

OVERWORKED CLERK FALLS UNCONSCIOUS; PANIC IN BIG STORE

John Hayman Faints in Boston Store From Exhaustion at Midnight

200 SUCCUMB EACH DAY

Private Hospital at "The Fair" Is Filled With Hysterical Clerks

"Get out of the way there, give us some room." Is the cry at the Fair as fainting girls are carried through the store aisles on stretchers. The little hospital on the eighth floor receives 200 patients daily as the holiday rush tortures the nerves of the underpaid, underfed men and women who toil 14 hours a day to amass wealth for the Lehman estate. The special nurses employed by the store know no rest while the busy hum of the Christmas trade is heard in the store.

At the Close of the Day's Work

When the doors have closed at the end of the day's work, which begins at 8 o'clock in the morning and ends at 11 at night, the nurses are exhausted from the labor of applying restoratives to fainting men and women so that the great dollar machine of the store shall not falter for more than an instant.

When a girl in the Christmas tree ornament department broke down, the girls on the floor became almost panic-stricken. Rumors of death spread all over the store. The day's work proceeded only after the floor walkers had gone around and reassured the girls that the victim would return to work in a day or two.

The girl collapsed after the floor walker had refused to give her a rest she asked for. She told the man that she was feeling dizzy and needed to retire to the rest room.

The Girl Reeled and Fell

"Oh, wait a minute," the floor walker told her. "You only feel a little too warm. The heat in this department isn't quite right. That's all."

A few minutes later the girl reeled and fell unconscious to the floor. The girl's number was 1438.

"Her first name was Birdie," said a girl at the wrapping desk of the ornament department. "We called her Birdie or '38.' We don't know her real name. She has dark hair and pretty black eyes. Weren't we scared though, when she fainted. They took her up to the hospital on the eighth floor."

Miss S. A. Kroil is the nurse in charge of this hospital. "Number 38 was exhausted, that's all," Miss Kroil stated. "That isn't anything new. We have at least 200 cases among the clerks every day. There are only two of us here, but we can work very fast. Clerks are brought in here every minute. No, Number 38's case is nothing new. They begin to faint about 10 o'clock, and they continue to come in until 11 o'clock at night. Some of them we send home, but some we send to a hospital. The greatest number of them are brought in the last part of the day. That rumor about 38's dying started because the girls got frightened when she collapsed. This isn't the first rumor of a girl's dying."

John Hayman, 21 years old, collapsed at the Boston Store shortly before 12 o'clock last night. He was lying up in his department when he fell unconscious behind his counter. He was taken to the Michael Reese hospital. Physicians said he was suffering from hysteria caused by exhaustion.

PLAN FOR PHONE TRUST BALKED

New York, Dec. 24.—"The suggestion that there is any telephone trust or combination in contemplation as a result of our acquisitions of telephone properties in the middle west is absurd," says H. P. Davidson of J. P. Morgan & Co. in a statement published here today. "Our firm purchased these properties for the simple reason that they could be acquired at a reasonable price and were therefore considered a good investment."

"While it is true that Mr. Morgan's relations with the American Telephone and Telegraph company are harmonious, there is no foundation for the suggestion that Mr. Morgan is co-operating with that, or any other corporation, in the formation of a telephone trust."

"A telephone trust is impossible under existing circumstances. The public would never permit the formation of a trust which would restrict so important a commodity as telephone service."

Buy Town, Road and Woods

Houston, Tex., Dec. 23.—A town of 6,000, a railroad thirty-four miles long and 142,000 acres of timber in Polk county are involved in a deal in Texas land announced today. The transfer is from the William Carlisle Lumber company to J. M. West, D. C. Duff and others of Houston. The purchase price is \$5,000,000.

LABOR FOE REPENTS

FORMER PRESIDENT OF ILLINOIS MANUFACTURERS' ASSN. WILL "AID" BOY WORKERS

La Verne W. Noyes, formerly president of the Illinois Manufacturers' association, which is a criminal conspiracy to violate labor laws passed by the state of Illinois, has had an attack of conscience.

He has come to the aid of boys who wish to take the co-operative course at Lewis Institute, which enables them to receive alternate weeks of training at the school and practical apprenticeship in Chicago shops. Mr. Noyes has volunteered to pay the tuition fee of \$50 for all boys who do satisfactory work.

Mr. Noyes has placed no limit on the number of these scholarships, and it is understood that he is willing to provide for as many as 200, which would make his gift an annual donation of \$10,000.

WAYMAN TRAPS LORIMER MAN

Political Henchman of United States Senator Branded as Graftier

While the grand jury has bolted and defied State's Attorney Wayman and is making a more searching examination of city graft than Wayman would dare make, it has been discovered that the documents which Wayman ordered to be produced before the grand jury in the 200 per cent coal graft have been stolen or lost, and that their disappearance directly aids M. H. Rogers, a coal dealer and strong henchman of United States Senator William A. Lorimer. The political wires have thus become crossed. Wayman, a Lorimer man himself, has issued orders for the production, before the grand jury, of documents which incriminate one of the United States senator's henchmen, and then at the critical moment the documents can not be found, while the grand jury, suspecting something, has taken matters in its own hands and has seized the records in the office of Commissioner of Public Works John Hanberg.

