

HAND OF DEATH HANGS ABOVE CLERKS AT FAIR

Biting Air Laden with Pneu- monia Germs Sweeps Through Store Aisles

EMPLOYEES SHIVER IN COLD

"They Can't Afford to Buy Warm Clothes," Says Manager Jones

"Christ could not make a day's wages in State street. He would be as much out of place in the selfish struggle of these times as he was in the midst of the hate and cruelty of his own. For such as follow him there is no welcome at gaudy charity balls or gilded linn."—Rev. Percival H. Baker

Clerks in the State street department stores were pleased when they read the Daily Socialist and found the exposure of the conditions under which men and women work in the slave pens of Chicago's greatest shopping center. The clerks have been given some hope, because Marshall Field & Co. have placed screens at the store doors, so that the cold winds no longer sweep into the store basement.

First Shot Took Effect

This followed shortly after the purchase by the company of ten copies of the Daily Socialist in which appeared the headlines, "Women Freeze and Starve in Field's Store." The clerks even hope for increased wages, now that they have discovered the company has some sense of shame.

But death from pneumonia stares 500 clerks in the face at the Fair, Adams, State and Dearborn streets, while they are scooping in streams of holiday gold for the Lehman estate. A draft of cold wind has converted the main floor into a huge ice house. The winds stream in from eight big entrances, and every girl or man along the exposed aisles has contracted colds, from which some of them will never recover.

The victims are marked by swollen faces, red noses, tear filled eyes and chapped lips. Nothing apparently has been done to stop the cold in the store.

Can't Buy Warm Clothes

Superintendent C. M. Jones, who loves the employees, said, "Do you see those warm gray sweaters vests which the men and women are wearing?"

"Yes," said the reporter.

"We," said Jones, "give those sweaters away free. Money of the clerks, you know, can't afford to buy warm clothes. As to the draft," said Jones, "wait till I see Mr. Lehman, the young Mr. Lehman."

When he came from Lehman's office Jones said: "Mr. Lehman has not been informed about the draft, no one has been informed about it. If anyone had, Mr. Lehman and I would know. We are taking more precaution for the health and comfort of our clerks than ever before."

The sufferers are on the main floor. The currents of air are not so cold above the first floor. Those nearest the doors are in the greatest danger. A physician going through with the reporter for the Chicago Daily Socialist pointed out that a number of them cannot escape pneumonia.

Men and Women Shiver

There are three entrances on Dearborn street, two on Adams street and three on State street. Each of these has from four to eight swinging doors. These are kept almost continuously open and the cold air blows directly upon the employees. They all wear some heavy garment—sweater vests, shawls and even overcoats. But the wind is too strong for any ordinary dress. Men, without hats, resist the cold very feebly. Only some of the floor walkers are allowed to wear skull caps.

"If this continues for another day or two," complained a young man in the hat department on the Dearborn street side, "I shall have to lay down on my job. I can't stand it any longer. I have a headache strong enough to kill a horse. My eyes run with tears all the time, and my hands are numb. The cold air blows into this department without a stop. It is enough to make anybody sick. I don't know why they don't do something. There certainly ought to be something to protect us here."

The draft is so keen that it is felt even by the shoppers dressed in furs and heavy overcoats.

Exposed to Germs' Attack

"This cold," explained the physician who went through the store with the reporter for the Chicago Daily Socialist, "weakens all vitality and makes one subject to attacks from the germs that pervade a public place. The store crowded with people is full of pneumonia germs, and the clerks with the red faces and sore throats are attacked by them very readily. There will be more than one death in the store, and I shouldn't be surprised but what some of the cases in the hospitals now are from this store."

Two girls in the toilet goods department near the door on the State street side yesterday almost cried when their hands blotted from chapping and their breathing became difficult. They wore little knit jackets, but otherwise were dressed for inside work. They complained of lumps in their throats and dizzy headaches.

"We have been suffering from this

BELGIAN PEOPLE SEE... REPUBLIC

Church Praises Leopold While Nation Smarts Under Disgrace He Brought

Brussels, Dec. 22.—With the praises of the church still sounding over the death of King Leopold and with the denunciation of his career by the Socialists still agitating this city, Baroness Vaughan, the king's favorite, has left the city, having been ordered out by the government authorities. The severity of the punishment meted out to the woman is much out of proportion considering that it comes from the source which for so many years tolerated every atrocity which Leopold saw fit to commit.

The reason for the action of the government is clear, however, for while Leopold's dead body, attended by the pomp of church and state, was being borne through the streets, peddlers sold pictures of Baroness Vaughan under the title of "Caroline the Queen."

Never since the career of Louis the Piteous of France and his favorite, Madame De Pompadour, have a people been so resentful of the sway of a king's favorite in affairs of state, and the sale of the pictures stung state, church and people.

Demand a Republic

The people resented it chiefly because it reminded them of a sovereign whom they could not respect. The Socialists, meanwhile, tired of the mockery of homage to Leopold, are calling for the establishment of a republican form of government, the sway of a king like Leopold having put the office somewhat in disrepute.

Never again do the people want a grafting profligate, hedged about with the protection of the church and his crimes shielded by the high sounding title of king. The attitude of the church over Leopold showed rather an acute study of European politics than a nice regard for the ten commandments, the idea being that anything might be condoned as long as "Socialism is prevented from disrupting the home, the church and the state."

Church Tolerated King

Leopold's efforts in all of those directions were tolerated with complaisance which only springs from an identity of political and material interests.

POOR SUFFER AS PRICES RISE

Cost of All Food Goes Up as Cold Steadily Increases

While the temperature goes down and the poor suffer, the prices of food are rising. Families are being found destitute while the cost of living mounts higher and the cold increases.

Investigators found a mother who allowed herself and her three small children to suffer intensely from the cold for several hours that her husband might enjoy with them the few minutes of warmth a handful of coal would give, when he returned from work.

"But why do you not burn your coal to keep warm?" asked the investigators, as they caught sight of a little bucket of coal by the stove.

"We can suffer a little while that my husband may enjoy the bit of fire we will have from the coal," the woman answered.

Then she told how she had left the children at home and had scrubbed all day. She had made 30 cents by her work and she bought the coal with the money. The case was but one of the 133 that the society found and relieved during the day.

Food Prices Rise

A Lake View grocer was selling eggs yesterday at 44 cents a dozen and said they cost him 41. Sol Westerfield, a leading spirit in the Grocers and Butchers association and proprietor of a market on West Madison street, asked 39 cents for strictly fresh eggs.

"The retailers are paying 40 cents today, but I had enough on hand," he explained.

Eggs guaranteed 90 per cent fresh were quoted at 39 cents on the Butter and Egg board.

First class butter cost 40 cents a pound in the south side residence district. Mr. Westerfield said he was selling it at 39 and paying 36. The South Water street price to retailers was 35 1/2 cents. The price has gone up 4 or 5 cents in the last month.

L. C. FLYER IS WRECKED

SEMINOLE LIMITED DITCHED IN GEORGIA AND SEVERAL ARE INJURED

Columbus, Ga., Dec. 22.—The south-bound Seminole Limited, the Illinois Central-Georgia fast train from Chicago to Jacksonville, Fla., was wrecked last night near Weems, Ala. The engine and every car left the track. The train car went down a twenty foot embankment, the dining car and one sleeper were overturned and another sleeper was derailed. Three or four passengers were bruised. The only person severely injured is a negro waiter in the dining car. The track was torn up for 300 feet.

THREAT TO KILL UNION MEN IS MADE BY SHERIFF

Chief Deputy Peters Assails Striking Drivers of Jevne and Company

HIS MONEY IS AT STAKE

Republican Politician and "Labor Friend" Is Vice- President of Firm

"If you don't be careful you're going to get shot," is the threat handed the members of the Grocery and Market Drivers' union by Chief Deputy Sheriff C. Peters, one of the principal stockholders in the grocery and market firm of C. Jevne & Co., 154 Wabash avenue, where the drivers have gone on strike.

Peters is an alleged friend of labor in the Republican party, a student of criminology and lover of mankind. When a strike was declared on a store in which he is heavily interested; however, he forgot all about the rights of the workers. Instead he ordered out the deputy sheriffs to aid the policemen in protecting the strike breakers.

The Modest Sheriff

"I have no influence whatever in controlling the policy of the company," declared Peters to the drivers' committee that waited on him in an effort to enlist his aid in having the trouble settled in favor of the union men.

The drivers claim that Peters is a power in the company, however, having signed the settlement between the drivers and the firm a year ago last spring. Peters did not like to be told that he was wading, and resorted to the threat that there would be some shooting.

As a result of the stand taken by Peters, the drivers are planning to circularize the unions of Chicago, pointing out the brand of labor's "friend" he happens to be, in an effort to bring about his defeat should he run for an office.

Ornamental Scab? Copper's Pet

The usual police tactics are being resorted to in the strike on the Jevne store. Otto C. Erickson, president of the struck concern, only had to call an officer, and the drivers' pickets were immediately arrested and dragged off to the central station, the home and domicile of Strike Breaking Inspector Paddy Lavin.

The strike pickets were given a lecture by the lieutenant in charge on the manner in which the Chicago police intend to break strikes, and were told that if they were caught doing picket duty again they would have to suffer accordingly. They were then allowed to go.

In Chicago not even the famous President Taft injunction is needed to prevent picketing. All that is needed is a friend on the police force. If you have a stockholder who is also a chief deputy sheriff, just so much the better.

FINNISH LAWS TO BE REVISED

Helsingfors, Finland, Dec. 22.—Governor General Seyn has returned from St. Petersburg, armed with a warrant from the czar to revise immediately the most oppressive Finnish regulations, which amount to the enslavement of Finland.

There are fourteen of such measures, and their enforcement under the late Governor General Bob-Joff caused him to be slain, and then the temporary suspension of the regulations.

One of the regulations is for a new system of taxation in Finland, by which the little duchy will have to pay \$3,000,000 for Russia's national defense, instead of \$4,000,000, as heretofore, and will, also, have to pay the expenses of Russia's policing of Finland itself.

At the first sign of resistance to Seyn's orders, the constitution will be suspended and the governor general become the absolute dictator.

ZELAYA REFUSES TO PAY

NICARAGUA HAS DEFAULTED IN SECOND PAYMENT ON \$600,000 CLAIM OF U. S. CONCERN

New York, Dec. 22.—The second payment of \$50,000, due from the Nicaraguan government on the claim of the George D. Emery company, for \$500,000, has not been paid according to the agreement signed at Washington a few months ago. It was due last Saturday. The agreement made by the Zelayan government will be binding on its successor. The Emery claim, which was for many years a subject of trouble between the United States and Nicaragua, grew out of a timber concession which the Nicaraguans canceled.

Walla Walla Will Be "Wet"

Walla Walla, Wash., Dec. 22.—After an exciting campaign Walla Walla voted "wet" by a majority of 622.

