

UNION WINS
VICTORY IN
LAKE FIGHTShipping Master of Lake
Carriers' Association Held
on Shanghaiing

BOYS ESTABLISH CASE

Their Testimony Is Sus-
tained in Spite of False
Swearing by Witnesses

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 12.—As a result of the management of the government's case by United States District Attorney John Lord O'Brien and his skillful and forcible presentation by Jas. O. Moore, the assistant United States district attorney, Al Limerick, the former prize fighter, now shipping master of the Lake Carriers' association at Buffalo, was held for the United States grand jury.

The crime with which Limerick is accused is that of having shanghai'd two little boys, John Stromberg and Henry Dobozin, on board the freighter Salt Lake City.

The crime of "shanghaiing" consists in getting sailors aboard ship by force or by the use of whiskey or drugs, or by "representations which the person making those representations knows to be false." It was under this last clause that Limerick was arrested.

Indictment Assured

The case made by the government's witnesses is so strong and so damaging were the admissions of the witnesses called by the defense that the federal authorities at Buffalo have little doubt that Limerick will be indicted next month.

There is no doubt, too, that the refusal of Commissioner Keating to discharge Limerick as innocent was a severe blow to the lake carriers, who did not seem to be able to believe that one of its employees by any possibility would be held for the grand jury.

Among the witnesses for the defense was one Edward Souda, a fireman on the Salt Lake City, who, unlike most of the others on that infamous craft, had treated the little Stromberg, Dobozin and Holman boys in a humane and even kindly and good hearted manner.

Boys Laugh at Lies

The three boys listened to Souda's testimony with amazement and finally with boyish laughter. Immediately when adjournment was taken for lunch the boys ran up to Souda, whom they like, and said: "What did you tell all of those lies for, Ed?"

Souda made some reply to the boys and then a man named Watts, who runs a detective agency and who appeared to be acting as guard of the witnesses for the defense, dragged Souda away and said:

"Don't talk to those boys. They'll only tell what you say."

Immediately upon the resumption of the hearing in the afternoon Attorney Moore called the boys and all swore that Souda, in response to their question, "Why he told the lies," said:

"I had to say what the other firemen said or I would get into trouble."

MAC VEAGH MAY
LOSE HIS JOB

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—That Secretary of the Treasury McVeagh will be ousted from the treasury seems to be certain. His weak and wavering position as tariff revisionist has brought upon him the anger of not only the country but many of his colleagues as well. Sharp criticisms of McVeagh were uttered during the session of the finance committee. The members spoke of him as a "renegade Democrat" who had no place in the Republican party and pretended to speak for it and to describe what its tariff policy should be when he was without right to do so.

WORK SEEKER WALKS MILES
TO TURN OVER TO THE POLICE
WATCH FOUND IN THE STREET

Elmer Melhardt—honest man. Roughly dressed, with only a little change in his pocket, Melhardt, a laborer in search of work, yesterday won the title from the police at the Harrison street station. While tramping the streets in search of work he found a woman's watch and chain at Division and State streets. He walked to the Harrison street station to turn them over to the police.

The watch was the property of the wife of Peter C. Stohr, assistant traffic manager of the Union-Southern Pacific railway system, residing at the Virginia hotel. Mrs. Stohr lost the watch and chain a few days ago.

HIGH LOWS PLAY
AT NEW PUZZLELearned Ones Seek Name of
Substance That Yielded
\$45,000 Graft

"What is it that comes in strata, can be cut with a knife and is as easy to dig as dirt?"

That is the puzzle which agitates the city hall as the result of investigations by F. B. Welton, the expert acting for the Merriam commission, and the findings of Professor Weller of the University of Chicago. Both investigators found a strange substance in the immediate vicinity of the Lawrence avenue sewer where Michael McGovern and Joseph Hanreddy dug a material for which they charged the city of Chicago \$45,000 extra, on the statement that the material was shale rock.

Devon Shale in Chicago

In answer to the query quoted F. B. Welton answered: "Indurated clay." Weller said: "Black Devon shale."

Joseph Hanreddy said: "The University of Chicago is a great place, its professors found lots of shale rock." Welton will dig deeper as the sample which he found was very small. He thinks that on a technically the material discovered might be called shale rock. Prof. Rollin Salisbury, head of the Geology department of the University, thinks that because the substance is so easy to dig its excavation should be cheaper than the digging of dirt.

Hanreddy Is Pleased

The most delightful comment on the entire subject came from Joseph Hanreddy who in company with McGovern is \$45,000 ahead of the game on the shale rock question. Hanreddy said: "I told Walter Fisher that it would be better to give this geology professor \$50 for going out and making the examination than to spend \$10,000 of the people's money digging holes in the ground."

Gradually the news is percolating through the city hall that Attorney James A. Brady is planning a long legal fight against the Merriam commission on all sorts of technical points. It is asserted that the legality of the commission would be attacked on the ground that the council had no authority to create a commission composed of others than its own members for the purpose of either self investigation or investigation of municipal acts.

STATESMEN FEAR
FIGHTING TONGSStories of Chinatown Wars
Frighten Celestial
Diplomats

San Francisco, Dec. 12.—The members of the Chinese local colony are disappointed because the new minister, Chang Yin Tang, has arrived here without a consul general for San Francisco in his suite.

They are further surprised to learn that no one could be found among the diplomats of China to take the post at San Francisco by reason of the dreadful reports of highlanders and tong wars that rage in this city's Chinatown.

The present acting consul general, Hsu Ping Chen, had expected to be relieved with the coming of Minister Chang, and advice had been received from China to the effect that Soo Yue Chew had been offered the post here. But when the Mongolia arrived there was no Soo Yue Chew aboard. Inquiries elicited the information that Soo preferred to remain in the security of China.

"There are too many highlanders here," confessed one secretary. Hsu Ping Chen had emerged passage to China on the return voyage of the Mongolia, but now he will have to remain until the government of China can catch a diplomat to succeed him.

HAMLET WITH A MUSICAL
COMEDY SETTING AND FOY

The attraction at the Great Northern theater, Chicago, for the three weeks commencing Sunday evening, Dec. 12, will be Eddie Foy in his newest musical whimsicality "Mr. Hamlet of Broadway." Last season Mr. Foy had an attack of "Hamletitis" and planned to essay in all seriousness the role, the greatest actors of yore have had made famous. However, when he glanced over his career he, as well as his managers, decided that his province was to create laughter. As a result the Messrs. Shubert made arrangements with Eddie Foy for a book in which the melancholy Prince of Denmark could be travestied. Edward Madden was engaged to write the lyrics, while Ben Jerome has given verses and book an extremely whistleable embellishment.

FOOD PRICES REACH HIGHEST
POIN IN COUNTRY'S HISTORY

New York, Dec. 12.—According to Bradstreet's Review, food prices in the United States are higher now than ever before in December. Experts agree that January prices will be even higher. Thirty-six commodities are higher this month than they were a year ago. Some staples like bread, potatoes, salt, apples and tobacco are unchanged.

HEDRICK IS
CHOSEN TO
HEAD UNIONBrotherhood of Painters
Elects New President
After Eight Years

SECRETARY FIGHT IS ON

Reports of Officers Show
Great Strength Dur-
ing Year

BY W. E. RODRIGUEZ, LOCAL 180.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 12.—The convention now under way in this city shows that the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers has made great strides during the last year. With a membership of 65,203 it has easily earned for the \$85,538.53 paid out in disability and sick benefits and now has under consideration out-of-work benefits, pensions for superannuated members and the building of a home similar to that which the International Typographical union has established. George F. Hedrick was elected president to succeed J. C. Balhorn, who failed of re-election as George Hedrick received 323 votes and Balhorn 302.

Hedrick Succeeds Balhorn

Balhorn had been president since 1901 and in that time the membership of the organization has almost doubled. He was looked on as a progressive man while Hedrick is somewhat more conservative. George F. Hedrick has been first vice president of the organization for eight years.

The same forces which succeeded in electing Hedrick over Balhorn are campaigning to defeat J. C. Skemp, the secretary-treasurer, for re-election. Skemp, who is also the editor of the Painter and Decorator, the official journal of the union, balked at the program of rewarding friends and punishing enemies in the political field and favored the endorsement of a working class party. Under his management the official journal has become one of the most effective publications in the ranks of labor journals.

