Manufacturers' association, and there is a likelihood that a settlement will be reached soon. They are ready to grant terms, but object to negotiate with the leaders of the union, against whom they have a strong prejudice," said Curtis.

Mitchell for Arbitration

The letter sent by John Mitchell and Marcus M. Marks, of the National Civic Federation, asking the union to submit to arbitration, has also been interpreted as an indication that the employers are willing to come to terms. Bent on stopping police brutalities in the strike, the Women's Trade Union league has abandoned the information bureau in order to exert all its powers in checking the interference of the "dumb" who, up till now, have been serving the employers by arresting, intimidating and insulting the strikers.

Rent Hall for Police Victims

Beethoven's hall, at 215 East Fifth street, has been rented for that purpose, and the victims of the police are giving systematic accounts of their experiences. It was impossible to get the testimony of all the girls who had been mistreated and insulted, but about fifty of them put down their names and grievances. Young, pretty and modest girls formed a circle in which stood Miss Helen Marsh, secretary of the Women's Trade Union league, and jotted down the names and addresses of the complainants. Young girls, some still in their teens, told of being dragged by the hair, insulted and abused.

2 Children Get \$4,000,000

New York, Dec. 9.—The two children of Mary Crocker Burton Harrison, first wife of Congressman Burton Harrison, will inherit nearly \$2,000,000 each from the estate left by their mother, according to the accounts of the executors, which have been approved in the Supreme court.

LORDS BUY UP BRITISH PRESS

Inspired Outpourings on
Tariff Designed to Offset
Budget Agitation

London, Dec. 9.—In an effort to carry out their program of deceit as to the real question before the people in the present campaign, the members of the house of lords are having inspired articles published in all newspapers willing to be subsidized.

These articles deal with tariff reform, an issue with which it is hoped to blindfold the people while they are being robbed of their constitutional rights.

One Inspired Journal

The Birmingham Daily News publishes an inspired article outlining the tariff reform proposals which are to be proposed by the conservatives if they are successful at the elections, prefacing it with the remark that the country's financial necessities are much greater than they were in 1905, when Joseph Chamberlain started the movement.

"It is proposed to establish a general tariff, placing duties on practically all goods that are not deemed raw material, with the object, first, of raising revenues; second, of assisting the home producer against foreign competition; third, of giving preference to colonies; fourth, of securing better terms from foreign countries, and, finally, of mitigating unemployment by encouraging the home producer," says the Daily News.

Tariff Will Be Simple

"The tariff will be of the simplest possible form, not protective in the sense that is understood in Germany and the United States. There is no intention of having multifarious rates which would throw open the door to parliamentary intrigue. The plan favored is to allow few materials duty free and to impose a 5 per cent duty on partly manufactured goods, 10 per cent on articles nearly completed, and 15 per cent on completely manufactured goods."

TO PROBE GRAFT AND LYNCHINGS

Cairo, Ill., Dec. 9.—When the news was spread over Cairo that Governor Deneen had refused to reinstate Frank E. Davis as sheriff of Alexander county, considerable excitement prevailed and Governor Deneen was generally condemned. Indignation meetings will be held. Davis was removed from office on account of the lynching of the negro, William James, and Henry Salner, a white man. Sheriff Davis' successor will be appointed by the county commissioners.

Judge W. N. Butler, on the Circuit bench, told the special grand jury that never in the history of Alexander county had there been so much crime as within the last thirty days. He instructed the jury to investigate thoroughly the lynchings and charges of police graft.

Referring to the charges against the courts because of miscarriage of justice, the court said that he did not have this trouble elsewhere in the circuit. He said that it was due to the low public sentiment here.

MAN DIES IN ROOMING HOUSE FROM EXPOSURE

Another death, making the total four, resulted from the severe cold and snow of minor accidents were reported.

John Morley, 38 years old, who was found dead in bed at 14 North Peoria street early in the day, is believed to have perished from cold and exposure. The police and coroner are investigating the case. They say that drinking had left his constitution in no condition to resist the cold. Both his clothing and his food, it is said, had been insufficient.

The body was discovered by other occupants of the rooming house where Morley lived. It was taken to Sheldon's undertaking rooms.

GOMPERS TRIES NEW TACTICS

Washington, Dec. 9.—The attorneys for Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison have filed in the District of Columbia Court of Appeals a brief asking that the original boycott injunction in the Bucks Store & Range company case, handed down by the District of Columbia Supreme court be dissolved. In case the original injunction is declared by the District Court of Appeals to have been unwarranted in law, then the American Federation of Labor's boycott of the Bucks Store & Range company in the "We don't patronize" list was not unlawful.

