

HUNGRY MEN FREEZE; PAY IS HELD UP

Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Causes Suffering to 5,000 Laborers

"THEY'RE ONLY BUMS"

Dapper Official Casts Slurs on Workers Whose Wages Are Unpaid

The Northwestern railroad with its millions of dollars in the banks and its own treasury is forcing men to wait a week in snow and sleet for their wages earned seven or eight days ago.

Five thousand men have been standing around the office of the paymaster at Kinzie and Orleans streets for the last seven or eight days. When there is space they crowd themselves into the stairway leading to the office. They are admitted only one at a time. The only reason for the delay seems to be that the railroad does not care how long it takes to pay the men off.

When the laborers complain against the delay a uniformed policeman gruffly orders them to form in line.

Hired as Extras

These men have been employed as "extras" for the last month or more cleaning the snow off the tracks and sidewalks or on the construction gangs. Their pay checks call for from one day's to a month's wages.

"My pay is only \$4.50," said an old, gray haired man. "I shoveled snow for three days, and I have been standing here at the stairway for more than six days. I am frozen almost to death in this snow and sleet."

A number of men held vouchers for work done in October. When they reach the paymaster he refers them to the timekeeper, and the timekeeper sends them back to the paymaster.

A natty young man at the timekeeper's office, room 6 of the Northwestern railroad depot, explained the situation by saying that "the men are hobo."

"Only Bums; Let Them Freeze"

"Oh, those fellows are bums and hoboes, who work only once in a great while," he said, when asked why the men are obliged to wait for their pay so long. "They were employed on special work and—have not been paid yet," he stammered. "You mustn't mind them. They will get paid all right. There were 5,000 of them," he admitted after a while, "and they all expect to get paid off in a day. They are all dirty," he volunteered the information, "and it is best not to get too close to them—hey, there!" he yelled to one of the men, "don't get too close to the gentlemen—That's the way they all are," he turned to a visitor. "They are hoboes and hardly ever work."

TRAIN WRECKED; MANY INJURED

A north bound suburban express train on the Illinois Central railroad, running from Harvey, Ill., crashed into the engine of a work train at Seventy-seventh street in the storm and many persons were injured. Both engines and the smoking car of the suburban train were demolished.

POVERTY PUT ON SHOW TO MAKE TAFT LAUGH

President Tells Broken Men in Bowery Mission, "Rich Love Poor"

New York, Dec. 15.—President Taft went slumming on the Bowery in New York yesterday. He had a wee bit of a cold and his doctors tried to stop him from mingling with the derelicts of the east side, whose only fear is death by starvation.

President Taft "braved" the muddy, ill kept Tammany streets from the inside of an automobile. He motored through a driving rainstorm in order to reach his destination.

Dean Brumfield Outside

Before arriving at the back door of the Bowery mission he had visited a celebrated jewelry store on Fifth avenue to purchase Christmas presents, attended a dinner where he met numerous clergymen and made a speech on foreign missions at fashionable Carnegie hall. This was all in the

A. F. OF L. PLANS GREATEST FIGHT IN ITS HISTORY

War to Unionize Steel Plants to Be Coupled With Battle for Rights of Railroad Men

Tremendous activity on the part of the American Federation of Labor is now mapped out through the announcement from Pittsburgh that the campaign against the United States Steel Corporation will require at least \$1,000,000, and the call issued in Chicago for an immediate meeting of the railroad department of the American Federation of Labor for St. Paul, Saturday, to take up the case of the striking switchmen. The railroad department of the American Federation of Labor was formed July 14 of this year and the leader in the move was H. B. Perham, president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and it is Perham who has just issued the call for a meeting at St. Paul.

A. F. of L. Keeps Pledge

Following hot and fast on the action of the Toronto convention of the American Federation of Labor came the call for the special session of the trades connected with the steel industry. The campaign pledged by the American Federation of Labor at that time is bearing fruit now while Pittsburgh conferences are on.

"Half way measures are useless," said President McArdle of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. "The strike in the tin plate mills has cost the trust \$1,000,000 since last July. When J. P. Morgan, as head of the steel trust, declared his war on our union eight years ago we had 55,000 members in the steel and tin mills and now we have scarcely any."

Llewellyn Lewis, vice president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, and brother of Tom Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, is head of the tin mill section of his organization. It is his associates who are engaged in the terrible struggle at Bridgeport, O., with the Standard Mills of the American Sheet and Tin Plate company, owned by the steel trust.

Men Now Beaten

At the present period of the terrific struggle of the unions in the mills of the steel trust, McArdle admitted that the men are beaten and that the work is all to be done over again. "But," said McArdle, "that does not mean that there is any reason for us to quit, but the war must be carried into the enemy's country and it will take at least \$1,000,000 to do it."

There was a terrible courage in this defy. Even with \$1,000,000 labor is at a great disadvantage fighting the \$1,000,000 steel trust, which controls the state governments in all sections of the country where its principal mills are located.

While the machinists, the structural iron workers, the miners and others were laying plans at Pittsburgh, Perham issued his call for the special meeting of the railroad department of the American Federation of Labor, though the Toronto convention had set the date of the meeting for 1910. From this meeting may grow a tense railroad situation. Perham will only say that the conference will take up the case of the switchmen.

Lewis Not Present

President Thomas Lewis of the United Mine Workers sent word that he could not be in Pittsburgh, but while he was absent, James O'Connell, president of the international Association of Machinists; W. D. Huber, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; Charles E. Lawyer, acting head of the tin plate workers; Frank M. Ryan, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; John W. Hays, secretary of the International Typographical Union, and representatives of the

(Continued on Page Two)

UNIONS WIN BIG STRIKE IN SWEDEN

Struggle Which Crippled Business of a Nation Ends in Triumph

300,000 WORKERS INVOLVED

Employers Forced to Their Knees and Labor Gains in Strength

"The Swedish Strike Relief Committee, Chicago, Ill.

"After four months' resistance we have weakened the Employers' association so that it has been forced to call off the great lockout. Swedish industry is crippled and at least 20,000 men must wait until spring before they get employment. We must support these toilers all winter. This is difficult to do after the long struggle. Help is needed. Do all in your power."

"LINDQUIST, National Sec'y."

This cablegram, just received by the Swedish Strike Relief Committee from Herman Lindquist, national secretary of the Swedish Federation of Labor, tells its own story of the victory gained by the general strike that has been waged by the toilers of Sweden against their exploiters.

Lockouts Caused Strike

The cause of the strike—which crippled an entire nation, and brought the toilers of nearly every civilized land to the support of the Swedish workers, was precipitated by a series of lockouts, the only weapon left in the hands of the capitalist employers to stay the increasing power of the Socialist-trade union movement of Sweden. The lockout was invoked on every occasion that the employer thought would bring him a beneficial result.

The proclamation for a general strike to retaliate against the locking out of 80,000 workers was issued on July 27, as the only weapon with which to bring the capitalists to their knees. The strike became so general that over 300,000 men were soon idle, industry throughout the entire nation was at a standstill, even to the harvesting of the crops which began rotting in the fields, and the digging of graves to find a burial place for the dead.

Europe was given an example of a real general strike and college professors began writing articles for the magazines as the toilers in every land hurried thousands of dollars to support their striking comrades.

Bloodshed Was Avoided

Not a drop of blood has been shed during the entire conflict. The labor officials organized their own police force to keep the toilers in check, while the regular police force was called off and the conscript soldiers in Sweden's standing army took up large collections and sent the money to strike headquarters.