Skemp Is Opposed

Jacob Tazelaar of Orange, New Jersey, is being boomed to succeed Skemp. Tazelaar has been active as an organizer for the American Federation of Labor and has at various times contributed to the official journal of the Union Carriers' and Building Laborers' union. The election of Hedrick has a peculiar bearing on the building trades situation in Chicago. While he is first vice-president of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor he is inclined to decide that the painters in Chicago need not join the new building trades council affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The recommendation for such affiliation was strongly urged by Balhorn who in his annual report read to the convention said:

Favors New Trades Council

"The National Building Trades Department as at present organized is the best institution of its character that has ever existed and it can be made a wonderful agency for good to the building trades in every city. To bring this about, however, it should be possible for the general officers of every international organization to draw the attention of its local unions to a law in their own constitution requiring them to become affiliated with the local departments."

"I do not believe that there is a delegate present who is not convinced of the fact that our strength lies in a solid building trades department and that without one it is impossible to win better conditions or maintain discipline. I therefore recommend to this convention that a law be incorporated in our constitution making it compulsory for local unions to affiliate with local departments where such exist."

Dam for Vice-President

Otto Dam, a member of local 124, in Chicago, who has been spoken of as a strong candidate for second vice president of the union, may be brought forward to succeed Skemp in the event that Tazelaar is elected to the post of general secretary-treasurer. Tazelaar is a strong friend of Alexander MacDonald, the veteran painter, who is secretary of the Building Trades Council in Chicago. MacDonald is a delegate to the convention and there will be a strong debate on the action which the painters are to take in Chicago where six local unions have already bolted the Painters' District Council to join the new trades council under the American Federation of Labor.

Defense Fund Urged

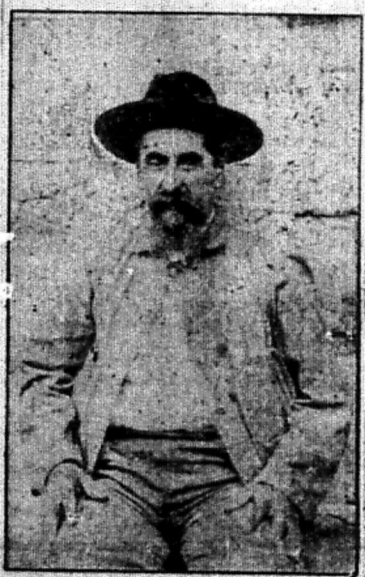
On the proposition of a defense fund J. C. Skemp reported in part: "The total amount of the donations made during the past four years to unions on strike or locked out is greater than during the previous term: A liberality justified by the results. Many fights for better conditions or to prevent reductions in wages or the establishment of the open shop have been won which but for the assistance given would have been lost."

REARREST RUIZ
TO PLEASE DIAZMexican Revolutionist Who
Was Released Last Mon-
day Again in Custody

San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 12.—Ines Ruiz, Mexican revolutionist, who has been twice tried and twice freed by Texas judges upon charges presented by the Mexican government demanding his extradition, was today again thrown into jail here by orders of Attorney General Wickham.

It was only last Monday that Commissioner Earl D. Scott gave the aged patriot his freedom, declaring that the Mexican government, through Consul Cornelius, had failed to make its case against Ruiz. But as the official life of the Mexican consul depended upon preventing the escape of Ruiz, whom Diaz dreads, the wires between San Antonio, the City of Mexico and Washington were kept hot until United States Attorney Boynton received instructions to rearrest the man who has already spent ten years as a political prisoner in Mexico.

Fifteen years ago Ruiz was one of the feared lieutenants of, Catrino Garza in the revolt which flamed along the Rio Grande. His most notable exploit was the killing, single handed, of eleven Mexican soldiers, who attempted his capture while driving a pack mule train of supplies to Garza's camp. Ruiz saw



INES RUIZ

his enemies approaching, calmly unloaded his pack animals, piled the packs into a barricade, and, permitting the soldiers to ride within close range, opened fire. The magazine of one rifle emptied, he picked up a second, with continuous deadly effect. Eleven Mexican troops fell dead in front of the barricade before the remainder fled.

Diaz Hates Ruiz

No wonder that Diaz is hunting Ruiz—such patriots are the nightmares which haunt the dreams of the dictator—and in spite of the fact that Judge Maxey and Commissioner Scott have both declared that the aged patriot should go free, he is still hounded by Diaz and his official partners in Washington.

Strange and suspicious is the fact that all of the court records, wherein Judge Maxey declared that the offense of Ruiz against Mexico was purely political, have disappeared from the federal clerk's office in San Antonio. The deputy federal clerk declares that this disappearance is absolutely unaccountable.

With spirit unbroken, erect and strong in spite of his sixty-three years, ten of them spent in the prisons of Belen and Mier—Ruiz fearlessly fights for his right of asylum in the United States.

POLICE CAPTURE
HIGHWAYMAN

Following the holdup of a man with in hearing distance of the Desplains street station Detectives Fee and Carroll of that station gave chase to Otto Hodina and arrested him after a running revolver battle for two blocks. Hodina was taken to the station house, where he protested his innocence. He was identified by Madris Christiansen, a Milwaukee merchant, whose pockets he had rifled of \$30. Christiansen was walking north in Desplains street, near Washington street, when Hodina grabbed him roughly by the shoulder and demanded his money. Christiansen attempted to break away and a fight followed, in which he was worsted.

WOMAN WHO SUEB WEALTHY
BUSINESS MAN TO RECOVER
\$3,000 LETS VERDICT FOR \$5

A jury in Municipal Judge Blake's court room returned a verdict awarding \$5 to Mrs. Nettie Broadus, the woman who brought suit for the recovery of \$3,000 against William T. Bruce, wealthy and prominent man, who, she claimed, converted the money to his own use after she had given it to him to invest.

A judgment of \$5 was also awarded her in an attachment bond suit which she had brought against Bruce. The court costs were assessed against the defendant.

Count After More Rich Men

New York, Dec. 12.—Count S. A. De Vries, who saw John D. Rockefeller in Cleveland regarding financing a scheme to drain the Zuger Zee, has returned here to visit several other wealthy men.

RED CROSS GIVEN
\$100,000, SPENT
ONLY \$1,000 TO AID

"IT'S A BIG NIGHT..."

STORM KILLS 59
ON LAKE ERIE\$1,000,000 Property Loss
and Death Come in
Frigid Gale

Cleveland, Dec. 12.—The terrific storm which passed over Lake Erie Wednesday reaped a deadly harvest and laid waste more than \$1,000,000 worth of vessel property.

Late reports show that fifty-nine lives were lost, twenty sailors were rescued, four boats were destroyed and one is aground and sustained heavy damage.

The summary shows:

Steamer Clarion, burned; fifteen lives lost, six men saved.

Steamer W. C. Richardson, sunk; five drowned, fourteen saved.

Car ferry Marquette and Bessemer No. 2, wrecked; thirty-eight lives lost.

Steamer Josiah G. Munro, aground, attempting to rescue sailors from the Clarion.

Two barges sunk; no lives lost.

Sailor from Richardson, crazed by exposure, committed suicide.

No Chance for Crew

No one considers that there is any chance that any of the thirteen members of the crew of the Clarion have survived. Two of the crew are known to have perished.

Neither is any hope now held out for any of the members of the crew of thirty-eight of the car ferry, Marquette and Bessemer No. 2, who have been missing four days.

At Copanau, where all the members of the crew lived, their friends and relatives are crowding the docks for scraps of news, but there is not a crumb of comfort.

FORGERY IS CHARGED IN
PHOENIX INSURANCE SUIT

New York, Dec. 12.—In the investigation by the insurance department and the district attorney of the affairs of the Phoenix Insurance company there has been found the insertion of a page in the minute books in which is written what purports to be a resolution of the finance committee, afterward ratified by the board of directors, authorizing the president of the company to sell or pledge any securities that he saw fit to.

The examiners of the insurance department found in the minutes of 1903 this resolution, which gave George P. Sheldon, president of the company, such sweeping powers in the handling of the assets of the company.

DINE ON FOOD GUARANTEED
BY THEIR MAGAZINE AS PURE

An instance of the doctor taking his own medicine was seen when the National Food Magazine dined its stockholders at the Chicago Athletic association. The menu was composed exclusively of foods which the magazine advocates in its columns.

The cooking was done in the club's kitchen by a corps of white clad women "demonstrators" employed by different food concerns.

