

STATE STREET
CLERKS BARRED
FROM MARRIAGE

Starvation Wages Drive
Women to Shame and
Make Men Hopeless

THE BOSSES GROW RICH

Greed for Profits Is Forcing
Thousands to Be-
come Social Exiles

The great State street department stores whose pay envelopes are a continual reminder to the woman to find a "gentleman" friend, also grind down the men till the "male clerk" is a disfranchised human being who, if he has sense, dare not marry, but who is forced to seek the cheap cafe and live in a "hall" bedroom till he has become the prize joke of the comic supplement and a social derelict condemned to labor for a wage which barely sustains life and which does not allow of the luxury of self respect. On the payroll of the great stores whose incomes are measured in millions of dollars net each year, he is a mere item of expense to be sacrificed to the whim of the boss or the ideas of the expert "systematizer" who is employed from time to time to cut expenses and increase profits.

Hopes Till He Learns Better

The department clerk has his hopes of married life for many years. The hope is before him whenever he can free his mind from the cares of the day. It rises in his mind when he feels the loneliness of a holiday. It presents itself to him when he sees his manager at the theater with a pretty woman on his arm. It confronts him when the legislatures begin to discuss methods of forcing him to marry by taxing him as is now being done in Austria.

The department store clerk is a species developed continuously under the effective and well known but perhaps still unexplored methods of low wages for men. The department store girl who dresses like a metropolitan queen, on the miserably salary the department store allows her has been called to the attention of the public as an example of the department store's infamy. The women are still given such advice by the manager or the pay envelope as no one but a scoundrel may dare to utter, but the man's condition in the department store has not been exploited in the press, as it is believed that would not interest the public.

The fact is that the department store which drives women to the red light payoff, often creating soulless vampires, keeps men in despair and converts them into sordid, hardened, hopeless, dissolute, unambitious "don't care," "near taken," or "social rejects," and what legislators and the world generally regard as "bachelors."

The Male Drudge

They live in the obscure bedroom, or the dreary or unhappy home of aged parents. They dress rather neatly. Their leisure hours, they pass where their scant dollars will permit them the enjoyment of tinkling music, the smile of the professionally gay of faces, and cigarette smoke and nauseating, cheap "wins."

Seldom Gets More Than \$12

The clerk's salary seldom passes the \$12 mark. The fortunate few who receive \$15 are rare. If a man reaches that or \$18 a week, he is likely to be a candidate for dismissal. Aptitude rarely counts behind the counter. Every article is marked, and almost anybody can do the "waiting." Department store clerks are really nothing more than waiters. When the manager orders the buyer to cut down the expenses of his department, the \$15 or \$18 man will be cut off the list, unless he returns after his dismissal and re-engages himself for three or four dollars a week less. There are periodic curtailments in the various departments of a State street store. At a time like December 25, the manager calls in the various department heads and orders a reduction of expenses.

ORNAMENTAL SCABS
ON VIEW AT JEVNE'S

College Students Help Grocery to Refuse Employees Living Wages

Five ornamental scabs, college students, who ought to know better, are breaking the strike of the grocery and market firm of C. Jevne & Co. The firm has refused the union demand of \$13 for men, driving single wagons and \$15 a week for men driving double wagons. The firm is one of the most exclusive and high-priced in the grocery and market business and could well afford to pay the scale asked. Still Otto C. Erickson, president of the company refused to grant the scale. The drivers struck and Erickson's son leads the scabs.

Helps Father Save

When the strike was declared against his father's concern last Friday young Erickson volunteered his services as a driver. He also called up some of his college chums and told them of the situation. Four of them immediately volunteered and each took out loaded wagons of groceries and provisions destined for residences in all parts of the city.

Helps Father Save

When the strike was declared against his father's concern last Friday young Erickson volunteered his services as a driver. He also called up some of his college chums and told them of the situation. Four of them immediately volunteered and each took out loaded wagons of groceries and provisions destined for residences in all parts of the city.

Helps Father Save

When the strike was declared against his father's concern last Friday young Erickson volunteered his services as a driver. He also called up some of his college chums and told them of the situation. Four of them immediately volunteered and each took out loaded wagons of groceries and provisions destined for residences in all parts of the city.

Helps Father Save

When the strike was declared against his father's concern last Friday young Erickson volunteered his services as a driver. He also called up some of his college chums and told them of the situation. Four of them immediately volunteered and each took out loaded wagons of groceries and provisions destined for residences in all parts of the city.

Helps Father Save

When the strike was declared against his father's concern last Friday young Erickson volunteered his services as a driver. He also called up some of his college chums and told them of the situation. Four of them immediately volunteered and each took out loaded wagons of groceries and provisions destined for residences in all parts of the city.

Helps Father Save

When the strike was declared against his father's concern last Friday young Erickson volunteered his services as a driver. He also called up some of his college chums and told them of the situation. Four of them immediately volunteered and each took out loaded wagons of groceries and provisions destined for residences in all parts of the city.

Helps Father Save

When the strike was declared against his father's concern last Friday young Erickson volunteered his services as a driver. He also called up some of his college chums and told them of the situation. Four of them immediately volunteered and each took out loaded wagons of groceries and provisions destined for residences in all parts of the city.

Helps Father Save

When the strike was declared against his father's concern last Friday young Erickson volunteered his services as a driver. He also called up some of his college chums and told them of the situation. Four of them immediately volunteered and each took out loaded wagons of groceries and provisions destined for residences in all parts of the city.

Helps Father Save

When the strike was declared against his father's concern last Friday young Erickson volunteered his services as a driver. He also called up some of his college chums and told them of the situation. Four of them immediately volunteered and each took out loaded wagons of groceries and provisions destined for residences in all parts of the city.

Helps Father Save

When the strike was declared against his father's concern last Friday young Erickson volunteered his services as a driver. He also called up some of his college chums and told them of the situation. Four of them immediately volunteered and each took out loaded wagons of groceries and provisions destined for residences in all parts of the city.

Helps Father Save

When the strike was declared against his father's concern last Friday young Erickson volunteered his services as a driver. He also called up some of his college chums and told them of the situation. Four of them immediately volunteered and each took out loaded wagons of groceries and provisions destined for residences in all parts of the city.

Helps Father Save

When the strike was declared against his father's concern last Friday young Erickson volunteered his services as a driver. He also called up some of his college chums and told them of the situation. Four of them immediately volunteered and each took out loaded wagons of groceries and provisions destined for residences in all parts of the city.

Helps Father Save

When the strike was declared against his father's concern last Friday young Erickson volunteered his services as a driver. He also called up some of his college chums and told them of the situation. Four of them immediately volunteered and each took out loaded wagons of groceries and provisions destined for residences in all parts of the city.

Helps Father Save

When the strike was declared against his father's concern last Friday young Erickson volunteered his services as a driver. He also called up some of his college chums and told them of the situation. Four of them immediately volunteered and each took out loaded wagons of groceries and provisions destined for residences in all parts of the city.

RICH POLICEMEN
TO BE QUIZZED
BY ALD. MERRIAM

Graft Probe to Learn How
Lavin and Hunt Gained
Wealth

ANSWERS LABOR'S CALL

Assistant Chief Schuetzler
and Inspector Clancy to
Be Investigated

"If it comes within the scope of our work we will take up the matter. So far, however, I have received no communication from the Chicago Federation of Labor. The commission was appointed to investigate the expenditure

THE INSATIABLE POOR.



CHRISTMAS.
THAT DINNER ON CHRISTMAS
DOESN'T APPEASE THEIR APPETITE ON THE OTHER 364 DAYS
OF THE YEAR.

