

VICTIM OF VUG IS IDENTIFIED AFTER 4 YEARS Man Who Lost His Memory After Brutal Assault Is Ezekiel Davis 1,500 MILE SEARCH ENDS Daily Socialist Enables Parents to Locate Son in Florida Hospital

The appeal from St. Augustine, Fla., to the Chicago Daily Socialist to establish the identity of a man who had lost his memory after being sandbagged, was not in vain, though the capitalist press failed. His mother, who is a reader of the Chicago Daily Socialist, recognized him as her son, whom she had not seen for four years. The man's name is E. A. Davis, which corresponds to the tattooed initials on his arm. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Davis, live at 437 East Forty-fifth court.

Sandbagged in St. Augustine

The man identified as E. A. Davis was sandbagged in St. Augustine, Fla., about six weeks ago. As a result of the attack he does not remember his name or anything about his former life. He is a member of the Order of Redmen, and his friends appealed to the Chicago Daily Socialist, after their requests to other papers proved futile. The identification of Mr. Davis made by his mother was strengthened by a note found in his pocket, and which was transmitted to the Chicago Daily Socialist. On the slip of paper was written, "Miriam Evelyn D., a lovely child." Mrs. Benjamin Davis said that that is the name of his child, who lives with her mother at 437 East Forty-fifth court. Mr. Davis was married about six years ago and was divorced shortly before he left Chicago. Mrs. Davis, his divorced wife, lives at the Vincennes address. She also identified the picture printed in this paper. She stated that she was divorced from him four years ago, and is now living with her mother, Mrs. H. Wiesberg.

Disappeared Four Years Ago

"Mr. Davis disappeared from Chicago about four years ago," she said, "and we had not heard of his whereabouts since."

The cross and two hearts on his arm must have been imprinted there after he had left home," declared his mother. "He did not have them before he left us."

Appeals Were Scored

"Gentlemen—After having appealed to the capitalist papers for assistance to aid in establishing the identity of the man who was sandbagged, and as in my opinion the appeal has been in vain, we are writing to you to see what you can do in this matter. We feel sure that if anything can be done for the sake of humanity, the Chicago Daily Socialist will do it."

"It appears that the victim is a Chicago man. In his pocket was found part of an envelope bearing the mark of a Chicago postoffice station. On this piece of paper is written 'Miriam Evelyn D., a lovely, sweet child.' On the man's arm is tattooed a monogram, 'E. A. D.' and a crucifix transfixing two hearts. This we hope will serve as some clue."

He Remembers Nothing

"The victim has recovered from the effects of the sandbagging, but strange to say does not remember anything prior to his misfortune. That he is a 'Redman' was established by some marks found on his effects. He is in the care of that organization, and they are doing all they can to help the man. The enclosed photo is a good likeness of the man."

"Anything you can do in this matter will be very much appreciated here in St. Augustine. Yours, for the good of humanity, C. MEITIN."

The letter is written on the letterhead of Candide Mith, manufacturer of Havana cigars and importer of Havana leaf, with offices at St. Augustine, Fla., and Havana, Cuba.

Mr. Davis, the victim of the slugging, was a chauffeur when he left Chicago.

PLUMBERS ASK HIGHER WAGES

New York, Dec. 31.—A strike of New York plumbers and steamfitters is threatened with the beginning of the new year. The two unions have submitted demands to their employers asking an increase in pay to \$4 a day, with no work on Saturdays. Unless they get \$3 a day and Saturdays off the plumbers' helpers will strike.

DEBATE SCIENCE OF SOCIALISM

Pastor Easily Overthrows Arguments of Editor of Capitalistic Newspaper

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 31.—This city is reverberating as a result of the clash in debate between Rev. William Thurston Brown, Socialist Unitarian minister, and Chauncey Thomas, railroad editor of the Tribune, Salt Lake City's "greatest" daily, organ of ex-Senator Thomas Kearns, railroad and mining king and close business friend of Senator William A. Clark of Montana, copper and railroad king. They talked on "Is Socialism Scientific?" Thomas struggled for his employers by asking questions, while Rev. Brown argued for Socialism by stating facts. Some of the trite, time-worn, laid-on-the-shelf interrogations propounded by Thomas are as follows:

Same Old Questions

"If Socialism is a worldwide movement, intended for all mankind, how is it to be applied to the negro, the savages of Africa, South America and Asia?"

"How can Socialism avoid the law of diminishing returns in agriculture?"

"Grant, for argument's sake, that Socialism is put into practice, what next? Socialism cannot remain; it must change into something else. What?"

"As long as a lower race increases faster than a higher race there will be war, and with war there will be armies, and with armies there must be prostitution and other evils. With this law of natural increase, how will Socialism banish prostitution and all its kindred evils?"

Mr. Brown said in part: "Socialism is not a scheme but a law of the development of human society as an organism. Capitalism has seen its day and is passing with all its evils. The man who says that there is no such thing in the universe as mercy, justice, right and wrong has still a great deal to learn."

"Socialism is growing according to strict scientific laws and is developing according to the law of evolution. Huxley, one of the greatest scientists in mind and soul who ever lived, predicted that it must come or else that life on this earth is not worth living."

Tools and Who Use Them

"Socialism is the ownership of the tools by those who use them—not by those who do not use them. Walker, rated as one of the greatest scientific economic teachers, gave an entirely wrong account of how capital came to being. The man who, according to Walker, saved his dried fish so that he could live on it while he built a canoe that he rented to others while he lived in ease did not exist. He could not exist, for the canoe, according to all the rules of the savage tribes today, belonged to the tribe as a whole and hence he could not have rented it. "Capitalism came into the world when the tools became too large for individual ownership, and with capitalism came the wage system that makes wage slaves out of the workers."

One Thing at a Time

"Socialism will not cross any bridges till it comes to them. We will first get Socialism, then solve the other problems that follow as they come up, and not worry about them beforehand. Socialism will abolish war, because when the working men of the world come to realize that they are all brothers, then there can be no war, for there will be no one to fight war, hence there will not be war. Prostitution is a result of the rule of war and of capitalism. When Socialism comes there will be neither prostitution nor other evils of the wage system that makes slaves of the working class."

SUGAR COMBINE BUYS UP A FOE

New York, Dec. 31.—The retirement of Parsons, Closson & McIlwaine as counsel for the sugar trust was not unexpected. The selection of James M. Beck, counsel for the New York Sun, as their successor came rather as a surprise.

Mr. Beck as assistant attorney general of the United States successfully prosecuted the celebrated Neely case. As first assistant attorney general he secured the verdict against the Northern Securities company. He also took a prominent part in the first actions against the sugar trust, the paper trust and other anti-trust proceedings.

He was in the midst of these cases when he removed to New York and began the private practice of law.

IGNORES TAFT'S WHISKY RULING

Austin, Tex., Dec. 31.—Gov. Campbell will uphold the Texas law describing whisky as advocated by Dr. J. S. Abbott, food commissioner.

Dr. Abbott, who disagrees with President Taft's definition of whisky, went over the situation with the governor Wednesday, and it was agreed that the rectifiers shall be informed that they must comply with the Texas statutes, notwithstanding the definition of President Taft.