Bankers to Meet in Los Angeles

A. F. OF L. STANDS
BY SWITCHMENStrikers Are Now Certain
That They Will Obtain
Their Demands

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has assured the striking switchmen of the northwest that the American Federation of Labor will stand by them morally and financially, while news from Duluth indicates that the strike is as effective as it was before the roads had been able to carry out any program for breaking it. Shipments which left St. Paul ten days ago have not yet arrived in Duluth when the usual time is a few hours. This relates to perishable freight. Other freight is delayed in like proportion.

Vice Presidents Connors and Heberling of the Switchmen's Union of North America are in conference today which will have vital bearing on the situation in Chicago in relation to the railroad's terminating in Chicago. All the local officials are glad of the news from Cincinnati to the effect that the railroad department of the American Federation of Labor will give its support and the news has been flashed to the west where it has occasioned rejoicing. J. H. Lee, a local official of the switchmen in Duluth and a staunch Socialist, rejoiced when he heard the news, according to advices received here.

"They can't ship us now," said Lee. That is the general feeling in Chicago as well as in the northwest.

THREE DIE IN
FACTORY FIRE

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 12.—Three workmen were killed and a number seriously injured in a fire which destroyed a manufacturing plant here. The three hundred men and women had scarcely begun their work when they found themselves in a trap of flames. The only means of escape available was a fire escape in the rear of the building, and spread rapidly. Infernal flames filling the structure carried the death flames from floor to floor.

BODY OF GIRL SLAIN IS
FOUND, BADLY MUTILATED

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 12.—The murder of Helen Brown, 15 years old, of 27 Third avenue, was revealed by the finding of the child's body lying half frozen in a "Whitman's" truck stable yard at 19 Jones street.

The face and head were frightfully cut and battered and there was evidence that she had been mistreated. Her hat lay fifteen feet away from the body and apparently she had made a desperate fight for her life. Footprints in the snow along the east side of the yard showed where the murderer had led his little victim to her fate.

People Starving at Cherry
While Huge Charity Fund
Draws Interest

\$99,000 IDLE IN BANKS

Orson Smith Ignores Or-
der to Spend \$2,000 for
Immediate Relief

Of the \$100,000 collected by the National Red Cross but \$1,000 has been spent for actual relief at Cherry so far, according to the charge made by Alderman Cermak today.

"If the Red Cross funds stay in cold storage in some bank longer there won't be so many people in Cherry to be relieved," said Alderman Anton J. Cermak, following the letter which the council committee in relief sent to Orson Smith, president of the Merchants Loan and Trust company and treasurer of the P. C. Cross, asking him to use \$2,000 for relief at once. "I want to be fair to Smith," continued Cermak, "and I don't think that the money is in his bank. I don't think that he is as small as that. So far as I know, the checks which Smith receives are sent direct to Washington, the headquarters of the Red Cross and the money is handled there before it can be used at Cherry. The money had to go through all that red tape."

\$100,000 Collected, \$1,000 Spent
"The Red Cross has collected \$100,000, Smith announces, and only \$1,000 of that has been spent for relief by the Red Cross so far in Cherry, as far as I can find out. The rest of the relief has come through the carloads of provisions which were donated and sent down there."

The council committee on relief wrote a letter to Orson Smith which the banker received this morning demanding that \$2,000 be appropriated immediately for the relief of the sufferers at Cherry. If immediate action is not taken the matter will come up in the city council Monday night. Under the guidance of the Sprague, the Bohemian Socialist paper, and other Bohemian papers' funds have been gathered in the last few days for the immediate relief of those whom the Red Cross has failed to aid. On Monday a carload of food and other supplies purchased by such contributions will be sent to Cherry.

Again Smith "Does Not Know"
When asked what he intends to do in regard to the letter from the council relief committee, Orson Smith said: "I will speak to Alderman Scully today. I can't say anything now. All the funds go to Washington," every night, and they are looked after there for the relief of Cherry. I don't know what I will do about the \$2,000 which the committee asked me to appropriate."

BY S. J. SAMELOW

Cherry, Ill., Dec. 12.—What is needed here is system rather than additional supplies, though the need for more food is indeed imperative. There are two sources of relief, the relief committee under the National Red Cross and the fund which was collected from among the employees of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. The former source has come a fund of \$10,000 for immediate relief, but a small portion of which has been so far spent, while the bulk of the \$100,000 fund which the Red Cross has at its command is said to be held in reserve for "permanent relief" for the widows and children.

Much Needless Confusion
The fund raised by the employees of the railroad amounts to about \$5,000, and is under the direction of A. Craig and Mayor Connolly. The two relief forces are worked independently of each other and there is much needless confusion.

"The trouble with these relief people," declared one of the English speaking sufferers in the Italian colony, "is that they don't understand what we want. They give us canned goods all the time. Many of our women eat spaghetti for instance. We must have that. It is foolish to attempt to change our tastes at this time. We are under great nervous strain. Everything that is not to our liking only serves to irritate us."

More Funds Coming
The funds at Cherry at present are only for immediate relief. The funds of gold that have been pouring from all parts of the country have not all reached the stricken village. The Red Cross will have more than \$100,000 when the

(Continued on Page Two)

ZELAYA'S ARMY OUTWITS REBELS

United States Marines May Be Ordered to Aid In- surgents at Once

Bluefields, Nicaragua, Dec. 13.—There has been a sudden and unpleasant realization here of government strength and insurgent weakness. President Zelaya has outwitted Gen. Estrada, whose chief hope is in American intervention. Apparently Gen. Estrada has reached the stage where he feels that the situation is critical unless the Americans are prepared to assume an active and supreme control. At present Commander Shipley awaits further orders from Admiral Kimball.

Marines Ready for Action

If President Taft is determined that Zelaya shall be deposed it is believed here that the United States forces will find active participation in the struggle necessary. The Americans here have been assured that the marines from the Des Moines are sufficient to cope with any situation, even with the 2,000 well-armed government soldiers, but the provisionals, who are unfamiliar with military discipline, wish more American marines here.

Zelaya Says Knox Is Unfair

Managua, Nicaragua, Dec. 13.—"The United States unjustly condemns my administration," said President Zelaya in an interview today. "I proposed to Secretary of State Knox that he submit the case to the investigation of a committee of his own choosing, agreeing to surrender my rights to the presidency if the charges in his letter to Isidore Hezera, former Nicaraguan minister to the United States, were sustained. Secretary Knox has not replied. 'Defenseless against the hostility of a powerful nation, I must submit, although I have been condemned unheard.'"

U. S. STORE BARS UNION PRODUCTS

Sailors at Marine Sanita- rium Not Permitted to Buy Cooperatively

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)
Fort Stanton, N. M., Dec. 13.—Efforts to obtain union goods and live up to their union principles are proving a difficult proposition for the sailors confined at the United States Marine Sanitarium here, some of the unbearable conditions of which have been described in the Daily Socialist.

Having failed to get union made goods at the government contract store here, some of the patients have clubbed together and sent for union goods. The storekeeper immediately complained to the surgeon in command, who said that the inmates of the sanitarium would be permitted to receive their first consignment of goods, but claiming that it would not be fair to the storekeeper.

Trust Fought Union Goods

The storekeeper put up the defense that the trust would not allow him to handle independent union goods. The surgeon in command of the sanitarium has now issued an order allowing the inmates to send for their goods individually, but denying them the privilege of clubbing together in order to secure cheaper rates. Neither will he allow the different trade unions to which the inmates belong to send goods as part of the sick benefits, as is done at other marine hospitals. The union men at the sanitarium have now formed a local of the International Seamen's union.

MORRIS KAPLAN IS HERE TODAY

Morris Kaplan, manager of the National Co-Operative Mercantile company of Duluth, Minn., is in Chicago today and tomorrow and will be glad to meet anyone interested in the subject of co-operatives.

The Duluth co-operative has proved a very successful venture and is increasing its business rapidly. It now has two offices, one at 321-23 West First street, and the other at 5309 Grand avenue.

The co-operative is chartered under the laws of the State of Minnesota with a capitalization of \$100,000. It has established branches in several small towns outside of Duluth and is planning to further extend its business along this line.

SOCIALIST DENOUNCED WAR FOR EMPIRE BY U. S.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 13.—The Socialist party here has adopted a set of resolutions protesting against the proposed war between the United States and Nicaragua, concluding as follows:

"Resolved, That we request the United States to stop further preparations of war against Nicaragua.

"Resolved, That we ask all labor organizations to join with us in this request; especially the American Federation of Labor and its president, thus fulfilling the declaration made by him at Chicago and Paris."