Wayman Short on Law

Under the law grand juries have power of overriding the state's attorney, a fact known to all lawyers worthy of note, but on several occasions forgotten by State's Attorney Wayman, who now being cast aside by the grand jury, is staying in the background while his assistants are presenting the graft data to the grand jury today.

The December grand jury resumed its probe into city hall coal contracts today. Meanwhile the Criminal court building was filled with rumors of a break between the inquisitors and State's Attorney Wayman.

Mr. Wayman has kept in the background during the investigation, two of his assistants examining the witnesses.

Programme Is Balked

The program laid out for the jury was to investigate a few small city coal contracts. After a taste of this investigation the jurymen balked at petty docket cases they were told to consider, and said they would investigate something more important.

From that time the scope of the investigation has been enlarged. Mr. Wayman's statement, made several days ago, that the December grand jury would not take up the city hall affairs became a joke.

The grand jury will continue the examination of the coal contracts and vouchers for the purchase of \$1,600,000 worth of coal by the city in the last two years. Frank Murphy, contract clerk in the office of John J. Hanberg, commissioner of public works, will be the most important witness.

Mr. Murphy has already produced the coal contracts, advertisements for coal bids and specifications. Assistant State's Attorney Victor Arnold obtained from him, it is said, information showing how the contracts were awarded.

BREAD LOAVES TO BE LARGER

Chicago's bread ordinance, fixing the loaves at one pound, or multiples or fractions thereof, has been declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme court reversing the decision of Judge Windes in the lower court. The decision has precipitated anew the fight between the city and the bakers.

City Sealer Kjellander on learning of the court's decision announced that he would proceed at once to enforce the ordinance. Mathias Schmidinger, president of the Master Bakers' association, who was the nominal defendant in the case just decided, declared the case would at once be appealed to the United States Supreme court, on the ground that it violated the right of free contract guaranteed by the federal constitution. Higher prices are threatened if it leaves, now weighing all the way from ten to fourteen ounces, are required to weigh sixteen ounces.

COMMISSIONERS ARE CAUSE OF PARK HOLDUPS

Contract Providing for All-Night Lighting Neglected for Two Years

SAVED 74 CENTS A NIGHT

This Economy Cost Citizens of Chicago Hundreds of Dollars Yearly

After robberies and holdups have been pulled off in the parks of Chicago in great numbers, because of the darkness that usually prevails in them at night, here come the west side park commissioners and declare that it only costs 74 cents more to light the parks all night than it does to keep them illuminated until 10 o'clock.

William Kolacek, chairman of the electric light committee, has just made the discovery and reported it to the commissioners. It appears that the present contract providing the all-night cheap lighting service has been in force for over two years.

The lighting of the parks on the west side is done as the result of an agreement with the trustees of the Sanitary district. The only expense entailed by burning the lights all night instead of until 10 o'clock is the cost of the extra carbons. The west side commissioners have decided to say out this small amount and the parks will hereafter be lighted all night.

One of the immediate results of this discovery by the park commissioners and their consequent action will be a falling off in the number of holdups reported to the police from the various parks. Many of the parks are used as short cuts by residents returning to their homes late at night. They prove ready victims to the highwayman because of the darkness.

CHICAGO LABOR TO AID TAILORS

Fight Against Contract-Breaking Bosses Entered by Local Trade Unions

With the aid of the Chicago Federation of Labor the Ladies' Tailors' union has redoubled its efforts in the war being conducted on the boss tailors of Chicago as a result of the recent lockout. The employers are now expected to come to time in a hurry.

Business Agent John Herrmann appeared before the meeting of the federation last Sunday and outlined the struggle of the tailors for better conditions. He again appeared before the executive board of the federation yesterday afternoon and pleaded for aid in behalf of the 400 locked out members of his organization.

Fitzpatrick Takes Charge

The board voted to extend moral and financial aid to the tailors, and President John Fitzpatrick and Secretary Edward N. Nockels were delegated to take charge of the situation.

The lockout is the result of the strike called by the tailors in September. Practically all of the boss tailors signed the scale presented at that time. Only a clique of State street stores, under the leadership of Marshall Field & Co., held out against the workers. Even the slave pens of the loop district wanted to sign up and were given an opportunity to do so. But the treachery they exercised in getting the men back to work without recognizing the union was too much for the tailors, and they had to strike a second time.

At the end of the busy season the boss tailors who had signed the union scale held a secret meeting and declared a lockout. They ordered the tailors to work a nine hour day instead of an eight hour day or quit. About sixty ladies' tailoring firms are involved.

Must Bring Employers to Time

"This thing of employers signing agreements with their employees and then violating them whenever it suits their convenience must be stopped," declared Secretary Nockels. "These locked out tailors are worthy of support and we shall give them all the power in the aid of the federation."