THREE CHILDREN
DIE IN FLAMES

Parents Watch Helplessly
While Babies Burn; Many
Narrow Escapes

Three small children were burned to death early today in their home at 3322 Constance avenue, when the house, a two-story frame structure, caught fire from an unknown cause in the absence of the parents. The dead are: John Corrodie, 7 years old, Charles Corrodie, Jr., 2 years old, and Mary Corrodie, 4 years old. Charles Corrodie and his wife, Mary, left the house shortly before 4:30 o'clock a. m., and went to the barn at the rear of the home to butcher a cow. While they were in the barn the house caught fire and the first intimation they had of the danger of their children was when a sheet of flame burst through a rear window in the building.

Flames Drive Parents Back

Corrodie hurried out of the barn, followed by his wife, but when they attempted to enter the front of the house to save their little ones, a wall of flame met them and they were driven back by the intense heat.

Both stood for a moment wringing

15,000 WOMEN
TOLLOWS STRIKE

Waistmakers of Philadel-
phia Demand More Pay
and Better Conditions

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 21.—Fifteen thousand waist makers of Philadelphia have gone on strike here, following the example of their sister workers in New York. They are demanding increased wages and better working conditions. The demands of the waist makers have been taking form for some time, following the lines taken by the waist makers of New York. The strike today was declared as the result of the program laid out for the workers at three largely attended mass meetings last night.

Not only do the strikers number the

entire membership of the local of the ladies' garment workers, but practically every nonunion worker in the city.

Mrs. Belmont Aids Strikers

New York, Dec. 21.—"Wait till we get women judges and real newspapers run by women, and all this will be changed," declared Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, appearing before the night court at 3 o'clock in the morning in aid of four women shirtwaist makers, charged

100,000 CLERKS
TO LOSE JOBS
CHRISTMAS EVE

All Extras Will Be Dis-
missed and Many of
the Old Hands.

MOVE TO REDUCE WAGES

Want Will Force Many to
Return for Beggarly Pay,
Bosses Know

About one hundred thousand clerks in Chicago will lose their positions at the end of this week. Many of them have been employed as "extras" for the last few weeks, but a large number will be left unemployed for the first time in some years.

At the end of this season the stores plan to revise their accounts with a view to curtailment. All the special employees that have been taken on for the holiday rush will be released, together with clerks that may be dispensed with to keep down the pay rolls.

The reductions in all departments of the big stores will be about one-third. This reduction does not include the extras who found employment in the last three or four weeks.

200,000 Now Employed

At this time there are more than 200,000 employees engaged in the various stores of the city. About one-half of these are regulars, who have clung to their jobs from one to twenty years. Twenty-five thousand of the "veterans," that is, those that had been on the pay rolls previous to the rush season, fall under the ax of the managers.

Sweet Christmas Cheer

The little Christmas gifts they will receive will be notes to this effect: "Owing to the necessity of making curtailments in this department, we regret to inform you that your services will not be required after today."

While the specialists will find in their pay envelopes little slips reading as follows: "The special work for which you were available is over, and your services, as an extra, will end today."

The "fireworks" as the facetious call the clerks begin to expect today. They all just about it, but no one knows who will be the victim. The old clerks are as likely to fall as the new. The lists of employees are revised by the buyer and the general superintendent, and every department is ordered to "cut down expenses."

Ax Work Begins

Revisions of lists have been started. Complaints of buyers that they can't get along without certain men or girls are of no avail. The expenses of each department are footed every month. The plan of the superintendents is to start-out the new year with the lowest expense.

Men receiving more than \$12, or girls who are getting more than \$5 are likely to be among the first for slaughter. Their places are filled later by men who are willing to work for \$5 or \$6 a week and girls who are glad to start at \$4 or \$5 a week.

Thousands of the discarded "extras" are men and women who had been out of work for months. They will be thrown back into idleness until they can get some opening in the department stores three or four months later, when the stores will begin to fill up the positions vacated by the present revision. They will then, after months of starvation, be willing to go back to work for any price.

The 100,000 men and women who will lose their positions in the stores include counter clerks, shipping clerks, delivery men and people from all other departments.

WORKER KILLED
BY TONS OF ORE

Two hundred steel workers armed with picks and shovels turned rescuers at the plant of the Wisconsin Steel company, Torrence avenue and East One Hundred and Eighty street, and saved the life of John Klarch, an employee buried alive beneath tons of iron ore. After the police and firemen joined forces with the steel workers Klarch was disinterred, still breathing, and taken to his home, 1812 Torrence avenue, where he died within a few minutes after being rescued.

Similar instances have been recorded by the police in which steel workers have been buried beneath the mountains of ore heaped in the "ore beds" at the steel plants. According to witnesses, in the same way that Klarch was buried, many have been caught by an avalanche of the metal. Huge heaps from 20 to 30 feet in height are piled up in the yards for feeding furnaces, and at the base of the hills the men work excavating slag.

WORK ON CITY HALL IS

STILL TIED UP BY STRIKE

Cold weather and labor troubles continue to delay the work on the city hall. It was said that the bricklayers, terra cotta setters, and concrete workers would be sent home owing to the cold, in which case there would be practically nothing for the holding engineers to do, and they should they remain at their posts.

(Continued on Page Two)

(Continued on Page Two)

(Continued on Page Two)

(Continued on Page Two)

BERGER BOOMED FOR MAYORALTY

Socialists of Milwaukee Busy Selecting Nominees for Municipal Offices

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 21.—In preparation for the coming municipal election the Socialists are receiving nominations at their headquarters. When the nominations are all in a complete list will be made up, and this will be mailed to the branches for a referendum vote. This referendum vote will determine the nominees.

Among the nominees named for the different offices by the Socialists are the following:

Mayor—W. R. Gaylord, Emil Seidel, Carl D. Thompson, Victor L. Berger, E. T. Melms.

City Treasurer—C. B. Whitnall, C. V. Schmidt, Edward Ziegler.

City Comptroller—E. T. Melms, Edward Ziegler.

City Attorney—Daniel Hoan, Adolph Huebschmann.

Berger for Mayor

There is a great deal of talk in behalf of Victor L. Berger as the nominee of the Socialists for mayor this year, and many of his following predict that he will get the nomination. There is also a good deal of talk in behalf of W. R. Gaylord. Emil Seidel, it is pointed out, ought to meet the expressed wish of his constituents by completing his term in the common council.

The same argument eliminated Frank J. Weber from consideration either for mayor or alderman at large. It was maintained that he ought to complete his term as assemblyman before standing for any other nomination. C. R. Whitnall seems the choice for city treasurer, and Daniel Hoan for city attorney. It is said that E. T. Melms would not accept the nomination for comptroller, as he prefers a legislative position.

WILL PUT RICH COPS ON GRILL

(Continued From Page One)

Chicago is at the disposal of the American Postage Service, and is used to direct wagons through the streets and render any other help necessary, all of which is done under the subterfuge that the police are protecting property; and

"Whereas, Murder, holdups, robberies and gambling, to say nothing of bomb explosions, are of frequent occurrence, and all this police assistance is rendered to the bill posting company free of cost; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the use of the police force for the legal protection of property shall find staunch support of organized labor, but its illegal use for the purpose of breaking strikes must be opposed vigorously; and

"Resolved, That the free use of the police as strike breakers be brought to the attention of the Merriam commission."

Fitzpatrick Wants to Know

The resolutions were about to be passed when the delegates became anxious that the matter might not go any further. It was then that President Fitzpatrick opened fire on the police force and showed that a determined effort would be made to learn the "why" and the "wherefore" of the connection between the industrial tyrants and the police force of Chicago.