FIRE DESTROYS FURNITURE OF COUPLE SOON TO MARRY

Fifteen families fled from a fashionable apartment building to escape a fire raging within last night, and with them fled a young man and woman who had been arranging new furniture in one of the apartments, preparatory to taking possession as bride and bridegroom within a week.

Most of their furniture, purchased with many an anxious calculation as to cost and resale-value of the cozy home it was to grace, was destroyed in the flames, with that of the families already occupying apartments in the building. The fire was in the apartment house 1103 and 1105 Winona street. It caused \$10,000 loss and is believed to have been caused by crossed electric wires. The building is a three-story brick structure and the loss on it is covered by insurance.

CHICAGO RETAILERS HONEST:

FEDERAL TESTS PROVE IT

Washington, D. C., Dec. 9.—Chicago is the model city in the protection of its citizens from the short weight evil. According to the result of an investigation being carried on by the United States bureau of standards, only about 5 per cent of the scales of butchers, grocers and other retailers in the city of Chicago have been found faulty. In other large cities as high as 60 per cent of the scales examined gave underweight.

The inquiry of the government into these conditions is purely educational in nature. It has no authority to intervene in the prosecution of tradesmen who cheat their customers by means of doctored scales. It is up to the state and city governments to protect their citizens from the fraud.

LABOR TO FIGHT 'COSSACK' RULE

Convention Will Take Steps
to Have Criminal Con-
stabulary Abolished

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)

Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 9.—Labor officials from all over Pennsylvania as well as a large number of the other states of the nation are gathering here for the Anti-State Constabulary convention which opens tomorrow to begin its fight on "Cossack" rule in the iron and coal mining districts and which it is now proposed to extend to every part of the state.

At the instigation of the coal and iron companies, a state constabulary was established in the past and iron districts of the state, its special duty being to intimidate the miners and steel workers on all occasions. They have done yeoman service during the strikes in western Pennsylvania. This was shown during the recent strike of the tollers in the mills of the Pressed Steel Car company at McKees Rocks the past summer.

Company of Criminals

The constabulary is made up of daring members of the criminal classes recruited for the occasion. They are given uniforms, mounted on horses and armed with carbines, revolvers and riot maces. To the tollers of Pennsylvania they are known as "Pennsylvania Cossacks" and "Steel Trust bulls."

"Shoot to kill" was the order given to this wileless crowd of organized murderers by "Baby" Hoffstet, president of the Pressed Steel Car company, shortly after the beginning of the McKees Rocks strike. On a bloody Sunday they did kill nearly a dozen of the strikers who protested against the importation of strike breakers.

Striker Gets 24 Bullets

During the strike one innocent Hungarian was shot twenty-four times in the back. The coat worn by the man and showing every bullet hole is now in the possession of J. W. Slayton, until recently organizer for Allegheny county, in which Pittsburgh is situated. Not the least of the outrages perpetrated by the "Cossacks" was their treatment of the wives and daughters of the steel workers.

So successful has this feature of capitalist oppression proved in the coal and iron districts of the state that the big corporations, through their servile tools in the state legislature, are now planning to extend it to the entire state, taking in the big cities of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Their argument is that the constabulary is needed in every part of the state to keep order in times of industrial war, which means that they want to be prepared to club and kill everyone protesting against industrial bondage.

Above the Police

The constabulary takes precedence over any local police force and has the added advantage in that it can be concentrated in any part of the state.

It is to fight this pernicious system that the representatives of the tollers of the state are gathering at Harrisburg. The matter was taken up at the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor at Toronto, Can., when it was urged that all national and international unions send delegates to the convention.

If possible an effort will be made to wipe out the entire institution.

STORM BRINGS WAVE OF CRIME

A wave of crime swept Chicago with the advent of cold weather. Police records examined showed that burglars, pickpockets, and holdup men had reappeared in numbers. Meantime extra precautions were taken by the police to prevent crime.

The police explained that loungers at barrel houses, penitents and out of work were driven into the streets by cold and hunger, and that thievery was often the result.

Pathetic tales were told by the hungry poor who appealed to the county agent. Money that had been hoarded for Christmas was spent for coal. In many homes little children huddled around small stoves, seeking relief from the cold that stung through their scant clothing. Shivering women and coatless men flocked to the county agent beseeching food, clothing, and fuel.

There will be no further snowfall in Chicago during the present cold wave, according to the weather authorities, but it may not be warm enough for two weeks or more to melt that which already covers the streets.