As the result of the action taken by the federation an appeal will be sent out to all affiliated unions for funds to carry on the campaign against the double dealing employers. President Fitzpatrick and Business Agent Herrmann will head a committee to visit the heads of the firms with a view to seeking a settlement.

Leaves \$150,000 for Concerts

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 24.—William M. Asper, known as "Citizen" Asper, who died here last week, bequeathed \$150,000 to the city for concerts for the people in his will, which was filed for probate Wednesday.

Berlin cigars, a fine Christmas gift. One dollar buys a box of 25 choice ones.

MEXICO SHOWN AS LAND OF BARBARITY AND SLAVERY



Civilization of Tyrant Diaz Exposed as a Farce and Failure

FREE SPEECH IS DENIED

Personal and Political Liberty Is Suppressed by Friend of Taft

President Porfirio Diaz of Mexico again has the lash of publicity applied to him in the current issue of the American Magazine, that has already told of the "Slaves of Yucatan" and the "Slaves of the Valle Nacional" in previous articles.

In the present issue the American Magazine summarizes some of the most important statements made in previous articles and reiterates them for the benefit of American dollars invested in the slavery of Mexican citizens, and the infamy of the Diaz rule that is torturing the people of an entire nation in an effort to coin their sufferings into gold.

Slavery in Mexico Now

Here are some of the statements reiterated by the American Magazine with regard to Mexico:

"So we repeat: 'There is slavery at this moment. There is barbarous political persecution at this moment. There is imprisonment for free speaking at this moment. There is suppression of personal and political liberty at this moment.'"

In order that the articles may appear in their true significance the frontispiece to the American Magazine this month is the reproduction of the photograph of President Taft and President Diaz taken at Janrez, Mexico, on the memorable afternoon of the love feast across the Rio Grande, Oct. 16, 1909. The likeness of the two presidents is typical of American wealth glorying in the profits that accrue because of Mexican tyranny.

Farce of Civilization

President Diaz and his infamous rule of a land and its people are treated in a grand summary by the American Magazine as follows:

"We wish to reaffirm what we said at the beginning of these articles—that Mexico as a civilized government is a farce and a failure; as a republic it is a mockery. It is still barbarous, that it permits and indulges in barbarities. There are other countries as backward and as barbarous, but their chiefs do not make the pretense that the rulers of Mexico make. The shame of Mexico are many."

"They begin at the top, where sits a powerful half-Indian autocrat. He builds an \$8,000,000 theater when around the corner is the most appalling poverty. He takes over railroads with a great show of advanced government ownership, loads the country with debt, and despite of urging does little to further the agriculture of one of the greatest agricultural regions on the continent."

"He is at the head of a land of almost unexampled richness; yet in a great corn producing country he has had to take the tariff off corn so that it might be imported and the people kept alive. Why? Because he has not helped teach the people how to raise fair crops. The native land of the bean is said to import beans from Manchuria—from Manchuria, forsooth. Mexico has some show, some glitter, some outward appearances of civilization, but little of the real thing."

Mexico's Oligarchy

"President Diaz is a man of genius—now aging and decayed. In the days of his greatest power and activity he enlisted a number of men in the organization of his autocratic system; they worked with him; they had to be paid for exercising power and using place for personal gain and advantage."

"Diaz could not prevent the development of a false tendency. So there grew up an oligarchy, and as Diaz became old, the oligarchy was more necessary to him and it grew in strength. The members of the government group amassed great wealth, in plantations, bonds, railroads, mines and factories."

"Those who govern Mexico are the same men as those who control its industries and its finances. It is almost as if the heads of the Standard Oil company, the Sugar trust and the great railroads were themselves members of the cabinet, and together with president controlled by direct word the action of legislatures and appointed senators and members of congress. Of course wealth and power emanating from political organization dominate to some extent in all countries. But in no civilized country are their effects displayed in so gross a form as in Mexico. In their selfishness, this group manages warfully no far as the general welfare is concerned."

BIG LOCOMOTIVE STRIKE IN SIGHT

85 Crane Men Quit and Tie-Up of Plant May Follow

Schenectady, N. Y., Dec. 24.—Eighty-five crane men employed in the local plant of the American Locomotive company have struck. They refuse to tell the cause of the walkout, but deny that they quit out of sympathy for the striking boiler-makers. As a result of the strike of the crane men, the molders were compelled to cease work, as no metal can be poured without the use of the cranes. If the crane men refuse to return to work the entire plant will have to shut down.

There are 5,000 men employed here, and all of them will probably be out soon if the labor differences are not adjusted. It is rumored that the boiler-makers in all the plants of the American Locomotive company in the country will go out soon in sympathy for the local strikers.

The company has thus far refused to deal with the unions. J. A. Franklin, grand international president of the Boiler Makers' union, is in New York attempting to confer with them.

TO OVERTHROW GREEK MINISTRY

Athens, Greece, Dec. 24.—The Military league, whose members were the authors of the recent revolutionary movement in Greece, today announced its intention to overthrow the ministry of its own choosing.

The league declares it is obliged immediately to confide the nation's interests "in strong hands, which will not fail as long as life animates them."

The cabinet will resign probably today or tomorrow.