"We want the citizens of Chicago to know why," he said, "it is Chief Steward, by reason of some friendship for officials of the American Postage Service turns the police force over to that concern free of charge. We want the Merriam commission to look into this and tell the citizens of Chicago by what authority it is done."

The Antisepic Steam laundry on the north side was broken into a few weeks ago, the safe cracked and \$1,600 stolen, while two policemen stood across the street all night watching a billboard. The billboard was protected but the robbers got away with the loot.

"Sixty policemen were furnished the bill posting company free of charge to protect six scabs. And all this is done under the subterfuge of protecting property."

The Bill Posters Won

The Bill Posters' union reported that they had won their strike and that all the theaters were on the fair list with the exception of Max Weber's Alhambra and Columbus theaters. It was partly against the friendship of the police officials for Weber that the bill posters had to fight during their struggle.

LABOR TO ACT ON ONE DAY

Chicago Federation Takes Up Plan for Universal Wage Scale Day

Organized labor of Chicago took one step nearer the time when they will present a solid front to organized capital when the federation of labor provided for the appointment of a committee of five to report on the feasibility of establishing a universal "wage scale day" when all wage scales shall go into effect at once.

The matter was brought before the federation at its meeting yesterday by Delegate Joseph Mulhern of the freight handlers' union, and received the hearty support and approval of a large number of the delegates.

"The time has come when no single organization is able to win a victory alone," said Mulhern. "The Employers' association is able to whip one union after another. But it is a different matter when it tries to whip them all at once. A universal wage scale day may prove unworkable in some trades, but the advantage to be gained would certainly offset any disadvantage."

"There was a time when organized labor did not think that it could get together on the celebration of a 'labor day,'" said Delegate William McPherson, "but we've got a Labor Day. We can also have a wage scale day."

Several delegates declared that the establishment of a universal "wage scale day" would be the "greatest boon

to labor" that Chicago has ever seen because it would enable the toilers to put up a solid front to all the employers at the same time.

It was pointed out that the demands of the street car men were recently secured for the reason that they all stood together from Evanston to Hammond, Ind., and that employees of the elevated trains refused to sign up their scale until the surface men had been provided for.

A move was put on foot to have a convention called to take up the matter, but the delegates were satisfied with a committee of five to draw up a report and submit it to the delegates.

"It is expected that this will be the means by which we can develop the sentiment of organized labor in this matter," said President John Fitzpatrick.

WORKERS DENOUNCE SENATE

Upper Chamber of Congress Is Called "American House of Lords"

Putting the United States senate and the British House of Lords in the same category of undesirable institutions, the Chicago Federation of Labor, through a resolution presented by Delegate William McPherson, of the Carriage Makers, at its meeting Sunday passed a resolution congratulating the British workers for their stand in behalf of "political freedom in Great Britain and Ireland in the present fight on the budget bill."

"The time has come when geographical lines between workingmen are obliterated," said McPherson. "Let us by our actions stand shoulder to shoulder with our British brothers against the continuance of the House of Lords."

"I object," said Delegate William Lewis, of the Hosiery Engineers' union. "What do we know about the British House of Lords? We have a greater house of lords right here in America, in the shape of the trusts. Let us get rid of them."

The resolution was in part as follows:

"Whereas, In this country we have a counterpart of the British House of Lords in our federal government, who for the want of a better name we call the United States senate, a body of men who hold their seats by the interests and for the interests of their masters—namely, the trusts, as witness the Guggenheims and the Aldriches, et al, whose every act has been and is inimical to the workers of the United States. Were this not so federal and other judges of the United States would not issue injunctions against the working class of America, who would not have to bow their heads to the shameful injustice of feeling three of their illustrious leaders, Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Secretary Morrison standing within the shadows of prison at this Yuletide, because they dared, in free America, to uphold a free speech and a free press. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Chicago Federation of Labor, in regular meeting assembled, send greetings to our fellow workers across the sea in Great Britain and Ireland, and urge them to stand as one man in this fight for political freedom, to the end of this political juggernaut, known as the hereditary house of lords, may be sunk into the political 'Ganges of Oblivion.'"

The resolution came to the federation from Local No. 4 of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' union. It will be sent to the political committee of the Trades unions of Great Britain.

LABOR TO AID IN SPOKANE FIGHT

(Continued From Page One)

He opinion acquainting the workers with the true condition of affairs.

"The employment agencies fearing that such an agitation would be the most effective method to stop them from continuing to reap further profits from the unfortunates in search of jobs invoked the help of the city authorities and induced them to pass an ordinance prohibiting any further street meetings.

Break U. S. Constitution

"They caused the arrest of all those who may insist on their constitutional right of free speech and assembly. In pursuance of this understanding between the employment agencies and the city officials, hundreds of comrades were arrested, thrown into filthy dungeons, fed on a "bread and water" diet, submitted to brutal and inhuman treatment, in an effort to prevent them from further attempts to hold street meetings. In their reckless persecution of those engaged in this noble fight, the city officials went to the extent of arresting the editors of the organ of the I. W. W., and the officers of the organization, charging them with criminal conspiracy and eventually securing a verdict of guilty from a biased jury."

"The so-called ordinance" was declared unconstitutional by several of the city magistrates. It is in distinct violation of the constitution, which provides that no laws or ordinance be passed depriving the people of the right of free speech and free assembly. Its enactment by the city of Spokane is another example of the lengths to which the capitalists of this country will go to muzzle all opposition to their methods.

That the officials of the city of Spokane should lead their aid to such practices is a matter with which the entire country should be made acquainted.

People Will Aid

"We feel that when the facts are fully known the people will come with both moral and financial assistance to the aid of those who are engaged in this struggle for freedom; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the workers of New York City, in mass meeting assembled, denounce the action of the police authorities of Spokane as a violation of constitutional rights, and also pledge moral and financial support to the victims of this persecution, and that we will do whatever may be in our power to help them to victory; and, be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the mayor of the city of Spokane, and to the governor of the state of Washington."

Red Cross Stamp Sale Big

New York, Dec. 21.—Eight million Red Cross Christmas stamps have been sold in New York this year. The officers in charge of the distribution hope to double this number before the end of the holiday season.

URGE SOCIALISM IN LABOR UNIONS

National Executive Committee Publishes Minutes of Last Annual Session

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist party, the minutes of whose last session have just been published, lays special stress on Socialist agitation in labor unions and in line with that policy comes the report of Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, who was a delegate to the sessions of the International Socialist Bureau in Brussels. The International Socialist Bureau received a report of the atrocious conditions in Mexico and issued an order that the story of such conditions be called to the attention of the world's parliaments as soon as possible.

On party finances the report says:

Financial Condition

The first six months of this year showed an increase in dues of \$91.66 over the phenomenal increase of last year and this compared favorably with the increase shown during each of the seven preceding years, except presidential campaign years.

The summer months, July, August and September, showed a tremendous slump in the dues account as compared with last year, in fact, we lost entirely the lead gained in the first six months and \$67.34 over. The past two months show the same tendency even more so. The receipts for eleven months in 1908 were \$23,454.19, and for 1909, \$23,732.82, a net loss of \$50.37. True, this is not a large sum as compared to total dues receipts for last year, which amounted to \$25,534.01. The average monthly dues account is \$2,127.82. The average monthly loss has been \$48.26. But large or small, it shows a loss of membership covering a considerable period of time amounting to 1,055 members in the eleven months, making the membership number at present 40,696 instead of 41,751 on January 1, 1909.

Good Pay for Organizers

The committee favored the payment of \$4 a day to national organizers, on the ground that the cost of living has increased and that the Socialist party only secure the services of able Socialist trades unionists, through paying them something near the wage scale of their respective trades. John Collins' report on the agitation among the members of the International Association of Machinists and Daniel White's report of his work among the Iron Molders were strongly commended by the committee as the most useful form of propaganda work.