During the past four months the officials of the labor organizations and the employers' associations have held frequent conferences at which efforts have been made to settle the difficulty. The representatives of the toilers have at all times refused to give in to any halfway agreements. Representatives were sent to all foreign lands to gather funds and give a correct interpretation of the trouble which was grossly misrepresented in the capitalist press.

C. E. Tholin was sent to the United States, landing at New York. He first toured the New England states then came west to Chicago. After a hasty trip through the middle west he attended the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Toronto, Canada, which resulted in a circular being sent to all the locals of the federation calling on them to come to the aid of the Swedish toilers. Tholin then started west again and is now returning from a trip to the Pacific coast.

Beginning of the End

The capitalist newspapers of the United States after having declared the strike at an end several times finally "defeated" the Swedish workers for good on Sept. 16, when the toilers in fact gained a strategic advantage in the struggle by which over half of the workers went back to work under satisfactory conditions. The strike was still continued by 150,000 of the union men. This number was gradually cut down by further negotiations.

About Nov. 15 the Swedish government through its representative, Cederborg, again invited the representatives from the Swedish federation of labor and the Employers' association to meet with him in an effort to reach a settlement of the great struggle.

The invitation was accepted by both sides but the negotiations did not bring about any results because the unions absolutely refused to accept the terms of the bosses. The employers being hard pressed, especially in the mining industries, decided the next day to call off the lockout in all the mines. This lockout was originally brought about because 300 men went on strike at the Munkfors Iron Mine, the original strikers being still out.

This weakening on the part of the employers was the first great victory won by the strikers, the lockout being the real issue in the struggle. A complete victory was now in sight.

No sooner had the lockout at the Munkfors Iron Mine been cleared from the tracks.

TELLER OF TRUTH IS DEAD IN EAST

P. E. Burrowes, Socialist Essayist, Won Friends by His Work

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) New York, Dec. 15.—Peter Edward Burrowes, the well known socialist essayist, lecturer and propagandist, died recently at the Smith Infirmary at New

"TO MAKE FOR A CLEAN CITY"



Brighton, Staten Island, where he had gone to recover from a complication of heart, liver and kidney troubles, from which he had been suffering for a number of years.

His wife, Jane, died about eight years ago. He leaves no children or known relatives. Appropriate funeral ceremonies are being arranged by the many Socialists who were his close friends and associates.

Burrowes was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1844, the son of a famous Irish patriot. In his childhood he suffered great hardships as a waif, and had few educational advantages in his youth.

He was at one time a worker in the London City mission. In 1885 he came to the United States as the literary associate of Frank Smith in the reorganization of the Salvation Army, and afterwards became one of the editors of the War Cry.

A Religious Man

He was by nature ardently religious, and in his earlier life changed his belief no less than nine times, being successively Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, Darbyite, Salvationist, Methodist, Unitarian, Congregationalist, Presbyterian, and he has said that while in Egypt, where he spent eighteen months, he was "very much inclined to become a Mohammedan."

His religion, however, was always of the true mystic type, which conceives of religion as an emotional sense of the individual's relation to the universe, and in later years, after he had become a Socialist, he gave up all theological dogma and lost even the belief in personal immortality. Socialism became his religion and he believed that the individual was immortal in the race instead of by personal continuance.

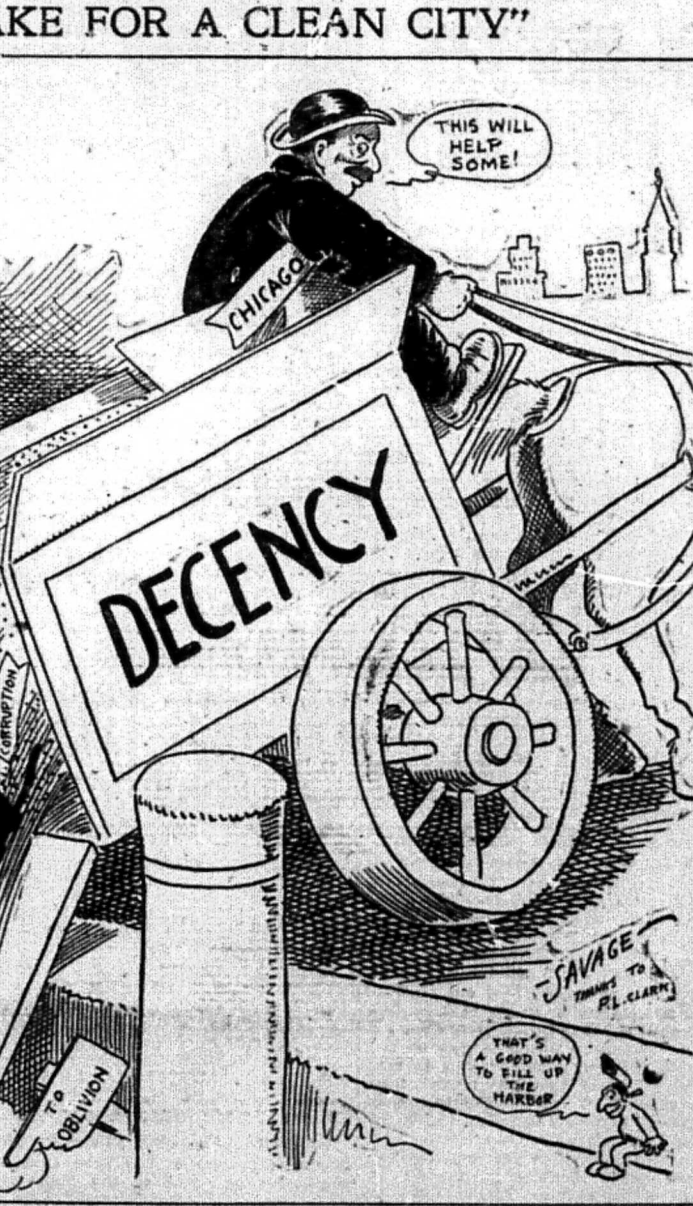
His principal work was his "Revolutionary Essays" (1903), a book in which a remarkable interweaving of elementary Socialist propaganda and original philosophical thought is accomplished with great beauty and charm of style, the whole being enveloped in an atmosphere of pure poetry through which the flash of epigram glitters like lightning through a purple haze.

At one time he wrote some novels, of which "The Crime of Ruby Rochford" was the only one he cared to preserve, and of this also he used to speak rather depreciatingly.

SEARCHERS STRUGGLE TO FREE ENTOMBED MINERS

Wheatcroft, Ky., Dec. 15.—State Mine Inspector Thomas Long and a shift of five men have been working several hours to clean the passageway to the six miners entombed in the Baker mines Saturday afternoon, and expect to reach the miners some time today. The fire in the mine shaft was extinguished late last night, and after allowing the water to shift down to the third level the men made their way into the mine.

BANKS ARE HELPED; WIDOWS IGNORED, BICKNEL ADMITS



CO-OPERATE TO FIGHT LOCKOUT

Ladies' Tailors' Union to Merriam Commission Hits Open Stores; Backed by Wealthy Women

Co-operative tailoring establishments are to be started immediately by the Ladies' Tailors' union in its fight against the lockout of its members by the big State street stores and smaller tailoring establishments of Chicago. Behind the movement are some of the wealthiest women of Chicago, who are disgusted with the manner in which the big establishments are delaying the work ordered from them, first as a result of the strike, and now because of the lockout.

"Thousands of dollars have already been promised us, and co-operative stores will be started in different sections of the city immediately," said H. Herrmann, business agent of the Ladies' Tailors' union. "We will have a shop in the downtown district, one on the south side and another in the west side district."