TWO MINERS DIE IN BURNING GAS

Gallup, N. M., Dec. 24.—Two men are dead and a dozen others ill from life and death as a result of a volcanic outburst of gas, when workmen in the Weaver mine of the American Fuel company near here broke into the old workings, which have been burning for seven years. A tremendous volume of flame and gas shot through with terrific force, enveloping the men.

WHO GETS CASH GIVEN TO 'ARMY,' ASK VOLUNTEERS

"Relief," Is Laconic Reply of Followers of British Booth.

NEW RIVAL SEEKS ALMS

Kilbey, in Huff, Quits Salvationists and Forms Competing "Firm"

"Though I speak with the tongue of men and of angels and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass or as a tinkling cymbal."

Through the smoke of the battle between the Salvation Army and the Volunteers of America emerges the fact that a third and new organization has entered the field.

George A. Kilbey, ex-commissioner of the Salvation Army, founded the Christian Industrial league, which is now a rival of the two older organizations.

"What is the Salvation Army doing with the stream of charity gold which flowed into its coffers?" is the latest question asked by the Volunteers of America. Ex-Commissioner Kilbey, officers of the Volunteers assert, could tell some interesting things in reply, if he would only talk. Mr. Kilbey, as an officer of the army, was in charge of the territory west of the Mississippi. Why he gave up his high office has been a mystery to the whole country.

Officers of the Salvation Army admit that Kilbey resigned after serious friction with his brother officers, and that he is organizing a rival institution as a secessionist, similar to the secession movement of Ballington Booth, founder of the Volunteers of America. But they vehemently deny that any question of the misappropriation of funds was the basis of his resignation.

"Ere the cock crows, Thou wilt deny me thrice."

"Disagreement with other officers was the cause of Mr. Kilbey's resignation," said Brigadier Smeeton. "There was a good deal of friction, and he finally decided that he could not remain with the army. He has seceded and is organizing his institution just as Ballington Booth, some fifteen years ago, seceded to organize the Volunteers of America. While his institution will be a rival to our organization, I believe there will be enough work for all of us. There are thousands of poor who need help."

"The intimations that there are leaks"

SECOND ALTMAN TRIAL STARTED

Paddy Lavin's "Bomb 31" Case Continued; Acquittal Assured, Says Defense

The war between rival factions of gamblers, which has resulted in a series of bomb throwings in Chicago, will be brought to light in the trial of Joseph Altman, arraigned this morning in Judge Tuthill's court on the charge of having thrown a bomb 31, which wrecked the main exchange of the Chicago Telephone company and a gambling joint of Mont Tennesse. The case was continued to December 29.

"There is no chance of convicting the Altman brothers," said Attorney John D. Farrell, of counsel for the defense.

"In the trial of the Standard Cash and Door company case, when the Altman brothers were acquitted on the charge having blown up the company's factory, Inspector Lavin was allowed to introduce all the evidence he has against the two brothers in the bomb 31 case. The jury showed, in acquitting the Altman, that it placed no faith in the evidence of Bruno Verra and Verra is the star witness in this trial. The fact that one jury has already refused to believe him is a strong point in our favor."

Union Aids Altman

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of which Vincent Altman is a member, having been assistant business agent of Local 58, is back of the defense. It has retained Attorneys John D. Farrell, Daniel L. Cruice and James T. Brady. Assistant State's Attorney Benedict Short is prosecuting. The defense did not think that Short would dare bring the bomb 31 case to trial, as Short, after declaring that the Standard Cash and Door company was his strong card, suffered defeat when the case was placed in the hands of the jury.

In the trial of the Altman on the charge of having thrown bomb 31, the notorious Inspector Paddy Lavin comes again to the fore. Under Lavin's deft guidance the evidence against the brothers has been gathered and labor knows Lavin and does not love him any more than juries believe his witnesses.

Ordinance Aimed at Railroad

South Bend, Ind., Dec. 24.—The Grand Trunk railroad will be forced to cease operating its trains in Division street, South Bend, if an ordinance to come before the council at next Monday's meeting is adopted.

Suicide Leaves a Record

New York, Dec. 24.—James L. Mock, who committed suicide at Atlanta, was the first and only executive secretary of the New York police department. He was dismissed in 1907, under charges of borrowing from policemen through promises of "influence."

(Continued on Page Two)

"THE EVOLUTIONIST," 180 WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

turn of work in Ohio.
Addington, Ohio.

Patronize Our Advertiser

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 22, 1906, at P. O. Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879. Issued by the World Publishing Company, 130-132 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. NEW TELEPHONE NUMBER (ALL DEPARTMENTS) FRANKLIN 1198

Christmas and Capitalism

Every single tradition that clings around the idea of Christmas is at everlasting war with the society of today. We sing of "peace on earth, good will to men," but our whole system of doing business is based on the red law of tooth and claw.

We have built up a tradition that Christmas is a time of the exchange of personal remembrances. The custom of gift giving has degenerated into an exchange of dollars and cents.