This will be the answer of Texas to Warwick M. Hoag of St. Louis, general counsel for the rectifiers, who has asked for a conference with state officials.

URGES BALLOT AS SOLUTION OF LABOR TROUBLE

Only Independent Political Action Will Benefit Workers, Says Leader

SOCIALISTS ARE LAUDED

Constitute the Only Labor Party, Says New Head of Central Trades

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 31.—Louis F. Philipp, the new president of the Central Trades and Labor union, believes the workmen should strike for their rights with the ballot. He thinks that labor representatives in congress, the state legislature and the municipal assembly will do vastly more for the cause of the men who earn their living with their hands and their skill than strikes and arbitration. He believes in independent political

action, not in a coalition of the laboring men with the Democratic or Republican parties. A man elected entirely by labor votes, he believes, will better serve the cause than one elected by mixed votes.

Mr. Philipp says he does not believe arbitration of labor disputes results in any advantages for the employee, and thinks a better way of adjusting difficulties can be found.

In Packer in Brewery

The new president of the Central Trades and Labor union, with its 11,000 members in St. Louis, is thirty years old. He is boyish in appearance. He is a packer in the bottling department of the Anheuser-Busch brewery. As he will get no salary as president of the central body, he will have to keep on working.

In being elected president of the C. T. and L. U. of St. Louis Philipp had to defeat ex-Senator Owen Miller, who has been president of the organization for eight terms. Miller is secretary of the National Order of Musicians, president of the local organization, member of the board of freeholders and has numerous other positions that tend to give him strength in a contest.

Philipp drew to himself wonderful support, and on the first ballot tied with Miller, and on the second came out victorious. At the national convention of brewery workers in New York city in 1908 Philipp was elected chairman for four consecutive days. The custom had been for the chairman to preside one day only. But he showed such ability as a presiding officer

pending before a government department, Ex-Senator Burton, of Kansas, severely criticized President Taft and former President Roosevelt.

"The men higher up in the sugar fraud case will never be molested because Mr. Taft's brother is attorney for the sugar trust and Mr. Roosevelt's brother-in-law is virtually its manager," declared Burton.

Sugar Trust Blamed

"The sugar trust is the most powerful agency in Federal politics. It exercises more power in forming the national policy than any other agency. To it I owe the trial which resulted in my imprisonment."

Burton was tried and sent to jail for a brief term for having represented a corporation which had interests in the hands of one of the federal departments.

"I first incurred the enmity of Roosevelt," he continued, "for I threatened to oppose his proposed Cuban sugar policy which meant letting in Cuban sugar on a basis that threatened to bottle the infant best sugar industry."

Roosevelt Feared Senator

"After the passing of a few years, Taft comes along with his Philippine policy. Capital had begun to turn to the beet sugar industry again and the Philippine industry scared it away."

"Roosevelt opposed my Cuban policy and at the same time he feared I would head a delegation at the National Republican convention for Mark Hanna. If Hanna had died six months earlier there would have been no charges against me and I would still be in the senate."

Man Frozen to Death

An unidentified man was found dead on a sidewalk at Leavitt and West Twenty-third streets. The body was taken to undertaking rooms at 2046 West Twenty-third street.

While working on the fourth floor of a new building at Aurora, Isaac Barker, benumbed by the cold, lost his footing and fell to the ground, breaking his neck. Another worker also fell. Peter Jonegnus. He was taken to a hospital in a critical condition.

Found in Snowdrift, Frozen

Joseph Schenck, tramping from St. Louis to Chicago, was found in a snowdrift near Springdale. Both legs were frozen and physicians at a hospital in Aurora, to which he was taken, said amputation would be necessary.

Charles A. Ratke was found unconscious in an alley at the rear of 1945 Addison avenue and was taken to the Alexian brothers hospital. His hands were frozen and amputation may be necessary. He lives at Cornelia street and Lincoln avenue.

GIRLS POISONED BY GASES IN CHEMICAL SWEATSHOP OF MONTGOMERY WARD

JAILED SENATOR ATTACKS TAFT

Burton Says Sugar Trust Will Never Be Prosecuted for Crimes

TWO ARE KILLED BY ZERO BLAST

Families Driven Into Cold by Fires Which Destroy Their Homes

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 31.—Declaring that if Mark Hanna had died six months sooner he would not have been tried and sentenced to jail for representing a corporation that had a case

Chicago is enduring the coldest weather so far this winter. The homes are dying in the streets, the poor are being driven from their hovels by fires resulting from overheated stoves.

ANOTHER CASE OF CONTEMPT!



the destitute are fighting cold and hunger as best they may. The mercury was down to 7 degrees below zero today, with every additional drop carrying added suffering.

During the night more than twenty families were forced to the street by fires which destroyed their homes. Five families sought a refuge from the icy air at the Desplaines street police station, while others did likewise elsewhere.

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Conditions in Notorious Mail Order House Will Be Investigated by State Factory Inspector Immediately

TUBERCULOSIS IS RAMPANT IN SLAVE PEN, SAYS EMPLOYEE

Cheap Labor Policy of House Leads to the Discharge of 1,700 Employees This Month; Tactics That Kill Workers

When the time comes to erect a monument to Montgomery Ward, who says he wants to save the lake front for the people, let St. Gaudens be hired and let him design a tall shaft of cold, polished granite, surmounted by a death sign. Let the base of the shaft be square and solid and surrounded by human figures: one that of a thin girl at whose feet shall be a bronze tablet inscribed:

"Poisoned by noxious gases."

Let another figure be that of a bent and shriveled clerk, and still another that of a scrawny boy. Let the lower portion of the monument bear a simple tribute:

"He sweated them until they could endure no more."

On another side of the shaft let there be the heartfelt appreciation:

"Hundreds of thousands of dollars to destroy unions, but no money for living wages."

Such an art treasure as described would fittingly adorn Grant Park, opposite the office building of Montgomery Ward and Company.

Keen and businesslike as is the sweating of the clerks in the office building of Montgomery Ward & Co. on Michigan avenue, it is as nothing to that practiced at the firm's plant, Chicago avenue and the Chicago river. At that place, since the days immediately before Christmas nearly 1,700 employees have been discharged. Those who were paid the huge salaries of \$12.50 and \$14 a week were the very first to feel the effects of the policy of retrenchment.

In the basement of the plant still toll three men, once sturdy Norwegians who from standing constantly in a wet cellar reeking with the stench of fish, have become sick with tuberculosis, apparently, for they continually cough and spit, sometimes on the floor, sometimes on the ash. One gets \$10 a week, another gets \$11 and the third \$12. The highest wages paid to the employees in the rest of the plant are up to \$12.50 for the men and \$8 for the girls, exclusive of officials and department heads.

Girl Lives for Pittance

The prevailing wage for women and girls is from \$1.50 to \$7 a week. For \$5 a week girls sit in the huge chemical laboratory on the third floor and bend over tables, whence comes the fine dust of pulverized chemicals, flying into their faces, entering their lungs, while the air of the room is thick with nauseating gases. The deadly gases, such as chlorine, bromine and nitrous oxide, are seldom present in large quantities. Sometimes one or more of these gases irritate the air and cause acute physical suffering. So that while no sudden deaths of the girls occur, there is a slow poisoning which results in anemic condition of the blood, a loss in vitality, a weakening of nerve tissue and general physical collapse. When such a state comes the girl falls behind the pace demanded of the workers in her department and she is discharged. She has the pleasure of going somewhere else to die.