Comet Daniel Is Visible

Flagstaff, Ariz., Dec. 9.—The Lowell observatory received this cablegram from Kiel, Germany:

"The comet Daniel was observed on Dec. 8, 13 hours 39 minutes. Greenwich mean time, in right ascension, 6 hours 16 minutes 30 seconds; north declination, 33 degrees and 50 minutes. The comet is visible with a small telescope. It is the constellation Auriga."

HYSTERIA GRIPS SPOKANE RULERS

Brand I. W. W.'s as Un-
American and Ask Social-
ists to Stay Away

The Chamber of Commerce of Spokane, Wash., through its secretary, L. G. Monroe, shouts, "Enough!" in the free speech fight now being conducted in that city by the Industrial Workers of the World, according to a letter received by James H. Birchard, a Socialist, of Kenosha, Wis.

Mr. Birchard wrote to the Spokane Chamber of Commerce concerning the I. W. W. struggle enclosing a clipping from the Daily Socialist giving an account of the arrest of the women members of the organization. Secretary Monroe, after denying everything possible, and upholding "the city ordinance of Spokane against the constitution of the United States, continues as follows:

Calls I. W. W.'s Anarchists

"We have all of the I. W. W.'s and more than we want, and if you are a member or sympathizer of this anarchistic organization, we shall deem it a stroke of good fortune that you have decided to remain in Wisconsin. We claim to be an enlightened and progressive community, composed of law abiding citizens, as good as can be found anywhere in the United States, and we have no hesitancy in branding the actions of the I. W. W. as un-American, unpatriotic and undesirable, and a menace to the peace and dignity of this or any other community; also that the leaders are guilty of gross misrepresentation of the facts to the outside world."

Spokane Press Flays City

Secretary Monroe fails to explain away the "anarchistic" manner in which the city and federal officials in Spokane have been enforcing a law declared unconstitutional by their own courts, nor does he seem to recognize the fact that the worst misrepresentations of conditions in that city have been made by the Spokane Chronicle and the Spokane Spokesman's Review.

TANK EXPLODES; 27 MEN KILLED

Hamburg, Dec. 9.—Twenty-seven blazing, shrieking human skyrocketers hurtled across Hamburg's water front impelled by the explosion of the largest gas reservoir in the world. Their doom was heralded by a crashing roar, which made the city think for a dazed, sickening moment that an earthquake had happened.

And then, higher than the highest building in Hamburg, a sheet of red and green and purple flame curled into the heavens and obliterated even the aerial trail of sparks which was all they had left behind to remind the world that only a moment before they had been living workmen.

It is supposed the explosion was caused when the jar of the pneumatic hammers with which the workers were fastening rivets in the outer jacket caused a fissure to open in its containing walls. The gas apparently rushed out and into the retort house, where it was ignited from the open furnaces.

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VOLIVA ORDERED TO JAIL

TO SATISFY HEAVY JUDGMENT

Wilbur Glenn Voliva, successor of John Alexander Dowie, must return to the Woodstock (Ill.) jail to satisfy a judgment of \$10,000 obtained against him by Philip Mothersell of Zion City, according to a decision by Judge Frost in the Circuit court at Waukegan.

The order to return to jail followed a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus on which Voliva was released some time ago. Judge Frost granted a stay of judgment and the overseer of Zion City will be allowed his liberty until December 18. The judgment is the result of a suit for criminal libel brought by Mothersell because of articles printed in Voliva's newspaper. Damages to the extent of \$20,000 were found. It was reduced to \$10,000 by the judge.

PLAN TO ERECT TRADE

HALL TO COST ONE MILLION

Washington, D. C., Dec. 9.—The southern commercial congress adjourned here after adopting a financial plan to build a \$1,000,000 revenue-producing structure in this city, which will be its permanent home.

One hundred men have subscribed \$1,000 each to the capital stock of a building corporation, which will issue bonds to build the finest office building in Washington.

Officers were elected and all of the southern states were given representation on the board of directors.

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WANTED—Upolsterers to keep away from Boston, as there is trouble on. By order of Local No. 111.

Bricklayers

BRICKLAYERS WANTED—Lincoln st., north of Dearborn; 70 cents per hour; tomorrow morning. Sandstrom & Johnson.

Agents

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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

The Taft smile must have been particularly broad after he wrote that message. It is one of the most cold-blooded defenses of everything capitalistic that any president has put forth since the position of capitalism has been challenged by a rising working class.