Charity, that ghastly substitute for justice, has been so commercialized that rival gangs of beggars fight in the streets for the right to solicit alms from passers-by in the name of Christian charity. Competing religious sects shriek charges of crookedness and corruption at each other in the squabble for the glory and the profits accruing from the distribution of "Christian charity."

For great bodies of the workers Christmas means additional toil, with a petty "gift" in place of earned, but unpaid, wages. For others it means eating the bitter bread of "charity," bestowed by those who have earned nothing upon those who have produced all.

We would not play the part of a "spoilsport." We know that millions will seize upon this occasion for a portion of that joy which should be a part of every day's life. By just as much as they can forget capitalism will the day be a "merry Christmas." By just so much as they have advanced the day when capitalism will be no more have they a reason to be merry.

We celebrate the birthday of the Carpenter who cast the money changers from the temple. Whether we accept any of the theological theories that have been built upon His teachings or not, we do not believe it would be considered heresy to claim that by just so much as we have contributed to the driving out of the money changers of today and the ushering in of that day when labor shall come to its own will we be entitled to rejoice on Christmas day.

Clearing Up

There are a few who fear that the animated discussion now going on within the ranks of the Socialist party may tend to disruption. The older Socialists know better. They know that discussion is a sign of life and that self-criticism is the first step to improvement.

There is not the least doubt that the condition within the party has improved greatly during the last six weeks. There has been a new awakening in all directions, a new determination to work and to battle for Socialism, and to discover and cure the defects that have hindered effective work hitherto.

Not for years has there been so great an interest in party affairs. The whole party membership is aroused to the necessity of attending to the affairs of its party.

It is impossible that a time of earnest discussion over vital matters should pass without some things that jar the nerves of the sensitive. When men and women feel deeply they speak plainly, and sometimes roughly.

Furthermore, there has never been a battlefield without its vultures. So it is but natural that in a heated discussion, such as is going on at present, the character assassin and the demagogue should seek to find entrance. But the presence of such characters need not excite anything near the apprehension that they should have aroused when the membership was less in earnest.

They would attract no attention today were it not for a pernicious system of balloting for officers which affords especial opportunities to those who wish to vent their petty hatreds rather than show their intelligent discrimination.

Moving at Last

It is almost exactly six months since the Daily Socialist exposed the gang of grafters who compose the city government of Chicago. Those exposures have since been repeated by legislative and municipal commissions and by other newspapers. During all this time the state's attorney has been absolutely indifferent to these crimes.

At last, in the face of a rapidly rising demand that he be thrown out of office and that a special grand jury be called, he has shown some slight signs of life. The present grand jury is at least making a pretense of an investigation of one of the minor phases of the great coal graft.

Even here the matter is being handled most tenderly. Although Mayor Busse's private secretary is directly involved, and in spite of the fact that the mayor himself is closely connected and a large portion of his cabinet are profiting directly from their connection with the coal graft, none of these has as yet been touched.

Finally, it is at least very strongly rumored that the grand jury made even this very gentle attack in spite of the efforts of the state's attorney.

"VERTICAL TRANSPORTATION"

The most interesting development due to elevators is found in the lower part of the borough of Manhattan, where there are 26 buildings of 15 floors or over. In other words, at least 200 feet in height. Now, these buildings would aggregate in total height 572 floors, or a distance corresponding to about one and one-third miles. These 26 buildings contain 116 express elevators, which have an aggregate mileage record of 276 miles per hour and a carrying capacity of 245,000 per day of eight hours. There are also 116 local elevators of approximately the same mileage, but carrying about 372,000 persons per day. Thus in 26 buildings there are to be found 231 elevators running some 4,400 miles and carrying a total of 617,000 passengers daily.—Exchange.

Appropriate

"What did Marie, the telephone operator, say when she broke her engagement with Harry Palumbo?"

"Not much. She just dropped him a note with an inclosure and wrote 'Ting off.'"—New York Globe.

GREATER LONDON

The population of what is officially recognized as Greater London is calculated for the year 1910 to be 7,537,196, a number greatly in excess of that of any similar area in the world.

The ratable value of the property in the part of Greater London which comprises the administrative county of London proper is £44,333,704, and of this the one square mile city of London, in contrast to the 28 metropolitan boroughs (with their 120 square miles), possesses £451,820 pounds sterling. There are 2,151 miles of streets in London, of which 127 miles are laid with the tramways.—Exchange.

A Revised Judgment

Nephew (after the football game): "Well, uncle, what did you think of the game?"

Uncle (from the West): "It's hot stuff. Jamie. Beats bustin' bronchos all soler. Say, if you ever hear her callin' easterners tenderfoot again, just kick 'em, till you're blue."—New York Globe.

TUBERCULOSIS AMONG PRINTERS

BY JOSEPH E. COHEN

Of the fifty members of the International Typographical union who died during the last fiscal month, thirteen, or more than one in four, died of tuberculosis. Several others fell victims to diseases that attack weak lungs, so that from one-third to one-half of the deaths were of a pulmonary nature.

It is fair to say that the mortality among non-union compositors is even higher. But that among the union men is high enough.