HUNDREDS OF ARMED MEN ARE ON TRAIL OF NEGRO WHO MURDERED 2 WHITE WOMEN

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 13.—Hundreds of heavily armed men, assisted by the police all night in the search for a negro who murdered Mrs. Eliza Grizzle, an aged white woman, and her daughter, Mrs. Carrie Ohlander, and fatally injured Mrs. Maggie Hunter, but the fugitive is still at liberty. The search was continued today, with prospects of a lynching if the man was caught.

Throughout the man hunt intense excitement prevailed. As revolting details of the tragedy became known the popular fury was intensified.

So frenzied did the searches become after learning that Mrs. Ohlander had been attacked before she was murdered that a white man who had scratched his face by accident came near being torn to pieces when the crowd saw the blood.

FINLAND WILL BE RUSSIANIZED

Appointment of New Gov- ernor General Made to Crush Little Nation

Helsingfors, Dec. 13.—Finnish statesmen look upon the appointment of Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievitch, a cousin of the czar, as governor general of Finland; as the most overt act yet taken by Russia in her scheme of crushing out the last vestige of Finnish autonomy, and of "Russianizing" the Grand Duchy.

The Finns now realize that unless pressure from other powers is brought to bear, there will be no way of checking Russia's plans and they have just about given up hope of European intervention.

50,000 Soldiers Sent

Nominally Russia only means to annex the province of Viborg, but the Finns know that once the Russians come to Finland, they won't leave until the whole country is taken over. Fifty thousand Russian soldiers have already been massed at strategic points in Finland and Viborg.

Russia demands the control of Viborg, the border province, as necessary in the plans for the better fortification of St. Petersburg and the Gulf of Finland. Some weeks ago the incorporation was agreed on and it will probably take place before the end of the year.

Rebuild Fortresses

In preparation the Russians have set up new batteries, directed against Helsingfors, on the forts of Sveaborg, Russian garrisons have everywhere been doubled. Five regiments of Cossacks have been put in the towns of Tavastehus, Helsingfors, Viborg and Fredrikshamn. The fortress island of Hangö, which played such an important part in the last military of the island, is being made ready for hostilities.

Harrake and Sveaborg, the "Gibraltar of Russia," completely command Helsingfors and make any resistance on the part of the town useless.

UNION BAKERS GAIN POINT

Ordinance Drafted by Em- ployers Is Killed by Committee

Two different bakery ordinances introduced before the city council license committee Friday so confused the members that it was decided to lay over the matter for a week, when only the ordinance drafted for the health department will be considered.

The ordinance presented by the master bakers is the one that will be cast aside. It contains a number of provisions that did not meet the approval of the health department or that of the journeymen bakers.

A. A. Myrup, secretary-treasurer of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International union, was present to introduce the ordinance drafted for the health department and to point out the weak points in the master bakers' measure.

"There are at least three features that are objectionable in the master bakers' ordinance," Myrup said. "As that ordinance stands, it will be possible for bakeries to open for business without any inspection by the health department."

"No bakery should be licensed until the health commissioner finds that all proper provision for sanitation have been made. Another objection in the master bakers' ordinance is that it places on the journeymen the responsibility for sanitary conditions in the shops."

Up to Master Baker

"That is unreasonable. But it is the duty of the employer to see that shops are in good order just as much as it is to their interests to see that every man does his work."

JAMES EADS HOW SEEKS MEDICAL DEGREE TO AID POOR

Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 13.—James Eads, son of the late Senator, head of the National Brotherhood Welfare association and friend of the man out of work, is here taking the examination for a physician's license. If he gets a license he will continue his practice to free treatment of the poor. How is a millionaire. He is the grandson of the builder of the Eads bridge at St. Louis.

TO RAISE YOKE FROM IRELAND

Home Rule and Budget to Be Issues of British Election

London, Dec. 13.—If the liberal government is returned to power it will demand the limitation of the power of the house of lords, reiterated Herbert Henry Asquith, prime minister of England, at the largest meeting of the present campaign. He went a step further and pledged that the party would grant self government to Ireland. Women's suffrage received no attention, however, in the liberal program.

Lords Opposed Advance

Mr. Asquith pointed out that four years ago Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, then prime minister, had outlined in Albert hall the policy of a new liberal government, which included many reforms. The representatives of the people—the house of commons—had labored faithfully to carry into law the measures promised, but they had been nullified and, as a fitting climax, the supplies which the house of commons had voted had been stepped upon by the house of lords.

Therefore the house of commons was now on the eve of another dissolution and it had fallen to his lot to take up the burden. The last time, he said, the government had reckoned without their host, but it was not going to make that mistake again.

Stands for Liberal Rule

Referring to the education and Homeing bill, the premier said the government stood in the main upon the principles of the bills, which the house of lords rejected. The franchise law, he added, was still incumbered with artificial distinction and impediment for which there was no justification.

O'Connor Is Optimistic

New York, Dec. 13.—When Asquith speaks thus it means he commits the whole liberal party and every liberal candidate, who is his loyal supporter, to full home rule. I regard this utterance, then, as putting the last coping stone to the splendid prospect of Ireland, which began with the rejection of the budget by the house of lords," said T. P. O'Connor, the Irish leader, now in New York, in commenting upon Premier Asquith's promises of Irish home rule.

Fitzpatrick Is Pleased

Boston, Mass., Dec. 13.—The most direct promise of home rule for Ireland that a British premier ever has made is the way Thomas F. Fitzpatrick, treasurer of the United Irish league, characterized Premier Asquith's speech with reference to Ireland.

CHERRY FUND IN COLD STORAGE

(Continued From Page One)

Last checks are entered on its books, and the United Mine Workers of America expect to have \$100,000.

The officials of the United Mine Workers are on the ground studying conditions with a view to the best distribution of their \$100,000. It is not likely that they will place their funds with the Red Cross experts.

The second subdistrict, District No. 12, of the United Mine Workers of America, in a meeting held at La Salle, assessed its members for the Cherry relief fund of the organization in the state.

Delegates were appointed for the national convention to be held in Indianapolis in January, and a resolution was passed to ask for better state regulations of mines.

Stedman Proves Law Breaking

There were sixteen violations of the state mining laws at the St. Paul coal mine, as tabulated by Attorney Seymour Stedman, acting for the United Mine Workers of America, as follows:

Every hoisting shaft must be equipped with substantial cages fitted to guide rails running from the top to the bottom of the shaft.

Violation: None of the cages in the St. Paul mine ran from the top to the bottom of the hoisting shaft.

Law: Two places of egress shall be provided in all coal mines, whether worked by shaft, slope or drift. There shall be provided and maintained, in addition to the hoisting shaft, or other place of delivery, a separate escape shaft or opening to the surface, or an underground communicating passageway between every such mine and other contiguous mine, such as shall constitute two distinct and available means of egress to all persons employed in such mine.

Violation: There was no escape shaft separate from the hoisting shaft from the second to the third level. The available method of escape was a stairway in the same shaft as the hoisting cages, in the main hoisting shaft. There were no available means of escape from the third to the second level, or level, such as contemplated by the law.

Law: It shall be unlawful to employ at any one time more men than in the judgment of the inspector is absolutely necessary for speedily completing the connections with the escape shaft or adjacent mine; and said number must not exceed ten men at any one time, for any purpose, in said mine, until such escape or contiguous connection is completed.

Violation: One hundred and eighty-one were employed in the third level although there was no escape shaft as provided by statute.

Law: All passageways communicating with the escape shaft or place of exit from the main hauling ways to said place of exit shall be at least five feet high and free of obstruction, to secure the safe and free passage of men.

Violation: The main passageway or, as the miners call it, the main air course, was obstructed by thirty or forty pieces of 3 or 4 in. pipe in length varying from three to twenty feet long. These were on the floor just north of the second door. One miner caught his

feet in these pipes while trying to make his escape. At the south end of this main passageway there was a double track and switch.

Exits Were Not Marked

Law: At all points where the passageway to the escape shaft or other place of exit is intersected by other roadways or entries, conspicuous signboards shall be placed indicating the direction necessary to take in order to reach such place of exit.

Violation: There were no signs of any kind or character in this mine pointed or placed, or in existence anywhere since June, 1907. About three years ago there was one sign which soon disappeared.

Law: Every escape shaft shall be separated from the main shaft by such extent of natural strata as may be agreed upon by the inspector and the owner, but the distance between the main shaft and escape shaft shall not be less than 300 feet without the consent of the inspector, nor more than 300 feet without the consent of the owner.

Violation: From the second to the third level there was no strata, natural or otherwise, separating the escape shaft from the main shaft.