Berger's Report

Victor L. Berger's report on the session of the International Bureau reads: To the National Committee of the Socialist Party of America.

Greetings. The annual meeting of the International Bureau was held in the People's Palace, 17 Joseph-Stevens street, November 6 to 8, 1909.

The board sat three days. Saturday was taken up by the business of Socialist Journalism, on Sunday the eleventh meeting of the International Socialist Bureau proper took place and Monday was devoted to the parliamentary commission.

The report of the third conference of Socialist journalists contained a list of leading Socialist newspapers with the addresses of writers in the various countries who are willing to contribute articles on special subjects. And the first observation I made was that the list from America was meager indeed. It contained only three names: Camille Huysman, the international secretary, explained that these were all the names which have been sent to him from America at the time when the bulletin went to press, but that he had received some more names later.

Advertising for Press

The representatives of the Humanite, Comrades Laude and Morizot, wanted the meeting to decide as to the kind of advertising which Socialist papers the world over could accept and what they should reject. After some discussion it was decided to leave the discussion of this point to the future.

On Sunday morning the board considered the time and the order of business for the International Congress which is to meet in Copenhagen in 1910. The Danish comrades proposed a week in September, because they said that at that time it would be easiest to find proper hotel accommodations in Copenhagen. However, this date was opposed by the Germans and the English because party and trades unions congresses are to be held about that time in both England and Germany. So finally the last days of August and the first days of September were agreed upon unanimously.

A long discussion took place on account of the "order of the day" for the next International Congress.

Co-operatives Discussed

The co-operative movement is making rapid strides in most of the European countries and some of the delegates wanted the relation of the co-operative movement to the Socialist movement put upon the order of business. Others contended that the agrarian question should be added.

The Polish delegate, Comrade Diamont, wanted the abolition of capital punishment for political offenses discussed at the congress. Keir Hardie and Quetch proposed a discussion of the eight-hour day, while the Swedish comrade suggested that the question of immediate help, financial aid, to nations where the working class is on a great fight or general strike, should be made an order of the day.

The Bureau finally decided that the next International Congress should be invited to instruct the Bureau to prepare an exhaustive report on the agrarian question for discussion in 1912. Vaillant of France, Molkenbaur of Germany, Branting of Sweden, Adler of Austria, and your delegate all took the view that the agrarian question differs so much in the various countries that it would be better first to study it in all its phases before the International Bureau took it up.

So at last the order of business was fixed as proposed by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party, namely, first, the relation between the parties and the co-operatives; second, the international results of labor legislation, with the addition that the question of helping so-called parties in need should also be taken up.

Abolition of Death Penalty

The question of the abolition of capital punishment for political offenses was declined because the Socialist congress had gone on record against all capital punishment and this was considered sufficient.

On Sunday afternoon resolutions of sympathy to the Spanish workers in their martyrdom, with the Swedish ironworkers, who were still carrying on the general strike without much financial support from anywhere except from Germany and Austria—and a protest against the violent expulsion of a Socialist comrade from Roumania, were disposed of without discussion.

Comrade Fabrier, who represented Spain, declared that if sufficient financial aid were to be had, the movement in Spain would succeed in winning at least constitutional freedom for that country.

The Holland Dispute

The Bureau then went into executive session in order to take up the difficulty in Holland. A section of the Holland Socialist Democracy, the Nieuwe Tyde crowd, had split off on a question of tactics and had formed a new party. The Socialist movement in Holland is weak, the party without much members, having only about six thousand members. The secessionists did not ask for any representation in the Bureau, but they demanded to be recognized as a Socialist party and representation in the International Congress.

Singer of Germany moved that this should be granted. And this was seconded by Vaillant of France.

However, Adler of Austria moved a substitute motion which recommended the parties to patch up their differences, and should they fail, it would be left to the International Congress to decide whether the new party should have representation or not. The motion of Adler was adopted by sixteen to eleven votes. And thus the new party will not be represented at the congress unless it is given representation by the congress itself.

Representation at Convention

Then the motion of your delegate came up to grant the Socialist party of America both of the two seats in the International Bureau. The chairman of the session, Comrade Vandervelde, was inclined to declare the motion out of order. He claimed that the Bureau had no jurisdiction in this respect and that the matter must be decided by the next International Congress, or more correctly by the American delegates at that congress.

However, your delegate took the floor. He explained in a few words that the Socialist Labor party had gone downward continually since the year 1898; that it now legally and practically had ceased as a party, and that it had only a nominal paper existence.

Your delegate stated that the Socialist Labor party had 42,000 members and cast 450,000 votes, while the membership of the so-called Socialist Labor party could not be determined. However, at national referendum, they only cast about three or four hundred votes and their vote in the last presidential election was less than thirteen thousand. Your delegates moreover pointed out that under these conditions the Socialist Labor party could at best be considered a propaganda club. And that as long as we had over ninety-seven per cent of the total Socialist vote cast, and even a larger percentage of the membership, it was ridiculously unjust and unjustly ridiculous to grant the S. L. P. the same representation as we have, that is, one man each on the Bureau.

S. L. P. Complaints

Whereupon the representative of the S. L. P., a man by the name of Kretlow, who lives in Berlin, Germany and whom nobody seemed to know, and least of all the German delegates) began to recite a long story that the Socialist party of America is made up of ex-proachers, lawyers, business men and Bourgeois only; that it was not a workers' party and that all the workers were in the S. L. P.

I did not answer any of these so-called arguments, because it was plainly to be seen from the faces of those present that he made exactly the same impression on them as on me.

Only when Mr. Kretlow claimed that we were fusing everywhere with the Republicans and Democrats, I interrupted with the words, "That is a lie."

And by that time the patience of the chairman and of the Bureau seemed to be exhausted. Mr. Kretlow was told to sit down and the Bureau went on with its other business, with the decision that the matter of the election of the two secretaries for America should be left entirely to the American delegation in Copenhagen.

World Protest Against Diaz

Comrade Labrada, of Mexico then made a statement concerning the way in which the Mexican government there is oppressing the people and particularly labor. He also called attention to the fact that a Mexican refugee in Los Angeles was in danger of being extradited to Diaz. Upon motion of your delegate the matter of the Mexican refugee was referred to Comrade John C. Chase, president of the Political Refugee Defense League of America, and furthermore the International Bureau was instructed to transmit resolutions asking the Socialist members of the various parliaments to call the attention of their respective bodies to the atrocious government in Mexico whenever there is a chance for this.

On Monday the parliamentary commission met and there was an interesting discussion on old age pensions, and insurance against sickness, invalidity and non-employment.

Work Cumberstone

There were present at the meeting among others Singer and Molkenbaur from Germany, Adler from Austria, Troelsa and Van Koll from Holland, Keir Hardie and Quetch from England, Rubimovich from Russia, Vandervelde and Anseele from Belgium, Guesde and Vaillant from France.

Jaures and Bebel were absent, the first on account of business and the other on account of illness.

The work of the Socialist Bureau struck me as being rather cumbersome and tedious on account of the three different languages, French, German and English, that are continually spoken there. The parliamentary rules under which it is conducted also strike an American or Englishman rather queerly. However, the International Bureau undoubtedly has a great mission to fulfill. And the earnestness and the caliber of the men who composed it is a guarantee that the Bureau will fulfill it.

Respectfully submitted,
VICTOR L. BERGER

75,000 TO ASK WAGE INCREASE

Employees of 75 Railroads Will Make Big Demand on January 3

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 21.—Seventy-five thousand trainmen employed on about seventy-five railroads east of the Mississippi river will notify their employers through officials of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, with headquarters at Cleveland, that a demand for an increase of 5 to 40 per cent in wages will be made January 3. The agreement between the railroads and the trainmen requires notice before a demand such as will be made can be presented. The trainmen will wait until January 20 for an answer, it is said.