State to Inspect Factory

The department of state factory inspection will have power to make inspection of chemical plants relative to the presence of noxious fumes on and after January 1, and one of the first inspections will be that of Montgomery Ward & Co.'s plant, which has never been inspected by a state department.

In the chemical department of the plant there is a little glass house containing electric pulverizers to crush the chemicals, which are bought in crystal form, into powders. The men who work in this little house get 14 chemical dust instead of air, so these men are continually breaking down and quitting. The main laboratory lacks those provisions of "hoods and fans" to carry off the noxious gases.

The chemist, Dr. Eichelberg, has another little glass house, in which he

conducts his analyses of the leading patent medicines, baking powders and general chemicals and from these formulae he drafts the prescriptions from which the famous "Pilgrim Remedies," manufactured by Montgomery Ward & Co., are made. Face powder, bleaching powder, the latter almost always containing chlorine, which is liberated in small quantities in their manufacture, and an entire line of proprietary medicines are manufactured.

There is an interesting feature about the air passages of the nose and continues the process till it has combined with the organic chemical compound in the walls of the lungs. If taken in sufficient quantities it can, within a very few seconds, accomplish ravages such as might be attained by a very long and virulent case of tuberculosis.

Remedies Supplant Standards

Pilgrim's Dyspepsia Tablets, closely following Dr. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets; a Pilgrim Tonic, closely resembling Ferrus, and hundreds of compounds with a like intent to supplant "standard" patent medicines, are made at the laboratory.

The sweating system of Montgomery Ward & Co. starts with the basement of the huge plant at Chicago avenue and the Chicago river. In the basement is the fish department. Into that department come great barrels of fish from all over the country. It is the work of the three men employed in the department to take the fish, cut off the barrels and put them into eight and ten pound boxes, called "kits." The floor is covered with brine, with which the men are soaked.

Many Have Lung Trouble

The first floor of the plant is devoted to a huge shipping room, which is divided into compartments in which the freight is routed. The packages come down chutes from the floors on which they are packed, and the men in the shipping room roll them out to the freight platform under the train shed whence the merchandise is loaded into freight cars. The men in the shipping room work in steam heated air, and then hurry out onto the platform of the train shed, where the temperature is often below zero. A former employee of the firm states from his own experience, that night men in the shipping room have tuberculosis.

Pack-Making Breaks Men

On the second floor is the packing room, where the men receive from \$10 to \$12 a week. There are packmakers, as in all other parts of the store, in the packing room an elaborate system of sweating prevails. The boxes are round every morning and gives out "score sheets" to each man, on which the worker records the number of orders which he packs in a day. Anywhere from 30 to 80 orders a day are

(Continued on Page Two)

(Continued on Page Two)

NOTICE
 INFORMATION wanted of the whereabouts of
 Max Schwartz. It will help his wife, who is
 destitute. Address 170 W. 11th st., Chicago.

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THE TREMENDOUS ROLE PLAYED BY RELIGION

in the story of the human race must receive proper recognition in any system of Sociology worthy of the name. You will hear a philosophical and scientific analysis and exposition next Sunday morning at the Garrick Theater if you get there in time to get a seat. Doors open at 10:15, meeting begins at 10:30. If you want a shallow, empty denunciation, stay away--and save disappointment.

Subject: "THE RISE AND RELEVANCE OF RELIGION"

John S. Spargo.

ON Sunday morning, January 16—two weeks from next Sunday—the Garrick lecturer will rest from his labors, and John Spargo of New York, the well-known Socialist author, will occupy the stage. Spargo, in addition to the many valuable books he has written, has been working over a dozen years on a biography of Karl Marx. This work is of international importance, and Spargo has collected an immense fund of valuable information about Marx. His subject at the Garrick will be: "Are the Teachings of Karl Marx Being Abandoned by Modern Socialists?" Tickets to this lecture 25 cents. All receipts above expenses at this meeting will be turned over to the Daily Socialist on the Garrick advertising fund.

Thursday Night Debate.

WHEN Lewis and Barnard clashed in debate at the Garrick hundreds of people failed to get in. All these and any others will have another opportunity one week from tonight, January 8, at the Hebrew Institute, corner of Taylor and Lytle streets. This is a fine, large, comfortable hall, but it will have its capacity tested next Thursday night. Question: "Is Socialism in Harmony With Modern Science?" Lewis, yes; Barnard, no. Tickets 25 cents; on sale at the Garrick Sunday morning or at the office of the Chicago Daily Socialist.



ARTHUR M. LEWIS

The Lewis-Kennedy Debate.

THE effort to get this debate into the December number of "The Evolutionist" has caused the delay of that number until it was caught in the holiday rush, and now instead of the last week in December it will be first week in January. Delayed publication, however, is better than careless publication, and subscribers will be rewarded for waiting when it arrives. There is a big pile of orders at the special rate of six copies for 25 cents, and that rate will be kept open to give others a chance. Twenty-five copies, one dollar; single copies, ten cents. In this debate Professor Kennedy of the political economy department of the University of Chicago tried to show that the Marxian theory of value is exploded. You ought to know how far he succeeded. Why not have "The Evolutionist" bring the Garrick lectures and debates to your address every month? Send 75 cents for one year. Address "The Evolutionist," 180 Washington street, Chicago.

New Year's Gift.

IF I may be allowed, as Garrick lecturer, to say what I should like as a New Year's gift, I might say that an envelope wishing me the compliments of the season and an order for a subscription card to "The Evolutionist" would warm me like a July sun. There are three prices of cards—25 cents, four months; 50 cents, eight months; 75 cents, one year. The compliments will be welcome without an order, but it would add to the cheeriness of the New Year to know that a part of our work had been strengthened by our joint efforts. What say you, my comrades? ARTHUR M. LEWIS.

GENIUS GIVEN TARDY REWARD

Capital Slow to Recognize Great Merit of Negro Inventor

Benjamin Franklin Jackson, inventor, panted up the stairs to the press room at the Madison Square Garden gas show yesterday afternoon to tell a young man about the things he has built and the things he is going to build, the New York Sun says. Benjamin Franklin Jackson's father was a slave in Virginia before the war. The inventor has a gas candy cooker on exhibition at the show of the sort, so it is said, that does twice as much in half the time.

Thirty years ago when Benjamin Franklin Jackson was a ten-year-old negro boy running barefoot among the docks of the Appomattox at Petersburg, Va., he got an idea about boat-building. It is just about the same idea that they are making use of now in the biggest ships. The youngest set out to build a boat of his own on the usual lines. He laid a keel, matched up a lot of ribs in the shape of a semicircle and nailed them to the backbone. He merely sawed the semicircle out of a pine board and when he tried to nail the ribs. So he made his ribs solid all the way across. The boat when it was done had six or seven compartments in it and the youngest found that when he punched a hole in one of them the boat didn't sink. That was the find that matches up with the way they build ships now. Neither the youngest nor his father knew enough to patent it.