Death Lurked on Stairway

Law: The escape shaft shall be equipped with safe and ready means. Such means shall be a substantial stairway set at an angle not greater than 45 degrees, which shall be provided with handrails, etc.

Violation: At the third vein bottom there was a ladder from the roof to the floor at 60 degrees which was moveable, and it burned, entombing the miners.

Second—At the second vein bottom the egress from the stairs to the floor of the second vein was through a trap door 3x2 feet. This trap door opened between two trucks. No one could get through if a car was on the trap door, and when car was off the trap door only one man could get through at a time.

Third—Before reaching the trap door there was a ladder to cover the distance below the trap door from the bottom (floor) to the stairs, as the stairs did not come up flush with the bottom.

Fourth—From the roof of the second vein to the bottom of the smaller shaft (or floor) there was a ladder attached to the stairs at the roof by hinges. This ladder was usually hung up. When it was lowered down, the last step was 5 or 6 feet from the top door. Thus there was not a continuous stairway as required by law from the third level to the surface.

Powder Stored Illegally

Law: The code of signals, as provided by the statutes shall be displayed in conspicuous letters at some point in front of the engineer when standing at his post.

Violation: The signals were not posted in front of the engineer.

Law: All blasting powder and explosive materials must be stored in a fire proof building on the surface, located at a safe distance from all other buildings.

Violation: Powder, from 3 to 10 kegs, was stored in the main bottom, i. e., bottom of the main shaft.

Law: The hoisting engineer at any mine shall be in constant attendance at his engine or boilers when there are workmen under ground.

Violation: Explanation—The third vein hoisting engine is in a building containing the main shaft hoisting engine. From 4:30 p. m. until 5:30 p. m. one engineer operated both engines, both drums and both sets of levers. From 5:30 p. m. until 12:30 a. m. two engineers were employed one at each engine. From 12:30 a. m. to 6:30 a. m. one engineer had charge of both engines, both drums and both sets of levers, when he was in the main shaft engine room.

Miner Had No Chance

A miner signalling from the third vein hoisting engine shaft at the second vein bottom was required to wait until the engineer went over from the main engine room and if the engineer was at the third vein hoisting engine room miners who wished to signal from the main bottom were obliged to wait until the engineer came into the hoisting engine room.

Violation: There was no way to signal direct from the third vein to the main engine room and no way to signal directly from the second vein bottom to the third vein engine room. The engineer could not be in both places at once.

and went from one engine to the other as he thought necessary.

Law: The law further provides that signals must be delivered in the engine room in a clear and unmistakable manner.

Death Courted by Company

Law: Every person who has powder or other explosives in the mine shall keep the same in a wooden box securely locked, with hinged lid, and said box shall be kept as far as practicable from the truck, and all powder boxes shall be kept as far as practicable from each other and each in a secluded place.

Violation: Powder was kept by the company officials in recesses with doors west and east of the main shaft.

Law: No boy under the age of sixteen years shall be permitted to do manual labor in or about any mine.

Violation: Albert Buckel was under sixteen. He was fourteen years old at the time of the fire. He is scarcely more than three feet in height and weighs about forty-five pounds.

DEALS DEATH TO ART IN SCHOOLS

Pork Packers' Attorney Who Advocates Packing-Box Architecture Backed Up

President Alfred Union of the board of education and counsel for Armour and company has succeeded in having the "frills and gargoyles" as he calls them removed from the plans of the future school buildings of Chicago with a resultant saving, he declares, of about \$60,000 per school building. Besides the curtailment of ornamental work on the exterior of the buildings the assembly hall and the gymnasium will be combined in one in the new type of buildings. This can be done by slight changes in the installation of the apparatus for the gymnasium in each building.

Downey Says "Amen"

"At last we have the type of building that I have been fighting for for years," said Chairman Joseph Downey, former city building commissioner. "Everything in the new buildings will be just as good as in the more expensive ones. The heating system, the ventilation, and the toilet facilities will be the same. Only the great gymnasiums and theaterlike assembly halls will be combined and so modified."

"In the new type we shall save \$20,000 on brick work. The combining of the assembly hall and the gymnasium will save \$25,000. Altogether we shall secure between \$50,000 and \$60,000 on every building. I have gone over these plans and I don't believe any architect can draft a better interior."

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An invaluable contribution to the economic literature of our time.—EUGENE V. DEBS.
Mr. Myers has marked out a line of detailed investigation which must form the foundation of any real account of our economic evolution.—PROF. C. A. BEARD, Columbia University.

An inexhaustible arsenal for the Socialist propagandist.—MORRIS HILLGOTT.

Must be studied and reckoned with.—PROF. FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS.

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NEW SOCIALIST THEATER LEASED

The spread of Socialist ideas through the moving picture shows at five-cent theaters is the object of the Co-Industrial Projectoscope company which has purchased a theater at 149 East Madison street which will be opened December 15. Twenty-five tickets for \$1 are on sale at 3517 Indiana avenue. The success met by the five and ten cent theaters as places of amusement led A. L. Woodard, manager of the Co-Industrial Projectoscope company, to believe that with the amusement features a system of Socialist propaganda can be introduced in such a way as to take advantage of the chance offered by the thousands of people who attend five and ten cent theaters.

The first theater will be followed by a chain of theaters all over the city and the scheme will later be extended into smaller cities and villages. When the campaign of 1912 comes along the use of phonographs and moving picture machines will make a Socialist campaign which will make the other parties anxious.

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Women's Trade Union League

SUNDAY, DEC. 13, AT 3 P. M. in Federation Hall, 275 La Salle Street, second floor. MR. FRANK J. HAYES, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, will speak on

"LEGISLATION,"
Called For by

THE CHERRY DISASTER
and demanded by the United Mine Workers of Illinois.

Business—Nominations of officers and members of the executive board.
Everyone Welcome

CO-INDUSTRIAL THEATER.

The Co-Industrial Projectoscope Co. has arranged to purchase its first nickel theater at 149 E. Madison st. It will be opened on or about December 15th with a first-class program of educational amusements. Twenty-five tickets for one dollar, in advance, will be sold for a short time only. Socialists desiring to help should send their application at once to

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ARREST 10 MORE FREE SPEECHERS

**Fifty Agitators Who Have
Served Jail Sentences Tell
of Ill-Treatment**

Spokane, Wash., Dec. 12.—Ten additional I. W. W. speakers who tried to speak on the streets here have been arrested and lodged in the city jail.

Six other I. W. W. men who had been previously arrested on the charge of conspiracy and incarcerated in the Franklin school house, were removed to a safer place.

Fifty of the agitators have been released from jail after having served thirty days. The stories they tell of the conditions in the jail and of the treatment which they received at the hands of their jailers rival the tales of the horrors in Russian prisons. Despite the frightful treatment which they received these men are ready to continue the fight and to face another term in the foul holes that pass for jails, if thereby they can help win the right of free speech.

Capitalist Press in Fight.

The capitalist press of the northwest, led by the local papers, is carrying on a persistent campaign based upon lies in order to prejudice the minds of their readers against the workers here, who are fighting for the right of free speech and peaceable assembly.

"The Inland Observer," a local magazine, declares editorially that: "While local citizens have paid little attention to the controversy other than to follow the developments as published, the inspired reports emanating from Spokane have been of such a nature that, had they been true, the decent and law-abiding citizens would have stormed the city hall, wrecked the jail and liberated the prisoners and driven the administration out of office."

The Spokane Review and the Chronicle, local dailies, are especially bitter against the I. W. W., and their news reports are colored until they arouse the animosity of all unthinking persons. The Portland Oregonian, one of the most influential of the capitalist daily newspapers in the northwest, is also editorially vindictive toward the strikers.

Hide Behind Lies

The chief argument used against the I. W. W. agitators is that they are stubbornly fighting in defiance of the city ordinance which, the capitalist papers say, prohibits all street meetings within the fire limits. This is a lie manufactured out of whole cloth, say the I. W. W. men, and in support of their contention they cite the fact that Judge Mann in his decision declaring the ordinance passed August 10 by the city council unconstitutional could not revive ordinance No. A3381 operative, as it was repealed by the passing of the ordinance which Mann declared to be unconstitutional.

The fact of the matter is, say the I. W. W. men, that Chief of Police Sullivan and Mayor Pratt, backed by the employment agents, are doggedly determined to defeat the I. W. W., no matter what the cost may be.