Would Standardize the Wages

W. G. Lee, president of the brotherhood, said the principal demand to be made is that the wages of conductors and their crews be standardized. A strike is not contemplated, said Mr. Lee, but he reiterated that the trainmen will insist that their demands be granted.

Mr. Lee said the result of the recent referendum vote of the eastern association of the brotherhood was canvassed at a meeting of the executive committee in Chicago Saturday and that the result showed that the men were almost unanimously in favor of presenting the demands.

Says Railroads Seek Excuse

In answer to a question concerning the statement credited to certain railroad officials that to raise the men's wages freight rates would have to be advanced, Mr. Lee is said to have remarked that the railroads had been looking for an excuse to advance freight, but that, regardless of such an advance, the men must have the pay they earned, even if the companies had to cease paying dividends.

AUTHOR JEROME JOINS LIBERALS

London, Dec. 21.—The election campaign has brought out two interesting communications. Jerome J. Jerome, addressing the workmen at Marlow last evening, spoke strongly for the liberals. He said that if the lords were once given power over finance the liberals could never hope to take office again, because ninety-nine out of every hundred conservatives were rich men and able to afford to contest an election every year if necessary.

Robert Blatchford, the Socialist leader, in the course of his series of articles on "The German Peril," suggests as a program an immediate vote of \$250,000,000 for the navy, compulsory military service and universal military training for school boys.

BOSSES' RANKS BREAK; LOCKOUT IS SURE TO FAIL

Montpelier, Vt., Dec. 21.—The first break in the ranks of the granite manufacturers in the lockout that has prevailed for nearly four weeks against 8,000 union granite workers occurred when the G. R. Bianchi & Co. sheds in this city opened today.

Bianchi stated that he was tired of keeping his plant idle and of being dictated to how he should run his business. A committee from the manufacturers remonstrated with him against opening his shed, but to no avail.

This action by Bianchi is looked upon as an entering wedge to the "closed" shop in Vermont.

Sheep Are Starving in Wyoming.

Casper, Wyo., Dec. 21.—All available men are breaking roads from the railroad west of here to points where sheep are snowed in and reported to be starving.

Christmas Diamonds

\$1 Down a Week

SAVE \$10 ON LADIES' DIAMOND RINGS AND EARSCREWS

by paying \$1 down to-morrow and taking your choice of any \$50 qualities for only

\$40

STREITZ BROS.

103 STATE STREET

Open Evenings Until Christmas

Respectfully submitted,
VICTOR L. BERGER

75,000 TO ASK WAGE INCREASE

Employees of 75 Railroads Will Make Big Demand on January 3

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 21.—Seventy-five thousand trainmen employed on about seventy-five railroads east of the Mississippi river will notify their employers through officials of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, with headquarters at Cleveland, that a demand for an increase of 5 to 40 per cent in wages will be made January 3. The agreement between the railroads and the trainmen requires notice before a demand such as will be made can be presented. The trainmen will wait until January 20 for an answer, it is said.

Would Standardize the Wages

W. G. Lee, president of the brotherhood, said the principal demand to be made is that the wages of conductors and their crews be standardized. A strike is not contemplated, said Mr. Lee, but he reiterated that the trainmen will insist that their demands be granted.

Mr. Lee said the result of the recent referendum vote of the eastern association of the brotherhood was canvassed at a meeting of the executive committee in Chicago Saturday and that the result showed that the men were almost unanimously in favor of presenting the demands.

Says Railroads Seek Excuse

In answer to a question concerning the statement credited to certain railroad officials that to raise the men's wages freight rates would have to be advanced, Mr. Lee is said to have remarked that the railroads had been looking for an excuse to advance freight, but that, regardless of such an advance, the men must have the pay they earned, even if the companies had to cease paying dividends.

AUTHOR JEROME JOINS LIBERALS

London, Dec. 21.—The election campaign has brought out two interesting communications. Jerome J. Jerome, addressing the workmen at Marlow last evening, spoke strongly for the liberals. He said that if the lords were once given power over finance the liberals could never hope to take office again, because ninety-nine out of every hundred conservatives were rich men and able to afford to contest an election every year if necessary.

Robert Blatchford, the Socialist leader, in the course of his series of articles on "The German Peril," suggests as a program an immediate vote of \$250,000,000 for the navy, compulsory military service and universal military training for school boys.

BOSSES' RANKS BREAK; LOCKOUT IS SURE TO FAIL

Montpelier, Vt., Dec. 21.—The first break in the ranks of the granite manufacturers in the lockout that has prevailed for nearly four weeks against 8,000 union granite workers occurred when the G. R. Bianchi & Co. sheds in this city opened today.

Bianchi stated that he was tired of keeping his plant idle and of being dictated to how he should run his business. A committee from the manufacturers remonstrated with him against opening his shed, but to no avail.

This action by Bianchi is looked upon as an entering wedge to the "closed" shop in Vermont.

Sheep Are Starving in Wyoming.

Casper, Wyo., Dec. 21.—All available men are breaking roads from the railroad west of here to points where sheep are snowed in and reported to be starving.

Christmas Diamonds

\$1 Down a Week

SAVE \$10 ON LADIES' DIAMOND RINGS AND EARSCREWS

by paying \$1 down to-morrow and taking your choice of any \$50 qualities for only

\$40

STREITZ BROS.

103 STATE STREET

Open Evenings Until Christmas

Respectfully submitted,
VICTOR L. BERGER

RUPPERT "Storm Shoes"

For rough winter weather, the ideal shoes for chauffeurs, hunters, surveyors, civil engineers, contractors and all men whose work necessitates exposure to wet and cold conditions.

Special \$4.00 AND 1,000 Pairs \$5.00

Made of moosehide, carefully oil grain-ed--tan or black--rawhide laces--large eyelets--full bellows tongue--double soles--water proofed--rope stitched sole and heel seat--specially well built.

Ruppert BENCH MADE SHOES CHICAGO

Open all day Christmas for accommodation of working people

McVicker's Theater Building

Van Buren and La Salle Streets

Opposite La Salle St. Station.

Harrison and Clark Streets

Out-of-towners, send for catalogue.

Regular Price \$7

12 Inches High

With or Without Buckles

For rough winter weather, the ideal shoes for chauffeurs, hunters, surveyors, civil engineers, contractors and all men whose work necessitates exposure to wet and cold conditions.

Special \$4.00 AND 1,000 Pairs \$5.00

Made of moosehide, carefully oil grain-ed--tan or black--rawhide laces--large eyelets--full bellows tongue--double soles--water proofed--rope stitched sole and heel seat--specially well built.

Ruppert BENCH MADE SHOES CHICAGO

Open all day Christmas for accommodation of working people

McVicker's Theater Building

Van Buren and La Salle Streets

Opposite La Salle St. Station.

Harrison and Clark Streets

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 22, 1906, at P. O. Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879.
Issued by the Workers' Publishing Society, 162-164 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
NEW TELEPHONE NUMBER (ALL DEPARTMENTS), FRANKLIN 1109.
By carrier in city of Chicago—Daily, per month, \$1.00. Order by postal card or telephone, Franklin 1109. Daily by mail in advance—Outside Chicago: One year, \$11.00; six months, \$6.00; three months, \$3.00; one month, \$1.00. Single copies, 10 cents.
NOTICE—The expiration date opposite your name on the yellow label indicates the time of the expiration of your subscription. If you would not miss an issue, then renew at least TEN DAYS before expiration, and mark your order "Renewal."
The publication of a signed article does not mean endorsement by the Daily Socialist of opinions expressed therein. Include postage for return of unused manuscripts.