This is what Jackson says about the building of a matrix dryer of the sort that is used in newspaper pressrooms: "There used to be a man named Keller in Boston who ran a weekly newspaper. In the corner of his pressroom there was a steam furnace for drying a matrix. It was as big as a printing press. I dropped in to see Keller one day and he said to me: 'Jackson, I want to get a new press and I can't because that darn steam volcano—those were just his words, excuse me, please—is in the way. What can you do about it?'

"I told him I could make a little one that would do the work just as well. 'How little?' said he. I measured with my hands. 'That little,' says I. 'He told me to go ahead. I went home and worked it out on paper that night. That was Friday. A machine shop built the new furnace for me and on Tuesday night I started to set it up."

SWEDEN TO PRINT CHEAP EDITION OF SOCIALIST PAPER

Stockholm, Sweden, Dec. 31.—It is intended to publish a very cheap special edition of the Socialist party's Stockholm organ, "Socialdemokraten," for those proletarians in remote country places who cannot afford the usual price—10 kronor a year, 90 öre a month. This edition is to be published at 5 kronor yearly.

Since the great strike the class differences in Sweden have become greatly intensified. The workers, disgusted at the way the bourgeois press has treated them, have, to a great extent, ceased to subscribe to it. The circulation of "Socialdemokraten" has doubled. But in the country many are too poor to take a paper at all, and it is in order to give them an opportunity to do so that the above arrangement has been made.

DISCUSS PLANS TO KILL UNIONS

Railway Club Members Urge Compulsory Arbitration of All Strikes

With Edgar E. Clark, interstate commerce commissioner, as their guest, one hundred and fifty money monarchs gathered at the Chicago Railway Club, told what they had done to the toilers of the country and further intimated what ought to be done. The United States official ate heartily, absorbed the ideas and acquiesced.

Mr. Clark assured the money monarchs, especially the railroad men, that the commission was not organized for the purpose of reducing rates, as was the general idea, but to see that there was no unjust discrimination among the roads. He said that no roads should give rebates and that the government should control capitalization now, while control could still be obtained. The bankers entered this with suppressed mirth, as they remembered that \$25,000,000 fine against the Standard Oil for its little rebate transactions with the Chicago and Alton railroad.

Oppose Judge Grosscup? Judge Grosscup killed that fine, Clark, told the railroad men that he emphatically opposed Judge Grosscup's idea that railroad rates should be based on the valuation of the roads, which, he declared, would favor the larger roads, as the bulk of the freight traffic follows the line of least resistance, especially with perishable goods. The answer to this was something to the effect that the big railroads were big enough to take care of themselves, and that no

one cared for the little ones, anyway, if there were any left. F. H. McCrory, of the Santa Fe railroad, with great gusto declared himself in favor of liberal salaries, and then politely stated that the scale of wages should be regulated by the roads and not by the unions.

Urging Crushing of Labor Gardiner Lathrop, also of the labor crushing Santa Fe, was assuredly in favor of compulsory arbitration of all strikes and existing differences between the roads and the employees, reserving, of course, the ground floor privileges for the railroads.

4 MEN KILLED IN EXPLOSION

Centerville, Ill., Dec. 31.—Four shot-firers were killed in an explosion in mine No. 8, south of this city. It is said that two of the dead men had brothers who perished in the Cherry mine. The bodies of the men have not yet been identified. A searching investigation will be made.

DENVER STAYS "WET" TO REMAIN CONVENTION CITY

Denver, Dec. 31.—A committee appointed by the Denver Property League, an organization made up of owners of business blocks in the downtown district, to recommend a policy concerning the sale of liquor in Denver, has reported in favor of a "wet town." It is intended to ward off the fight to make Denver a "dry town," which result, the committee believes, would ruin its reputation as a convention city and as entertainers of tourists, who visit us as guests.

"Monkeys and Monkeyettes"

A Reply to EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT By W. F. Ries,

AUTHOR OF "MEN AND MULES," the book which had a sale of more than 1,000,000 copies in five months. Those who have read and distributed Comrade Ries' former book will appreciate the appearance of another which is in the nature of a "follower-up" of "Men and Mules."

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West Side

DEY GOODS—HOUSE FURNISHINGS
The S. B. Store
11 Dry Goods, House Furnishing and Shoes. 11 Old No. 418-416 W. 25th st. New No. 239-41-43.

JINDRA'S
Dry Goods, House, ladies' and gents' furnishings. Bargains every day. Kedzie av., cor. 22d.

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IF YOU HAVE OLD HARDWOOD FLOORS, stairways, window sills and shutters, show them to me and I will make them like new, not with scrubbing and bleaching, but painting and scraping. Also any kind of carpenter repair work neatly done at reasonable prices. M. JURAW, 625 S. Oakley Blvd. Tel. Society 2405.

UNDERTAKING
UNION CO-OPERATIVE AND PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, 147 W. Madison st., furnishes a complete funeral, with broadcloth casket, embalming and hearse, for \$25. Undertakers' Trust price is \$10 for casket alone. Valuable certificates free. For prompt service call Monroe 4129.

COAL, WOOD AND HAY
N. P. NELSON, 815 N. 52d AV.
COAL AND WOOD. Tel. AUSTIN 140.

LIVERY STABLES
W. J. GILLESPIE, LIVERY STABLE, 454 W. 25TH PLACE. Tel. Lawndale 567. Carriages and wagons furnished.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
A. HENES, watches, diamonds, jewelry, optical goods, etc. Old No. 482 W. Madison st., near Loomis; new No. 133 Madison st., Tel. Mon. 2649.

HATS
OUR HATS ARE RETAILED AT WHOLESALE prices; union made. Freyer Hat Mfg. Co., 67 W. 12th st., Chicago.

STREET HATS ALL STYLES
210 WEST 25TH STREET.

BAKERIES
JOHN AIRD,
1371 W. Van Buren st. Phone West 253. First-class bakery goods. Wedding specialties.

BOOTS AND SHOES
NELSON BROS.,
248 WEST NORTH AV.
For all kinds of Footwear and Repairing.
O. J. DECKMANN,
RELIABLE BROS.,
1442 NORTH AVENUE.

CIGARS, TOBACCO, ETC.
H. M. DICKEL, wholesale dealer in tobacco, cigars and cigarettes. 1184 Grand av. Phone Monroe 2181.

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KRAECKER & KOSNER,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
625 Milwaukee av. New number 193.

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THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST'S LARGE CIRCULATION MAKES IT A PAYING ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

MEATS AND GROCERIES
CAMILLO BEUON,
Imported and home-made delicacies. 2231 W. 25th av. Old No. 121 W. North av. Tel. 2281-22.

CARPENTER WORK
E. A. NICHOLSON, carpenter, contractor and general laborer. New No. 1234 Fullerton st., opp. Webster Park, near Robey. Phone Humboldt 528.

TAILORS
SAVE 25 PER CENT—Buy your men's suits, shirts, ties, etc., made to order. P. H. HANCOCK & SON, 211 W. 12th st., near Halsted.