Best Tailors Idle

"The best men in the tailoring trades are out of work as a result of the lockout, and we can secure their services immediately. It is services of these experts that are demanded by the wealthy women of Chicago, the patrons of whom we are sure of securing. They have already assured us of their support."

"If the employers think they will be able to starve us out they are greatly mistaken. With the beginning of these co-operative shops we will be able to put our men to work, to secure business that will never go back to the shops of the State street stores, and other tailoring houses, even if we will not be able to capture the business entirely."

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CITY ROBBED BY COAL CLIQUE

Ladies' Tailors' Union to Merriam Commission Hits Open Stores; Backed by Wealthy Women

That the city was imposed upon to the amount of thousands of dollars in the purchase of oil and coal was revealed before the Merriam commission, investigating the office of the city purchasing agent, William A. Coleman.

In at least one instance the city was forced to pay exorbitant prices for coal, while on 73 out of 74 occasions it failed to get the quality of oil it was paying for.

Two Hundred Per Cent Graft

The graft was at least 200 per cent. It was brought out that the city paid \$350 a ton, supposedly for first-class Pennsylvania coal. What it received was the worst grade of Indiana screenings, coal sold at \$1.15 in Chicago.

City Business Agent Coleman made an effort to "explain" how it happened, but the investigators were cynical.

The testimony showed that Coleman, by "split" requisitions, has purchased approximately \$22,930 worth of coal in the last seven months from the Chicago Fire Appliance company and \$16,500 worth from M. H. Rogers & Co. Harry A. Smith, formerly personal private secretary to Mayor Busse, is president and general manager of the Fire Appliance company, and James P. Conery, closely allied with the Rogers Sullivan faction of the Democrats, is secretary and treasurer. M. H. Rogers is a lieutenant of Roger Sullivan and is a member of the Thirteenth ward.

Oil Yielded a Rake-Off

Herbert A. Fleming, an agent for the commission, produced data of an investigation he had made in the H. N. May electric plant at Fullerton avenue and the river, where 100 tons of coal were delivered for the city. The graft in this purchase was most startling.

The showing on oil by the commission was not in itself, but it was sweeping and convincing. This also was purchased for seventeen pumping and sewer plants from the Fire Appliance company and amounts to about 340 barrels of cylinder and 128 barrels of machine oil. For the machine oil the city paid 16 cents a gallon and for the cylinder 23 cents, making the total transaction \$5,550.50.

Charity Funds Draw Interest While Hungry Children Lack Fresh Meat

CANNED FOOD SUPPLIED

Red Cross Has Expended No Money for Relief at Cherry

Proof from Ernest P. Bicknell himself is now at hand to substantiate the story printed in the Daily Socialist in which Alderman Cermak stated, in an interview, that while the Red Cross had received \$100,000 for relief at Cherry, it had expended but \$1,000. Bicknell has admitted that the money spent is less than that and he makes that admission to qualify the statement that the only money spent out of the Red Cross fund so far has gone to the salaries of "special agents" working down at Cherry for the society.

The hideous farce of the Red Cross work was admitted in a conference which Bicknell held with Aldermen Sennly and Cermak in the La Salle Hotel. "Bicknell wants the money to be turned over to a trust company which of course can loan it out at interest and out of the interest almost pay the stipends agreed on as the periodic share of the widows and children. Bicknell has done everything but name the bank which is to benefit by the transaction."

Why Not Orson Smith's Bank?

The Merchants' Loan and Trust company might do. Bicknell left, presumably for Cherry this morning. The miners have calculated that it will take \$300,000 to care for the widows and children in such a way as to furnish continuous relief. Bicknell makes the suggestion that the miners' money and all other funds, in short the \$300,000, of which the Red Cross \$100,000 would be a part, be placed in the case of a trust company. Loaned at six per cent a year the bank would earn \$18,000 on it, which would help the bank some and it could give the trustees of the fund two or three per cent interest and bless charity.

"Canned Meat Good Enough"

Bicknell admitted that the relief committee at Cherry voted against the supplying of meat. The only reason for this step was the high price.

The Cherry relief committee of which I am the chairman," he said, "considered the question of supplying fresh meat at Cherry, but found the price so high as to be prohibitive. We decided that canned goods would meet the needs fully."

Special cases, the Red Cross leader declared, were not foreseen. It did not occur to the committee that a woman who depended on the two or three boards for her support would suffer when they perished in the mine.

"That did not occur to us at all," he confessed. "In the rush of the work we did not make provision in our rules for such an emergency. But the committee had the right to act on special cases as they developed."

Cherry Grieved by Storm

Cherry, Ill., Dec. 15.—Cherry faces the danger of being snow bound. The snow that had been falling the last two or three days, is filling up roads and making railroad operations difficult. Communication with other towns has practically been abandoned.

And in addition to this there appears still to be a deal of mismanagement in the relief work, despite the corrections that have been forced with the last few days. Applicants for relief, scores of whom are unable to speak or understand the English language, are required to make their daily pleas for aid to a woman who does not speak or understand any but the English language. The result of this is delay and confusion, and general lack of efficiency.

HOMESTAKE TIED UP FIGHT AS WATCHMEN JOIN MINERS

Lead, S. D., Dec. 15.—The executive committee of Lead and the Central City unions of the Western Federation of Miners has called out all the union watchmen and others employed by the Homestake company. This affects about 250, who were allowed to work since the lockout by the mine managers.

Stiletto Used in Fight

Michael Zapra, 23 years old, 731 Perquer street, is in the county hospital suffering from stiletto cuts on the head, and Genara Pravensono, 27 years old, 611 De Koven street, is locked up as his assailant.

LABOR IGNORED BY PRESIDENT

In Face of Protest of Unions Carpenter Is Given Judgeship

Washington, D. C., Dec. 15.—President Taft has notified the senate of his selection of Judge George A. Carpenter of the Cook County Circuit Court, an uncompromising foe of labor, as the successor of the late United States District Judge Betha in the northern district of Illinois. Although the appointment up to this time has been the subject of considerable political intrigue with labor unrepresented, it is said that the senate will confirm the choice of the president.

In some circles the appointment is credited to the Busse faction of the Republican party in Chicago. Although he was not opposed by those who hold aloof from associations with the Busse wing, Judge Carpenter's cause was persistently boomed by the lieutenants of Mayor Busse.

Taft Indorses Busse
Fred W. Upham, known for his many unavailing connections with the business and political end of the Busse regime, came here several days ago and saw the president in behalf of Judge Carpenter.

Every wire possible was pulled for Judge Carpenter, while those opposed to his selection relied on the belief that President Taft would not cast his lot with the discredited Busse administration, which, according to reports here, is about to go before a grand jury to answer the charge of looting the Chicago city treasury out of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

TAFT PROTECTS THE RAILROADS

Would Raise Postage on Newspapers to Cover Postal Deficit

Washington, D. C., Dec. 15.—Another attempt to show that the United States government is practically being robbed by the railroads of the country in the handling of the mails is to be made by the committee on postoffice and post-roads of the house and senate.

President Taft, being a corporation president, can't see where the railroads are to be blamed for the deficit in the postal department. He wants to increase the charge for the carriage of second class mail matter instead, thereby increasing the price of what the nation reads in order that the treasures of the railroads may always be on the bulge.

To Raise Newspaper Postage

Second class mail matter includes daily newspapers, weeklies, scientific periodicals, trade, religious, educational, and agricultural journals and magazines. Mr. Taft alleges that \$50,000,000 annually was paid by the government as the subsidy to the newspapers, magazines and periodicals. He says he desires to wipe out the annual deficit in the carriage of the mails, which last year amounted to \$17,500,000. The president points out that the government obtains a large profit on letter postage, which offsets in part the losses sustained on the second class mail service and free rural delivery.