There are those who pretend that it is "progressive" as distinguished from "radical." If it is "progressive" to heap praise upon a relic of barbarism like Diaz, to rejoice over the sale of bonds in China and to defend the Aldrich tariff bill, then words have lost their meaning.

The message means, as plainly as the involved legal phraseology in which it is worded can be kept from concealing all meaning, that Aldrich and Cannon are assured of the full backing of the administration, that the great captains of industry are in the saddle, and that they propose to ride to a finish or a fall.

The portion dealing with injunctions is most striking evidence on this point. There are editors who try to show that this portion of the message means something. Whether these editors are as dishonest as I, we shall not attempt to judge. Dishonesty is the only word that applies to this portion of the message. The president knows that the great mass of the people are not familiar with legal terminology and trickery. So he, with most cruel mockery, makes use of the very words that are now a part of the regular application that must be filed before an injunction is granted, as if they were some way a defense against injunction. Here is the sentence which will well repay reading, if for no other purpose than as a study in the method by which lawyers have created a language by which to conceal their objects:

The ends of justice will be met and the chief complaint against ill-considered injunctions without notice will be removed by the enactment of a statute forbidding hereafter the issuing of any injunction or any restraining order, whether temporary or permanent, by any federal court, without previous notice and a reasonable opportunity to be heard on behalf of the parties to be enjoined, unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that the delay necessary to give such notice and hearing would result in irreparable injury to the complainant, and unless also the court shall from the evidence make a written finding, which shall be spread upon the court minutes, that immediate and irreparable injury is likely to ensue to the complainant, and shall define the injury, state why it is irreparable, and shall also indorse on the order issued the date and hour of the issuance of such order.

Perhaps the president thinks that because the same trick worked during the last national campaign that it can be worked again and again. This is almost the wording of the "injunction" plank in the Republican national platform. It was pointed out then that this plank was a mockery, as every application for an injunction is supposed to show that an "irreparable injury" will result if the injunction is not granted. These words are in every application for an injunction today, and no court issues an injunction without certifying that in its opinion such "irreparable injury" would "ensue to the complainant" if he failed to receive the injunction.

That this mockery should now be repeated in a presidential message, that a state document should be disgraced by such cheap legal thimble-rigging is but a striking evidence of the cheapness with which the workers of America are held by those in power.

A Good Record

With the release of Inez Ruiz, an alleged Mexican revolutionist whom the American authorities were trying to hand over to the tender mercies of Diaz, another victory is scored for the Refugee Defense league and the workers of this country.

It is significant that not a single political refugee has been deported since this league has been in existence as a center of information and agitation.

Barefaced violations of fundamental rights must be carried on secretly. So long as there was no organization to gather the facts, and no Socialist press to give publicity to those facts, anyone who chanced to be wanted by the Mexican government was quietly run across the border by American and Mexican officials and given short shrift.

The jails of the southwestern states were kept filled with alleged revolutionists until the Socialists and trade unionists with their press began to take up the fight.

Then things took on a different aspect. The object of this local reign of terror was partly, at least, to suppress exposures of conditions in Mexico. Such exposures tend to interfere with the sale of stock in mining and plantation corporations. When these arrests had the opposite effect, when they only served to emphasize and testify to the truth of such exposures, then the arrests and deportations stopped.

All this is part of a record of things accomplished, of which the Refugee Defense league, the Socialist party and the trade unions, with their press, may well be proud. Incidentally, it contains a little lesson on the much discussed question of "what is the matter with the party?" When the party went to work to do something, when it entered into a real fight, there was no trouble with "impossibilists," "intellectuals," "industrialists" or any other divisions of the workers.

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

BY H. QUELCH, IN LONDON JUSTICE

It is necessary, at times, to get back to first principles, and in view of the nonsense that has recently been, and is being, talked about Socialism it may be worth while to set out briefly what Socialism really is.

We have been told that the Budget is Socialism, or, at least, Socialistic; why, we have so far been at a loss to discover. It is suggested, however, that the Budget is a Socialist Budget because it devises fresh means for taxing the rich. But that has nothing whatever to do with Socialism.

Under the present conditions, taxation is raised for the purpose of carrying on the government of the rich, by the rich, for the rich, and the rich must themselves raise the revenue for carrying on their own government. If one section of the rich governing class pay more than their proper share to the cost of government and another pay less than their proper share, that is a matter in dispute between the two sections concerned. It is of no importance to the general body of the people, or the working class.

Socialism is not this end-of-the-rod taxation of unearned increment, any more than it is tariff reform, free trade or protection. All taxes are raised today for the maintenance, preservation and administration of the existing social order.