AUGUST HANSLER, MERCHANT TAILOR—Cleaning, pressing, repairing of ladies' and gentlemen's garments. 142 S. Portland av.

STAR TAILORS, CLOTHES AND HATTERS, 407 W. 12th st., near 4th st. Tel. Lawndale 4222. Union goods only.

BOOTS AND SHOES
M. BOYSEN, 356 North 48th Av.,
MILWAUKEE. HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
JACOB BUEHNS,
DEALER IN FINE SHOES,
237 W. Lake Street.

J. KOLAR, 3247 W. 22nd St.,
Dealer in Fine Union-Made Shoes.

AMUSEMENTS
SENATE IN THEATRE—Madison and Halsted streets. The best theatre in Chicago. One hour show of the best and latest educational and industrial pictures daily. Louisa Ritter, chief operator.

PRINTING AND ENGRAVING
National Printing & Pub. Co.
BLUE ISLAND AV. AND
TWENTY-SIXTH ST.
Catalogs and Bargain Bills Our Specialty.

MEN'S CLOTHING
JOHN V. POUZAR, Halted & Halted. Lowest priced men's outfit on West Side.

DENTISTS
DR. H. M. SILVERBERG,
1317 S. Halsted st. Telephone Canal 150.
Hours—9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sun. 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
JOSEPH A. CERNY, REAL ESTATE LOANS
BOSCH INSURANCE, 233 Sawyer av. Telephone Canal 1219.

WHERE TO EAT
TRIESTE'S IS THE ONLY RADICAL CAFE and restaurant in town. 1104 S. Halsted st.

Northwest Side

BOOTS AND SHOES
NELSON BROS.,
248 WEST NORTH AV.
For all kinds of Footwear and Repairing.
O. J. DECKMANN,
RELIABLE BROS.,
1442 NORTH AVENUE.

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Out of Town

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Patronize Our Advertisers

BRITAIN FEELS WORKERS' POWER

History of Last Parliament Shows Great Growth of Socialist Influence

(DAILY SOCIALIST CORRESPONDENCE.) London, Dec. 22.—(By Mail.)—“This has been claimed as the most democratic parliament that we have yet had, and in regard to its personnel that is true,” says “Oday,” writing in the current number of Justice, the London Socialist weekly, in a review of the four years of the parliament just finished, the twenty-eighth parliament of the United Kingdom and the second in the reign of Edward VII. “Not only has the house of commons had even among its liberals a greater proportion of poor men than ever before, but this is the first parliament in which the workers have made their appearance in anything like force. In the previous parliament there had been three successful candidates of the labor representation committee, which, as soon as it found itself possessed of a score and a half of representatives, metamorphosed into a separate party, and became, for the time, an institution of the house of commons and of the country.”

Doctrine Impressed

“The party had not a Socialist basis; there were extremely few Socialists among them who carried to parliament, either inside the house or on the hustings; but the very suggestion of any of them being connected with the Socialist movement created a more profound impression than all they ever said or did.”

“The actual achievements of the very industrial labor party have been few, but its influence has been sufficient to give some idea of what effect a definite Socialist party might have been. The party's program, particularly of the budget of 1909, induced the anti-government party to paint every laborer, and practically every liberal, as a ‘Socialist,’ and in both commons and lords the cry of ‘Socialism’ as a growing menace to the existing order has been all too prematurely raised.”

“Victor Grayson, a by-election, independent Socialist at a by-election, has attracted great attention, particularly by his protests at the neglect of the unemployed question by the government; but he lately devoted his attention to the folks outside.”

The First Session

“The liberal ministry, with its disproportionate majority, achieved very little for the workers. The time of the first session was mainly taken up with an education bill, which was vivisectioned by the lords and withdrawn; a plural voting bill, a London elections bill, the licensing bill were by them rejected, and also a measure dealing with the valuation of Scottish land.”

“The many rebuffs by the lords of liberal measures caused the liberal government to turn, and a weak resolution in favor of a restriction of the peer's veto on legislation was carried in 1907, after which the peers became more truculent than ever, rejected more bills and amended others, the process culminating in the rejection of the 1909 finance bill, and forcing the crown against all precedent to dissolve parliament.”

“Reputations have been made and unmade. Campbell-Bannerman, during his two and a quarter years of premiership, won general credit for good intentions; on his death his successor firmly installed himself in the saddle. Lloyd George's opportunity came when C. B. died, and he was appointed chancellor of the exchequer, since then he has been very much in the ‘limelight.’ This must have been greatly to the chagrin of John Burns, whose star has been on the wane for the last two years.”

Power of Leaders

“Churchill has not been the figure inside the house that he is outside. Russell is a great favorite in the house. Simon of Walthamstow and Rufus Isaacs of Reading have done well. Chomson Money has established a reputation for statistics and close economic argument. On the other side talent has been very scarce. Balfour has shown wonderful dexterity at times; but he stands by himself.”

“Auster Chamberlain is a poor tool. Bonar Law is more flashy, and Captain Frydman makes a good landlady advocate. Beer and whisky produced very clever spokesmen, who confined themselves to beer and whisky. Lord Robert Cecil is a dangerous young man—with all the subtlety and impudence of his family.”

“On the labor benches Macdonald is far and away the ablest politician, but Snowden is the best speaker. Will Thorne has established a reputation all his own for telling the blunt truth without varnish. O'Grady has proved one of the most excellent ‘members for India.’ Shackleton and Henderson have made their marks as solid, phlegmatic British workmen, desirous of being fair to all—most of all to their enemies.”

Socialist News

Debs in Ohio
Eugene V. Debs will speak in Ohio in February. As far as arranged his dates are: Toledo, Feb. 3; Findlay, 2; Dayton, 3; Cincinnati, 4; Hamilton, 5; Dayton, 6; Columbus, 7; Cambridge, 8; Cleveland, 9; Akron, 10; Cleveland, 11; East Liverpool, 12; Youngstown, 14; Ashtabula, 15.

Holland Is Free
Harry Holland, secretary of the Socialist party of Australia, has been released from prison, where he served four months for debt, after the power had been during the recent strike at Broken Hill.

The Hustlers' Column

Say, we've got to quit celebrating and get down to business. What's the matter? Oh! nothing. Just a big holiday slump, that's all—but THAT'S ENOUGH!

We want to forget about it. Don't you? Well then, listen: There is just one thing that kept the wheels going. That was the Sustainers' fund, and now it is up to you to take hold of this and give it a little boost.

The Sustainers' fund is something that can be depended on regularly. You pledge yourself (maybe you don't, but you ought to) to send in a certain amount each month, anywhere from 25 cents up. A number of other Hustlers do the same, and in this way there is a steady income. You can apply this amount on subscriptions or take it out in sub cards, as you see fit. The important part is that you send it in.

You have often said to yourself: “I would give a certain amount if a number of other comrades would do the same.” Well, THEY ARE DOING IT, only there is no fixed amount. You can suit yourself. Why not join them and encourage the other fellow?

THE SUSTAINERS' FUND

Fill out this blank and mail it in.

I pledge myself to send \$..... to the Chicago Daily Socialist each month.