POVERTY PRODUCES WHITE SLAVERY, SAYS U. S. REPORT

IT'S THE "SHORTEST DAY"



STEEL PROFITS TO KILL UNIONS

Trust Seeks to Pit Skilled Craftsmen Against the Unskilled Toilers

The power of the United States Steel corporation will be hurled against the united forces of labor, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, but in addition to the rifles of special police and constabulary the steel trust will attack labor by dividing its ranks, by giving shares in the profits to skilled men and playing them against the unskilled in case of a strike.

The visit of J. P. Morgan of the famous banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., bankers for the steel trust; the coming of Mitchell, a London banker; of Edward A. Wickes, a New York financier, and of E. A. Clark, a financier with the Morgan party, which inspected the plant of the steel trust at Gary yesterday, is to be taken with the statement in the Financial World, just out. That publication is authoritative and on the steel trust war on labor it says:

Division Plan Explained

"The Steel corporation has planned, for the past few years, for just such a contingency as it now confronts. It has interested thousands of its skilled mechanics as shareholders, and counts upon their loyalty as partners in the business to stand by the corporation in the event of a general strike. The officials, no doubt, feel that if they can keep their high priced help in line they will in the end win a signal victory for all employers in their 'open shop' policy."

"Before calling a general strike the labor leaders may appeal to the president to intercede for them, of course counting upon impressing him with the danger to his party's continuation in power in the event of serious labor disputes arising to check business. True, the agreement made by the Zelayan government will be binding on its successor. The Emery claim, which was for many years a subject of trouble between the United States and Nicaragua, grew out of a timber concession which the Nicaraguans canceled."

RAIL PEACE IS SOUGHT IN CONFERENCES HELD HERE

Efforts to settle the wage dispute between the Illinois Central railroad and its telegraphers are now being made at sessions held between the interested parties at the federal building.

Commissioner of Labor Neil and Interstate Commerce Commissioner Knapp have approved the selection of President Rawn of the Union to represent the Illinois Central, and John A. Newman, vice president of the telegraphers to represent the latter in the wage arbitration proceedings. The wage conference of the switchmen and road workers was continued today.

IS THE POWDER TRUST IN NEED?

Plea of General Crozier for Purchase of Ammunition Suggests the Question

Washington, D. C., Dec. 22.—After President Taft has become winded on the subject of a bigger navy, Gen. William Crozier has taken up the cudgel for monster armaments and is telling how the war department is making provision to equip enormous armies to take the field in case of conflict with any great foreign power.

Gen. Crozier is chief of ordnance and is urging on the house committee on military affairs the wisdom of providing for a reserve supply of 1,000,000 army rifles of the latest approved type. He told the committee he thought it unwise to make the supply of rifles held in reserve less than this.

He also told the committee he was working in the direction of a great reserve supply of ammunition for the rifles. The tentative program he has set out upon is to provide for a reserve of 300 rounds of ammunition for 500,000 rifles.

Much Ammunition Needed

He told the committee that he believed, in view of the facilities for manufacturing ammunition, that with this amount on hand the government, on entering into war or in case of activities for war, would be able to keep up the supply needed. While it will take some years to reach such an ammunition reserve, General Crozier made it clear to the committee that there is already a vast ammunition reserve supply. By next June 30, it will amount to 123,000,000 rounds.

PLANS FOR CITY HARBOR NOW BEING WORKED OUT

The council committee on state legislation and on harbors, wharves and bridges are working together on measures which will represent the city's plans for municipal harbor and dock control and for the subway. It was learned today. These bills will be taken to Springfield when the assembly reconvenes early next month, and will be introduced in house and senate by representatives of the administration or friends of the aldermen.

Alderman Korsoski of the Sixteenth ward, is chairman of the committee on state legislation, and Alderman Foell of the Twenty-first ward is head of the committee on harbors, wharves and bridges. Senate bill 17, introduced last week by Senator Ettelson is more representative of the ideas of Governor Denen and his friends than it is of the council and the city administration.

Instead of dividing the subject of harbor and harbor control and development into two measures, Senator Ettelson has brought both within the operation of one bill, an ending the cities and villages act by adding only one proposed new section.

POLICE WRECK I. W. W. QUARTERS

Outrage Committed at Spokane Is Climax to Fight on Free Speech

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)

Spokane, Wash., Dec. 22.—Only ruins remain to tell of the once active headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World here, an evidence of the latest outrage of the police force of Spokane.

While a meeting was in progress last night the police put in an appearance and drove the people out, slugging anyone who opposed them. They did not leave until they had broken up all the furniture and satisfied themselves that the place was a complete wreck.

It is not known whether the police will go so far as to deny the I. W. W. the right to gather in a hall, or to have headquarters in which to transact its business. Preparations, however, are being made to fight them on this latest move. The fight originally started on the alleged violation of an ordinance preventing the I. W. W. speakers from appearing on the streets to make soapbox speeches. Now the police are even denying the I. W. W. the right of peaceful assemblage.

FREE SPEECHERS ARE PRAISED

Muncie, Ind., Passes Strong Resolutions Indorsing Fight in Spokane

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)

Muncie, Ind., Dec. 22.—Resolutions were passed at an enthusiastic meeting of the toilers of Muncie, indorsing the I. W. W. in their fight for free speech and a free press at Spokane, Wash. They were as follows:

"Whereas, The ruling class of Spokane, Wash., consisting of employers, employment agents and city authorities, has entered into a criminal conspiracy, by enacting an unconstitutional anti-free speech ordinance, discriminating against the Industrial Workers, and

"Whereas, The Industrial Workers of the World have gained power through organization and education, and are destined to abolish wage slavery, employment shark robbery and 'law and order' brutality, and once for all emancipate the proletariat from all systems of exploitation, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to back our fellow workers, now incarcerated in the dungeons of Spokane, morally, financially and in every other way possible, and be it further

"Resolved, That we request publicity of these and similar resolutions in all working class papers and periodicals."

Plan 600-Pound Pudding

New York, Dec. 22.—A 600 pound pudding will be the star attraction of the Christmas celebration which the brokers on the consolidated stock exchange will hold on Friday afternoon. All the employees of the exchange will all year receive as a Christmas gift a sum equal to 50 per cent of their annual salaries.

Commission Shows Economic Conditions Drive Girls to Brothels

PROFITS CREATE SLAVERS

Procurers Engage in Human Traffic for the Fortunes It Yields

"To the motive of business profit is due beyond question the influence which creates and upholds this traffic. The procurers who seduce, or otherwise entice the women to leave their foreign homes, the importers who assist them in evading the law, or who bring them into the United States for sale, the pimps and keepers of disorderly houses who exploit them body and soul, have only profit in view. The work is strictly foreign commerce for profit. Although many of the girls are brought here, innocent, betrayed into a slavery rigid in its strictness and barbarous in its nature, the price offered to the victim is only that of higher wages and better economic conditions."—Senate Document 196, (Commonly known as the white slavery report of the United States Immigration Commission, page 6).

The above quotation is not taken from the tongue of a demagogue; its hideous indictment against modern industrial conditions does not find its source in the little speech of some woman sold into slavery, but is the calm expression of federal investigators and months of investigation, conducted by the United States Immigration commission, produced the facts. The disclosure has a double horror. The conducting of the white slave traffic enlists minds of a high power, because of its glittering rewards in money, while at the same time girls, beaten down by miserably low wages, driven to despair by scant food, fall easy prey to men and women who are as skilled diplomats, as deft schemers, as ever guided an intrigue.

Modern Slave Mart

It is organized cunning against hopeless weakness. It is master craft fighting for the great money stakes to be won by the sale of women—in the twentieth century A. D. It's not ancient Rome, or Tyre, or Sidon, but modern Paris, and Budapest, and New York and Chicago; it's just the slave market of the modern world. While over the huddled slaves stands "Necessity" cracking the lash of "Hunger."

For once the voice of sultry hypocrisy has no say. There is no talk of "fallen sisters"; there is no cant. The report, an official copy of which has just arrived at the Daily Socialist office, tells the facts plainly, truly and with full understanding of their significance.

After citing the fact that the traffic is in violation of international treaties, the report, on page 3 says:

The Procurers' Methods

"The procurers, with cunning knowledge of human nature, play upon the weaknesses of vanity and pride, upon the laudable thrift and desire to secure a better livelihood, upon the praiseworthy trust and loyalty which innocent girls have for those to whom they have given their affections, even upon their sentiments of religion, to get their victims into their toils; and then in pursuit of their purposes, with a cruelty at times fiendish in its calculating coldness, they exploit their attractions to the uttermost. If the woman is young and affectionate, as often happens, the procurer makes her acquaintance, treats her kindly, offers to assist her in securing a better livelihood. Her confidence and affection once won, she is within his power and is calculatingly led into a life of shame. If the procurer is a woman, the innocent girl is usually promised pleasant work for large pay."

Profit Draws the Lure

Those women who have lived in red light districts abroad come to the United States under the inducement of greater chances of earning a high wage, says the report. There is nothing in the report which is cheerful or hopeful of a breaking up of the traffic.

After the tremendous amount of data gathered, there is no condemnation of the low wages paid, both in the United States and Europe. There are no allusions to the well known facts that the under pay of women carries with it the inability to buy proper food; that the lack of proper food plus overwork under the high nervous tension of factory or shop produces a very real and noticeable hysteria, on the physical side, and an utter destruction of any belief in beneficent agencies in society, on the mental side, and that these two conditions play directly into the hands of the procurer or cause thousands to

STRIKERS CHEER COMRADES FREED FROM PRISON

Unionists March Through New York Streets to Honor Shirtwaist Makers

New York, Dec. 22.—Shirtwaist strikers, pickets and watchers who have been arrested during the strike of the shirtwaist makers now in progress, had pieces of honor in the parade of the Women's Trade Union league this afternoon. The parade is a part of the campaign to attract public sympathy to the strikers.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Miss Anne Morgan, and other women of prominence headed the procession. Some of the paraders carried banners detailing the course of the strike and the pickets were sandwiched between placards giving the names of the factories they are picketing. The parade went past factories where nonunion girls are employed.

The first official martyr of the strike came home today from Blackwell's island, where she served five days in the workhouse for disorderly conduct. About 150 women met the boat. The picket was Bertha Elkin, who would have been married last Sunday but for unavoidable detention.

Mrs. Belmont, who recently transferred her interests from society to suffrage, gave out a statement of her impressions of the justice meted out to unfortunate women in the night court. "In answer to numerous requests from the women managing the shirtwaist strike that some of us who also are trying to assist be present at the trial of the girls arrested," says Mrs. Belmont, "I went on Saturday night to Jefferson Market court. I was present from 9 o'clock, when the night court opened, until 3 in the morning.

"Justice" a Mockery
"During the six hours spent in that police court I saw enough to convince me beyond the smallest doubt of the absolute necessity for woman's suffrage—for the direct influence of women over judges, juries and policemen, over everything and everybody connected with the course of justice."