The printers of the nation have long ago realized the seriousness of the situation and done what they could to combat the inroads made by that great white plague. Through their solicitation a home for the treatment of sick members was established in Colorado, the main feature of which consists of facilities for handling tuberculosis patients. The home is maintained by a per capita assessment of the membership.

Besides New York and other cities are doing what they can to assist men in the early stages of the disease in farms near home.

Better than that, the printers have done what they could to protect themselves against the plague by reducing the number of working hours. The science of medicine does not boast of a surer prophylactic than shorter hours.

The printers have done what they could. The employers have done practically nothing. And there is every reason why they should have done a great deal.

In the past quarter of a century a remarkable impetus was given to the printing industry, in both the newspaper and commercial branches. It was during that period that the great avalanche of advertising swept over the country; it was during that time that the metropolitan newspapers increased their size and bank account.

Yet neither the introduction of the linotype machine (and later the monotype and others), nor the stream of

THE LAKE WIND

BY GEORGE E. BOWEN

It laughs, as with the sea gulls in summertime it plays Across the eastern shimmer where long my dreaming strays. It sighs, at day's departure, yet tenderly it croons As folds my mood about me a mantle of the moon's.

A song of death comes shrieking out of November's night—O ghostly are its bearers in fearful robes of white. Far down the sandy reaches men shudder at its cry As ships without a rudder beyond the beaches die.

Again, a call of commerce shouts up the river path, With decks all glad with treasure, safe from the pirate's wrath. All east and west have given their tribute to the breeze That tells of peace and plenty beside the inland seas.

Men seek its soft caresses to soothe some hidden woe, Or set their sails to stiffen with strength it has to blow. But never, for their weeping, beyond the night and morn Have shone the Isles of Freedom where all the winds are born.

WAGES OF ORGANIZERS

(The following is taken from the minutes of the National Executive committee.)

The National Executive committee direct, the attention of the comrades to the reasons which led the committee, in July last, to advise the National committee that the wages of our national organizers should be increased to four dollars per day.

The National committee agreed to the increase of salary. To the surprise of this committee there was immediately initiated a referendum to undo the action of the National committee and to restore the old rate of three dollars per day.

The members of the party are, we believe, entitled to know that, in our opinion, the carrying of this referendum would cripple the most important work which the party has undertaken in many years.

Feeling the force of the widespread criticism that our national organizers have not successfully reached the organized workers of the country, the National Executive committee undertook to send special organizers into the trades unions. This work, so far as tried, has proven to be more productive of good results than any other form of propaganda.

For this work we have felt it necessary to secure the services of the most capable and energetic comrades actively engaged in trades union work. But, in order to obtain the services of such comrades, we find it absolutely necessary to pay wages equal, or near equal, to the recognized trades union rate of wages. Fugher—quite apart from the fact that such men cannot be otherwise enlisted in the work—we believe that the Socialist party should, as a matter of principle, scorn to pay low wages to its servants.

The wage of three dollars per day was fixed several years ago. Within that period wages in this country have been generally increased. Why, we ask, should the Socialist party lag behind?

During the same period the cost of living has increased out of all proportion to the advance of wages. A man who today receives the same wages as he received five years ago has lost ground. He is in a much worse position than before. We cannot ignore this fact.

Now, comrades, we ask you to consider carefully the seriousness of this question. As a result of long and careful study we have developed a system of propaganda among the organized workers of the country. It is our belief that this will prove to be the most fruitful work we have ever undertaken. If you insist upon a return to the old rate of wages, you will wreck that work by restricting us in our choice of organizers to those least fitted for the work.

Standard Oil Like a Cat With Nine Lives

Simultaneously with the announcement from the war department that no agents or officials of the department shall give any baying orders to the Standard Oil company or any other company, the Standard Oil company has taken to send special organizers into the trades unions. This work, so far as tried, has proven to be more productive of good results than any other form of propaganda.

For this work we have felt it necessary to secure the services of the most capable and energetic comrades actively engaged in trades union work. But, in order to obtain the services of such comrades, we find it absolutely necessary to pay wages equal, or near equal, to the recognized trades union rate of wages. Fugher—quite apart from the fact that such men cannot be otherwise enlisted in the work—we believe that the Socialist party should, as a matter of principle, scorn to pay low wages to its servants.

The wage of three dollars per day was fixed several years ago. Within that period wages in this country have been generally increased. Why, we ask, should the Socialist party lag behind?

During the same period the cost of living has increased out of all proportion to the advance of wages. A man who today receives the same wages as he received five years ago has lost ground. He is in a much worse position than before. We cannot ignore this fact.

Now, comrades, we ask you to consider carefully the seriousness of this question. As a result of long and careful study we have developed a system of propaganda among the organized workers of the country. It is our belief that this will prove to be the most fruitful work we have ever undertaken. If you insist upon a return to the old rate of wages, you will wreck that work by restricting us in our choice of organizers to those least fitted for the work.

NEW SOCIALIST PUBLICATION

"The New Commonwealth" is the name of a new eight page Socialist paper published and edited by two former Chicago Socialists—Annah and Frank Finsterbach. The paper is published in Minneapolis and is filled with bright and interesting articles on Socialism.