Money Badly Needed

"Our chief need now," said an I. W. W. man, "is money, as we are under great expense in conducting this fight. Resolutions condemning Spokane officials for this high handed outrage and resolutions of sympathy proffering moral support are all right, and we appreciate them, but we must have money with which to wage our battle. We appeal to all who are in sympathy with us in our fight for free speech to help us."

MAYOR FLEES FROM SPOKANE

Spokane's Chief Executive Now Seeking Sympathy in St. Paul

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 12.—Evidently afraid to remain at home to face the fight that the Industrial Workers of the World are making for free speech, Mayor N. S. Pratt of Spokane has fled from home and is now in St. Paul circulating reports in which the Industrial Workers are still referred to as "anarchists."

"On November 2 trouble started," says an inspired interview. "Windows were smashed and a mob went tearing through the streets. Pratt and his chief of police got busy. Twelve of the leaders and four or five hundred of the followers were thrown into jail. Left the riot and denunciations of the law. Many of these people have gone to the workhouse and the leaders are booked for a year in jail. That is the way Mayor Pratt does things."

"You might call me a reform mayor, I suppose, but I don't call myself that. I say I am simply for law enforcement." Pratt, told the reporter of the St. Paul Dispatch, in a "slap-myself-on-the-back manner."

He may be reforming Spokane to suit the capitalists of that city. In the meantime the I. W. W. are continuing their fight.

JOPLIN EXTENDS SYMPATHY

Local Passes Strong Resolutions Praising I. W. W. Free Speech Fight

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Joplin, Mo., Dec. 12.—The Socialist local of Joplin passed resolutions expressing sympathy for the Industrial Workers of the World now conducting their fight for free speech in Spokane, Wash., as follows:

"Resolved, That Local Joplin, of the Socialist party, express its sympathy with the efforts now being made by the members of the Industrial Workers of the World at Spokane, Wash., and furthermore

"That we urge all persons interested in maintaining the constitutional rights of free speech and free assembly to contribute to their personal funds and aid in any practical way to our comrades in Spokane in their heroic struggle to maintain their rights, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the secretary of the I. W. W. at Spokane and to the Socialist press."

MUSICAL COMEDY THAT IS CLEAN AND MERRY SCORES

Blanche Ring's twice extended engagement at the Garrick theater furnished the best proof of the success which this star has achieved in her clean and merry musical play, "The Yankee Girl." Originally booked for a fortnight in Chicago, Miss Ring and the splendid company that Lew Fields has assembled to her support received such enthusiastic approval that immediately the engagement was extended to a month. This extension failed to satisfy the numerous theater goers, who wanted to see Miss Ring, so another fortnight was added. According to present agreement Miss Ring will continue in "The Yankee Girl" at the Garrick theater until Saturday, Dec. 13.

SABATH SHOWN IN NASTY LIGHT

**Chicago Congressman Makes
Fight to Suppress White
Slave Report**

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—Efforts to check the publicity of the report on the white slave traffic submitted to congress by the United States immigration commission were made by Congressman Sabath of Chicago, many of whose constituents are Chicago west side white slaves. The report contains revolting disclosures of an international system in degradation of men and women.

A large part of the report tells of the consignment of innocent immigrant girls to an immoral life. When the report was presented in the house of representatives by Congressman Bennett of New York, Champ Clark, minority leader, objected to its being printed as a house document, but later withdrew his objection. It was promptly renewed by Mr. Sabath of Chicago.

As a result of the objection of Sabath, the report will not be printed as a document of the house. It will receive general circulation only by virtue of the action of the senate in ordering it printed.

The attempt of the Chicago representative to block dissemination of the report has been variously construed. As a police magistrate for years in the Desplaines street district Sabath came in close contact with conditions which lately have been exposed in connection with the traffic in girls. Many of the white slave dealers are his present constituents. That this move was in protection of such constituents the congressman strenuously denied.

Bestial Depravity

The commission says that the immoral traffic is not confined entirely to women, "but it is clear that there is a beginning, at any rate, of a traffic in men and boys for immoral purposes." The need of checking this importation is especially great," continues the report. "The vilest practices are brought here from continental Europe, and beyond doubt there has come from imported women and their men the most bestial depravity."

The diseases generated and spread by these importations, says the commission's report, should be guarded against "ever more than tuberculosis, typhoid, or any other infectious disease."

The commission, in describing the manner of its investigations, recounts the experiences of many of its agents.

Murder Narrowly Averted

In some cases they were attacked and beaten and murder was narrowly averted.

Financial profit is the basic move for the traffic; but of the women and girls abroad, induced by various methods into the net of the procurers, many human attributes operate to accomplish their destruction. Sometimes it is merely a desire for financial improvement.

Again, it may be an affection for the male procurers, cultivated by the man. Many of the girls are innocent and ignorant, but a far greater number, it is declared, are not of that inexperienced class and come largely of their own accord.

No statistics are given in the report, though the extent of the white slave traffic is characterized as country wide. Most of the women, it is said, come by way of New York, San Francisco, and Seattle, although many are coming lately by way of Canada. Frequently they are brought into the United States as wives or sisters of their procurers and so pass the immigration officials.

Exploitation Pitiful and Brutal

The exploitation of these women after their arrival in the United States is characterized in the report as "most pitiful for the women and most brutal on the part of the men." Not only the innocent and betrayed young girls but the more experienced women are made the victims of virtual slavery.

The "importation" comes from all countries, France leading and the Chinese and Japanese making up the majority of those coming in by way of the Pacific coast. Most of the procurers are of foreign birth. The market price varies from \$200 to \$1,000 for each alien woman. Sometimes they are not sold outright but their procurers continue to live from their earnings after their arrival.

Recommendations of Commission

The commission recommends chiefly that efforts be made through government agents abroad and on board steamships to prevent the importation of women to this country; that more assiduous efforts be made in the United States to arrest women known to be engaged in immoral practices, and to deport all possible; that the limit of three years after landing, within which such persons may be successfully prosecuted, be removed; that any deported persons returning to this country be imprisoned; that the keepers of immoral houses in which alien women are found be subject to deportation, and that state and municipal governments be urged to co-operate for the stamping out of the evil.

ICE TRUST TO BE DISSOLVED

\$5,000 Fine First Step Toward This; Sugar Trust on the Rack

New York, Dec. 12.—Guilty of crippling competition and trying to secure a monopoly was the verdict against the American Ice company of a jury in the Supreme court, and the judge at once imposed a fine of \$5,000 under the Donnelly law. The conviction is the first one under the new law and will probably be fought to the highest court in the state.

The significance of the verdict lies not so much in the relatively trivial amount of the fine imposed as in the intimation made by John B. Stanfield of counsel for the defense, that a finding against the company, which, he said, supplies 8,000,000 customers, would mark the first step in its ultimate dissolution.

The American Ice company was incorporated in New Jersey for \$40,000, and later taken over by the American Ice Securities company.

The company has plants in New York, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and has absorbed many smaller concerns.

While the defense opened its case in the trial of the six former employees of the American Sugar Refining company for alleged conspiracy, the federal grand jury prosecuted a further investigation into the sugar frauds which resulted in the bringing of these men to trial.

Scales Inaccurate

In his opening address for the defense Henry F. Cochrane declared that the seventeen scales on the Brooklyn dock on which the alleged underweighing was done were of an obsolete style and grossly inaccurate of themselves, and that many of the government weighers were incompetent.

Oliver Spitzer, the first of the six defendants called to testify, took the stand and was still under examination when court adjourned. He denied having tried to bribe a government inspector. He also denied the existence of alleged signal lights on the dock to warn the sugar company employees of government inspectors, as had been testified.

CELEBRATED PRIMA DONNA TO SING AT HUNGARIAN FETE

The Hungarian Charity Society of Chicago, which was organized in 1871, for the purpose of assisting financially and morally Hungarians when in distress, will hold its annual concert and ball, Sunday, Dec. 12, 1909, at the North Side Turner hall.

Madame Laura Reithy-Rudayanszky, the celebrated Hungarian prima donna, formerly of the Hungarian Opera house of Budapest, and of late with the Boston Opera company, will come from Cleveland, her present residence, to be heard by her countrymen.

Hits Rock, Blown to Death

Sistersville, W. Va., Dec. 12.—In a third fatal nitroglycerin explosion within ten days, James Hoy, well known oil operator, was blown to death. The explosion was caused by a wagon loaded with the explosive passing over boulders.