"A hundredfold was it impressed upon me in the cases of the women of the streets who were brought before the judge. Every woman who sits complacently amid the comforts of her home, or who moves with perfect freedom and independence in her own protected social circle, and says 'I have as much right to justice as any man,' is right in the Jefferson Market court. She then would know that there are other women who have no rights which man or law or society recognizes."

While Mrs. Belmont was giving out her statement denouncing the methods of the police in dealing with workers who have been arrested a lawyer employed by the factory people was asking Magistrate Barlow to issue warrants for Mrs. Belmont, Miss Inez Millholland and other prominent women who have taken the part of the strikers, on the ground that they had been conspiring to incite riots. The lawyer was Max Alter, attorney for the shirtwaist manufacturers' association.

George Kendrick, employed in a factory, was accused by Ida Gussow, 28 years old, a striker on picket duty. Kendrick said that when he sought to enter his shop Policeman Schreiber arrested him. As he was about to start to the station with his prisoner Ida Simon, another striker, attempted to rescue her friend from the policeman's clutches. Schreiber landed both young women at the station house after handling them roughly.

In court the policeman said the Simon girl told him if he did not release her friend she would "tell Mrs. Belmont on him." Then it was that Attorney Alter asked that warrants be issued for Mrs. Belmont and her co-suffragettes, saying that the "violent tactics" employed by some of the strikers was due to the encouragement of Mrs. Belmont and the other rich women volunteers in the cause.

Magistrate Barlow did not take kindly to the suggestion, but he fined the two girls \$5 each.

In court twenty firms in Philadelphia are affected by the strike of the shirtwaist operators, who are following the example of their sister workers in New York in an attempt to better their conditions and secure better wages. Many of the employers have already been brought to their knees and express their willingness to grant all the strikers' demands except the recognition of the union.

Rose Pastor Stokes, the prominent Socialist woman of New York, is expected to arrive here in a few days to conduct a campaign among the wealthy women of the city on behalf of the strikers.

EIGHT HOUR LAW FOR KEY MEN KILLED BY COURT

Dallas, Texas, Dec. 22.—The state law enacted at the last legislative session fixing an eight hour work day for telegraphers has been declared invalid in a decision by the Court of Civil Appeals, sitting in Galveston.

The court contends the state law conflicts with the national statute which provides a nine hour day for dispatchers.

The opinion upholds Judge Higworth of Trinity County in deciding a suit brought against the Texas and New Orleans railroad.

HOLD ALLEGED BLACK HAND LEADER IN MURDER MYSTERY

Charles Popell, believed by the police to be one of the leaders of the Black Hand in Chicago was arrested by Detectives Loftis and Johnson as a suspect in the murder of Filippo Buga. Buga was shot while near North Clark and Oak streets last Sunday night and refused to make an antemortem statement to the police. Popell denies that he had any knowledge of the tragedy. The detectives have been following Popell for more than two weeks.

CHANGE IN COMMERCE LAWS IS URGED BY COMMISSION

Washington, D. C., Dec. 22.—Vigorous recommendations for changes in the present law regulating transportation companies are contained in the twenty-third annual report of the international commerce commission transmitted today to congress. Notwithstanding the recommendations made, however, the report in this respect is notable rather for what it does not say than for what it does contain. Five of the suggestions made by the special committee selected by President Taft to draft changes in the existing interstate-commerce act are offered in the report.

It is known that the commission as a body favors the plans proposed by that committee; but, as a matter of courtesy, it has refrained, in its report, from discussing the changes in advance of the special message on the subject which President Taft has indicated he will send to the congress.

LUDLOW STRIKE AGAIN RESUMED

Men Refuse to Work With Scabs and a Walk- out Follows

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 22.—The strike of the Ludlow Poles is on again. All hands returned to work as agreed upon the State Board of Arbitration's plan, but they all walked out again, refusing to work with strike breakers, who number at least 500. The Ludlow Manufacturing Associates refuse to discharge the employees engaged during the strike.

Following this action the town authorities summoned all of the available police, special officers and deputy sheriffs to assist in "maintaining order."

The strikers claimed that they returned to their places in the mills under a misapprehension of the working terms. The plan agreed upon by the members of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration; representatives of the mills and those of the strikers at a conference here yesterday, provided that the strikers should return to work at the wages offered by the company, namely, 26 cents per 100 yards of woven cloth.

The strikers had demanded 24 cents and the original strike was ordered to enforce this demand.

After returning to the mills the strikers learned for the first time, according to their claim, that they were going to receive only 20 cents per 100 yards, whereas they say they had been given to understand that they would be paid the 24 cents demanded.

As soon as it became generally known that the 20-cent rate was the one in force there was considerable discontent, and one by one the men began to leave the mills. Finally all of them were out a second time.

PRISON LOOMS IN GRAFT QUIZ

Wayman Brings Records of City Coal Steals Before Grand Jury

State's Attorney Wayman, roused to his duty at last, has called for the records in the Chicago Fire Appliance company scandal and is taking them before the grand jury today. This hits Mayor Busse, as his private secretary, Harry Smith, is president of the concern to be investigated. The company has sold inferior grades of coal to the city at a profit of 200 per cent. Prison looms before the members of the Busse gang.

The state's attorney started the ball rolling by getting subpoenas duces tecum for all vouchers and requisitions issued for coal delivered to the H. N. May electric plant and the Thirty-ninth street sewer pumping station during July, August and September last. These were supplied by the Meridian commission, which obtained them several weeks ago from the city controller and the city purchasing agent.

Harry Smith in Danger
The coal for the May plant was purchased from the Chicago Fire Appliance company and for the Thirty-ninth street station from M. H. Rogers & Co. The city records pertaining to the transactions involve the following individuals:

William A. Coleman, city business agent, who purchased the coal.
John J. Hanberg, commissioner of public works, in whose department the Thirty-ninth street station is operated.
William Carroll, city electrician, in whose department the May plant is operated.

Harry A. Smith, personal private secretary to Mayor Busse, who is president and general manager of the Chicago Fire Appliance company.
James P. Conner, brother of City Clerk Conner, secretary and treasurer of the Fire Appliance company.
M. H. Rogers, Democratic committee-man of the Thirtieth ward, head of M. H. Rogers & Co.

SEARCH IN VAIN FOR BOAT LOST IN LAKE SUPERIOR

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 22.—No tidings have been received of the missing Tomlinson liner Berwind. Thomas E. Erwin, keeper of the Rock of Ages light-house at Isle Royale, arrived in Duluth last night and said that the tender Marigold, on which he was brought from the light-house, had been practicing all over the lake in the line of traffic and had not sighted the big steamship.

ST. JOHN APPEALS TO PRES. TAFT TO AID LABOR

Secretary of the I. W. W. Writes Open Letter on Free Speech Fight

Vincent St. John, secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World, has written a letter to President Taft in which the situation existing in Spokane is set forth clearly and at the close of which Taft is reminded that in his oath of office he swore to uphold the constitution of the United States, which the authorities of Spokane are now violating. The attention of the president is called to his recent speech, in which he said that the humblest should be equal with any other man before the law, and then the story of outrage in Spokane is cited to prove that for the offense of having incensed grafting employing agencies and their railroad allies, men and women are being tortured in the jail at Spokane.

"Less Than Anyone Else"
Both eloquent and strong is the plea which St. John makes. In the beginning of his letter St. John, now in the thick of the trouble at Spokane, says:

"In addressing what purports to be an open letter to you, I am conscious that you, perhaps less than any one else in this great community of eighty million people, will be affected or stirred to action by the facts presented."

The letter so begun ends as follows: "Sir, if you do not see to it that the power that is vested in you be used to uphold the law of the land, I will have no other course open but to conclude that you are a willing party to all that has taken place and that you propose to continue to allow the constitution to be trampled upon."

The letter in full reads:

"Dominant Economic Powers"
"Mr. William Howard Taft, President of the United States:

"Sir—in addressing what purports to be an open letter to you, I am conscious that you, perhaps less than any one else in this great community of eighty million people, will be affected or stirred to action by the facts presented."

"Nevertheless, if I shall succeed in showing some of the people—who will with yourself see this letter—that the government of the day merely reflects politically the ethics and morals of the dominant economic powers in society, and will not correct governmental abuses contrary to the interests of those powers—as I am sure will be further demonstrated by the police way in which this letter will not be written in vain.

"From the eminent position which you hold, you are well situated to have your ear to the political keyboard of the nation.

"You are doubtless aware of the troubled situation in the city of Spokane, Wash., even though the press of the country says little or nothing of the events transpiring there.

Not Generally Known

"In order as far as possible to give publicity to that which has not been made generally public, I shall for the benefit of other readers, as well as yourself, briefly review the case, eschewing all sentimental appeals and limit myself to a bare statement of facts easily verified.

"The city of Spokane is the recruiting ground for labor in the northwest. Lumberjacks, railway laborers, miners and other workmen of that region go

there to ship out on some new job. These men, being unorganized, have been easy prey for a gang of leeches, who lived and waxed fat off their misfortunes.

"The modus operandi was somewhat as follows: The worker, on payment of a fee, is sent out to a job, the employment agent divides the fee with the employer. After a few days the employers discharge the worker and hire a new one in his place, thus getting another divvy with the employment agent.

"By this adroit process the employer and the employment agent wax rich and the workers are reduced to a condition of misery and degradation.

"Its Efforts Have Borne Fruit"
"To correct this condition the Industrial Workers of the World assumed the task of organizing these hitherto unorganized workers. Its efforts have borne good fruit. Several thousand men have joined the union, their conditions have improved, wages have been forced up, strikes have been won, and many of the employment sharks have been forced out of business, and the others compelled to change their methods.

"The interests hurt by the change did not sit calmly by and do nothing. The corporations and employment agents chiefly hurt set out to find a way to stop this interference with their business. They found that the most effective means of education the Industrial Workers of the World used was street parades in the city of Spokane. They then brought to bear all their influence upon a docile city council, which obligingly framed an ordinance forbidding street speaking of any kind.

Free Speech Attacked
"The Industrial Workers of the World, realizing that if the ordinance was allowed to stand untested, it would be but a short time until all that had been accomplished would be undone. They decided therefore to test the validity of the ordinance. Several speakers were arrested and when they were taken before Judge Mann he dismissed the cases, declaring that the ordinance was unconstitutional, but advised the police to arrest speakers in future and charge them with disorderly conduct.

"Several speakers were arrested on this charge and given thirty days each. The organization realized that it had a fight on its hands and went in to win. It planned to keep the jails filled, and when there was no more room in the jail to speak on the streets in spite of the constitution-breaking city government of Spokane.

300 Now in Jail

"The city kept on arresting street speakers until over 300 are now in jail. They refused to work on the rock pile and were put on bread and water. They refused to eat bread and water and went on a hunger strike that lasted for several days and nights, compelling the city to give them decent rations. The police brutally beat and injured many and damage suits aggregating \$225,000 have been started against the city.

"At a time when there was plenty of cell room in the jail, 25 men were put in a cell 6 x 8 feet and steam turned on them for 36 hours until they fainted from heat and exhaustion. They were then put in a cold cell without windows and many are yet hovering between life and death as a result. These are statements of facts that can be verified by the columns of the Spokane press.