A COERBOTION

The article by Charles Edward Russell, "The Power Behind the Republic," that appeared in the issue of Dec. 22, was, through an error, not credited as it should have been to Success Magazine.

Pleasant Job

"Oh, George, I'm so glad you've come," exclaimed the sweet girl. "Father is so excited and disturbed. Do go in and calm him."

"Very well," replied Mr. Lovett. "What's the matter with him?"

"Why—er—I just told him you wanted to marry me."

First Aid

"If you were called upon to deal with a hysterical person," asked the examiner at the emergency class, "what would you do?"

"I'd amputate his funnybone," said the student with a turn for surgery and humor.

BERNARD SHAW AND THE WORLD

BY ROBERT HUNTER

HOW CAN YOU CALL AMERICA A FREE COUNTRY WHEN YOU KNOW OF THE POVERTY OF THE MASSES AND THE FRIGHTFUL CONDITIONS OF CHILD LABOR IN THE COTTON MILLS OF CAROLINA, WHICH ARE WORSE THAN THE MILLS OF MANCHESTER WERE A HUNDRED YEARS AGO?—George Bernard Shaw.

WHAT RUBBISH! THERE ARE NEARLY TEN TIMES AS MANY PAUPERS IN GREAT BRITAIN AS IN THE UNITED STATES—ONE IN EVERY THIRTY-SIX PERSONS BY THE LATEST FIGURES. THERE IS NEARLY AS MUCH FRIGHTFUL POVERTY OF THE MASSES IN LONDON ALONE AS IN OUR ENTIRE VAST COUNTRY.—The World.

Rubbish? Bernard Shaw talk rubbish? Pish! You don't know Shaw. The facts are these. There are about two million paupers in Great Britain. In 1891 Professor Richard T. Ely and Mr. Charles D. Kellogg, then Secretary of the Charity Organization Society of New York City, estimated that there were no less than three million paupers in the United States. Today there are not less than four million.

The Board of Trade of Great Britain publishes statistics of unemployment. For ten years, the number of Trade Union men out of work has never exceeded nine per cent of the Trade Union membership.

The New York Bureau of Labor publishes statistics of unemployment in New York State. The number of Union men out of work in 1909 averaged twenty-two per cent of the total membership. In 1908 it averaged thirty-four per cent; in 1907 fourteen per cent.

In the worst months of 1908 the percentage of unemployed among Trade Unionists rose as high as thirty-six per cent. In other words, out of every three Trade Unionists one was unemployed.

Nowhere in Great Britain, and, in fact, nowhere else in the entire world, are there such conditions of unemployment as exists here in America.

And now will the editor of the World question Shaw's statement that child labor in the South is as bad today as it was in Manchester one hundred years ago? The editor is evidently a very reckless person, but will he go that far?

As for the frightful poverty of the masses in London, is the eye of the editor so discerning that he can discover any material difference between the poverty of London and the poverty of Packington, of Pittsburgh, or of the lower East Side?

Does he happen to know that Mr. Jacob A. Ellis estimated some time ago that about one-third of the people of New York City were dependent upon charity at some time during the eight years previous to 1890?

Does he happen to know that one out of every ten persons who die in New York City is buried in a pauper's grave?

And does he care to know that one out of every fourteen families in the Borough of Manhattan is evicted each year?

Rubbish? Do you really consider this rubbish?

If the editor of the World wants to know the facts about riches and poverty in Great Britain let him write and ask Mr. Bernard Shaw for Fabian Tract No. 6. If he would also like to know the figures of poverty, misery and unemployment in the United States Mr. Shaw will doubtless furnish him with these also.

Some one, I fear, has told the editor that Mr. Shaw is a humorist, without mentioning also that he is an economist, fairly conversant with the facts of poverty.

But while the editor does not know Mr. Shaw, Mr. Shaw unquestionably knows him.

G. K. Chesterton says: "The English Philistine complains that Mr. Shaw is making a fool of him, whereas Mr. Shaw is not in the least making a fool of him; Mr. Shaw is, with laborious lucidity, calling him a fool."

"G. B. S. calls a landlord a thief, and the landlord, instead of denying or resenting it, says: 'Ah, that fellow hides his meaning so cleverly that one can never make out what he means, it is all so fine spun and fantastical.'"

"G. B. S. calls a statesman a liar to his face, and the statesman cries to a kind of ecstasy: 'Ah, what quaint, intricate and half-tangled trains of thought! Ah, what elusive and many-colored mysteries of half-meaning!'"

It is only too evident that Shaw had the editor of the World in mind when he said in the interview from which the World quotes: "I NOTICE THAT AMERICANS NEVER KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT THEIR OWN COUNTRY. They always are astounded if you tell them what is going on there. For instance: THEY ARE IGNORANT OF THE FACT THAT LIBERTY DOES NOT EXIST THERE."

CAPITALISM'S "ELEVENTH HOUR"

BY GEO. M. CROCKER

Comrades, are we ready? Do we hear the roar of rushing waters; the mighty hosts of conquering comrades, in this, the eleventh hour of capitalism?