A Suspicious Grand Jury

Once more the Daily Socialist calls attention to the fact that the present state's attorney's office is used principally to shield criminals. The ex-attorney for the gamblers (and we are not quite sure about the "ex") has persistently remained deaf, dumb and blind whenever the criminal within his view was big enough to possess political influence.

The exposure begun by the Daily Socialist and continued and verified by every institution that has sought for the truth since the first exposure, shows that the original headline that roused the city was all too true when it declared that "Chicago is ruled by a gang of criminals."

It is now plainly evident that the state's attorney has no intention of going after that "man higher up." It is announced that the next grand jury has been secretly drawn and that its foreman will be THE PRESIDENT OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

It will be recalled that when the teamsters' strike was to be investigated an official of the Team Owners' association appeared as foreman of the grand jury. When one of the biggest steals from the city government is being perpetrated through the co-operation of the Chicago banks it looks rather strange that the head of the largest bank, and one of those having a large share of the city funds on deposit at ridiculously low interest, should suddenly be announced as the foreman of the grand jury to investigate graft.

That looks like a rather raw deal, to use the language of State's Attorney Wayman's former clients.

The News from Australia

The parliament of New South Wales has recently enacted legislation intended to make striking a penal offense. This may be a surprise to those who have been looking to some of the Australian commonwealths as foreshadowing the co-operative commonwealth. When enthusiastic writers first began to describe New Zealand as the country where "Socialism was already in effect," the first to raise a warning voice were the Socialists. They pointed out that the so-called radical measures that had been adopted were primarily designed for the perpetuation of the class of small capitalists. Incidentally, some crumbs were thrown to labor in order to secure its support. But because there was no clearly defined political organization of labor based on these lines there was no security for the permanence of even these much exaggerated measures.

Socialists pointed out that the prelude to any great labor movement is a fully developed capitalism. That had not yet come in Australia, and until it had come the new schemes and reforms would not be tested.

The Marxian Socialists made the same predictions in regard to Russia. They were not all agreed there. There were many who permitted their enthusiasm to blind their reason and who looked for a proletarian revolution without a proletariat to make it.

In Australia the proletariat has appeared before the reform measures have had time to disappear in the reaction of fully developed plutocracy. It is at least possible that the workers of Australia may be able to retain the reforms of the early utopian stage and on them build the foundation of a genuine working-class political movement.

A Christmas Gift Right Now

The Daily Socialist has been trying to get along without asking for any further donations. It was progressing nicely when the proverbial "holiday slump" in the sending of subscriptions came. Now just a trifle on the part of each of the thousands who want the Daily Socialist to keep on getting better and better will turn this "slump" into a "boom."

Every reader of this paper is making out a list of Christmas presents. Put the Daily Socialist on your list. There is some friend that would like it. Perhaps it is some Socialist comrade whom misfortune has hit so hard that he cannot afford even the few cents to get his favorite paper. Perhaps it is some friend that has said he was interested in Socialism. If you send him the Daily Socialist for the next year he will be working by your side next Christmas.

You know the best person to receive the gift. You know where the Daily Socialist will do the most good. But be sure that YOU do your part TODAY.

If you do not know anyone to whom you wish to send the paper, make a Christmas present to yourself, your family, your class, your cause and the cause of future generations of workers by sending at least a few cents during the coming week with which to purchase a subscription card.

Do you remember what the Daily Socialist said about the apologists for King Leopold? Read the dispatches from Belgium and see if we were right. Note who it is that is handing bouquets to this moral monster, and who are denouncing him and demanding the establishment of a republic. Cut these facts out and use them the next time you hear anyone saying that Socialists are trying to destroy the family.

The necessity of brevity is once more urged upon those who are writing "To the Editor." Since the recent interest in party affairs the number of such letters has increased until enough are now on hand to fill all the space available for several weeks. An effort is being made to select those to be used as impartially as possible, but preference will be given to those that have obeyed the rule of brevity.

Socialism Along the Route

By HENRY E. ALLEN.
Houston, Texas, is destined to become one of the most important cities in the south west. It is planned to complete the canal as a deep waterway from here to the Gulf which is now but little used, thence to Chicago. I spent several hours here today trying to find the headquarters of the Houston Socialist local. Finally I came across Guy Harris, secretary of Houston typographical union, and who I learn has been a Socialist for several years; then a little later I met Comrade K. E. Choate, a linotype operator on the Houston Post. These comrades have worked hard to establish a local here, but have never been able to do so.

At first thought this would seem discouraging. But the fact is the situation here is even better than in New Orleans.

At present there is too much prosperity for the average wage earner to attend Socialist meetings. But this is what he is doing: He is reading the Houston Daily Chronicle. The Post is also doing some good stunts. Several of the editors and writers on these and other papers here, including the Houston Labor Journal, are Socialists and sympathizers, and some of these days the field here will be ready for effective propaganda.

Dr. Graves, representative of the American Extension university, is here making arrangements for what I believe will prove to be a big uplift for Socialism. His plan is to establish Chautauqua City (name copyrighted) somewhere on the deep waterway, near Chicago. This to be the summer home of the university, and Houston will be made the winter quarters.

The fact is there isn't much going on today that isn't making for Socialism in some way. I find in the conversations I have had with all sorts of people, thus far, that the common man, south as well as north, wants about all that the Marxian Socialist wants, only he has not yet arrived at the point when he has decided how best to go about to get it.

Every sweatshop, every child slave and every case of poverty are agitators for the new time, and the capitalist class do not and can not answer the questions that are being constantly fired at them. I go to Galveston next.

THE SCOURGE OF THE NORTH

This name is appropriately bestowed by the British Medical Journal upon what is generally called the "common cold"—a distressing malady with which medical science has not dealt adequately.

The trouble is, the Journal points out, that this disease is not one, but many, its symptoms being due to germs of various kinds. In particular, the writer condemns the idea that colds may be avoided by "hardening" oneself. He says:

"The common cold is almost as great a scourge to the inhabitants of Northern Europe and America as the touch of fever to the tropical resident. The multitude of remedies, domestic, medical, and proprietary, ranging from blackberry tea and a tallow candle to opium and smelling salts and nasal sprays, is a proof that no really effective remedy is known."

"Dr. Benham, in his recent interesting report to the science committee of the British Medical association, holds out some hope that a vaccine may cut short an attack or help to make it bearable; but unfortunately the microbes are not always the same, so that it would be necessary first to discover the name of the enemy or to use a mixed vaccine."

"On the sound principle that prevention is better than cure, many people have endeavored to harden themselves against catching cold, and the hapless brigade claim that they are immune to

THE FINNS IN AMERICA

By ROBERT HUNTER.
The organization of the Finnish workers in this country is remarkable. Wherever Finns are, there we find a united, intelligent, working class movement. Although scattered throughout all parts of America, they have, nevertheless, established a national Finnish Socialist organization which is an example to other foreign comrades.

They have four national organizers in the field and two other organizers maintained by local bodies. They have, in the national office, a capable secretary who acts as the executive official of "their organization and as a connecting link between the American party and the Finnish section.

The way they raise funds, carry on their propaganda and build up party institutions is worthy of study by our own party.

They started a weekly paper six years ago. As soon as they were financially able they published it three days a week. They have now decided, when the circulation reaches the ten thousand mark, to publish it as a daily.

They hold national conventions, plan their work of organization, discuss methods of naturalizing their members, and of extending their propaganda.