"Took a Solemn Oath"

"Sir, on taking the office that you now hold you took a solemn oath to uphold and enforce the constitution of this government. That constitution guarantees the right of free speech. Your oath of office, sir, compels you to take notice of the outrageous and unlawful acts of the city government of Spokane, Wash.

"The right of free speech is not only denied the workers of the city, but they are subjected to all the brutalities that a brutal and law defying officialdom can devise.

"Women have been brutally beaten by brutes in police uniform and have been subjected to the lusts of these same brutes.

"Men have been beaten, starved and humiliated in every possible way that the brutal ingenuity of these official outlaws can devise.

"The federal fort outside of Spokane has been loaned to the city authorities for use as a bastille.

CHERRY VERDICT IS DUE TODAY

Mine Officials May Be Held to the Grand Jury for Manslaughter.

Cherry, Ill., Dec. 22.—The coroner's jury which is investigating the death of the 400 men killed in the mine of the St. Paul Coal company here on December 13 will render its verdict today, and it is expected that several officials of the coal company will be held to the grand jury for manslaughter. Among those who may be so held is J. A. Earling, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. There is friction between Coroner Malm and State's Attorney Eckhart, and for that reason, if the jury returns a drastic verdict, the calling of a special grand jury, in charge of some one other than Eckhart, may be necessary. Duncan MacDonald, president of the United Mine workers for Illinois, and Attorney Seymour Stedman of Chicago are representing the interests of the miners.

Falls to Find Witnesses
Though ordered to find Alex. Rosenjack and Robert Dean, the witnesses spirited away by the company, Attorney Eckhart has failed to do so, although advice has reached here that Rosenjack was seen in Chicago two days ago.

The St. Paul railroad appeared in its true light by compelling four sisters of charity and a number of men to walk through the snow in zero weather from Ladd to Cherry.

The morning train from Rockford was nearly three hours late at Ladd, and the railroad management had made no arrangement to transport the men and women who were waiting at Ladd for a train to bear them to Cherry. After vain appeals to the local railway officials at Ladd four Catholic nuns from St. Margaret's hospital at Spring Valley bravely set out to walk the three miles between Ladd and Cherry over the frozen snow.

Union Men Hasten
They were followed by four men, who were spurred on by a sense of the necessity of their presence at the coroner's inquest. These men were Duncan MacDonald, Illinois state president of the United Mine Workers; Patrick Carr, a district officer of the United Mine Workers; Attorney Seymour Stedman of Chicago, counsel for the mine workers; and Joseph H. Nicolai, secretary to the Italian consul general at Chicago. MacDonald and Stedman were attacked by snow blindness and nausea on their long, hard walk.

The four Catholic sisters were picked up on the road by Ernest P. Bicknell, national director of the Red Cross, who had hired a bobbleigh at Ladd. Several other women also were taken aboard Bicknell's sleigh and saved from the danger of freezing to death on the prairie.

Gray had been protected by the police and the political ring in the first ward. He is still running his resort in the red light district and presumably enjoys protection from the police.

POVERTY DRIVES GIRLS TO RUIN

(Continued From Page One)

work the red light district as a means of livelihood.

While the real remedy of better wages and sane living conditions is ignored the report contains tremendously valuable data as to the system of espionage employed in the underworld to keep a woman in that life, whatever her desires or opportunities may be for a different existence.

The Grip of the Pimp
Speaking of the hold which the "pimp" has over his victim or "partner" the report says, on page 22:

"The control of the man over his girl is explained in part by her real affection for him (he has often been her first lover), by the care which he gives her, by threats which he makes against her, by even his brutality, and often beyond that there are many things that serve to make her collection helpless and hopeless.

An innocent girl often revolts bitterly against such a life and refuses to submit until compulsion is used. Then for a considerable length of time the man finds it necessary to watch her until she is broken in—the technical expression. After that if she tries to escape he may apply for aid to almost any other pimp in any city in the United States. These men are constantly traveling; they frequent the same clubs, and are in close correspondence. If she has been seen by other men they make a business of remembering her, and her photograph, in case of escape, would be sent to other places. Not only do they wish to help one another, but they wish also to impress upon their own women the difficulties and dangers of attempting to escape."

In the same paragraph with the above occurs comment which gives a strong light on the story of Dolly Jones, which appeared in the Daily Socialist with an accuracy of detail that was not relied by the Chicago police who had no idea that their conduct was being observed by a newspaper reporter. But let the report speak for itself:

Report Plays Police
"In many cases it appears as if the police made little effort to assist the girls, for in many cases it is their business to know every prostitute who comes to town, and they doubtless would be called upon if the girls felt they would be of assistance. Instead of feeling safe with the police they are usually threatened with the police by their pimps and sometimes they are arrested and punished on a false complaint."

To return to the Dolly Jones case, in which a girl rescued from a resort was taken by the police and locked up, though there was no charge against her, and later spirited away by the police, while Police Inspector John Wheeler defied, unrebuked, Judge Newcomer of the Municipal court of Chicago. Dolly Jones was rescued from Bob Gray's cafe, later raided by the United States government agents. Gray had been protected by the police and the political ring in the first ward. He is still running his resort in the red light district and presumably enjoys protection from the police.

A Row of Socialist Pamphlets.

The booklets listed below are the best that have been produced in the field of Socialist propaganda.

Any one of them will make a thinker; all of them will make a Socialist scholar.

Spent 10c or a quarter and get one of these for that friend of yours with whom you cannot argue Socialism. These pamphlets will settle many difficult questions.

Crime and Criminals. By Clarence S. Darrow. The famous address to the prisoners in the Chicago County Jail; tells the real reason for "crime," and points out the only cure. Paper, 10c.

The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte. By Karl Marx. A strong, clear historical study in which Marx himself applies his theory of economic determinism to the startling political changes which were taking place under his eyes. France is today the country in which the revolutionary movement is most advanced, and this book, explaining the economic forces behind its politics, is thus of peculiar interest. Paper, 25c.

Frederick Engels: His Life, His Work and His Writings. By Karl Kautsky. A brief life sketch which is also a history of the beginnings of Socialism. Paper, 10c.

Lesson Outlines in the Economic Interpretation of History. By Lida Parca. A series of short lessons with references for study, adapted to the use of classes. Paper, 25c.

Merrie England. Letters to a workman named John Smith. By Robert Blatchford. This book has had a sale of over a million copies, and some think it is still the best book for a beginner.

The Open Shop. By Clarence S. Darrow. An eloquent, logical, convincing defense of labor unions against the "open shop" movement of the Citizens' Alliance. Beautifully printed. Paper, 10c.

Recent Progress of the Socialist and Labor Movements in the United States. By Morris Hillquit. Paper, 10c.

Socialism Made Easy. By James Connolly. The latest and best book to put into the hands of workmen who have as yet read nothing on Socialism. Straight-from-the-shoulder talks, simple and scientific. Paper, 10c.

Socialism, Revolution and Internationalism. By Gabriel Deville. One of the very best general statements of the principles of international Socialism. Both this and "The State and Socialism" are translated into clear, strong English by Robert Rives LaMonte. Paper, 10c.

Socialism: What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish. By Wilhelm Liebknecht. A statement of the fundamental principles of Socialism, with some interesting chapters on the beginnings of the movement in Europe. Paper, 10c.

The Socialist Movement. By Charles H. Vail. A brief propaganda pamphlet, readable and attractive. Paper, 10c.

The State and Socialism. By Gabriel Deville. Shows the world-wide difference between the aims of Socialists and of reformers who want to enlarge the powers of the capitalist state. Paper, 10c.

Undeclared School Children: The Reason and the Remedy. By John Spargo. A simple statement of facts that show one more reason for the overthrow of capitalism. Paper, 10c.

The Wolves: A Fable with a Purpose. By Robert Alexander Watson. Did you ever think how funny it would be if wolves had respect for property rights, and starved themselves for the benefit of an owning class of wolves, just the way working people do? That is the idea of this fable, and it is worked out in a way to startle a man into the unusual and dangerous practice of thinking. The pictures will help. Paper, 10c.

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ALWAYS THANKFUL
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no two alike, and twelve numbers of the International Socialist Review, no two alike, will be mailed for a dollar if ordered at once. This offer gives you three thousand pages of live Socialist literature by the ablest writers all for \$1.00. Postage to Canada 20c extra, to other countries 36c. List of the books and sample of the Review mailed for 4c. Use coupon in ordering.

Charles H. Kerr & Co.,
118 Kinzie St., Chicago.

Inclosed find \$1.00 for which please mail as advertised sixty Socialist books, no two alike, and twelve different numbers of the International Socialist Review.

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**BOSTON BAKED BEANS
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Now served in over 127 Lunch
Rooms in Chicago. More than
10,000 people eat them every day.
No preservatives used.

DELIVERED FROM FROM OVEN,
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Agents

MEN AND WOMEN AGENTS—You can make money selling a good family medical work, Little Pills for Constipation, Hair Tonic, Face Tonic or Female Aquaphor Hair Tonic. Other bottles without horseplay. No cash advance.

BUSINESS PERSONALS

DO YOU WANT YOUR HIGHSCOPE TOLD (free of charge)? All you have to do is send me 50c for one bottle of my Famous Aquaphor, Face Tonic or Female Aquaphor Hair Tonic. Other bottles without horseplay. No cash advance.

THE INSPIRATOR CURES
Catarrh, Asthma, Hay Fever, Deafness, Colds and all diseases of the Air Passages. Sold on approval. NATIONAL INSPIRATOR CO., 634 St. and Kimball av. Phone Hyde Park 697.

FITS—DON'T DESPAIR. Write for free remedy. Instructions. Address: DR. A. H. LINDLEY, Chicago, Ill., 223.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

BEFORE BUYING
Come and see our new five-room house; no modern improvements; lots 22x12; two blocks to Milwaukee av. car line; \$1,500 and up; life cash balance. Call or write. Dr. J. M. Greer, 316 W. Chicago av., Chicago.

FLORIDA REAL ESTATE
FLORIDA FARM and homes for sale, by owner, B. C. Smith, Ocala, Fla.

BANKS

SAFETY for YOUR DEPOSITS. YOUR DEPOSITS under the PERFECT PROTECTION of the OKLAHOMA BANKING LAW. Write for information. BANK OF KANSAS, KANSAS, OKLAHOMA.

PURE HONEY FOR SALE
FOR PURE HONEY—C. STIMSON, BEEKEEPER, HOLLY, COLORADO.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED
Partner to assist me financially in developing two mineral claims in Colorado, two veins, average 25 to 50 in gold to the ton. For particulars address W. R. M. Daily Socialist.

SUBSCRIPTION cards for Appeal or other Socialist publications wanted cheap for cash. M. M. Goshel, Bridge St., Newark, N. J.

COLOMBIA, co-operators, send for letter on real co-operation. H. E. Rawdon, Chippewa, Tenn.