Name.....

Address.....

And the fault is all our own. We made one more mistake. Strange how those little errors will crawl through. Charles M. Marshall, who sent in three dollars for a year's renewal and then checked in ten dollars more to pay his subscription, found himself to date and a little bit further into the future.

From Davenport, Wash., come two yearlings, landed by C. A. Blatlas, a fellow revolutionist located in that place.

It is from Missouri! What? Well, that would be telling, and he doesn't want to tell. But listen! This is what he did. He sent in three dollars for a year's renewal and then checked in ten dollars more to pay his subscription, found himself to date and a little bit further into the future.

Your intelligent friend is induced to get acquainted with us by Ed. T. Galligan, Coal City, Ill.

One new recruit and NINE renewals are the result of a little hustling on the part of William Friday, Maclelland, Mont.

“I am broke again, don't you see how I can do without the Daily,” writes E. C. Carrell, Charleston, S. C., as he takes another whack at the capitalist system by writing.

W. E. Rodriguez, Chicago, makes a Xmas present of a year's subscription to a friend, and up to date neither of them seem to feel a bit sorry for it.

“I love my wife, but I can't get along with her,” writes John J. Litchfield, Litchfield, Ill., as he renounces for six months.

There was some excitement in this office the other day. Two boxes of stamps were received from T. J. Mitchell, Leno Bar, Cal. It was a Xmas present. Ad of us took refuge in home. And they were good, too. Just like mother used to make.

Chicago Daily Socialist, Chicago, Ill.—Dear Comrades: Enclosed find \$1 for the Christmas fund. I wish to congratulate you on the continued improvement in all departments of the paper, and I wish you a merry Christmas and a happy New Year and prosperous year.

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STORES TO RUN CO-OPERATIVELY

Wholesale Houses in New York Organize Society to Benefit People

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) New York, Dec. 31.—A wholesale co-operative society has been formed at the Rand school, 112 East Nineteenth street. The purpose of the organization is to centralize several of the co-operative stores already in existence and organize new societies on a uniform basis.

A lengthy discussion took place at the organization meeting, as to whether the movement should be non-sectarian. It was finally decided to insist upon the members of the wholesale society pledging themselves to Socialist political action.

It was also decided to be lenient with the consumers regarding their position toward the Socialist movement, but to supply them with Socialist literature and create a moral obligation to support the Socialist movement.

Temporary officers were elected until the society shall be incorporated. The matter of incorporation and constitution was turned over to Morris Hillquit for legal consideration.

Directors to Be Chosen
The object seems to be that the majority of the board of directors should be elected by the branches. It was also decided that the People's Wholesale Co-operative society shall sell to its branches at the established wholesale prices, and that 72-1-2 per cent of the profits be declared a dividend to the branches on their consumption. The remaining percentage of the profits to be divided as follows: Two and one-half per cent for the employees, 12 1/2 per cent for the Socialist propaganda and 12 1/2 per cent for the sinking fund of the society.

It was reported that seven co-operative stores already in operation had declared their desire to join the People's Wholesale Co-operative society, and that a large number of new societies are being organized throughout the eastern states.

LABOR NOTES

It is reported that United States Labor Commissioner Neill has reduced wages of some of the employees in his department, and now he is getting ready to reduce the wages of the others. It is charged that Neill, who received a salary of \$600 a year as professor at the Catholic college in Washington, is now pulling down two salaries from the government aggregating \$7,500 a year—\$5,000 as labor commissioner and \$2,500 as a member of congressional immigration commission.

Labor and Socialist papers of Europe express pleasure that the American Federation of Labor at the Toronto convention voted to affiliate with the International Secretariat and thus come in closer touch with the working class of the old countries.

Messenger boys are to be abolished by the telegraph and telephone monopoly now forming under the guidance of J. P. Morgan.

A big fight is threatened at the state convention of the Nebraska Federation of Labor next month. Liquor people want prohibition condemned and the Anti-Saloon League demand that local option be endorsed.

In New York the union window cleaners went on strike for better conditions. The employers are hiring them without “come across.” Therefore the cleaners have decided to get cleaning jobs on their own hook and abolish the bosses.

The Tribune is the name of a fine looking, well edited new labor paper added to the list in Ohio. It comes from Springfield and, of course, a bunch of printers are boosting the new organ of the working class.

Next month the miners and operators of the bituminous coal fields will lock horns at Toledo over the coming year's wage scale. The miners want an advance; the operators demand a reduction.

All the metal trades of San Francisco and vicinity will go to an eight hour day on June 1 next, in accordance with an agreement entered into between the unions and the California Metal Trades association.

FRANCE FIGHTS SLAVE CHARGES

Paris, Dec. 31.—The Matin says that the findings of the United States Immigration commission, which placed France first among the nations as an exporter of white slave recruits, reveals a national disgrace. It appeals to the government to begin negotiations with Washington immediately for suppression of the traffic.

The paper insists that France in reality is the most decent country on the globe, and one where home life and virtue are most beautifully exemplified, yet abroad, especially in America, scandalous French literature is circulated and the extent of the monstrous white slave trade has given France the reputation of being the center of depravity. Paris, the Matin says, is pictured as the modern Babylon.

“The government must intervene,” adds the Matin. “It is a question of humanity and national honor.”

Railroad to Curb Yaquis
Hermosillo, Mexico, Dec. 31.—The Yaqui river extension of the Southern Pacific has been completed to Tonicht, and regular train service will begin within a few days. The building of this line up the valley of the Yaqui river, it is believed, will prevent a recurrence of Yaqui outrages.

DEFENDS STATE PRINTER

FEDERATION HEAD SAYS THAT DENNEEN APPOINTEE IS NOT A SCAB

Edwin R. Wright, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, in answering a Springfield dispatch which intimated that he had endorsed the appointment of a nonunion man for state printer, says that State Printer Hiram Williamson carries an honorary card in the Murrefreesboro, Ill. Typographical union, and that he has made application to the Springfield union for an active card.

“This matter originally came up several months ago, when I called the attention of Gov. Denneen to the complaint that Williamson was not a union man,” said Wright. “Denneen claimed that Williamson was a union man, that he carried an honorary card in the Murrefreesboro local, and so I dropped the matter, the Springfield local seemingly being satisfied with the appointment. It was thought that Williamson ought to take out an active card in the Springfield local and do this immediately, and now before the Springfield Typographical union.”

PASTOR HELPS WAISTMAKERS

Rev. Howard Melish Calls Present Social System Wrong; Socialism True

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)

New York, Dec. 31.—Several hundred people, a large number of whom had to remain standing throughout the evening, crowded the commodious gymnasium in the parish house of Trinity church, Montague street, Brooklyn, to listen to a discussion of the waistmakers' strike. The speakers were Leonard O'Reilly, of the Woman's Trade Union league, and Eugene Solomon, of the firm of Solomon & Steiner, 114 West Seventeenth street, formerly secretary of the Associated Waist and Dress Manufacturers.