Every member of the party pays ten cents each month for the support of a working man's college now being built at Smithville, Minn. Able young men are selected by the party to go there for study to equip them for the work of Socialist organization.

Perhaps the most striking thing in the Finnish organization is the large proportion of women who hold membership.

Whole branches in certain parts of the country are made up of women. In some of the wealthier quarters of our large cities all the Finnish servant girls are organized into a Socialist branch.

Perhaps nothing so well explains the success of the Finnish Socialists as the fact that the women are ardent workers in the cause. When the mothers become Socialists the children will follow. They will learn the doctrine at the breast and in the nursery.

A prominent Russian once said, "The only way Russia could ever subdue Poland would be to massacre the Polish mothers. Only by their extinction could the revolutionary heart of Poland be made extinct." And that will be equally true of working class Socialism when the mothers of the workers become Socialists.

I was told recently the following delightful story: Some well-to-do New Yorkers had invited friends from out of town to visit them the day of the great Debs meeting at the Hippodrome in New York.

The lady of the house called Hilda, the cook, to ask her to prepare an especially nice lunch. Hilda said, "That's impossible. You can only have a cold lunch today, madame."

"Why, what's the matter, Hilda, we have guests coming?"

"Yes, but the housemaid and I must go out today."

"Go out! What do you mean?"

"We go to Debs' meeting. You can only have a cold lunch on the table."

Quiet, as Finns always are, but very direct and determined, Hilda went to the Debs meeting and the lady and her guests had a cold lunch.

There were no words lost. Hilda and the housemaid went!

That is the way Finns act. They are as firm as Gibraltar. They go to work to accomplish what they want, and without anger or hot words they say, "We go," and you understand perfectly that no power on earth can stop them.

"WITHOUT WARNING"

The following reports of mine accidents appear in the report of Hector McAllister, mine inspector, Streator, Ill. It is noticeable that repeatedly in this report it is stated that the man was killed or injured "without any warning."

It is seldom that men and women who are forced into the dangers of industry are warned before they are killed. The switchman without warning, the child is struck by the street car without warning, the sweatshop worker contracts and dies of consumption without warning.

Sept. 23, 1907, Joseph Davis, roadman, 32 years, single, was killed instantly by falling rock in the Illinois Zinc company mine at Deer Park, La Salle county. Deceased was helping to put a loaded car on the track when a mass of rock fell "without warning," crushing him underneath.

Oct. 3, 1907, Walter Bone, timberman, aged 45 years, married, was killed instantly by falling rock on the first string east in the La Salle County Carbon company's No. 1 mine at Jonesville, La Salle county. Deceased and his partner were renewing the cross timbers on the paring, and were preparing to put up a liner or timber support that the old timbers could be taken out; but "without warning," a great mass of rock weighing about 35 or 40 tons fell, breaking the new timbers that were put up the night previous, crushing Bone underneath. He leaves a widow and seven children.

June 4, 1908, Mike Martis, timberman, aged 26 years, married, was killed instantly by falling rock in the No. 6 mine of the Braceville Coal company, Braceville, Grundy county. Deceased and his partner, John Golden, were cleaning and timbering a roadway when a mass of rock fell, "without any warning," crushing Martis underneath, with the result stated. He leaves a widow and one child.

June 15, 1908, Joseph Monze, roadman, aged 46 years, married, was severely crushed and injured internally by falling rock in the B mine of the Clark City, Wilmington Coal Company, Karakee county. Deceased was cleaning out the neck of an old room for the purpose of making a sump when a rock fell "without warning," crushing him underneath. He died of his injuries seven hours after the accident. He leaves a widow and five children in Italy.

QUIPS FROM TABB

A correspondent, writing to the Philadelphia Public Ledger, calls attention to the many lighter bits of verse written by the late Tabb, among which he quotes the following:

An Objection
"Some folks," the monkey says, "there be that claim descent from mine and me; But I respectfully decline Such compliments to me and mine."

Ingersoll's Dilemma
Says Bob to the devil: "I do not believe."
In the doctrine of hell—nor in you!"
Says the devil to Bob: "You must or be damned."

A Mouthpiece
Why is the baby crying?
The mother says: "He's scared or hit him."
"No, grandpa, I was trying
If your false teeth would fit him."

The Tumble Bug
In Egypt of old
You were sacred, I'm told;
How fell you in man's estimation?
"Each dog has his day,
And each bug, I say,
Taken in turn with the rest of creation."

To My Shadow
You stalked behind me like a hound,
And now you run before.
"But, master, if you turn around
I'll get behind once more."

Underdog
The flea a dog may bite
And not again be bitten;
The bee a bull may smite
And yet escape unscathed.
For stronger foes are put to flight
By enemies too small to fight.

THE MODERN KRIS KRINGLE

By EMANUEL JULIUS.

We all know the Kris Kringle of our childhood days—fat, jolly, bag of toys, reindeer, sleigh and jingling bells. After the sand man paid his visit and sent us to the land of dreams, down the chimney old Kris would crawl and fill our stockings with just the things we were looking for.

But there is another Kris Kringle that travels about now. This Kris Kringle of today is gaunt, hungry and mean. He is sickly, cold and worn. He dully moves about and makes good things many things—leaves them for the masters. He ignores himself—he makes fine clothes but he himself is ragged—he cooks good foods but goes hungry—builds grand houses but inhabits a hovel.

This Kris Kringle goes deep down into the mines and brings forth coal or but himself shivers in the cold—he

COAL DUST IN MINES

A writer in the Technical World says it has been discovered by experts of the United States geological survey that coal dust is the cause of the vast majority of mine explosions. This conclusion was reached after several years of investigation. Most of the mine explosions occur when the weather is cold. A fact which helped the geological experts to a decision.

In the first few weeks of cold weather each recurring season the moisture in the mine is exhausted. The mine thereby is left in a condition that is ripe for an explosion. A disaster is most likely to occur in these first few weeks, says the writer in the Technical World; but there is danger until the warm air of spring again brings the dampness.

Efforts have been made in many mines to overcome the danger by sprinkling, but the plan is not altogether effective, as it is hardly possible to reach all the exposed surfaces. The geological experts think a far better scheme is the introduction of steam. They say the escape valve of the machinery about the mine will furnish steam enough to moisten the dust, but it that should not prove true a sufficient quantity may be generated at small cost.

It may be released in places where the air is getting warmer and drier and in whatever quantities required to keep down the dust. If this was done, the experts believe, coal dust explosions would become a thing of the past, and the death rate in mines would be lowered 50 per cent.

It has been a popular belief that coal mine explosions were principally due to the presence of gas. No doubt some of them are caused by that agency, but it would seem that the plan offered by the men of the geological survey would be an easy solution of the problem and

Something to Look Forward To

The following conversation actually occurred in a Yorkshire school some little time ago:

Scholar—Please, teacher, it was the king's birthday yesterday.

Teacher—I am very pleased to learn that you know it.

Scholar—How old is the king?

Teacher—Sixty-eight years.

Scholar—Then it will be only another two years before the king will be able to have the old age pension—London Daily News.

The Secret

Lover—Of course, darling, our engagement must be kept private for a while.

The Girl—Oh, yes, dear. I've told every one not to say a word—Illustrated Bits.

Disappointing

Husband—I found the earring you lost.

Wife—Botheration! I thought you would have to get a new pair—Magendorfer Blatetter.

TO THE EDITOR

A Correction from Toledo Socialists.
The following appeared in Whittlock's Magazine for November, 1909:
"Toledo has the distinction of having the most Socialist mayor, Brand Whitlock, and the most Socialist congressman, General Sherwood, of any two men in office who are not members of the Socialist party."