THOUSANDS of Chicago DAILY SOCIALIST readers are pledged to buy of MERCHANTS THAT ADVERTISE in its columns. Ask about it.

Young man!

Patented May 13, 1903

This is that
"Presto"
Overcoat
at 15.00

they are all talking about, but sold for more money on State street. Also in this special sale of Overcoats are a lot of those high buttoned "Protector" Military Collar Overcoats at 10.00.

Bargains This Week—Come in, Ladies
Fast Black 2 for 25 ct. Socks 6 cts.
50 ct. "President" Suspenders, one in a box, 35 cts.
All Neckwear and such in fancy boxes and "Merry Christmas" cards. No extra charge.

Ten Dollar
Murray
Jackson Cor. Clark
Open This Week Evenings

NEW SOCIALIST SCHOOL OPENED

Jean Jaures, French Deputy,
Receives Ovation at
Exercises

Paris, Dec. 22.—Socialists of Paris have just opened a Socialist school capable of taking care of from 1,500 to 2,000 students. The first session was so crowded that it had the appearance of a public demonstration.

After a short opening speech by Lapicque, Jaures took the platform to examine the principal questions with which the school would have to deal, an dthe great problems it would have to consider; the agrarian question; the question of protection and free trade; the idea of the state through all of its historical transformations; the concentration of capital, viewed through all of the phenomena that mark its reality; and syndicalism. On the last he dwelt at some length, criticizing Pouget and Patud.

Throng Greets Jaures

An immense ovation was given to Jaures at the close of the meeting. Patand invited the audience for a future occasion, when he would defend his book, which Jaures had attacked. Bedouce (Socialist), speaking on the budget, contrasted the immense salaries given to the higher officials with the miserable pittance of sixty-five francs a month received by some of the government employees, and asked the government what was to become of these men in their old age. Were they to be thrown out into the street without pensions after forty years of service? The budget was perpetuating these injustices.

What About Aged Workers

Bedouce, who has made a very careful study of the laws on the agreements with railway companies, pointed out what economies could be made in order to spend more on the salaries of these under employed. He calculated that twenty million francs could easily be saved. His conclusion was that the Socialists should not vote for the budget.

The Chamber of Deputies threw out a Socialist motion regarding the reinstatement of the teacher Negre in his situation. Negre had been discharged for publicly offending the government.

STOVAINE WINS IN TESTS HERE

Stovaine, the much heralded anaesthetic, proved its worth to the Chicago medical profession under the scrutiny of 500 pairs of skeptical eyes when Dr. Thomas Jonnesco used it successfully in two operations, during which the patients were fully conscious and declared they suffered not even the slightest physical pain.

In the large amphitheater of the county hospital, the Bucharest savant, whose discovery is declared to be a benefit to humanity, injected the pale-colored fluid into the spinal columns of two men, and paralyzed their nerve centers. Three minutes after the injection one of the patients talked calmly about the weather and other casual topics, while the surgeon's scalpel was cutting its way to the obstruction that threatened his life.

Men of science, surgery and medicine declared the realm of anaesthetics had been revolutionized, ether and chloroform being shown to be less efficient than Stovaine.

"Stovaine is a success," declared Dr. John B. Murphy laconically, as he watched the successful end of the first test.

FAMILY THROWN OUT ON STREET

Charitably inclined persons interested themselves in the case of Florian Stols and his family. Stols, his wife and family of four children, were compelled to leave their home, 1411 Luce street, upon eviction proceedings. Mrs. Stols was so ill she had to be taken to the County Hospital. Stols, suffering from a broken arm, tried to watch his turn, which had been piled on the sidewalk, but became so ill he was taken to the hospital. His children, Thomas, five years old; Stanley, three years old; Joseph, six years old, and John, eight years old, were taken in by neighbors.

Stols broke his arm, could not work, and so could not pay his rent.

PASTOR SAVES 9 FROM DEATH

After carrying his wife and two children to safety, Rev. John Hagstrom, head of the Swedish Evangelical Covenant of America, entered a building wrapped in flames and rescued another man, and his wife and four children from death. The fire attacked the residence of the minister at 5233 North Sawyer avenue. A fireman while fighting the stubborn blaze was severely burned about the face and hands and taken to the Bowmanville hospital. The building was totally destroyed.

THOUSANDS of Chicago DAILY SOCIALIST readers are pledged to buy of MERCHANTS THAT ADVERTISE in its columns. Ask about it.

THE BUYERS' NEWS BY R. DVORAK YOUR CONSCIENCE

Christmas time for years and years back has been regarded as the proper time for presenting friends and loved ones with tokens of regard. Many people, especially those who think for themselves and refuse to follow old established roads, look upon the custom as a very foolish one. They may be right; they may be wrong. Be that as it may, the fact remains that the custom still has many adherents, and it is to those that this appeal is made.

If you love Christmas enough to recognize it and buy presents, GO AHEAD, but first try your heart and see whether you do not love your CAUSE and the PAPER that represents it just a TRIFLE MORE.

With the arrival of Christmas you make the hearts of your dear ones glad with a SLIGHT token for a SLIGHT period. With the advent of SOCIALISM you hope to make the hearts of ALL HUMANITY light and happy for a LIFE-TIME. Both are good.

You are trying to bring Socialism around in EVERY possible way; that's why you support the CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST. The paper is not a burden, but it is burdened by a debt. You are trying to lighten that burden in every possible way again, and the BEST way discovered as yet is the PURCHASERS' LEAGUE. It has ALREADY accomplished marvels.

When you become a member of the PURCHASERS' LEAGUE you begin to USE YOUR GREATEST POWER—YOUR PURCHASING POWER—in a systematic manner. You never would buy from your enemy—the fellow who would exult with the death of YOUR CHILD or the loss of YOUR MONEY. When you become a member of the League, you refuse to buy from the fellow who would exult with the death of YOUR PAPER and the loss of ALL THE MONEY you placed into it thus far. Your CONSCIENCE will not permit you to buy from EITHER of these fellows.

Members of the League buy from THOSE ONLY who help their paper along by ADVERTISING IN IT. Every advertisement is a CASH ASSET to your paper.

Follow the dictations of your CONSCIENCE and buy your needs and gifts from those who advertise in the Chicago Daily Socialist. USE A PURCHASING BOOK AND CARD. If you haven't one, write or call for one. It costs you nothing, but brings YOU AND YOUR PAPER A PROFIT.

DIAMONDS, RINGS AND WATCHES

STRELITZ BROS., State and Madison streets, handle these on the \$1 a week payment plan. Their ad appeared yesterday for the first time as a try-out of YOUR PAPER.

All other advertisers in the Daily MUST be supported. See their ads. They all handle APPROPRIATE gifts for every member of the family. PATRONIZE THEM AND SET YOUR CONSCIENCE RIGHT.

The Daily Socialist Purchasers' League 180 Washington Street, Chicago

I HEREBY AGREE to patronize and urge my friends to patronize those merchants advertising in the Daily Socialist, provided such stores are satisfactory to me.

Remarks.....

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

What Merchants in your Vicinity do you prefer?

Are you willing to have your name published in the Daily Socialist?

Signed (write plainly).....

Full Name.....

Address.....

Ward.....

ENTOMBED EIGHT DAYS; RESCUED

Negaunee, Mich., Dec. 22.—Frank Condello was snatched from the jaws of death last night when the rescuers found him alive in the Cleveland Cliff mine at Negaunee. He had been entombed 690 feet beneath the surface since a week ago along with three other men. Peter Mundi was found dead. The other two men entombed have not yet been reached.

Condello was buried in a space only a few feet square and was without food. He had plenty of water, and, when taken out of the mine, was able to walk with one man supporting him. Mourning has turned to joy, for no one supposed that any of the men could still be alive.

The four miners were entombed when a stream of mud suddenly gushed into the level where they were working. In firing a blast a hole was broken through the roof. The mine is under a small lake.

The two miners still entombed are Michael, married, and Victor Makki, single.

TURKEYLESS CHRISTMAS FOR 3,500 COTTON MILL TOILETS

Lowell, Mass., Dec. 22.—Christmas will be a sad affair in a thousand or more families here.

In accordance with the curtailment policy adopted by the cotton mills of New England, the Tremont and Suffolk mills closed today. They will reopen on December 27. The shutdown throws 3,500 operatives out of employment for the week.

Quake Snaps Wire System

Sydney, N. S., Dec. 22.—An earthquake that shook northern Cape Breton Sunday and disrupted the telegraph system was reported today. It was felt most severely at Inverness. Little damage was done.

MARKETS

WINTER WHEAT—Lower. Sales, 1,000 bu. No. 1 northern, \$1.00; No. 2, \$0.95; No. 3, \$0.90; No. 4, \$0.85; No. 5, \$0.80; No. 6, \$0.75; No. 7, \$0.70; No. 8, \$0.65; No. 9, \$0.60; No. 10, \$0.55; No. 11, \$0.50; No. 12, \$0.45; No. 13, \$0.40; No. 14, \$0.35; No. 15, \$0.30; No. 16, \$0.25; No. 17, \$0.20; No. 18, \$0.15; No. 19, \$0.10; No. 20, \$0.05; No. 21, \$0.00; No. 22, \$0.00; No. 23, \$0.00; No. 24, \$0.00; No. 25, \$0.00; No. 26, \$0.00; No. 27, \$0.00; No. 28, \$0.00; No. 29, \$0.00; No. 30, \$0.00; No. 31, \$0.00; No. 32, \$0.00; No. 33, \$0.00; No. 34, \$0.00; No. 35, \$0.00; No. 36, \$0.00; No. 37, \$0.00; No. 38, \$0.00; No. 39, \$0.00; No. 40, \$0.00; No. 41, \$0.00; No. 42, \$0.00; No. 43, \$0.00; No. 44, \$0.00; No. 45, \$0.00; No. 46, \$0.00; No. 47, \$0.00; No. 48, \$0.00; No. 49, \$0.00; No. 50, \$0.00; No. 51, \$0.00; No. 52, \$0.00; No. 53, \$0.00; No. 54, \$0.00; No. 55, \$0.00; No. 56, \$0.00; No. 57, \$0.00; No. 58, \$0.00; No. 59, \$0.00; No. 60, \$0.00; No. 61, \$0.00; No. 62, \$0.00; No. 63, \$0.00; 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SALEM AWAKES, SOCIALIST WINS

**Franklin Wentworth Elected
Alderman by Workers of
New England Town**

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)
Salem, Mass., Dec. 22.—One speech elected Franklin H. Wentworth, well known Socialist writer, to the Salem city council. The address contained little about politics, the speaker dwelling mainly on "The Abuse of Injunctions," in which principal mention was made of the recent issuance of an injunction by the court to the Cass & Daley company against the strikers.

"I am not here to discuss the action or qualifications of the rival candidates," declared Wentworth. "I am consumed by too big an idea to think of personalities; let us dwell alone upon them. Whether you elect me or your advocate in the city hall, or whether you do not, interests me much less than my desire to have you, as working men, give thought to the serious matter of which I am about to speak to you."