For this purpose—one which is of vital interest alone to the class which rules—certain revenues are required. In the main, these revenues must be drawn from the wealth of the ruling class—wealth which is acquired day by day from the unpaid labor of the working class.

They must be drawn from this source, because there is none other available, except the slight margin beyond actual bare subsistence which the producers of all the wealth are able to secure, and which they spend on petty luxuries.

The ruling class—greedy, avaricious, chagrined at not having stripped the workers of their property, and their greed, in this direction, indeed, that they manage to raise nearly half their total revenue in this fashion!

Socialists wish to cut off this source

of revenue altogether by abolishing all indirect taxation; and by raising the whole revenue by direct taxes on all incomes above a certain minimum, thus making the ruling class pay themselves for their own business.

But even if that were done; if no revenue were raised by indirect taxation, but every farthing was paid by the ruling class out of the surplus value they extract from the workers; that would not be Socialism. The class monopoly of the means of production and of existence, with the class domination based thereon, would remain unimpaired, and the subjection and exploitation of the producers would continue as heretofore.

But if the abolition of indirect taxation, and the relief of the working class from all fiscal burdens, would not be Socialism, still less can any device for relieving one section of the ruling class of taxation at the expense of another be so described. The possession by A of a piece of land which B requires in order to build a factory or warehouse or dwelling houses thereon, as a means of exploiting the workers, enables him, it may be, to exact from B an inordinate and ever increasing share of the surplus value which the latter acquires in the course of exploitation.

The latter, therefore, may quite reasonably desire to relieve himself of some part of his burden of taxation by taxing the "unearned increment" of A; but whether he succeeds in doing this or not makes not the slightest difference to the exploited workers.

Taking the rate of exploitation as two-thirds—a moderate estimate, generally conceded by the best authorities; for every three pounds' worth of wealth the workers produce they receive one pound and the ruling class take two. Now, whether B shares the two pounds equally with A, and pays all the taxes himself, or whether he is compelled to give A thirty shillings out of the two pounds and then compels A to pay all the taxes; or whether A is able to get only fifteen shillings from B and still pay a large proportion of the taxes—all these considerations are obviously matters of moment for A and B, but are of no concern whatever to the producers, who are despoiled of one out of every three pounds they earn, however their despoilers may share out their plunder.

The taxation of "unearned increment"

therefore, or any other kind of juggling with the incidence of taxation, is mere burden shifting, and cannot properly, by any stretch of language or the imagination, be described as Socialism.

Nor is it Socialism to use any part of the revenue so raised in giving doles to the producers in the shape of old age pensions or "labor exchanges." Socialism means the abolition of the exploitation of the workers, not that some small portion of the results of exploitation should be given back to them to mitigate their misery.

It is better, of course, that they should get back some, however little, of the proceeds of the robbery of which they are the victims, than lose all; but this method of feeding the dog off his own tail is not Socialism by any means. Socialism is not a special method of taxation, nor is a Socialist budget possible in a capitalist state. But neither is Socialism any of the other things it is often supposed to imply, nor are these things Socialism.

Socialism means, essentially and fundamentally, the social ownership, social control and social use of all the material means of social life; and the consequent abolition of the class domination on the one side and subjection on the other which necessarily and naturally arises from the class ownership, control and use of these things. That is Socialism, and anything short of that is not Socialism.

Anyone believing in that and working for that is a Socialist, and anyone not believing in that is not a Socialist, whatever he may call himself. Agitation directed to winning converts to that objective is Socialist propaganda, and legislation directed towards its realization is Socialist or Socialistic legislation.

The change in material conditions involved by transferring the class ownership of the means of production into social ownership will necessarily result in the modification of all social relations and the whole of social life in all its aspects. But with these we are not primarily concerned.

We have no concern with a man's religious beliefs or with his opinions on medicine or dietetics. Changes and modifications in these matters must follow, not precede, economic change. First, change the material conditions and all these other things will be added unto you.

WHO DAMNS AMERICA?

What follows is not the rantings of an anarchical demagogue, nor yet the ravings of one of those "long-haired Socialists," but merely a few quotations from recent speeches and writings of America's big men, business men, church men, editors and prominent politicians.

You will note that in their criticism they spare not a single one of our cherished institutions—our schools, our state, our courts, not even our religion. And when I say that it is not the Socialist who damns America today, ask yourself if I am not correct.

Speaking of the courts, President Taft said in Chicago on September 16 of this year: "It is not too much to say that the administration of criminal law in this country is a disgrace to our civilization, and that the prevalence of crime and fraud, which is here greatly in excess of that in European countries, is due largely to the failure of the law and its administrators to bring criminals to justice."