There is no doubt that the president will have some difficulty in getting congress to adopt his point of view. Congress will desire to be informed why the government does not get lower rates from the railroads upon the mail matter transported.

Railroads Overpaid

It is of common knowledge that the railroads receive much higher rates for transportation of mail than the express companies pay the railroads for service on the same amount of freight. It has been estimated that this excess in the aggregate amounts to \$25,000,000.

WORKER DYING OF STARVATION

New York, Dec. 15.—A young man who said he was Jacob Muggler, a homeless German, was found lying between the car tracks at Grand and Keap streets, Williamsburg. The motorman of a Newtown car going east discovered him by the glare of the headlights.

Muggler was so weak that he was unable to stand on his feet, and an ambulance was summoned from the East District hospital. Dr. Moskowitz found that the man was dying of exposure and starvation and removed him at once to the hospital.

Muggler said he was 21 years old and had had no home for several months. Several times, he added, he was on the verge of committing suicide.

Will Aid Negroes' College
A mass meeting to raise money for Wilberforce university, the oldest institution in the United States for the education of negroes, will be held this evening in Quinn chapel, Wabash avenue and Twenty-fourth street.

Lays \$5,000 Theft to Drink
Rock Island, Ill., Dec. 15.—Blaming drink for the act, Carl R. Anderson, confessed in the county jail here after having been arrested for taking \$5,000 from the safe in the local United States Express company office.

SAYS HIGH SCHOOLS DO NOT FIT PUPILS FOR LIFE'S BATTLE

"The inefficiency and impracticability of the high school graduate is appalling. One is led to think that most of them have never had any education," said Mrs. Orville T. Bright, in an address to the Austin Woman's club, which met at the Oaks club, Lake street and Waller avenue. Mrs. Bright urged parents to get together and see to it that the children are taught something. "The country lacks efficient, practical education to fit pupils to go out and meet conditions as they exist," said Mrs. Bright. "The purpose of education is lost sight of in cramming the children to pass examination. It's about time the parents, woke up and took a hand in the education of their children instead of allowing the board of education to decide it all. A good deal of the fault is with the present curriculum."

CHATTANOOGA SOCIALISTS IN BIG PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN

Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 15.—The Socialist local in this city is in flourishing condition and has planned an educational campaign the first meeting in which will be held Sunday afternoon. The first subject to be considered is "Political or Economic Freedom, Which?" The date set for the lecture is Dec. 19.

SWEDES WIN GREAT STRIKE

(Continued From Page One)

mines been declared off than the union representatives declared themselves willing to meet the employers again. This is the meeting that has brought the strike to a final termination ending in the complete capitulation of the industrial masters.

The first general strike in Sweden was declared in 1902 when the toilers of that country declared that they wanted the ballot. They won at that time and now have thirty-five representatives in the Swedish riksdag in addition to a Socialist mayor of Stockholm elected for life. As the result of new franchise laws which take effect immediately it is hoped to double the representation in the national legislature at the next election.

The general strike this year was fought out on the principle that the toiler had a right to work; that the employer did not have the right to lock them out at will. In this they have won another victory by administering a defeat to capital that will probably prevent the most powerful of the country from ever again trying to assert their superiority over the interests of the toilers of the country.

Country Is Crippled

In spite of the fact that the victory is a brilliant one, the struggle has left the country in a crippled condition. The panic that harassed the United States in the fall of 1907 swept Europe the year following giving the employers of Sweden an opportunity to starve the workers and throw them out of work at an advantage to themselves. Although the battle is now won, the rigor of the northern winter is now on and the amount of unemployment is very large. Twenty thousand union men, the phalanx of the industrial army of Sweden, is now idle with the battle won and although they have been promised work it is not probable that there will be anything for them to do until the spring. Although it does not appear so on the surface, this is practically a black list that could not be avoided in the final agreement that was reached. The employers agreed to take all the men back even though they were carrying on the struggle.

Federation Made Stronger

It was the original intention of the Employers' association to destroy the Swedish Federation of Labor. The unions lost 30,000 members during the fight, all of whom are expected to be back in the organization very soon, at the same time increasing its membership by 40,000 new members. Instead of meeting destruction the unions are today stronger than ever. In the meantime the work of gathering funds for the needy unemployed of Sweden will be continued by the Swedish Strike Relief committee.

LUDLOW STRIKE IS SOON TO END

Mill Bosses Make Proposal to Workers and Compromise Is Expected

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 15.—The last days of the strike of the operatives of the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates can now be numbered unless some unforeseen obstacle arises in the deliberations of the representatives of the associates and the strikers with the State Arbitration board.

Richard Barry of the state board and Secretary Bernard J. Supple left for Boston after a conference in the morning with Agent Sidney Stevens and it is believed that the suggestion of the company was placed before them at that time.

The board had announced that it would hold a conference with the directors of the associates at Boston, and as soon as any agreement had been reached word would be sent to this city. The conference with the full board or directors may not now be necessary and this message may come from the state board at any time.

No More Evictions Likely

Members of the Central Labor union committee say they have been assured that there will be no more evictions until more time has been given to the consideration of the state board's plan by the associates. All the members of the committee who could be seen last night seemed to be in an unusually happy frame of mind, which adds greatly to the conviction that the proposal from the company is not altogether to their dissatisfaction.

30,000 SLAIN TO ENRICH BOSSES

Government Report Shows That 1,500 Miners Die on an Average Yearly

New York, Dec. 15.—The Museum of Safety and Sanitation, the institution established for the prevention of accidents on the same line of similar museums that exist in a dozen European countries, has made public an interesting letter, in which the investigation of the causes of mine disasters is discussed and the effort to minimize the "death toll" explained. The letter reads in part:

Investigates Deaths
"The Technological Branch of the United States Geological Survey, with Dr. Joseph A. Holmes as expert in charge, is charged with an inquiry into the investigation of the causes of mine disasters with the purpose of decreasing the death rate in the mines."

"Since 1889 more than 30,000 miners have been killed in the United States. The statistics for the calendar year 1908 show a gratifying decrease in the number of deaths in the coal mines. The number of men killed is reported as 2,450, against 3,125 in 1907—a decrease of 675. The injured in 1908 numbered 6,772, against 5,315 in 1907—a gain of 1,456. The increase shown in the number of injured is undoubtedly due to more complete information and statistics."

Cause of Death Decrease

"The decrease in the number of killed is due to three or four different agencies. First, the general agitation which followed the establishment of the experiment station by the government—this resulting in the weakening of the proper sense of responsibility both on the part of the operator and the employee. The second factor was the decrease in the production of coal, which meant that although more men were employed in the mines in 1908 than in 1907, they worked fewer hours and there were fewer chances of accident. Again the year 1907 was an unusual year with a large increase in deaths over the previous year, 1906."

PAINTERS ELECT VICE PRESIDENTS

Joseph Healy, D. L. Hunt, C. E. Swick and J. Scott Chosen

BY W. E. RODRIGUEZ, LOCAL 180

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 15.—Joseph Healy of Cincinnati has been elected third vice president of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers in convention here. He was opposed by Elias Breidenbach of Dayton, O. It has been customary to elect one executive officer from the convention city, and this was adhered to in this instance. Healy is said to be a wide-awake trade unionist.

With six candidates, D. L. Hunt of



J. C. SKEMP
J. C. Skemp, re-elected as the secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, is a progressive union man.

Spokane, Wash., received the majority of the first ballot for fourth vice president. For fifth vice president Clarence E. Swick of Memphis, Tenn., received the unanimous endorsement of the convention. J. Scott of Toronto, Can., was made sixth vice president.