"Common Liberty Threatened."
"I am about to speak of a dangerous encroachment upon the rights of the citizen, which, if not understood and checked by the people, may soon threaten the foundations of the common liberty; may destroy those common rights for which many of the best and purest lives of the world have been given as a sacrifice."

"I love the American republic. For years I have dreamed that God may have saved this globe continent out of the blood red track of history for the world's last, final resource of free men. But the same insidious powers which have time and again overthrown the liberties of other peoples, are now beginning to sap the defenses of our own."

"Recent occurrences in Salem have given emphasis to this special form of subversion of the rights of citizens. If trade unionism is to survive, 'government by injunction' must be prohibited. More than that. Unless it is prohibited, public meetings and public speech, which in any wise threaten vested interests, will cease to be rights of American citizenship and become mere privileges by the grace of American courts. It may sound pessimistic to predict a revival of the old struggle for free speech, a free press and jury trial; but history repeats itself and all these rights, so confidently believed to be secure, are at hazard in the rapidly unfolding policy of 'government by injunction.'"

Free Government Attacked
"Free speech is threatened when judges presume to specify by arbitrary decree the circumstances under which citizens may speak to one another in

the streets. Freedom of the press is always insecure when and where freedom of speech is regulated by arbitrary decree. The right to jury trial begins to totter when alleged abuses of free speech and a free press may be punished without the intervention of juries. All three, therefore, are at hazard when judges can prohibit any kind of public speech and summarily punish whoever disobeys. The question of granting injunctions against labor strikers is more than a labor question."

WOMAN DIES OF BROKEN HEART OVER HUSBAND'S DEATH

Mrs. Mary Buechel, who has been living with relatives at 3519 Walnut street, is dead. It is declared to be a tragedy of the Yuletide. Last January the woman's husband passed away.

"Ever since then," said J. Snyder, undertaker, 3335 South State street, who is an old friend of the decedent, "her life has been full of sadness. She has been dying of a broken heart. Since the talk of Christmas festivities came a few weeks ago she has been falling fast. I have no doubt that the proximity of Christmas and the grief at the prospect of confronting it alone hastened the death."

Socialist News

National Organizers' Dates
James Connolly—Dec. 24 to Jan. 1, California, under direction of the state committee.
Lena Morrow Lewis—Dec. 25 to Jan. 1, Missouri, under direction of the state committee.
Anna A. Moley (woman's national organizer)—Dec. 26 to Jan. 3, Minnesota, under direction of the state committee.
John M. Work—Dec. 28 to Jan. 1, California. This shows are the only speakers who are working under the national organization and the only ones entitled to the use of the name.

Call for Party Congress
In accordance with national committee motion No. 5, a call has been issued to the national committee for nominations for a city and date for holding the party congress in 1910. Nominations will close January 6, 1910.

National Election Is On
Membership individual ballots for the election of national officers, and ballots for national referendum "D," 1909, printed on the opposite of one sheet, were shipped from the national office on Wednesday, December 15.

Two More Referendums
Individual membership ballots for national party referendums "E" and "F," 1908, will be shipped to state secretaries and local secretaries in unorganized states in bulk for distribution on Wednesday, Dec. 22. Officers not notified of the ballot in reasonable time should notify the national office.

Spargoin Milwaukee Lectures
The Socialist members of the Milwaukee school board succeeded in having John Spargoin, New York placed on the list of school lecturers for the winter term. Spargoin will deliver a series of six lectures. Subjects: "The Feeding of Children," "The Common Sense of the Milk Question," "Child Labor," and "Poverty and its Causes."

Another "Millionaire Tramp"
To All Comrades: Greeting: This is to inform you that a person styling himself "Millionaire Tramp" and a member of the Socialist party, and his pretensions of being a Socialist are merely used as a pretext and cover to enable him to graft and leech upon the party membership and sympathizers. He is everywhere seeking to borrow money on the plea of being a Socialist. This is written in the hope of getting the party membership to warn all persons against him, particularly at this time, because the capitalist press, in many instances are boosting him into the limelight as an advocate of our ideas and a leader among Socialists. The Finnish comrades particularly have been taken in by his cheap methods of boosting himself into prominence. Forewarned is forearmed. (Signed) MORRIS KAPLAN, National Committeeman from Minnesota.

JUST SOCIALIST FROM MISSOURI

**Fear That Doctrines Would
Spread Causes Towns-
people to Act**

BY LEWIS G. DE HART

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)
Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 22.—The boy-cott is dead—is it? Ask Verner Townley, 1400 Grand avenue, this city, if it is. He will laugh, and, if you insist, tell you what he thinks about it. Employed as a druggist, enjoying the respect of his employer and customers because of his ability in a north Missouri city, discovered to be a Socialist, discharged, ordered out of business houses, his mail refused him and finally given tickets to leave town on the next train—this in free America, where liberty reigns rampant and the eagle screams while the band plays.

Yes, Christmas is coming, and down in Trenton, Mo., Trenton, painfully reminiscent of Walter Vrooman and Ruskin College, down at that selfsame Trenton the church bells are ringing and women eat, drink and love, and D. J. McGuire, druggist, mournfully tells his friends how a wolf slipped into the fold and but for chance would still be devouring the lambs—supposedly good Republicans and Democrats, with perhaps a full grown Prohibitionist sheep for a change.

Verner Townley is a graduate of pharmacy, registered in Missouri, a clean shaven, attractive looking young married man, who, under a frank exterior, carries a deadly poison to some—his belief in Socialism. As a result of correspondence and references Townley and his wife went to Trenton, November 26, to work as pharmacist in the drug store of D. J. McGuire. He pleased his employer from the start.

"I made friends with the customers. Now Trenton has a sore spot. Ten years or more ago Walter Vrooman, philanthropist and sometimes tailed Socialist, founded Ruskin College in that community and established a great co-operative store. His era was short, but Trenton business men still shudder at the remembrance.

Socialism Threatened All
"Why," said Townley's employer, soon after the former's engagement, "if that fellow Vrooman had held together a few months longer he would have ruined every business man in town. He sold goods lower than we could buy them. But we learned our lesson and now we won't allow a Socialist to light in this town. Our boast is that this is the only town in Missouri where there are no Socialists and where there are not going to be any."

So Verner Townley, the Socialist drug clerk, hugged his dread secret to himself and kept his job till one day he did a foolish thing—financially speaking. He was lonely for a Socialist word

of hope, and so ordered the Appeal to Reason sent to him. In his blind simplicity he thought none but himself and the honorable postmaster would know. Therein he miscalculated.

On the 16th of this month the postman left a circular letter and a bundle of papers from the Appeal to Reason for Townley. It was lunch time and Townley left his mail on a desk while he went to lunch. When he returned his mail was gone and his employer met him with a wrathful face.

"Get out of my store," said the boss. "What's the matter?" replied Townley. "Matter enough," was the answer. "This store and this town are not big enough to hold a revolutionist."

"Well, Mr. McGuire," said Townley, "have I ever stolen from you or gotten drunk?"

"No," was the furious rejoinder, "such things as those would only be incidents. But no Socialist shall stay in this town, and the quicker you leave town the better off you will be."

Townley had not made a fortune from his three weeks' work, in fact he was overdrawn with his employer. He explained this, also that he could not buy tickets to leave town with.

"You hustle down to the depot and your tickets will be ready, I'll fix that," said this humane business man.

Townley left the store on his way home. It was cold, and at a haberdashery's, where the day before Townley had spent twelve dollars, he stopped to warm. But Trenton has telephones and hardly was Townley recognized before the proprietor stopped him. "We don't want any of your kind in this store of this town," he said.

Townley left and entered a nearby saloon, still in search of warmth. The bartender eyed him closely for a minute. "Are you McGuire's old clerk?" he asked Townley.

"Yes."

"Then get out of that door, and quick, too," said the bartender.

Townley went home and he and his wife packed their few belongings to go to the depot. As there was still some time before the train was due, Townley went back to the drug store to ask his erstwhile boss for the mail which caused his discharge. The man denied that there had been any, which was plainly a lie, as Townley had seen it.

Before he left the druggist favored him with a few words of advice. "I don't understand how it is that you are a Socialist. You are a good druggist and apparently intelligent, but now that you are found out you can never work in this town again. We business men control it and we know what we want. We are making a good living and we don't want any talk about revolution or rich thieves to discontent our people."

Townley and his wife went to the depot, he mentioned his name to the agent and two tickets to Kansas City were given him. He reached the city yesterday and today is hunting for work.

THIEF STEALS CHRISTMAS FUND

An unsympathetic thief, being sought by Detectives Loftus and McCarthy of the Harrison street station, apparently has undertaken to make Miss Essie Hennessey's Christmas cheerless. While doing in the waiting room of the La Salle street station, the woman was robbed of her little savings—\$8.30—and a railroad ticket to the home of her sister in Morris, Ill.

After tearfully reporting her loss to Desk Sergeant Russell, Miss Hennessey, penniless and discouraged, was taken to the Harrison street annex.

"It wasn't much, but it was all I had."



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- II. The Law of Club and Fang.
- III. The Dominant Primordial Beast.
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Extract From "The Cherry Mine Murders."

You already know how the company failed to repair the electric lighting. How unprotected torches were put along the tracks where coal and hay was pushed. How the bales brushed the torches and caught fire. How little boys under legal age were made to do this work that grown men should have done. How these little fellows became frightened when the hay caught fire, and how they were left without aid in their death-trap. How they had to run around empty-handed, not a bucket or barrel of water being provided in the entire mine.

All this you have heard and doubted. I found that every bit of it was true.

I found more.

Jennie Miller told me that as soon as she heard that something was wrong at the mine she hastened to the shaft. For two hours after the fire was started, while coal was being hoisted, she stood there waiting for her husband to come up. But he didn't. The coal cars came. Her husband came up ten days later and I helped carry him to the morgue.—J. O. BENTALL, in January Review.

To Socialist Party Members:

The January REVIEW will publish letters by two members of the National Executive Committee seeking re-election, which have been construed to mean that several members of that body have been secretly laying plans with a view to an alliance with a new party controlled by the leaders of the conservative craft unions. Read the letters. They speak for themselves. The January REVIEW will also contain letters from twenty-five out of the twenty-seven candidates for the N. E. C., answering the question: If elected, will you favor merging the Socialist Party into a Labor Party? If you want to vote with a full understanding of the tactics advocated by the men for whom you vote, read

From "The Strike of the Singer of the Shirt."

The shirtwaist makers listened to many more such speeches. They had come to the meeting heavy-hearted and depressed. It meant suffering to continue work under their conditions, and it meant suffering to fight. Would they succeed in the fight? Could they succeed? Would the rest of the girls, for whom it was so difficult to grasp the advantages of solidarity, join in a general strike? Did they have the strength of character, the nobility of purpose?