Ex-President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard university said in New York on December 16, 1908: "We are to consider how American freedom has made possible lawlessness in many forms. The defense of society against criminals has broken down. The impunity with which crimes of violence are committed is a disgrace to this country."

Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt on learning the true character of Judge John C. Pollock, of the federal court of the state of Kansas, exclaimed: "My God, is it possible we have such a man on the bench?"

If we would quote from the comments of Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell, the labor leaders now facing jail sentences, on the American courts, their remarks would probably frighten you.

Judge Elbert H. Gary, the active head of the United States Steel corporation, at a banquet in New York the other day, said: "The opportunities for the acquisition of wealth have been and are so great that the large and increasing fortunes of individuals and corporations compel the most thoughtful men to dread the results of the future. Unless the influence and power of accumulated money be not so controlled, who can tell when or how and to what extent it may be attacked by the mob?"

McClure's Magazine has been running a series of articles on the condition of morals in New York city; the white slave trade, etc. Says Mr. S. S. McClure, the editor, and one of the best known in the country, too: "It is clear that some change must take place soon in the government of American cities, if we are to retain the quality of our civilization. Only by the most thorough and revolutionary reforms along this line is there hope for the future of American democracy."

Speaking also of the morals of New York city, Bishop Henry C. Potter, of the Episcopal church, says: "The situation which confronts us in this metropolis of America is of such nature as may well make us a by-word and hissing among the nations of the world. For nowhere else on earth, I fervently believe, does there exist such a situation as defiles and dishonors New York today."

President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton university, speaking of our educational institutions, says: "So far as the colleges go, the side shows have swallowed up the circus, and we in the main tend to do not know what is going on. And I do not know that I want to continue under these conditions as a ringmaster. Schools like this one and the universities like Princeton must pass out of existence unless they adapt themselves to modern life."

Robert M. La Follette, the fearless Republican senator from Wisconsin, writes in his magazine for last week: "There is a stirring in the hearts of the American people a mighty unrest. There will come a day when the people will no longer tolerate the rule of these enemies of the nation and drive them from the high places they have taken by stealth and treachery."

Henry Watterson, noted editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, just back from a trip to Europe, says: "Universal suffrage and universal education means universal revolution. Nothing can stay the rising tide of Socialism all over the world, equally in England and America and on the continent of Europe. It may not be long before God will be not a revolution of brutality and crime!"

Now listen: "And then will come the man on horseback. Sometimes I think I see him coming over the hill. He won't stay long. I admit, but the country's awakening and rehabilitation will be fearful and costly."

In such words August Belmont of the Civic Education for the Young League of the United States, the man on horseback must come to awaken and rebuild the country.

The Socialist who speaks of bullets is furiously upbraided. The wretched, underfed, half insane toiler who speaks of bombs is mobbed. August Belmont, who speaks of the coming of the man on horseback is considered a patriot.

What, then, does this man on horseback mean? It means Cossacks, mass murder. It means riding down men, women and children. It means the abolition of the constitution, of the courts, of the laws, it means the reign of brute power, overturning of republican government and the beginning of absolutism and tyranny.

Had Sam Gompers, John Mitchell, or any other labor leader, had Eugene Debs, Victor Berger or any other leader of Socialism said that labor would maintain its rights by the use of the rifle, what vile words of wrath would not be poured on their heads.

Bishops, university presidents, bankers and editors would have flayed and crushed these men to atoms.

Yet, August Belmont can calmly threaten the poor with the coming of the man on horseback and no bishop, university president or editor condemns him.—The Free Press.

The Serious Side of Jokes

BY C. P. CULLIFORD.

His Role
"That man made an immense fortune out of a simple little invention."
"Indeed, what did he invent?"
"Invent? nothing, you dub; he was the promoter!"—Cleveland Leader.

Here is another one containing more truth than poetry. Some people ask what will be the incentive to invention under Socialism. It must be conceded that there is very little incentive today. Very few inventors reap the benefit of their mental efforts under capitalism. It is siphoned from them by idle company promoters, who think it a huge joke, and laugh at the inventor for his simplicity. The inventor is robbed of the product of his labor as surely as the wage slave, the farmer, the small merchant and all other victims of the system.

A Horse of Another Color
Judge Giles Baker, of Pennsylvania county, was likewise cashier of his home bank. A man presented a check one day for payment. He was a stranger. His evidence of identification was not satisfactory to the cashier.