Fisher's Memory Honored

The election of four delegates to the A. F. of L. convention will be taken up today, after which the convention will consider the constitution, resolutions and other matters. Black ribbons are being worn by the delegates in honor of the memory of F. Fisher, sixth vice president, who died Sunday.

DE YARROS ASKS SUPPORT FOR TEN-HOUR WORK LAW

Dr. Rachel A. Yarros made an appeal for the support of the state ten hour act for woman wage earners before the members of the Federated club of the Tenth district of Illinois at the Ravenswood club yesterday. Dr. Yarros discussed the question from the standpoint of her profession and asserted that because of her sex such protection was needed for women toilers. She said the right of equal suffrage should not be a matter of physical requirements, but one of intelligence.

WAISTMAKERS FAIL TO SETTLE

Pierpont Morgan's Daughter Comes to Their Aid; Bosses Break Faith

New York, Dec. 15.—The report of Morris Hillquit and John Mitchell, announcing the failure of arbitration in the waistmakers' strike, and charging the bosses with bad faith, was read at the headquarters of the Ladies' Waistmakers' union last night, and amid great applause the strikers prepared to continue the strike.

Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of J. P. Morgan, is a recent applicant for membership in the Woman's Trade Union league, and when her name has been passed upon she will become a regular member, paying \$1 a year, which is the fee.

This is the league to which the striking shirt waist makers belong, and the application for membership means that Miss Morgan is interested in the attempt these girls are making for their own betterment.

To Meet Tomorrow

A meeting will be held at the Colony club Wednesday by the invitation of Mrs. Edgerton L. Winthrop Jr., Miss Elizabeth Marbury, and Miss Morgan, under the auspices of the Woman's Trade Union league. It will be entirely independent of the Colony club, its gymnasium being engaged for the occasion. But invitations have been sent to all its members, and, in addition, many other prominent New York women have been invited.

"I have known something of the strike only for a short time," Miss Morgan said last night, "and I find other people to whose attention it has not been brought do not know anything about it. If we come to fully recognize these conditions, we can't live our own lives without doing something to help them. In bringing them at least the support of public opinion."

Jane Morgan Touched

"We can see from general trade conditions how difficult it must be for these girls to get along. Of course, the consumer must be protected, but when you hear of a woman pressing forty dozen skirts for \$3 a week, something must be wrong. And fifty-two hours a week seems little enough to ask."

"Rose Schneiderman told me a woman who had worked in a box factory in Chicago for thirty years could not in ten hours a day make enough to live on—she could do it only by working twelve to fourteen hours. Those conditions are terrible and the girls must be helped to organize, to keep up their organization, and if public opinion is on their side they will be able to do it."

\$1,000,000 TO UNIONIZE STEEL

(Continued From Page One)

Laborers, the Seamen and others, were present.

The railroad department of the American Federation of Labor includes: The International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers; the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; the Switchmen's Union of North America; the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees; the International Association of Steamfitters; the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; the International Freight Handlers' Union; the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders; the International Association of Machinists; and the International Association of Car Workers.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen do not belong to the American Federation of Labor.

JUDGE CALLS SCABS LAWLESS

Things Hired by Roads Smash Restaurant and Are Imprisoned

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 15.—Five strike breakers were haled into court this morning charged with loitering on the streets and with disorderly conduct. Jacob Vohl, William Johnson, Ed Moses and H. M. Mathie were given 30 days and Jack Kingsbury 15 days for "raising a rough house" in Sibley's restaurant, 333 Sibley avenue. "This is a fine bunch of men the railroads are bringing in," Judge Pinehout remarked as he sentenced the men. "They are all very, very undesirable."

Strikers maintain that the new men are deserting. A report from the Minnesota Transfer that several of the switchmen started off for the nearest station to get warm and refused to return when so commanded by the yardmaster is denied by Superintendent Dooley. A party of 30 men, said to be disguised strike breakers, loitered around the Minneapolis union depot this morning waiting for a train.

BERZEFF IS TO TOUR AMERICA

New York, Dec. 15.—Information from Russia reached here that Vladimir Berzeff, the old revolutionist, who exposed the fact that Axel Kaplinsky and other alleged revolutionists were government spies, will come to this country in the near future. The information was received in letters to friends of the revolution in Russia. Mr. Berzeff will make a tour through the country, and will lecture on conditions in Russia. Invitations to lecture are already pouring in from all parts of the country.

WOMEN TELL OF STEERAGE ABUSE

Special Investigators Describe Conditions on Board Atlantic Liners

Washington, D. C., Dec. 14.—A report on steerage conditions, based on information obtained by special agents of the immigration commission traveling as steerage passengers on different trans-Atlantic steamers, has been made public through presentation to the senate with recommendations for legislation to better conditions. Conditions found in many of these vessels are described as appalling.

The general report of the commission contains the reports of individuals giving their experiences on board steamers where they posed as steerage passengers. A woman agent, who was herself miserably insulted and compelled to withstand repulsive privations, said:

"During these twelve days in the steerage I lived in disorder and in surroundings that offended every sense. Only the fresh breeze from the sea overcame the sickening odors. The vile language of the men, the screams of the women defending themselves, the crying of children, wretched because of their surroundings, irritated beyond endurance. There was no sight beyond which the eye did not prefer to close."

Everything Dirty and Sticky

"Everything was dirty, sticky and disagreeable to the touch. Every impression was offensive. Worse than this was the general air of immorality. For fifteen hours each day I witnessed all around me this improper, indecent and forced mingling of men and women, who were total strangers and often did not understand one word of the same language. People cannot live in such surroundings and not be influenced."

The woman agent had told of the mingling of the crew with the women of the steerage and said that the same conditions were true of the association of men steerage passengers with the women.

Agents of the immigration commission say that on many of the steamships men stewards and members of

the crew, as well as male steerage passengers, crowd into the compartments set aside for the women and constantly pass through the passageways of such compartments, so that no woman in the steerage "had a moment's privacy."

Crew Treat Women Brutally

"Members of the crew," said one agent, "never failed to deal a woman passenger a blow when she was found standing on the framework of a lower berth to get anything from an upper berth. If a woman was dressing, they always stopped to watch her, and frequently hit and hauled her."

"One night the chief steerage steward entered our compartments, but not noticing me, approached a Polish girl who was apparently the only occupant. She spoke in Polish, saying, 'My head aches; please go on and let me alone.' But he continued and soon was insulting her. The girl, weakened by seasickness, defended herself as best she could, but soon was struggling to get out of the man's arms. Just then other passengers entered and he released her."

Marriage Imperative

"I cannot say that any woman lost her virtue on this passage, but in making free with the women the men of the crew went as far as possible without exposing themselves to the danger of punishment. But this limit is, doubt, frequently overstepped. Several of the crew told me that many of them marry girls from the steerage. When I inquired that they could scarcely become well enough acquainted to marry during the passage the answer was that the acquaintance had already gone so far that marriage was imperative."

DRAG WEST SIDE FOR LOST GIRL

A house to house search of the red light districts for Margaret Haight, the 15 year old girl whose disappearance is puzzling the police, is being made under the direction of Assistant Chief Schuetzler. He said he believed the girl was still in Chicago. Something of a hunt has been made in the south side resorts already and the activities of the police will be directed particularly toward the west side now. This turn was thought wise after Inspector Wheeler had said he felt sure the girl was not on the south side.