The speakers, one after the other, argued about the possibilities of victory and discussed the methods of employers. In the midst of these speeches Clara Lemlich, a dark, pale little girl of about 20, raised her hand to show her desire to speak. She was called upon, and willing hands lifted her on the platform. With the simplicity of genius she said: "I have listened to all the speakers, and I have no patience for talk. I am one who feels and suffers from the things pictured. I move that we go on a general strike."

It was the expression of the heart of the audience. It jumped to its feet and cheered approval. It was for this they had come together, these thousands of isolated girls. Unknown to themselves, they had come to unite into one army for the benefit of all. They had come to declare war.—ROSE STRUNSKY, in January Review.

The International Socialist Review

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Extracts From Candidates' Letters.

JAMES H. BROWER: If elected to the N. E. C. I shall fight, if necessary, to hold the Socialist Party true to the glorious traditions of its past.

MORRIS HILLQUIT: If a bona-fide workingmen's party should be organized in this country for political purposes on a true workingmen's platform, and upon the principle of independent and uncompromising working-class politics our party could not consistently oppose such an organization, but would have to support it and co-operate with it.

O. F. BRANSTETTER: I can say most emphatically that I will oppose such a merger as suggested.

ROBERT HUNTER: If such a party were formed, no doubt all of us would want the Socialist Party to confer with the labor party at least in regard to candidates.

WILLIAM McDEVITT: Let labor join OUR ranks. That way lies sound progress; the other course, the course of retreat, the surrender of the vanguard of the militant proletarians to the reactionary laborite politicians, can spell nothing but defeat, confusion and disaster.

JOHN SPARGO: I am inclined to believe that forces now at work will compel the organized workers of America to adopt political action, quite independent of all capitalist ties, and in the event of such a development taking place I believe that it would be the duty of the Socialist Party to make an attempt at least to co-operate with it rather than to fight it.

LOUIS DUCHEUX: I emphatically oppose the merging of the Socialist Party into a Labor Party. A Labor Party will mean a few fat jobs for Gompers and those alleged Socialists and nothing for the proletariat and the revolution.

A Letter from Debs.

The discussion closes with a personal letter from EUGENE V. DEBS, the publication of which he has authorized. In it he says:

"The Socialist Party has already CATERED FAR TOO MUCH to the American Federation of Labor, and there is no doubt that A HALT WILL HAVE TO BE CALLED. The REVOLUTIONARY character of our party and our movement MUST be preserved in all its integrity AT ALL COST."

No single issue of any periodical has yet contained so much matter of vital interest to American Socialists as is found in the January REVIEW. We have printed several thousand extra copies, but they may not be enough to supply the demand. Those who order EARLY will not be disappointed.

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Where Did They Get It?

The Chicago Federation of Labor has joined in the chorus that is asking Chicago officials "where they got it." The union men are especially interested in the mysterious process by which "Nick" Hunt, "Paddy" Lavin and other prominent police officials secured sudden affluence shortly after active work in breaking strikes.

The fact is that in time of strike the police force becomes the private army of the employers. It was so used under Republican mayors and Democratic mayors. It has been so used in every important city in America. It is probable that in certain cases the police officials receive pay for this service directly from the employers. In the majority of cases, however, the bribery is apt to be more indirect. Shortly after the great stock yards strike Lavin was shown to possess a good-sized block of stock in Swift & Co. This is probably an exceptional instance. Ordinarily police officials are rewarded for especially "efficient service" in time of strike by being given a "good" district, where graft is plentiful. That is where Hunt got his wealth. He was in charge of the Hyde Park district during the World's Fair, when there were greater opportunities for graft and blackmail than at any previous time in the history of this city.

The record of these men is well known. It is no secret. It needs no investigating committee to expose it. Yet, although they are both Democrats, they were promoted by the Republican mayor, Busse, as soon as he took his office. This was a part of the bargain with Roger Sullivan by which Busse was placed in power.

If the members of the Federation of Labor really want to know "where they got it," they can be informed that it was presented to them by the voters of the Democratic and Republican tickets. Such voters, ignorantly or otherwise, expressed their willingness that Hunt, Lavin and Clancy should be given an opportunity to "get it."

Just so long as workingmen in Chicago vote those tickets, or any other tickets nominated by parties controlled by the employing class, the police of Chicago will continue to club strikers and will be permitted to graft as a reward for such clubbing.

College Scabs

Whenever there is a strike in Chicago the employers turn in two directions for scabs—the lodging houses of the First ward and Northwestern and Chicago universities. It was so in the street car strike. The same sources were used in the great teamsters' strike of a few years ago. When the employees of a downtown grocery struck this week it was to be expected that students from these two universities should be found taking the strikers' places.

For the hopeless denizens of the lodging houses there are plenty of excuses. There is the excuse of ignorance, of lack of solidarity with a society that has cast them out, and that excuse, that is all-sufficient to the majority of individuals, that anything is better than death by starvation.

The student can offer none of these excuses, unless it be the first. He is often ignorant enough, to be sure. He owes much to society. The university he is attending would not exist were it not for the fact that thousands and millions of workingmen receive less than they produce. His opportunity for an education comes from the fact that millions have been compelled to go unschooled.

This betrayal of working-class interests by the students is something comparatively new in the history of the world. For many centuries the universities were the centers of progress and enlightenment. Only under capitalism have they been tied to conservatism and a plundering plutocracy.

Only in America do they furnish scabs. In Russia students are going to the scaffold or the foul prison fortresses because they have learned that the cause of truth and the cause of labor are the same. There are few countries save the United States where some glimmer of this truth has not penetrated to the student body of the great universities.

Here alone do the students rank themselves below the pitiable social outcasts of the slums in the competition to betray the cause of truth and justice.

Santa Claus No Myth

There is a Santa Claus. The legend of a benevolent old gentleman bestowing mysterious gifts is true—terribly true.

If there is no Santa Claus how comes it that great streams of gifts flow into the homes of those who do no work? How does it happen that diamonds and pearls, and costly paintings, beautiful palaces, motor cars and yachts, country homes, seaside cottages, and city houses drift into the possession of those who toil not, neither do they spin, yet far outshine the lilies of the hothouse in the magnificence of their raiment?

Answer these questions, you who deny the existence of a Santa Claus.

CONCRETE BRIDGES

One of the most remarkable things in the development of the concrete industry is the extent to which that material is superseding iron and wood in the construction of bridges. Harrisburg, Pa., has decided that in the future the bridges to be constructed there, in the entire county of Dauphin, shall be all of concrete.

This decision has been reached by the board of county commissioners, the moving argument being that of economy, not in initial construction, but in the matter of longer life and a saving of repairs. Three concrete bridges now already have been constructed in Harrisburg, over Paxton Creek, the city and county sharing the cost, as the creek is a public stream. In the future all new bridges will be of concrete, which material will be used to replace existing bridges as they wear and rust out.

Hard Winter Ahead

"Squire Brown is predicting a hard winter that will arrive early and remain long. Says the 'squire': 'Have you noticed how the blackbirds are already gathering in big flocks and palaverin' in the stubble? They are gettin' ready to vamoose. It's an indication that cold weather is comin' early. Keep an eye on the dogs and see 'em buryin' more bones than usual. Then take a squint at the corn. Every ear has grown long whiskers, and that's a sure sign. Perhaps you've noticed that the sunflowers bloomed early. That means an early frost. The apple trees have yielded a poor crop, and that means they're storin' up all their sap and energy agin' a hard spell of winter. Now's the time for the wise gizzard to lay in a supply of fuel and chuck.'"

—Oklahoma Oklahoman.

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF SOCIALISM IN EUROPE

BY VICTOR L. BERGER.

III.—AUSTRIA.

The emperor of Austria was reported in the papers to have said "The Social-Democratic party is the only sensible political organization in the Empire." And he was far nearer right than he himself knew.

For it is rather odd to find in a country which is somewhat behind in industrial development, a proletarian and revolutionary party in the role of the main protector of constitutional government for the bourgeoisie.

Besides, in order to play this part, the Social-Democracy had to force the enfranchisement of the proletariat. This it did in a masterful and heroic way: 1. 1905 by several tremendous street demonstrations.

The first of these demonstrations was easily dispersed by the military and police. They used arms, killing and wounding many working men, some of whom were made cripples for life.

The second demonstration took place at the opening of the parliament, shortly after the Russian revolution broke out. About 200,000 men filled the streets of Vienna. It took ten hours for the masses to pass a given point to pass the house of parliament. With impressive silence, the masses marched for long hours, mutely carrying their red banners which bore inscriptions demanding the ballot. This demonstration had its effect.

The emperor insisted that the government give in. It granted the universal franchise.

And truly, if there are any great political leaders in Europe today, the leaders of the Austrian Social-Democracy deserve that name.

For instance, not one of them drinks a drop of any liquor, wine or intoxicating beverage, although they are not prohibitionists.

However, I was told that they want to set a good example in a country where drink is a great curse.

Dr. Victor Adler is a politician in the best sense of the word. As such, he hardly has any equal among Socialists in Europe.

Comrade Adler is a member of the Reichsrath and of the Landtag. His advice is almost invariably sought, and obeyed by the labor movement of Austria.

Adler is also the editor of the "Neuer Arbeiter Zeitung." And his assistants are worthy of him. For two years Dr. Carl Renner and Fritz Austerlitz every day found and printed new arguments why the proletariat of Austria should be enfranchised. And they were ably seconded by Karl Seitz and Engelbert Pernerstorfer.

However, all this would have been of no avail if the development of the Socialistic trades unions under the leadership of Anton Hueber had not kept step with the evolution of the party. It was the trades union organization that enabled the party to make good their threats of a general strike and made the specter of a revolution loom up big.

When the Austrian ministry saw that in spite of the bayonets and the drawn sabers these leaders were able to call out the entire proletariat of Vienna, and to paralyze all business—the ministry thought it was time to give in.

Formerly the electors of Austria were divided into five classes. All workmen voted in the fifth class. The result was that even if all the workmen of Austria had voted for Social-Democrats, they could have elected only one-fifth of the parliament.

However, the Roman Catholic church, which is bitterly opposed to the Socialist party, held even a part of the proletariat, especially the agricultural laborers. So the working class of Austria had only ten representatives in parliament.

At the very first election after the enfranchisement of the working class, the number of Social-Democrats went up from ten to eighty-nine.

And what makes this still more interesting, is the fact that these men

represent all the races and nationalities living in Austria. The Austrian Germans, having the most enlightened city proletariat, elected forty-two representatives, the Bohemians (Czech) also sent twenty-four Social-Democrats to the Reichsrath. Besides these, some Poles, Rumanians, Italians, and Slavonians were elected.

The most brilliant speaker of the Social-Democrats in the Austrian Parliament is a Pole, Ignatz Daszynski, who speaks the German language perfectly. It is due to the genius of Comrade Victor Adler that the most difficult of all the questions of Austria, the nationality question, was solved successfully within the Austrian Social-Democracy.