Sympathy With Girls

The sympathy of the majority of the audience was with Miss O'Reilly and the strikers, and there were frequent interruptions of amusement during the carefully prepared oration of Manufacturer Solomon, who pictured the waistmaking trade as a sort of paradise. He said this paradise had been disturbed only by the intrusion of wicked agitators, who instilled the awful principles of unionism in the minds of happy and contented girls who had formerly been living in a golden age of unalloyed felicity.

Rev. John Howard Melish, pastor of Trinity church, which is one of the largest Episcopal churches in Brooklyn, presided at the parish house discussion. In a short sermon Rev. Melish acknowledged that the Socialist indictment of existing society was true, but took the position that these evils could be cured only by a slow process of evolution and gradual development.

Beer Production Is Greater

Washington, Dec. 31.—The brewers have recovered from the slump in business. In the last month revenue taxes paid were \$606,947 greater than in November, 1908.



NOTE TO NEW SOCIALISTS
READ SOCIALIST BOOKS.
Recently 1,000 described in our new catalog and list of the most important books and pamphlets at lowest prices.
WILKINS BOOK COMPANY
Chicago Room for All Socialist Literature
300 William St.
New York, N. Y.

2,300 EMPLOYEES GET PAY RAISED

Los Angeles, Dec. 31.—H. E. Huntington made a Christmas present of a substantial increase in wages to the 2,300 men working on the three electric lines which he controls today. Every motorman and conductor will receive an increase of two and one-half to five cents an hour. Those who have been in the employ of the company six years or more will receive a wage of 30 cents an hour. The lowest wage will be 25 cents.

WAR BREAKS OUT AFRESH IN MOROCCO; FORT STORMED

Madrid, Dec. 31.—War has again broken out in Morocco, after several weeks of comparative quiet, in which it was thought Spain's difficulties with the tribesmen were over.

Kabyliar armed with rifles, have attacked Alhucemas and other Spanish forts on the Moroccan coast. They were repulsed with heavy losses by the Spanish artillery.

The position of the Spaniards was strengthened today and reinforcements are held in readiness for departure if General Marina asks for help.

Cornell Head Would Bar German
Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell university, suggested before the Modern Language association that German, French and other modern foreign languages be eliminated from college courses.

THE SOCIALIZATION OF HUMANITY

An Analysis and Synthesis of the Phenomena of Nature, Life, Mind and Society Through the Law of Repetition
A SYSTEM OF MONISTIC PHILOSOPHY
By Charles Kendall Franklin

“I would rather write a refutation than an endorsement of this book, yet it is commended to students of Sociology and Theology because it is a very scholarly volume of all that more or less widely spread latent and militant dissatisfaction with and opposition to the present social order, with its established and generally accepted rights of property and orthodox standards of religion. Every paragraph is a challenge to precedent and provocative of thought.”
The Christian Philanthropist.

“In one respect Mr. Franklin has the advantage over writers like M. Tarde or Prof. Lester F. Ward, who have treated of the same questions with far greater scientific precision, in that he is committed to a definite program of social reform, the basis of which is to be found in this book.”—The Independent.

“The investigation is conducted with such broad-minded liberality that the deductions some times seem almost shocking, as is the case in the treatment of teleology. A system of monistic philosophy, such as this, is founded upon a naturalistic conception of things, that is, all things are due to natural causes, and we ascribe certain things to supernatural agencies only because of our ignorance, and our inability to comprehend their real origin. The argument of the book may be summed up in a few words. Under the individualistic system, men work at cross-purposes, and much energy is wasted. This is caused by lack of understanding and of an intelligent foresight. Energy will seek the line of least resistance, and in time, when men become more social, it will be seen that there is least resistance when men work in harmony for the good of all. Thus will come about the socialization of humanity.”—The Craftsman.

“The writer's style is eloquent, his absolute sincerity manifest, and his book will be of immense service to those who have realized the inadequacy of conventional religion and philosophy to explain the facts of life, and who wish to examine vital questions from the viewpoint of modern science.”—The Free-Lance.

“The leading ideas of your book seem to me to be correct and original and you may number me among your followers.”—Prof. Jacques Loeb.

“As a philosopher, Mr. Franklin is practical, as a Socialist is philosophical. It is the first time that philosophy and social work have joined hands.”—Boston Transcript.

Cloth, octavo, 480 pages, \$2.00 postpaid.

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, 180 Washington Street.



DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE
no matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp.

All Shoes without the Union Stamp are always Nonunion. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION,
240 SUMNER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

John F. Tobin, Pres.
Chas. L. Johns, Sec.-Treas.

Read, if you want to buy an Overcoat.

Go and look all over town for that “over” coat, then come “over” and look “over” my “over” coats. You will pay “over” your money to Tom, for in my sale of “over” coats 10.00 buys a grand “over” coat, and 15.00 buys a wonder, and you will “wonder” if I am going to bust.

Another sale wonder is a lot of the celebrated “Star” Fancy Shirts at 85 cts., not a shirt worth less than 1.50 to 2.00. About enough to last a week. Come in quick for first pick, if you want some shirts, an overcoat or a suit of clothes. We don't worry a man to buy. It will worry you to get away from these bargains.

Meet me face to face
Friday:
50 ct. President
Suspenders 35c.
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WORKER WINS IN BLACKLIST CASE

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 31.—General Secretary B. A. Langer of the United Garment Workers reports the settlement of the famous Baltimore blacklist case, in which a cutter belonging to the union was discharged by Silverman & Sons because he was an “agitator,” but fortunately Wilner, the blacklisted unionist, succeeded in getting hold of a copy of the letter sent out by Silverman & Sons and he brought a civil suit against them.

The lower courts non-suited him, but he appealed the case to the Court of Appeals, which decided that the case was clearly one of blacklisting, and they ordered the lower court to retry it.

Before the case came up for retrial Silverman & Sons sent for Wilner and compromised the action against them for \$1,000 and costs.

SOCIALISTS FOR SHORTER HOURS

Berlin, Dec. 31.—The Social Democratic party in the reichstag has given notice of twenty-five resolutions, including a demand for the eight hours day for all workers in industry, trade and transport (six hours in all underground works where the temperature exceeds 28 degrees Celsius), the responsibility of the imperial chancellor for the extension of the sick insurance, the protection of glass workers, and many other highly important items.

BOY MURDERED; THIEVES BLAMED FOR THE OUTRAGE

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 31.—That which promises to prove one of the most horrible murders in the history of western Pennsylvania was uncovered here, when the mutilated body of James Lawrence Friel, a 14 year old school boy of the Northside, was discovered in a vacant house in the River avenue slum district. The throat of the boy had been cut and there were several gaping knife wounds in his body. His hands and feet had been securely bound with ropes by the murderers and there was evidence that the murder had not been committed at the place where the body was found, but that the body had been brought into the vacant house after it was late now.

MARKETS

WINTER WHEAT—Steady. Sales, 4,000 bu. No. 2 red in store, \$1.25@1.27; No. 2 hard, \$1.15@1.17.

SPRING WHEAT—Steady. Sales, 4,000 bu. No. 1 northern in store, \$1.15@1.17.

CORN—Was 1/2 lower early, but reacted, closing steady. Sales, 40,000 bu. Sales local and trans-Mississippi billing: No. 2 yellow, \$1.00; No. 3 white, \$1.00; No. 4 white, \$1.00.