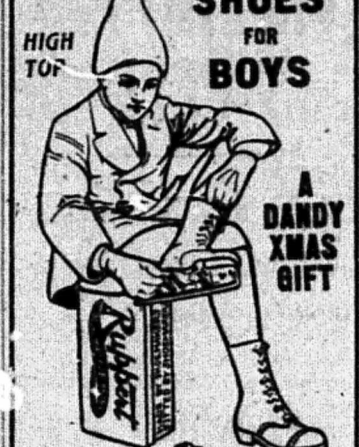
Many tips as to the girl's whereabouts were received and investigated by detectives from the central office and from Harrison street, but all proved fruitless.

Four other girls and a woman are also being hunted by the police.

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CO-INDUSTRIAL THEATER

The Co-Industrial Projector Co. has arranged to purchase its first nickel theater, 142 E. Madison st. It will be opened on or about December 15th with a first-class program of educational, amusement, and five tickets for one dollar, in advance, will be given for a short time only. Socialists desiring to help should send their application at once to

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Poverty and Scientific Charity

With the first chill of winter comes the appeals, the advice, the failures, the foolish futility of so-called "scientific charity." When any criticism is made of these "experts" we are told that the system is necessary, that there is terrible waste from duplication, that people are pauperized by "indiscriminate giving," and that scientific charity treats causes and not effects.

If one-half of this talk were true it would constitute at least a plausible defense. But this talk is like the professional "patter" of the street corner barker. It strains after striking phrases, catching illustrations, broad generalizations and indefinite assertions.

Its science is a farce, and would be a joke were not its subject matter human suffering. This is at least true so far as it is not a mere matter of expert bookkeeping, classification and card cataloging. There is, to be sure, a technique of investigation and classification that saves energy and insures efficiency. But even this technique is all too frequently lacking or becomes mere red tape.

The fundamental principle upon which this technique is based is the idea of "individual" treatment of each "case." Each applicant is questioned and investigated until the circumstances of his poverty are made plain. Then the expert judgment of the charitologist is brought into play to diagnose the cause and prescribe treatment. For this one a hospital, for that one the poorhouse, for the other a nurse, etc. Now this sounds all right when delivered in platitudinous phrases from the platform or in carefully rounded editorial sentences in a nice, respectable publication of capitalism.

But the charity "expert" does not tell his audience or his readers that diagnosis ends the treatment of a majority of the "cases" and that with the others there are barely enough who receive adequate treatment to furnish illustrations for the annual report and appeal for funds.

But all this is a much less important defect than the basic one of the attitude taken toward the whole subject of poverty. Scientific charity has one class of cases before which it is helpless. If supplied with plenty of funds, and these are not wasted, it can accomplish something with the lame, the halt, the sick and the blind, the widows and orphans. But it is helpless before the UNEMPLOYED. When the man who wants nothing but a chance to use his strength and skill for the production of wealth comes before the scientific charity worker he is helpless. THERE IS NO INSTITUTION THAT GIVES OUT JOBS.

Yet lack of employment, past or present, is responsible for much more than half of the poverty. To be sure, the statistics gathered by some charity organizations will dispute this, but this proves nothing except that charity is helpless before such cases, and therefore reaches few of them and endeavors to avoid all that come to it.

As a result of this fact, the "scientist" in charity adopts as a fundamental principle that the test of "deserving" poverty is willingness to become a wage slave. The man who is bravely standing with his fellows in an effort to so improve industrial conditions that poverty will be less in the future receives no help from scientific charity. No relief funds are ever given to strikers.

The test of "curing" a case is that the applicant for charity has been returned to the ranks of the exploited. All charity workers are constantly impressed with the necessity of "making the applicant self-supporting," which means making him once more an active competitor in the fight for jobs.

We would not deny the necessity, or even underrate the importance, of system in the distribution of relief. But when scientific charity comes forward as possessing any panacea, or even pretends to the dignity of a science of poverty or its permanent relief, it is time to raise a most decided protest.

Reaching the Limit in Spokane

It is characteristic of every attack on free speech that it must continually grow worse until the breaking point is reached. When the powers of government are used to stop street meetings, the success of such action will require that the criticism of the government be also stopped. This leads to invasion of the right of assemblage and of a free press.

This is what is happening at Spokane. At first only street meetings were disturbed. Now the police maintain a censorship over all meetings as well. Then when the press began to expose the actions of the city officials the distribution of papers was interfered with. Then the planning of new street meetings became a conspiracy for which the editors and officials of the I. W. W. are receiving penitentiary sentences. When this was not effective the paper was confiscated on publication. When legal redress was sought the attorney for the prisoners is himself arrested.

This is about as far as it is possible to go. A few steps beyond lies the abyss. The next logical step would be censorship of the mails to prevent the sending of "seditious" literature into Spokane. That will involve a wider circle and bring much more aid to the fighters for free speech. The same result will follow almost any further step in the direction of repression.

They are close to the limit in Spokane.

The watchword of the German Social Democracy is: Down with all that oppresses, down with all that opposes the march of mankind toward the fullness of civilization.

And there is not another country in the world where the Social Democracy has so far succeeded in organizing and uniting such a powerful army for the advance of Socialism as in Germany.

This gigantic and grand movement does not appear at all on the surface—at least not at first glance to the casual observer.

One who does not look for Socialists would hardly believe that—according to the results of the municipal elections all over the empire and the elections in Saxony and Baden this year—over a third (or nearly one-half) of the entire adult population in Germany are in favor of a party aiming at the complete overthrow of the present political and economic conditions.

However, the party is there all right. And its organization, on both the political and the economic fields, is the most perfect and smoothest running of "its kind" in the world.

Thirty years ago the mere idea that the Social Democrats of Germany would count over 600,000 men enrolled in the party, and almost 2,000,000 in their trades unions, would have staggered the imagination of a Bismarck, and would have been deemed incredible even by some of the Socialist leaders of Germany. However, today the Social Democracy of Germany has these numbers.

Not this all. The growth of the press, both the political and the trades union press, is wonderful to behold. Every city of any size has a Socialist daily. Every trades union has its national organ and some have local papers besides. The co-operative movement has grown to such dimensions that the storekeepers and traders are crying for special legislation. The palaces of the trades-unions have built—Gewerkschaftshäuser—not only in cities like Berlin and Hamburg, but also in such smaller towns as simply amazing.

And most astonishing is the matter of fact fashion in which these things are regarded, not only by the average German working men, but also by the leaders. They all continue in the even, plodding tenor of their way, and seem to be surprised that any man wonders at their accomplishment. They seem to think that it had to come as it came. They do not at all boast of their achievements.

Truly a great people are these Germans. And worthy of them are their leaders.

These leaders are not the brilliant men or the great geniuses one would expect to find. They all seem to have a fine common school education, far better than the average labor leaders in our country. And men like August Bebel, Karl Kautsky, Eduard Bernstein, Franz Mehring and even Karl Legien of the trades union movement, and some others, besides being scholars, are wonderful in their magnetism and simple grandeur. Kautsky, Bernstein and many of the others typify the German talent for thorough research and diligent study which in a similar field has made the German universities the greatest institutions for learning in the world. And the editors of their daily papers usually have the title of Dr. before their names.

However, it is not merely the personnel of the general leadership that has accomplished these great results—at least not that alone.

It is that remarkable sense of duty—"Pflichtgefühl"—in German—peculiar to the Teutons, which works miracles when combined with awakened class consciousness and Socialist solidarity.

I watched with sheer astonishment the efficient way in which the minor officials of the trades unions as well as of the political party conduct their business—although all of these men

graduated only from the shop or the factory.

And I was gratified everywhere to observe the very conscientious manner in which every man did his work—"scholarship" no time killing, no attempt to shirk everything went like clock work.