He solved it in a very simple and just way. He solved it by combining national autonomy with democracy. Every nationality in Austria, large or small, within the Social-Democratic party, has its own organization and its own convention (Partei-tag), where the other nationalities are represented only by one delegate. Every nationality controls its own propaganda and the party work within its own language.

Besides these there are at stated intervals general conventions of all Austrian Social-Democrats, where all these nationalities are represented according to their numerical strength.

And by emphasizing the principle of the international solidarity of the proletariat, and by using good judgment in all cases and an iron discipline in some cases, Dr. Victor Adler has succeeded in welding these various materials into a machine of gigantic strength.

The difficulties encountered in the uniting of the "various nationalities" can be easily understood by any one who knows how miserably the bourgeois parties have failed in this respect.

Austria is a country that was never settled by any single nationality. The empire was acquired through marriage and inheritance by members of the Hapsburg dynasty during the last seven hundred years. The Hapsburgs never had any genius for government. Their policy was "divide et impera." Divide and rule! They purposely played one nationality against the other. For many hundred years Austria was the paradise of the feudal aristocracy and of the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

The results were many religious wars in the past which ended with the bloody suppression of Protestantism, about 150 years ago. A reactionary, impotent and haughty dynasty after that ruled over a large number of hostile nationalities.

Since 1867 they have had a constitutional government in Austria. This resulted in a bitter and never ending warfare of the Bohemians, Italians and Slavonians against the Germans, and of the Rutenians and the Rumanians against the Poles. The Austrian parliament became a place for rowdiness and boyish pranks. On several occasions the constitution had to be suspended, and the government ruled with out a parliament.

Now, herein lies the great power of the Austrian Social-Democracy. It is the only party that has solved the nationality question successfully. It is the only party that really stands for a constitutional government in Austria. And thus that party has become the main defender of parliamentarism in Austria.

For this the Austrian Social-Democracy has been called by its enemies "Kaiser-königliche Sozialdemokratie" (the Social-Democrats of his Imperial Majesty).

However, this epithet has diminished neither their strength nor their revolutionary fervor.

There is not a Social-Democratic party in the world which is more radical, orthodox and Marxian in its official enunciations than the Austrian party.

The Austrian Social-Democracy is the delight of the heart of Karl Kautsky, who helped to write its platform at their congress in Hainfeld, in 1893.

FOREST CONDITIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The announcement is made that the forest survey of South Carolina has been completed, and that Mr. W. M. Moore, who had charge of the work, has returned to Washington, says the Greenville News. He will now prepare a special report on his work for Commissioner Watson, who will transmit it to the legislature. All sections of South Carolina were visited, the forest going from Greenville county to the coastal region. Mr. Moore, in speaking of the survey, said:

"The first work of the survey was in the Piedmont section of the state, particularly in the counties of Oconee, Pickens, Greenville, Cherokee and sections of the northwestern section. It is in that section of the state that deforestation is doing the most harm, for as a result many of the smaller streams have been leveled, which causes a great overflow when it rains. This soil is carried down into the larger streams of the Piedmont, with the result that great sandbars are formed. The streams of the low country are not affected by the deforestation in the up-country as life of the soil is carried below Columbia."

"I find," continued Mr. Moore, "that the largest forests of the state are found in the belt, which is about 50 miles across, along the coast. Down there forest fires have to be contended with and guarded against."

"I think that the timber that will be cut in the future will be that of second growth. And another thing, too, down there in the low country the evidence of the forests is shown by the large number of towns that have the names of the different kinds of trees of that section."

When asked if he would make any recommendations for a legislative measure to protect the forests of the state, Mr. Moore said that he was unable to state just now, "but I will say," he continued, "that reforestation is needed in this state and my recommendations will be made from the data that I have collected, but I don't know just what they will be."

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1908

The geological survey's summary of the mineral production of the United States in 1908 shows a decline in the

THE WORLD'S RAILWAYS

America still continues, by a wide margin, to lead the world in the extent of its railway system, says the Scientific American. Out of a total of 594,867 miles of railroad in the whole world, 268,063 miles are located in North America.

This is but little less than the total for the three continents of Europe, Asia and Africa. Europe having 199,382 miles, Asia 56,294 miles and Africa 18,112 miles, a total of 274,788 miles for the old world.

South America has a total of 34,511 miles, and Australasia of 17,700 miles of railroad, which added to the figures for North America, make a grand total for the New World of 320,669 miles.

The above figures form part of a report compiled by the Prussian ministry of public works for the year 1907, which shows that, compared with the previous year, the largest percentage of increase is that of 993 miles, or 5.7 per cent in Africa, followed by 7,637 miles, an increase of 2 per cent in North America, and 1,917 miles, representing an increase of 1.4 per cent in Europe.

The greatest amount of construction in European countries was that in Russia, where 1,625 miles of new track were built; France was next with 431 miles, and Germany built 411 miles.

The largest additions in Asia were made in British India, where 309 miles were built, China coming next with 164 miles.

In South Africa the largest addition was in British South Africa, where the mileage was increased 5.4 per cent by the addition of 332 miles.

During the decade from 1897 to 1907 there was extraordinary activity in the building of railroads throughout the world, 140,137 miles of new railroad being built at that time, representing an increase of 23.6 per cent. The largest gain was in North America.

The statistics of 35 per cent of the railroads owning the total mileage given above show that there is a total capital invested of nearly \$42,000,000,000. If the same rate of cost has obtained in the railroads of which statistics were not available, the total outlay on railroads, from their inception to the present time, must be nearly \$50,000,000,000. This would represent an investment of about \$11.50 for each inhabitant of the globe at the present time.

PROTECTION—AGAIN

BY ROBERT HUNTER

The small Central American republics are these days terrorstricken. All the big governments take a turn in spanking them for their naughty conduct. Nicaragua is most disorderly, most impolite, and it is more than likely the United States will find it necessary to take charge of her affairs.

It will be done, of course, to protect and benefit the people of Nicaragua. Although strange as it may seem, Germany and France also have much itching in the palm when they think of these remarkable little "lands."

It seems that there is an alarming state of affairs amounting to Anarchy in Nicaragua and, of course, the United States government does not propose to allow that.

Knock has therefore buckled on the sword and is, I doubt not, at this moment sparring before the mirror. He is a graceful fighter, attacking and defending with marvelous rapidity and skill—before the mirror.

Indeed there is no question whatever that we must sooner or later settle the domestic affairs of these little sister republics and take them into our embrace for protection.

"Let me get my arms about you," says the bear, "I haven't the slightest intention of squeezing you."

In this manner day by day and hour by hour we follow the path of that other great lover of the friendless once known as Rome.

Malkin, in his "History of Greece," says, "Woe to the people whose liberty depends on the continued forbearance of an overmighty protector."

It was, you all remember, the policy of the Roman senate to begin the pillage of another country by offering it protection.

Rome protected the Aetolians and the Greek cities against Macedonia. She was the protector of Bithynia and other small Asiatic states against the Syrian kings. She rushed to the aid of Numidia against her great rival, Carthage.

And every state that Rome took under her protection finally became subjugated and absorbed by her.

It is only under some such hypocritical guise that the territorial extension of a Republic can begin.

Were it generally known now that we were brutally assailing a weak and helpless people, robbing them of freedom and appropriating their lands, the American people might object.

If it were known that it is the intention of our great statesmen to make this an imperial Republic and a terror to all smaller peoples struggling for freedom, the people might object.

If it were known that our statesmen were determined to establish class rule and to fortify their position by the extension of militarism, the people might object.

If it were known that foreign expeditions were largely undertaken as an excuse for building up a great navy and army which can at any time be turned against the people at home, we might object.

But all such ends and aims, of course, are wisely concealed.

The Senate which robs the poor at home declares we must care for the poor Filipinos, the helpless Porto Ricans, the quarrelsome Cubans, and the violent Nicaraguans. We must establish order, straighten out their affairs and enable them to become "self-governing" communities.

And let no one scoff! Our aim is entirely benevolent. As soon as we get our capital invested, our markets secure, our canals dug, and "our" natural resources conserved we shall move our armies—of course.

My dears, we have not, we assure you, the slightest intention of squeezing you!



TO THE EDITOR

Be Sovereigns, Not Subjects

I wish to write upon the defects of the proposed national constitution as offered by Tyler Local of Tyler, Tex.

First—The proposed constitution does not provide for democratic management of the affairs of the party upon sovereign or parliamentary principles.

This is one of the fundamental principles of Socialism, and whenever we get away from the foundation then we are not acting according to Socialist principles. The proposed constitution does not provide for the initiative, referendum and right of recall, upon sovereign or parliamentary principles, which must be defined. The Tyler Local plan is that of a monarch and his subjects requesting (pleading and praying) the ruler to grant the subventions (under certain conditions) to make such and such a law.

One of the conditions is that the subjects must hunt all over five states and get a certain number of other subjects to join in the request to make the proposed law. This is not democratic Socialism, but it is dictatorial Socialism.

Our party has to legislate at long distance because our members of parliament are scattered all over the United States, and not gathered up into a compact gathering, for this reason we should have our constitution constructed that any motions or resolutions offered for the consideration of the membership such motions or resolutions should have to be printed in a national bulletin and sent out to the membership for their discussion.

When a certain number of locals, or members at large, seconded the proposed motions or resolutions, then they should have to be submitted to a referendum vote of the entire membership of the organization.

With the initiative, referendum and right of recall upon a deduced basis, the dues paying members can be the sovereigns and not the subjects of the officers of the organization.

Let me illustrate: Suppose Local Corpus Christi, Texas, or Local Leesville, Ia., wished to offer a certain motion to the party constitution, they would have to first get the proposed amendment printed. They would then have to get the names of five state secretaries (they would have to write to the national secretary for them, as we would not have any national bulletin under the proposed Tyler constitution). After getting the names of five state secretaries, they would have to write them and set them as four local secretaries and then write and send them the proposed amendments. These four locals would have to discuss the proposed amendment before they would join the originating locals for the referendum.

Some would no doubt refuse; this would require the originating locals to get more names of local secretaries and then them. After so long a time and an enormous expense to the originating locals, they would get the required number for a referendum; then, and not until then, would the national secretary have to publish the proposed referendum in the (supposed) party press.

There are other defects, but space forbids my treating on them as fully as I have done here. The proposed constitution destroys our national organization so far as doing any work in the organization field or in the propaganda field. This destroys the usefulness of our national organization entirely. I feel confident that if the proposed Tyler national constitution is adopted the national Socialist party will be a thing of the past in less than six months.

Just such a constitution is now in operation here in Texas, and as a result the party is divided and we have two state secretaries. We have two Socialist parties in Texas. I have letters from many of the comrades throughout the state that say if the Tyler faction, or any one that they endorse, is placed in the state secretary's office, that they will leave the old organization.

They do not wish to do this, and will not until they see that it is of no use to remain in the old organization any longer. These comrades are democratic Socialists and not Porto Diaz Socialists; therefore they do not care to remain in an organization that is run on the Porto Diaz plan. We have had "incommunicado" in our organization.

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