"Why, Judge," said the man, "I've known you to sentence a man to be hanged on no better evidence than this!"
"Very likely," replied the Judge. "But when it comes to letting go of cold cash we have to be mighty careful!"
Many of the injustices of the present day are looked upon as good jokes by the capitalist press. The above story illustrates what Socialists all contend, viz. that the laws are made to protect property rights, and that personal liberty and human life are sacrificed very cheaply by our courts of justice. To say courts of justice would be a misnomer, since justice for the oppressed is seldom found within their walls.

Actions Speak Louder Than Words
The Sunday school class was singing

Now the Aeronautical Map

Let those fast travelers who are looking forward to the airship age bear well in mind the fact that in the future it is going to be not simply a matter of township, county or state road maps, but with innumerable landmarks, old homesteads, big trees, hills, hamlets and fingerposts to point the way. From the upper air the small things on the face of the earth, and often many of the big things, will be invisible. There will be times when the aeronaut, for want of anything else, will be compelled to regulate his course by the sun, or, worse, by a cloud. However, those who are advanced in aerial navigation have already set to work on the preparation of aeronautical maps, which, like the little star of poetry, are meant to "guide the traveler on his way."

They are intended, of course, to show the lay of the land below, as the land is seen from above, and this will involve an entirely new study of topography, if not of geography.

For one who knows the surface of any given part of the earth only as one sees it in walking or in riding, or from a window, or from the top of a monument, would hardly recognize it by looking down upon it from an airship. Then all the irregularities are lost and all the angularities are softened; all the low places are lifted and all the high places are brought low. It stands to reason that if the airship is to be rightly steered on long journeys the pilot must know the landmarks below. If he doesn't, the airship is likely to fly many miles out of its course, or beyond its destination.

What is gained by flight through the unobstructed space may be lost through aimless ramblings in the air. In Germany, Count Zeppelin and members of the Imperial Aero club of Berlin are at present giving the matter of aeronautical charts or maps serious attention. The difficulties to be overcome are many but not insurmountable. The maps or charts must take note of things on the earth that are most conspicuous, and these will be in the nature of mountains, hills, valleys, rivers, lakes, etc., or of landmarks composed of groups rather than of individual objects.—Christian Science Monitor.

If potato bugs thought about it and could talk, no doubt they would pronounce themselves as unalterably opposed to Paris green. It is in the same manner that capitalists and their henchmen oppose Socialism.—Cotton's Weekly.

Family Politics
Knicker—Jones thinks he is boss.
Booker—But his wife is the boss of estimate.—Brooklyn Life.

Appropos of That Bust
Motto for Dr. Bodé: Veni, vidi, da Vinci.—Punch.

"I Want To Be An Angel." "Why don't you sing louder, Bobby?"
"I'm singing as loud as I feel," explained Bobby.—Delineator.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF CAPITAL AND LABOR

BY ROBERT HUNTER

I was reading the other night the testimony before the United States Industrial Commission, and I ran across the curious sentiments of Andrew Mulcahy. He was, perhaps, an organizer of the American Federation of Labor. At the time he gave his testimony he was trying to organize the operatives of some of the Southern cotton mills.

He says that in November notice was given by the mills that wages would be reduced, with no statement as to the amount of reduction. About five thousand operatives were employed in the mills and the average wages, according to the testimony of Mulcahy, was less than \$5 a week.

That seems little enough. Yet the mill owners evidently determined to reduce that large sum from ten to twenty-five per cent.

Mulcahy says that in his work as Organizer he endeavors "to teach these working people that their best interests were the interests of the employers. If the employers were successful they would be successful likewise."

"We have won the respect of most of the mills," says Organizer Mulcahy. He then proceeds to illustrate how identical are the interests of labor and capital. The wages run, for adult workers, all the way from the enormous sum of thirty cents a day to the fabulous sum of one dollar a day. Mere children, babies even six years old, earn the munificent sum of twenty to thirty cents a day.

The commissioner of one of the states testifies that there are so few children who average under thirty cents a day that he believes the general average wage for all children would be "nearly thirty cents a day."

It appears that Organizer Mulcahy actually saw children employed at seven years of age. He says that he saw early one morning an old gentleman taking his children in a wagon to the mill, their ages being from six or seven up to fourteen years.

Senator Kyle then asked Organizer Mulcahy, "Is it not a fact that there was very little profit in the manufacturing business at the time of the year when the reduction of wages was proposed?"

The Organizer replied, "That is a question I cannot answer. I only know that in the same year the Dalton mills paid a dividend of forty-five per cent and last year I was informed they paid a dividend of ninety-three per cent."