Jury Can't Decide on Bank Holdup

Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 12.—After 14 hours the jury disagreed in the trial of G. P. Wright, James E. Tribble and Joseph Vigus, charged with conspiracy in the alleged holdup of the Farmers' and Merchants' bank of Franklin, Ill., last August.

Pennsylvania Gets Record

The county organization of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, which includes Pittsburgh, disposed of 796 dog stamps during November, breaking the record for October, as well as the record of the Socialist party.

WANT SCIENCE, NOT HEARTS, TO CONTROL MATRIMONY

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 12.—At the meeting of the American Breeders' association, held in conjunction with the national corn exposition, a resolution was adopted throwing Cupid into the "background." The committee reporting the resolution was headed by David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford university and was composed of college professors and scientists from nearly every portion of the country.

The committee report and resolution recommended marriages along lines of scientific principles only. The education of the public at first and then legislation. It states that if men and women should marry they should each and all submit to physical, mental, and moral examination, producing the records of the parents and ancestors as far back as the fourth generation.

\$15,000,000 SUIT FOR BACK TAXES

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 12.—Arguments in the case brought by the state for the collection of \$15,000,000 alleged back taxes from the Illinois Central Railroad company will be heard December 17 and 18 by the Supreme court of Illinois.

The suit, which was brought at the instance of Governor Deneen after an investigation that started over four years ago, is based on the contention that the state has not been getting its 7 per cent of the full gross earnings of the 705 miles of charter lines operated by the company. The brief filed by Attorney General Stead alleges that since 1877 the company has by means of "untrue and inaccurate" accounts succeeded in concealing receipts aggregating \$214,285,700, on which it owes the state 7 per cent, or \$15,000,000.

SAYS POLITICAL ECONOMISTS SHOULD HAVE PUBLIC OFFICES

Japan's political system, which places men of training in public positions, was held up as the ideal one before the seventy-five members of the Social Science club at a banquet held last night in Hutchinson Commons. The speaker was Dr. Charles McCarthy of the legislative reference department of Wisconsin.

"America would be better off today if we had more political science professors in public offices," he said. "Japan recognizes the value of trained men in administrative positions, and its government most nearly approaches the ideal."

Plan Suits in Smoke Arrests

Suits for unwarranted arrests in the Oak Park "L" smoke war are contemplated by William G. Hall, 177 North Fifty-first street, and Thomas Lester, 4123 Carroll avenue, arrested on an Oak Park elevated car.

Socialist News

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Report From Washington

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The county organization of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, which includes Pittsburgh, disposed of 796 dog stamps during November, breaking the record for October, as well as the record of the Socialist party.

VICTORY IS SEEN BY WAISTMAKERS

**Employers Are Now Suing
for Peace and Arbitration Is Proposed**

New York, Dec. 12.—Marcus A. Marks, representing the employers, has called at the headquarters of the striking waistmakers and notified Secretary Shindler that the employers were planning to appoint two men to meet John Mitchell, formerly president of the United Mine Workers, and Morris Hillquit, national executive committee of the Socialist party from New York, as the representatives of the strikers.

It is planned to make this a nucleus of an arbitration committee to consist of two more members, which will thrash out the difficulties in the labor trouble in the hope of arriving at a settlement.

Five Bosses Give In

Five more bosses have settled with the union and 250 more strikers will return to work victorious.

Many of the striking waist makers picketing various shops are being arrested despite the promises of Mayor McClellan that the police should not interfere with the strikers.

Socialists in Fight

The mass meeting arranged by Local New York of the Socialist party was held in the Thalia theater, 46 Bowery, which proved to be a very big and enthusiastic expression of the solidarity of the workers.

Mother Jones headed the list of speakers. Among the others were Edward F. Cassidy, vice president of Big Six, and late candidate of the Socialist party; Alphonse Lee, Carrie W. Allen and Albert Abrahams.

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EXPLOSION AND FIRE ROUT FAMILY; STORE DESTROYED

One family was made homeless and an adjoining residence was threatened with destruction when fire, following the explosion of a boiler, destroyed the two-story building occupied by Hoffman Brothers, general merchandise, Wilmette, with all its contents. The loss was estimated at \$20,000.

The persons living above the store narrowly escaped serious injury from flames and smoke when they fled from the blazing building.

The family which narrowly escaped injuries was that of Peter Kaufman, and consisted of three girls and two boys, Mary, Annie, John, Barbara and Peter. Philip Hoffman, one of the proprietors, lived in the adjoining house.

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A. M. Simons, editor of the Chicago Daily Socialist, says: "This book might well be described as a cross section of Capitalism seen through the eyes of a wage worker. All the figures of such a society are there. We have a capitalist, and he is a typical capitalist, too, and not a Davenport cartoon of a monster decorated with dollar marks. There is the Socialist working man, and the author is able to hold him down to only one speech in the whole book, which must have been pretty hard on both author and hero, but for which the reader owes a debt of gratitude. * * * Its characters are alive, with real flesh on their bones."

"I Am Delighted With It," Says Debs.

"The Mills of Mammon," by James H. Brower, has been a long time in the writing. I knew of this book through my confidential relation with the author a long time ago, and I have been eagerly looking for it ever since. At last it has come and I am delighted with it. It is a large book, almost five hundred pages, strikingly illustrated and gotten up in admirable style, and it has all the appearance of a standard work inside and outside, and when I say it is a large book, I mean it is large in every sense of the term. This book was not written in a hurry; it has been years in preparation, and is the ripe production of the author's genius."—Eugene V. Debs.

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DAILY SOCIALIST MAGAZINE PAGE

The Mission of the American Workingman

BY SOPHIA SALKOVER

It is a sociological fact that ideas continue their hold on the minds of men long after the conditions that gave rise to their development had ceased to exist. Viewed in this light we can understand why so many thinking people, both in this country and in Europe, still consider America the most progressive country in the world.

To the Americans this belief is certainly very flattering. They glory in the thought that theirs is the only nation which has climbed the ladder of civilization, perhaps to the very top, leaving its competitors far below to follow in its footsteps.

With poorly concealed contempt (the "true American" looks down upon the unfortunate foreign extraction whom fate condemned at birth to occupy a lower position among the people of the earth.

The idea of the superiority of American institutions has been prevalent in the European countries for a century. America is in the popular mind the land of the future, where the highest aspirations of mankind are thought to have been long realized.

Perfect political freedom, social equality and economic independence to all who wish to work are counted among the blessings the happy people are supposed to enjoy in the wonderful land across the seas.

To the revolutionists of other countries America has been the Mecca to which their thoughts constantly turned. When oppression of the upper class and the ignorance and indifference of the masses threatened to discourage the most ardent they would think of the far-away land, where society has come up to such a high standard. Inspired by this example, with new faith in mankind and the hope of a better future, they would continue the struggle with fresh energy.

Notwithstanding all these supposed achievements of the American people, an unprejudiced observer on the spot must come to the conclusion, if he judges from real facts, that the con-

ditions in this country are by no means superior to those prevailing in the advanced countries of Europe—in fact, rather inferior as regards the social standing of the working class.

When we think of the injunctions against strikers, when we hear of the clubbing of citizens in a peaceful parade and the numerous arrests of Socialist speakers, when the papers bring daily to the news of the outrages committed against the men and women agitating for unionism in the west, we marvel whether we live in tyrannical Russia or free America.

Instead of the rights once enjoyed by the citizens of this country, are left now only the forms of a bygone period; to the people are presented the empty husks on which the majority are unfortunately still contented to feed. Meanwhile the ruling minority concentrate their forces of oppression.

The regular army is being increased, the central government obtains greater control of the militia, the police officers and the militiamen are given full power to mistreat the poorer classes. They are becoming the irresponsible tools in the hands of the rulers, to be used against the workingmen at any desired moment.

Freedom is no longer in the interests of the bourgeoisie. Reaction is now the means of fortifying their dominant position in society, secured through the ownership of the economic resources of the country.

The social class that can alone derive benefit from a progressive movement toward true freedom—economic and political—is the working class, and for this reason upon this class devolves the task to free the country from reaction and oppression.

The historic mission of the American workingman is to wrest the powers of government from the reactionary capitalist class—to deprive them of the means to protect their ill-gotten wealth by destroying the popular liberties and substituting despotism for human and civil rights.

THE MAGIC VOICE

BY CHARLES LINCOLN PHIPPS, Associate Editor: Appeal to Reason.