Whittlock is a splendid fellow, and is doing a fine work in educating Toledo for the next step in social evolution. He has abolished the policeman's club and the third degree. His chief of police reads Whitman and is a disciple of Tolstoy. How's that?

General Sherwood could not help being a non-Socialist. His wife is the well known Socialist, Kate Brownlee Sherwood, and his son-in-law is Dr. Pyle, one of Toledo's most distinguished physicians and a well known Socialist.

The general was elected as a Democrat, but I think he would not hesitate in endorsing any bill that is coming our way.

"If I were in Toledo I would vote the straight Socialist party ticket, but, at the same time, I would not conceal my satisfaction at seeing Whitlock and Sherwood elected as long as my own ticket had no chance."

This seemed to be the attitude of the Socialists of Toledo.

Local Toledo takes occasion to make the following corrections previous to discussing the article:

1. Whitlock did not abolish the policeman's club. This was done by Mayor Jones. The police now carry a bill and gun in their hip pocket.

2. The third degree is not abolished in Toledo.

3. Dr. Pyle resigned from the Socialist party five or six years ago during Mayor Jones' administration, and never to accept an appointment on the local university board, and has nothing to do with the party.

4. The Socialists of Toledo do not prefer the election of Whitlock and Sherwood to that of other non-Socialists. All parties and candidates except the Socialist party and its candidates look alike to us.

In the Toledo News Bee of October 26, 1909, appeared the following from Charles Edward Russell, a party member. Whitlock was then a candidate for re-election:

"I do hope all goes well with you. Your victory at this time will give us all new hope at this time when we need it."

That is the message which comes from New York to Brand Whitlock, voiced by Charles Edward Russell, author of the famous series in Everybody's, entitled "Where Did You Get It, Gentlemen?"

We have the following to say:

"The Socialist party of Toledo is a part of the state and national organizations. We don't understand any other kind of Socialism. We don't understand 'most Socialist mayor' or 'most Socialist congressman.' We understand only one kind of Socialist mayor or Socialist congressman, and that is the plain, ordinary kind of Socialist, who carries a red card, and dues to support the Socialist party and obeys the dictates of the party."

The Socialist party of Toledo cheerfully engaged to meet all comers on the political field. We think we have a difficult proposition, but we are not crying about it. We are doing all we can to educate the workers, so that they can see the difference between the "most Socialist" Socialism and the every kind of gold brick politics. We are trying to unite the workers to get them all into the Socialist party.

We also welcome all intellectuals who can subscribe to Socialist principles, also the quasi-intellectuals who are so much more numerous in the American movement than the real article. But we wish some method could be discovered whereby these could at least be induced to keep still when they "don't" do any good. Whenever there is a fake reform movement, there the local Socialist party has not only its legitimate opponents to contend with, but it is also cursed with its fool friends.

We are tolerant and broad enough not to expect too much assistance from the casual quasi-intellectuals, but we are also narrow enough to insist that they quit boosting the candidates of other parties.

We are engaged in showing the difference between Whitlockism and Socialism, so that the workers can see it; they are engaged in confusing the workers.

Our friend, Robert Hunter, visited Toledo during the past year. He did not go near the Socialist headquarters (where he might have found Socialists at work)—which we cheerfully admit was optional with him—but he did hunt up Mayor Whitlock and, when interviewed, had nothing to say except what was favorable to the mayor. You may be sure that the enemy uses the ammunition so artlessly furnished by our unopinionated friends.

We might say that on the other hand many, many workingmen Socialists have passed through this city. They have visited the headquarters, they have followed their own dictates in every respect, but we have yet to find one who in any way gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the Socialist party.

Let our "prominent Socialists" show equal good sense and we will cheerfully agree to overlook any peculiarities due to their different environments and literary temperaments, or whatever it is that makes them different from the working class Socialist.

It may be interesting to those who are wondering "what is the matter with the Socialist party?" to know that we have a local that never expelled a member, never refused an applicant unless he held office or was a member of the militia, and never fused or compromised. We have also a gradually increasing vote, and have a headquarters open all the time where books, are sold, and with a reading and meeting room.

We have maintained this headquarters over a year, paying the custodian \$30 per month. We are never bothered with questions of "professional proletarians" or "intellectuals" and never expect to be as long as we do not compromise.

We are sure that at least two things are "right," to advocate the clear truth with all fear of the consequences, and to call on the workers to organize.

The above was ordered sent to the Socialist press at the regular party meeting of November 5.

CHAS. NORWALDER, Secy.

Reply to Korngold

The provisional state committee of the Socialist party of the state of Oregon has appointed the undersigned a committee of one to protest in your columns against the statements made by Ralph Korngold.

The conversion of Ralph Korngold to co-operation and other institutional forms of organized self help as a material basis for a political Socialist movement has foundered all those who know him, and this state a few months ago when he was traveling as

an organizer for the so-called state organization, and boosting the interests of the now defeated Sladden-Lewis machine. At that time there was no silly attack of the self styled revolutionary bosses upon co-operation, sick and death benefit, legal protection, etc., which Mr. Korngold did not allow to be dubbed "middle class fallacies" in his presence without a word of protest.

It is very comical indeed to see Ralph Korngold writing from faraway Arizona, where he is evidently out of touch with the fast moving conditions of the political Socialist movement in Oregon, to speak a word of praise in favor of a "much maligned" boss at the very moment when the partisans of that boss themselves have expelled him from the party as a traitor.

The disappearance of Thomas Sladden paves the way for the united Socialism in Oregon. United action in the future will be based upon the adoption of well defined principles and tactics. One of the conditions of the agreement between the two contending factions will be thorough investigation of the acts of the Sladden administration and an auditing of the Sladden accounts. Such an investigation will show whether Thomas Sladden was a much maligned or whether it would have been a good thing for the Socialist movement of the state of Oregon, if he had been "maligned" a little more and a little earlier. Occasionally the contempt with which Korngold treats the "spies" might be shown to lack serious foundation. The personality of Ralph Korngold itself is not as important as two remarks of a more general character which his letter suggests.

First—The quick changes of opinion of a professional organizer on some fundamental matters of tactics proves the danger for our movement in the indiscriminate use of professional speakers who are not economically self supporting and will always be inclined to cater to the particular opinions of the men from whom their pay is to come.

Second—In quoting instances of what he considers Socialistic co-operation, Korngold mentions several things which are not co-operation at all but charity. The matter is of the greatest importance, now that co-operation is being investigated by so many inside the Socialist party. Socialistic co-operation is organized self help, it is preventive in its nature and has nothing in common with any form of eleemosynary enterprise, even when they are disguised under the aspects of some shapeless form of revolutionary mutual help. The men who slept on the benches of Portland's Socialist hall were for the majority loafers and drunkards, who were being used by an unscrupulous boss to rule the state organization.

At the very outset of attempts at Socialistic co-operation in this country, let us not forget that in Europe the paid tool of the capitalist class who appears in a Socialist meeting and states the fact that he was hungry and applied at the back door of some Socialistic co-operative for something to eat and was turned down is a familiar sight.

It never had much of a success because the Socialists had trained the working class to directing the mutual help of the proletariat into the channels of organized prevention. This in turn, together with the educational propaganda, becomes the nucleus of a class conscious labor movement, which through special agencies fights out the class struggle in the political domain when this struggle presents itself as a political relation and in all other domains when the same struggle presents itself as a relation of another nature.

To practically realize this formula in the state of Oregon, since the unwarranted and arbitrary action of Thomas Sladden expelled them from the regular organization, has been the aim and purpose of the Socialist party of this state. Fraternally submitted.

By order of the Provisional State Committee of the Socialist Party of the State of Oregon.
HUBERT LANGEROCK,
Portland, Oregon. Committeeman.