Yes, we can look just beyond the tomb. We can see the faces of those martyrs who have gone before, those faithful fighters who have long since laid down their weapons and ceased the heroic struggle.

But we see no "walling and gnashing of teeth."

Then suddenly we look about us and see the countless thousands that are to come, the future fathers of this land, 'tis then that we shall proudly proclaim it the "land of the free and home of the brave."

It is now 11:01—it is capitalism's "eleventh hour"—and as time drags we still fight, and though age dims the fire of our eyes, there is no expression of sadness visible upon the faces of the old warriors, no grief or anger, no wandering and troubled gaze.

When grim death reaches out its long arms to encircle and embrace us, we will have no fears for we will be but a bundle of cold clay, and where we lay down the burden our younger comrades will take it up.

Though death cuts down youth in its vigor, manhood in its strength and age in its weakness, though it breaks the father's heart and bereaves the loving mother, though it makes widows, children orphans and saddens a nation, still we do not fear it.

Our minds revert to the millions whose existence is a living death—because of civilization's monstrosity—capitalism.

It covers the land with idleness, poverty, disease and crime.

It fills our jails, supplies our almshouses and demands our sympathies. It engenders controversy, fosters quarrels and cherishes riots. It crowds our penitentiaries, and furnishes the victims for our scaffolds. It is the life blood of the counterfeiter, the prop of the highway man, and the support of the midnight incendiary. It countenances the liar, respects the thief, and esteems the blasphemer. It violates obligation, reverence, fraud, and honors infamy. It defames benevolence, hates love, scorps virtue and slanders innocence. It invites the father to butcher his helpless offspring, helps the husband to massacre his wife, and aids the child to grind the pariah's axe. It destroys man, consumes woman, debases life. It suborns witnesses, nurses perjury, defiles the jury box, and stains the judicial ermine. It bribes the voters, disqualifies votes and corrupts elections. It degrades the citizen, debases the legislator, dishonors the statesman and disarms the patriot. It brings shame, not honor; terror, not hope; misery and not happiness. It is the sum of all villainies, the father of crime, the mother of all abominations and the curse of all curses. The cruel oppression of the capitalists upon the workers over land and over sea has gone the extreme limit, and the workers across the waters stand ready to join hands with the workers of all nations, while here in America indications point strongly to the coming of a millennium. Capitalism is now entering upon its eleventh hour—are you ready?

SPREADING OF THE WHITE PLAGUE

BY M'KENZIE CLELAND

Nearly three hundred years ago England learned by an expensive lesson the economic waste and extravagance of putting men in jail. Prisoners taken into court for trial spread infection to such an extent that judges, lawyers and spectators died from jail fever, and this event passed into history as the "Black Assize." It is safe to say that the graveyards which have been peopled by the "white plague" as a result of prison conditions would look with disdain upon their little neighbor which was the beneficiary of the black epidemic.

Tuberculosis is a preventable disease and its implacable foes are sunlight and fresh air, the two things usually lacking in every prison cell. The seeming impossibility of separating the idea of punishment from imprisonment has resulted in the construction of jails with utter disregard of every consideration for the health and comfort of the prisoner. As was said in the report presented to the American Prison Association in 1907: "The very structure of the ordinary jail is radically wrong and offends against the laws of health. From ocean to ocean one uniform plan has been slavishly copied from bad models a cage of cells surrounded by a corridor. Into this corridor are emptied the foul breath and foul language of the occupants of darkened cells. It becomes a common reservoir of deadly elements. The light of the windows and the pure air do not enter the cell directly, but only through this corridor. No man builds a pig-pen or a hen-coop on such a monstrous plan. Into these vile disease breeding cells we thrust every year nearly a half million of our fellow men and women, the great majority between the ages of eighteen and forty years, and after injecting into their bodies and minds dirt and death we send them out to carry destruction to their fellows—surely a wise and economic policy."

Although these small, unsanitary cells are unfit for even a single occupant, the increase of crime which, might naturally be expected from such methods has been so great that in many jails two, three and even four men are frequently confined. In an Alabama prison 240 men were recently found locked in 72 cells. In the Harrison police station in Chicago, which W. T. Stead pronounced worse than any Russian prison, as many as 160 men are confined in 20 cells. This may assist somewhat in explaining the estimate by the Chicago health department that tuberculosis cost that city last year twenty-three million dollars.

Let us hope that the evolution of human kindness in which we all rejoice may soon become more apparent in our treatment of those who make mistakes in failing to obey the law, and this will be hastened by a realization that kindness to them is generosity to ourselves.

PANAMA CANAL HALF EXCAVATED

It is estimated that nearly 90,000,000 cubic yards of dirt and rock have been excavated in the Panama canal, or about one-half of the total amount necessary for its completion.

Greatest Depth of Oceans

The greatest depth of the oceans are as follows: Atlantic, 27,366 feet; Pacific, 30,000 feet; Indian, 15,582 feet; Southern, 22,700 feet; Arctic, 2,000 feet.