The next question by Senator Kyle was, "Have they recently advanced wages?"

"When the people went back to work," Organizer Mulcahy answered, "they said that as soon as the times would warrant they would restore them and on the first day of January they did make a raise in the scale of ten per cent."

"Are these operatives still organized?" another member of the commission asked.

"Yes, sir," answered Mulcahy. "Any strike since that time?"

"No, sir, no likelihood of a strike. There are some little difficulties that occasionally crop out, but they are met by the executive committee and adjusted satisfactorily."

You see how beautiful it is to have brotherhood of capital and labor. Mulcahy has tried, as he says, "to teach these people that their best interests were the interests of the employers. If the employers were successful, they would be successful likewise. We have won THE RESPECT OF MOST OF THE MILLS."

Good God, Mulcahy, I should think you would win their respect and their everlasting gratitude.

I can imagine nobody that they can so well afford to reward and reward handsomely.

You speak of "little difficulties." Thirty cents a day for the lives of babes. Seventy-five cents a day for the toll of mothers. Forty-five to ninety-three per cent dividends for the life of dollars. Such are the conditions that enable some Organizers to win the respect—THE RESPECT OF THE MILLS.



TO THE EDITOR

A Study Course in Prison
(The following has been sent by the writer to the Federationist for publication.)

Samuel Gompers is scheduled to take a course in economics in one of the institutions of this kind of the free. While he is in attendance he will have his clothes and board furnished by all the people.

When he is discharged he will receive his diploma; but, it will be recorded in the archives of the institution that Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has taken a course in their institution. Let some other get the honor, they will like that kind of measurement. And impressions of his palms will be taken.

When Gompers completes his course he will be wiser than he now is. It is a great institution of learning; one of the greatest in the land. There is a manual training department connected with it. They have rocks to pound. The persons they learn they will ponder while they break the rocks. This way they can never forget. This institution has branches in all lands and most of the great men of the world are graduates of this temple of knowledge.

It is reported that Washington is now leading in this work. They have a class of three hundred and many on their way to that state, eager to be enrolled. It is a roll of honor that will go down in history.

The thing that has "discredited" some in the past is that occasionally a Pinkerton spy got among them and "shot up" a town; or played some pranks common to student life. To avoid this mistake in the future this devoted band will allow no one to make application whom they have not searched to see if he has in him weapons of death. They are very orderly except for their harmless college yell. It is "Open the windows." "Give us some air."

It seems that the men who own Washington care no more for a student than they do for the children of their factories, who are dying like flies in a "fall frost."

In this temple of learning the fare is said to be very bad. Some have not tasted food for two days. Each day they are offered bread and water.

In some of these drawbacks there are hundreds of devoted workers who are eager to enroll; and five hundred will soon be on the way—as soon as they can raise the fare—ad some are beating their way so to get there before the room is all taken. Any university would be proud of these devoted students.

The Mexican branch like the American is said to be overcrowded with the very most noble men of that unhappy land. It is said to be the only respectable institution of that country. The sanitary condition there is said to be even worse than here. The odor from the cooking food is said to bring shivers of horror to the good people. The honor is great, even if death does look every man in the face. Men go there willingly in the interest of humanity.

In all this I think there is much hope. Some think the capitalists will act at the last moment, cheat Gompers out of the honors by refusing to issue a permit, or issuing a pardon. Should they do so, he would escape the bad air and food and the hard work. The theory is that by rescuing Gompers from this discomfort, he and organized labor would get down on their knees and tender thanks.

If Gompers is made of the stuff I think he is, he will not take their bribe and leave labor fettered.

A. E. BRIGGS.
Sacramento, Cal.

On A. F. of L. Convention
The American Federation of Labor convention is over. The Socialist delegates in attendance there ought to hide their heads for permitting the sympathy racket to so far squelch their militant spirit to permit the re-election of the old officials by unanimous vote, and that in the face of the fact that every attempt has been made and is being made at the present time to belittle and destroy the Socialist movement, and to save them from that fate oppose their methods.

Witness Cleveland and Toledo. These

Brains Not Wanted
One way to settle the intellectual and proletarian question is to eliminate all the intellectual men from the Socialist movement. Turn the management of the party affairs over to men of small capacity. Then watch the capitalist class hand it to the working class where Daisy wore the beads, without the aid of men of genius.

Proletarianism would be dead. God speed the day when the workers shall know nothing. Yours for the Socialist system. A Socialist and trade unionist, and one of the old guard of the Eighteenth Ward branch.