Truly the movement in Germany owes a very large share of its success to this tremendous and very numerous corps of subaltern officers, who carry out to the letter the suggestions and orders of the party, of the trades unions or of their leaders, with infinite patience and painstaking detail.

We have no such army in America—although I noticed something similar in Austria.

Great and marvelous as is the Socialist movement in the old "Fatherland," yet it is only fair to say that in some degree it owes at least its unheard-of growth to the polls to the prevailing conditions in Germany.

In the first place, militarism is rampant in Germany, probably more so than in any other European country.

The motto of the ruling class there is: "If you want peace you must be armed for war." This leads to incessantly increasing armaments, and it also creates the distrust of the other nations.

The ruling classes in Germany follow this policy, first, because they profit by it.

The sons of the nobility serve as officers in the army and navy, and the continual armaments help to enrich some manufacturers and contractors.

Besides, the emperor, the nobility and the capitalist class depend on the army to maintain their class rule at home.

But these armaments are exceedingly costly. The German empire is continually on the verge of bankruptcy.

The imperial debt requires for interest alone over \$36,000,000 annually and over three-quarters of this interest is paid upon debts incurred for the army and navy.

And what is worse, the ruling class of Germany has hitherto pursued the easy method of getting the great bulk of the necessary funds by indirect taxation—that is, by putting duties, taxes and customs on the necessities of life. In Germany "protection" is almost as rampant as in the United States.

The nobility especially, which owns a great share of the land, derives its chief revenue from agricultural products, has so far succeeded in forcing upon the empire a policy of taxing and excluding foreign imports of grain, flour, meat and other foodstuffs.

This policy of protection of "home products" has resulted in an unprecedented rise in the cost of food, especially of meat.

And this means not only dear food, but increasingly dearer food because the population of Germany increases annually by about one million, and the production of food within the empire cannot keep pace with it.

The agrarian class, that is, mainly the nobility, reaps the gigantic profits. But the pieces of meat on the tables of the German workmen and of the lower middle class, and even the lower officials, grow smaller and smaller from year to year.

And not only meat, but also bread, butter, eggs and, above all, milk, have risen correspondingly in price.

In thirty years the indirect taxation in Germany has trebled. And during the last ten years the cost of living in Germany has doubled.

Against this the Social Democracy of Germany has simply raised the war cry: "Abolish indirect taxes and abolish especially all taxes on food!" This was the main issue of the German Social Democracy in all election campaigns of recent years.

The German Social Democracy went

"PRACTICAL" SOCIALISTS

BY ROBERT HUNTER

Lloyd-George, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain, has become famous.

He is a Welshman of middle height, rather bustling in appearance. He is a skilled debater and a forcible campaigner, with every desire to effect certain radical changes in the British method of raising funds.

He is a man of ability at the head of a group of young radicals in the Liberal party. He and his group in England hold about the same views and the same position in relation to other political groups that the "radical" Socialists of France hold in that country.

Many years ago in Wales it was a toss up with Lloyd-George whether he would throw in his lot with the Socialist movement or with the advanced section of the Liberal party.

He chose the latter. And as a young man of ability has risen steadily until now he is a leader of his party.

Brinsford, Prime Minister of France, has reached an even more powerful position by advocating similar political views.

The rise to power of these two poor and rather seedy gentlemen is now frequently mentioned as an example of how men of ability can always rise.

And indeed it is strange that when certain conditions arise in a country men of the type of Lloyd-George and Brinsford come to the front.

It is indeed curious that just at the moment when Socialism seems to be sweeping a country these great leaders, "half-Socialists," appear to assume the leadership of the opposing forces.

Bismarck arose at such a time and declared himself a "practical" Socialist. Brinsford still maintains that he is a Socialist. Lloyd-George never conceals his extreme radicalism and his entire sympathy with many Socialist propositions.

It seems strange, I say, that at the moment when the Socialists of Germany seemed on the point of carrying all things before them Bismarck rose to oppose the most radical reforms ever presented to a great nation. It seems strange that under precisely similar conditions this same thing happens in France and England also.

What is the meaning? What is it that suddenly throws power into the hands of radicals and sends Parliaments hurrying and scurrying along the path of reform?

Why do nations that have persistently and brutally ignored the anguish and misery of the people, the prayers and pleadings of the poor, suddenly hear the voice of that underworld?

It is explained only by the word revolution. This change occurs at the moment of a great labor revolt.

It occurs at the moment when Labor loses all confidence in the ruling powers and sends with a voice of thunder their own representatives to fight for them on the floors of Parliament.

The privilege of votes then scent danger. They see they have trifled too long. They know that treacheries will avail them no longer, and they call to power the extremists in their own parties to save them from destruction.

That is the meaning of the crisis at this moment in England. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Rosebery, Lord Ashbourne, Lord Rothschild, and Lord Revelstoke came to the House of Lords terrified by the dangerous, menacing spirit of the people.

Many of them besought their fellow lords not to throw out the hateful budget for fear worse may come.

"We are playing for too heavy a stake," says Rosebery, "and are risking the very existence of the House of Lords."

And whatever they do Lloyd-George will win. He will win because the privileged classes of England dare not permit him to lose.

As much as they hate reform, as much as they hate paying a small portion of their just taxes, as much as they resent being forced to relieve the poor, they dare not oppose it.

The Labor party is there, the revolt is on. Driven to an extreme, denied needed reforms, the workers may even overturn the government, and that is too heavy a stake to lose, as Rosebery says.

They will have to accept the mild, sugar-coated pills of Lloyd-George or they will soon have presented to them pills without the coating of sugar and far bitter to the taste.

The cry is, "Save us from the people." And for a time Lloyd-George can do that and so can Brinsford. But they can do it only by convincing the workers that they mean to carry out a policy of social reform.

The plain fact is, the workers have the whip hand. The powerful working class parties in France, Germany, and England threaten with destruction the old regime.

And the Socialism of the masses can only be combatted by men like Bismarck, Brinsford, Millerand, Lloyd-George, and John Burns, who say: "Look, dear people, we, too, are Socialists, but we are practical Socialists; observe what we do!"

AN OLD ELM

By George E. Bowen

Across the sunset's gold in swaying lacy
I trace the drooping grace of an immortal tree—
The Old Elm of the orioles, of twilight song,
Of sheltered memories that love and lure me long.

Is it the grandeur of the elm, its grace of limb
That thrills me, or the echo of an evening hymn?
The wintry sky is mute, yet green these branches sway
All vibrant with the song that filled a summer day.

My eyes grow dim—or fades the splendor of the west?
The shadows softly hold a precious, pendant nest.
The sun has set, and yet an orange flash of light
Fastens the shadows as the singer says "Good night!"

O Ancient Elm, within your generous embrace
Sweet memories of love and present pride have place.
Some day, when I am gone, shall I in truth return,
The nameless mystery of Now and Then to learn?

LETTERS OF O. U. GRUMP

BY NICHOLAS KLEIN

Editor daily socialist: the roomatist has been keeping me in bed ever since leekshun day, but I air agin in my blacksmith shop doin business at the same old stand, with the usual standard of work, to wit: the best in the kounty.

I want to inform you that the kommon peopel will at last get their just dews, our kongress, the "people's kongress" I should have said, is now in sesshun.

over in washington on the Delaware river, the representatives of the Hole-peopel will assemble for the purpose of parsin good laws and killin the thrusts, sinz they have assembled I thrust, to wit the standard lie thrust, has gone busted.