When I went on the balloon trip to Africa I naturally expected adventure, with, perhaps, some danger, arising from the presence of carnivorous animals in the jungle. Before I had opportunity to meet any of the beasts of the dark continent bearing

well what I should do in case I came upon a tiger or lion while I was unarmed. Whenever I turned to the contemplation of such a possibility my mind reverted to a conversation I had had a year before with young X, a reporter on a leading Chicago paper.

"I have heard it said," X told me, "that the fiercest beast of the jungle will stand appalled before the human voice. If a man is unarmed and a man-eater approaches him let him shout and speak. The animal will stop, astonished, and finally turn and slink away. It seems to be a tribute to the accomplishments of man, the power, to speak, to form words and converse. It is this power which has tamed the world and brought civilization, and the power appears to be instinctively recognized by the lower orders of life."

We were in a balloon one day, floating over a wild portion of the dark continent, when we saw a man in western garb emerge from a tangle of trees into a little opening. He carried a gun, but he also had something quite different in his hand, and from the way

he was gesticulating we judged that he was reading from a book or manuscript. "Can it be that we have come upon the party of the late president?" I asked.

My companion gazed below through his glass for a long time, then answered: "It is Roosevelt himself."

While we were looking on him we were astonished to see some animals prowling in the forest near by. There were several of them, and with Roosevelt alone and absorbed in other things, his danger was apparent.

We thought of the consternation that would seize America, if not the whole world in case he should be torn to death by wild beasts. Even as we thought a great lion, crouching, began to approach him from behind, while several others were seen slinking through the tangle of the forest. I reached for my gun.

"Quick!" I shouted. "Pull the rope and drop us where we can be of service."

A moment later we shot down almost within range, but as I was taking aim at the lion nearest the late president something got wrong with the balloon and we were carried out of range. At the same time we seemed to have come into a current of air that bore the Rooseveltian voice to us, although with all

our shouting we could not make him hear. He was evidently orating, and his teeth gleamed in the sun.

"Listen!" I spoke to my companion. From below we heard the speaker's voice, and as he waved his arms in wild gesticulation, dropping his gun in his excitement, we heard:

"Threatening the homes of the country, seeking to destroy the sacred institution of our marriage and calling for an equal division of the property of the thrifty. We must, through industrial democracy, fight the menace to civilization, and by restraining the all men an equitable distribution of the products of labor."

"He is talking of Socialism," I whispered. "Looks like he is preparing to run for president again," my companion replied. "Look at the beast!"

I did look, and the lion was observed slinking away, with his tail between his legs. A lioness at the edge of the woods snarled and, turning, fled at full speed. Other of the creatures which a moment before had been on his trail, ready to devour him, were no where to be seen. I do not know whether it was the voice or the argument, but the mighty hunter had again fooled his audience, and as we drifted on I knew he was not in danger so long as his voice held out.

TO THE EDITOR

The Standard of Living

Professors of economics and sociology all over the world are beginning to realize that population is increasing at a rate that within the next two or three generations will see all of the earth's arable lands occupied, used and needed to secure society's food supply. Within twenty years the United States will export no foodstuffs to other countries save in exchange for foodstuffs that cannot be produced here.

This, of course, is on the assumption that the lowering of the American standard of living, now going merrily on through steadily advancing prices of the necessities of life, unaccompanied by any advance in the price of labor-power, is not checked, but will continue until an international standard is established, which the force of international competition between laborers will fix at or near the Asiatic standard.

When this time shall have arrived, what for the average American laborer will "necessities" be—what will "luxuries" be?

In some parts of Europe, from which hundreds of thousands of immigrants now come, the workers live on a diet composed almost wholly of corn meal or crushed corn mush. Fuel being very scarce for the workers—this mush is either eaten raw, or is cooked up in quantities once or twice a week and eaten cold most of the time.

The American wage worker, accustomed from infancy to plenty of wholesome food, should take a look into the future and see what free, unlimited immigration has in store for him and his.

His children, or certainly his grandchildren, will live on a sort of lolly-flop that the American hog of today would disdain to consume.

When that time comes the workers will not burn any fuel to keep warm by, any more than does the European peasant of today. In fact, workers won't need any fuel to keep warm by, for all their working hours will be spent at work—that will keep them warm.

This pessimistic view of the workers' future in this country is the only one possible if the alleged "right" of the owning class to supplant the American worker with an imported laborer having a standard of living corresponding to that described above is not denied and curtailed.

To do this would seem to be the especial duty and mission of the Socialist party. Will it do it? Has it the courage to insist that now, under capitalism, and later under Socialism, the standard of living for 30,000,000 of men, women and children shall not be reduced lower than what it now is, already pitifully inadequate to right living and the full development of the workers?

Why invite our own undoing, along with that of the immigrant we are ostensibly trying to help? Shall we stand for "free" immigration until the immigrant can no longer better his condition by coming here? If so, will there be fewer people and less suffering in the breeding warrens of Europe, or merely more people and more suffering here?

Verily, it seems to me that no matter whether a man has been in this country three weeks, three years or three decades he must see, if he has the intelligence, to see anything, that if his brothers, cousins and wife's relatives have a "right" to supplant American laborers to the employer's advantage, then he and all his kin may look themselves to be supplanted whenever

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THE CHILDREN OF CHERRY

BY WILBUR D. NESBIT

The fire in the grate sends a sparkle and glitter of light to the wall. The shadows grow eerie, and darkle the ceiling and floor as they fall. And comfort winds soft round my heartstrings, my soul has a gentle content—The world with its griefs and its sorrows is barred by the gladness here pent. Then, O, through the peace and the stillness, there comes ever poignant and wild The sobs of the children of Cherry—the sob of the woe of a child!

And here where the grate fire is glowing I sit and I muse and I see The grief of the children unknown of all of the grief there may be—I see their wet eyes as they question the men at the mouth of the pit. Their lips are a-quiver with sorrow—I see it all here as I sit.

And there is no gladness in thinking of children who question alone, No gladness, it seems, from perdition clear up to the heavenly throne!

For grief may have place in our bosoms when we know the burden of years, And sorrow may hold us in spirit when we know the taste of our tears—But, children!—the children of Cherry—they know not how fortune is planned. They simply look on at life dumbly, 'tis not that they may understand Poor, wistful, wan laddies and lassies, who look at the answerless sky And feel the cold gloom 'round their spirits and silently ask of us "Why?"

And Christmas is coming! God hear us, and in His infinite design Let us hold the children of Cherry as though they were yours and were mine! I'd rather my home were all silent, I'd rather my Christmas were bare Than any wee child down in Cherry found Santa had never been there. For, O, through the peace and the stillness there comes ever poignant and wild The sobs of the children of Cherry—the pitiful grief of the child!

—From Chicago Evening Post.

ANATOLE FRANCE

We see it stated that the Nobel prize—almost the only substantial reward open to men of letters in Europe—will probably be given this year to M. Anatole France. We wonder what Ferdinand Branciere would have thought of such a selection. But Anatole France has come to stay by virtue of his vivacity, courage, irony and idealism, and not all the critics in the world, however much they may be disturbed

by his airy audacity, can write him down. As for his admirers, they describe him with a touch of palpable exaggeration as a union of Rabelais and Fenelon, Montaigne and Renan, a statement which we do not by any means endorse, though there is just enough truth in it to shield it from absurdity.—London Standard.

Anatole France has long been an active Socialist worker.—Ed.

For Home Dressmakers



3105, 3115

GIRL AND BOY DOLL PATTERNS.

Paris Patterns Nos. 3105, 3115

All Seams Allowed.

When making up the Christmas outfit for "Dolly" it would be well to include the practical little garments shown in this set. The long-waisted French dress and little apron are just like the little girl's own and the bonnet is just the dearest—it is made of a straight strip of embroidery and lawn. The pattern is in 6 sizes, for dolls 14 to 24 inches high. For a doll 18 inches high (measuring from crown to sole) the dress will require 1 yard of material 36 inches wide the apron 1/2 yard of material 27 inches wide and the bonnet 1/4 yard of material 18 inches wide, with 1/2 yard of embroidery 1/4 inches wide and 1 yard ribbon.

The boy doll's outfit consists of little knickerbockers of white duck, a natty little overcoat of red broadcloth, decorated with gilt buttons and a little Tam-o'-Shanter hat, also of the red broadcloth. The pattern is in 6 sizes, for dolls measuring from 14 to 24 inches high. For a doll 18 inches high (measuring from crown to sole) the overcoat will require 1/2 yard of material 36 inches wide, the knickerbockers and hat will each require 1/4 yard of material 18, 24 or 32 inches wide.

Price of each pattern, 10 cents.

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