I tell you my socialist frende you be mistaken when you denoun this here grand governmunt with its grand and glorious K-stittushun and the Mendmints, that's watt you B, and no mistake! mr. Canyon of the house of Kongress and mr. Senator Allrich air both frende of the kommon peopel, only the blame fools don't no it, they air led astray by foolish papers like yours, wile you socialist fellers B denouncin the governmunt, these here grate patriots air sweetin up in a kapital tryin to turn out good laws for the nashun. mr. Canyon air usin his gravel as the speaker of the house to urge the members to see 2 it that fit laws B made to protekt and defend widwers & the orfugs, and mr. Senator Allrich as the Head of the Senate B layin awake nits thinkin of the future of this here nashun.

watt would these here nobel men, I ax you durn socialist! wear would you fellers get your turnips & your onions? not talkin about your sichgers & salt pork, and elch? watt would the eagel do this winter if it waagst for these here men? would the eagel skream as kustmury unless these patriots made decent laws all fixed up & ready for the kommon peopel?

the trades yonnyuns, the socialist, the rale-way schekers, the window-washers, protektive and mutual independent organiazeshun & all the other people hoo Blong to the "Kickers Klub" of this nashun should take their hammers in & git to work to help mr. Canyon & mr. Senator Allrich make this nashun a thing of B-U-Ty, and a Joy fever" as the poet Swine-burn would say.

them there switchmen in in Minnesota, them there iron-workers down in Bridgeport Ohio, them there stone-workers in Indiana should all get there waltin' nashuns or jine in with the rest of the patriots and help pay the taxes, I notice that these here laborin men B miltly ready and anxious to vote every 2nd, tuesday, after the first monday in the month of November, they dont find fault with the governmunt then, do they? of kourse not, nary a 1.

these here fellers should thank their lucky stars that they get free kopies of the "Kongressional Rekord." I notice that they air glad to use said kopies to make fire with all winter at the "eggsense of the stars & strips."

there aint much noos in Breyeville, squire Smiths mare sprained an ankle, and the 1st, methodist church raised the ministers salary 2 58 every week.

O. U. GRUMP

CALLS VOLCANO WORLD WONDER

The volcano on the island of Savall of the Samoan group, which burst into activity in 1905, is now one of the wonders of the world, according to Prof. Henry F. Crampton of Columbia University, who has just returned from a visit to the island.

Professor Crampton is a biologist and anthropologist associated with the American Museum of Natural History and the Carnegie Institute. He left San Francisco May 30, and has been engaged ever since in research among the islands of the south seas.

The lava from the volcano has flowed to the sea and formed a solid wall for five miles along the shore and projecting about half a mile into the sea. Professor Crampton spent a night at the rim of the crater. The lake of fire, formerly level with the crater mouth, now lies 400 feet below the rim. It is half a mile in length and a third of a mile in width. Half a mile away it is possible to read by the glare reflected from the sky. As a spectacle, the professor said, it was magnificent.

True Friendship

"Why did you tell your friend that the dressmaker had totally ruined your dress?"

"Oh I simply thought it would make her happy."—Filagende Blaetter.

Junior Editorials

BY SAMUEL A. BLOCH

Several modern Solomons have discovered that the high prices of commodities are caused by corporation monopoly. Well, what do you know about that? Is it possible they have also discovered the remedy for this?

When Abraham Lincoln gave to the world his famous saying about fooling the people did he think of the American working man? Let us all hope so and also that he will wake up and discover it very soon.

It is reported that raw cotton will advance in price. What, have they burned up more of it?

While the squabbling and the calling of names is going on within the Socialist party, capitalism is watching and giving us the merry ha-ha. Cut it out, comrades, and swat him one.

President Taft's message to congress is a fine piece of class conscious literature. It depicts the class struggle from the capitalist point of view.

Isn't it funny how the bookworm attacks people after they work all day?

The New York street cleaning department has installed a vacuum street cleaning machine. I hope the opponents of Socialism will in the future use better judgment when they want to spring that hoary chestnut "Who will do the dirty work under Socialism?"

Capitalism is so humanitarian that it only begins to preach the saving of life after some professor or student of economics gathers statistics showing the money loss of a certain disease.

Patriotic

A stranger in Milwaukee, seeing an Irishman at work in the street, asked him what was the population of the town.

"Oh, about forty thousand," was the reply.

"Forty thousand! It must certainly have more than that," said the visitor.

"Well," said the Irishman, "it was about two hundred and seventy-five thousand if ye were to count the Dutch."—Philadelphia Record.

Obstacles in Way of Socialism

Having just read the first installment of Comrade Hillquit's "Problems and Prospects of American Socialism" in your issue of the 4th instant, I find that it contains a fairly complete list of the obstacles (tending and partly intended to prevent the rise of a third party in this country).

One other obstacle, however, might have been mentioned which seems to receive altogether too little notice from American Socialists—namely, the method of election by a mere so-called "plurality."

A vote cast in this country for a candidate that has no prospects of being elected has no influence whatever on the immediate outcome of the election—the filling of the office—and is to that extent "thrown away."

In European continental countries, where a majority is required for the success of a candidate, no vote is thrown away in any sense. A few votes cast for a third candidate may make a second ballot necessary and may then be cast in favor of that one of the two other candidates whom the few voters prefer to the other. These few have not lost their influence on the final outcome by first voting for their first choice.

A great many voters who now never vote for a Socialist candidate from fear of losing the influence of a third vote altogether would, with a third vote, vote for a second ballot, do so, and would not only themselves swell the Socialist vote, but would thereby encourage others to do likewise.

The Socialists would thus secure many opportunities for showing what they would do when in office, and many a doubtful voter would soon be converted into a staunch follower or even co-worker.

For this reason, if for no other, the Socialist party should call attention to the iniquity of an election by plurality, which means domination by a minority. I would not say, however, that we should be content with the requirement of a majority, but rather that we should demand insistently the introduction of the very best mode of election—the one granting proportional representation to the different parties, and thus giving any minority the consideration to which it is entitled.

Toledo, O. HARRY KUHN.

Proletarians and Intellectuals

We hear a good deal of proletarians and intellectuals, so much so that the question involuntarily comes to one's mind, "What's a proletarian—what an intellectual, anyhow?" Is a man with a college diploma or a collegiate education an intellectual, and a working-man who has educated himself by dint of hard labor and great effort a proletarian? Is a lawyer or a doctor with few patients or clients, eking out a precarious existence, an intellectual, and a trade-unionist earning \$4.50 per day a proletarian? Have professionals a monopoly of brains, and workingmen of poverty? What about it you proletarian-intellectuals and intellectual-proletarians? Is it not about time that you quit splitting hairs and get to work? The cause of the people is waiting for the worker in the vineyard while you are squabbling. There is enough work for all, and in plenty. Let us wake up, that we may gather the harvest. Socialism is in the air. Let us agitate, educate, propagate. Sow the seeds. "Whoever ye shall sow that will ye reap." Altogether, now! Forward, march! We will discuss how we did it when we establish the co-operative commonwealth.

Yonkers, N. Y. L. A. MALKIEL.

Would Have a Committee to Confer With Trust Magnates

We see a great deal of starvation and disease due to the high prices of living and the utter inability of the workers to meet exorbitant demands there by being compelled to deny themselves of sufficient nourishment to keep them well.

We see machinery being built that throws men out of work on every side and renders them unable to support themselves.

The practical solution of this problem seems to lie in a petition to the people to appoint a committee to meet our trust magnates and see if they cannot change the percentage to read 50 per cent for the workers instead of the 50 per cent as at present.

Such a petition would sweep the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific and in case the point were gained would mean a better and healthier race of people.

Oak Park, Ill. JULIUS VOGEL.