OATS—Steady to 1/2 lower. Sales, 17,000 bu. Standard in store closed at \$1.00. Sales local and trans-Mississippi billing: No. 2 white, \$1.00; No. 3 white, \$1.00; No. 4 white, \$1.00.

CATTLE—Traffic in cattle was seriously retarded by the cold weather. Because of the delayed arrival of cars the 3 o'clock closing of the Chicago live stock exchange was suspended, and it was again an all-day market, but even up to nightfall several calves were still outside the yards, while many calves which arrived in late hours were carried over unloads.

SHEEP—Some early sales were at steady prices, but from the start the general market was weak to 1/2 lower. Receipts were estimated at 22,000 but nearly a third of the number arrived in the afternoon,

DAILY SOCIALIST MAGAZINE PAGE

PAGES FROM THE LIFE OF KARL MARX

BY JOHN SPARGO.

Author of "Karl Marx: His Life and Work," Etc.

MARX AS A REVOLUTIONIST

A well known New York clergyman wrote not long ago that the name of Karl Marx was as a red flag to an angry bull to most thoughtful and decent Americans.

Doubtless there are many thoughtful and decent American citizens who think of the author of "Das Kapital" as a monster, a cruel fiend in human shape, a social destroyer who made his appeal to hatred and envy.

When the name of Karl Marx is mentioned they see terrible visions of violent and bloody efforts to overturn the social order.

But the reverend doctor might well have paused to ask himself whether anything in the life of Marx justified such feelings of repugnance and dread. To consider no higher motive, he would have found good "copy" in a study of the real Marx, as contrasted with the legendary Marx, the ogre whose name maddens "thoughtful and decent Americans" as a red rag maddens a bull.

In the days when the International Workingmen's association was at the zenith of its power, an unscrupulous personal enemy painted a terrible picture of Marx.

According to this picture there was within the International a social conclave, an inner circle dominated by Marx, which existed for the sole purpose of plotting and carrying on bloody insurrections, assassinations and the like.

Marx was supposed to be the head of an infamous conspiratorial band, called "The Brimstone League," which blood in wholesale murder and rapine. Blood-curdling tales were told of the life of the sinister and trusted friend. Marx was a revolutionist and loved to describe himself, but that description is tragically misleading and unless his own definition of revolution is taken into account.

The comfort and assurance of those good folks who cannot dissociate the idea of revolution from bloodshed and barricades and street rioting, let it be said that there never was a man who so fervently and so consistently opposed the adoption of violent methods. He had the patience of a god.

For example, in 1849, when George Herwegh, the German poet, affectionately known as "the iron lark," is a frenzy of enthusiasm urged the German workmen in Paris to arm themselves and march into the fatherland, carrying the message of revolution at the point of the sword, a proposal which fired the imaginations of so many young men, Wilhelm Liebknecht among the number, Marx bitterly and bravely opposed the step.

"What can you accomplish?" he asked Herwegh. "The men you enlist in this mad enterprise will be shot down and scattered like chaff before the wind." Though it meant the loss of the friendship of Herwegh and other valued friends and comrades, and brought upon himself a torrent of reproaches from those who condemned his "cowardice," yet night and day for many weeks, he gave all his energies to the difficult and thankless task of opposing the mad scheme.

In place of an armed revolt, he proposed a political program and wrote a manifesto urging the German workmen to agitate for such reforms as payment of members of parliament, abolition of the monarchy, income and inheritance taxes, free education, old-age pensions, state ownership of railways and canals and other means of transportation.

And two years later, in 1851, in London, he broke with the German Communist League upon a very similar issue. A group of self-styled "revolutionists" had gained control of the organization, and were very vociferous in the advocacy of what they called "direct action."

They were not workmen, of course, but middle class professional men, such as Professor Kinkel, the friend of Carl Schurz; August von Willich, an army officer, who, with murder in his heart, challenged Marx to a duel, and Barthelme, a French fanatic and intriguer, and would-be assassin of Napoleon, of whose ignominious end the story may be found in Liebknecht's little volume of "Memoirs of Marx."

The contempt in which Marx held these noisy and violent advocates of "direct action" was unbounded; "revolutionary phrasemongers," he called them, and in return was denounced as a "coward and tool of the reaction."

With Engels and Liebknecht he resolutely fought every attempt to turn the movement back to the old way of conspiracy and insurrection from which the "Communist Manifesto" had called it.

In the pages of a monthly review published from Hamburg Marx and Engels vigorously attacked the romantic illusion of an immediate revolution, and contended that no social revolution was possible except as the outcome of a long process of industrial evolution.

Finally, when he broke off from the league, Marx issued a statement boldly setting forth his belief that, far from being in a position to "get power at once," as Kinkel, Willich and others assured them they might, the work-

ers would have to go through a long period of struggle—perhaps fifty years—not to change existing conditions, but to make themselves "worthy of political power." He taunted Kinkel, Willich and their supporters, saying, "You substitute revolutionary phrases for revolutionary evolution."

Very similar indeed was the temper with which he received the proposal of Ferdinand Lassalle in 1862 that he should assist one Captain Schweigert in raising funds for an insurrection in Germany. Marx set himself solidly against the scheme, and practically severed his relations with Lassalle from that moment.

The phrase "revolutionary evolution," which he so effectively used in his controversy with Kinkel and Willich, affords the best possible clue to Marx's profoundest thought.

He despised above all things the blatant demagogues and Utopian quacks who tried to persuade the workers that their emancipation could be attained by way of the "short cut" of a sudden uprising. To him the term "social revolution" meant an end, a result, not the method of reaching it.

It would be idle and disingenuous to deny that at odd times he lapsed into the very Utopianism which he so strongly condemned in others; that isolated passages from his letters can be cited to show that there were times when his thought seemed to turn momentarily from the long path of evolution to sudden and violent revolution. But he never remained in that mood long.

Irretrievably he quickly recovered his mental balance and his sense of reality. He was a realist, and to hold up these occasional lapses as the real thought of Marx and to ignore the contrary logic of the overwhelming majority of his utterances, and, more important still, of his actions, is a partisan's trick, as contemptible as it is cowardly and dishonest.

In the "Communist Manifesto" he made it perfectly clear that the "first step of the workers must be to get political power. Then, political power having been obtained, they must 'wrest, by degrees, all capital from the bourgeoisie,' and so on.

Mark well the phrase "wrest by degrees," which he used to explain his concept of the social revolution.

Follow carefully, step by step, his career from that date to the day of his death—through the struggles of the Communist League, the life of the International, the struggle for franchise reform in England, the unity of the Socialist forces in Germany in 1875—and you will find, candid reader, that Marx consistently followed, both in theory and practice, the path of evolution; he was true to his fundamental thought of "revolutionary evolution."

Incidentally, his life story will afford little or no comfort to those impatient Socialists who, often in his name, urge that there should be no "immediate demands" in the Socialist program.

To those who know the part he took in the movement from franchise reform in England, or who have read the enthusiastic account he wrote for the International of the benefit to the working class of the ten-hour law, the notion of invoking the name of Marx in support of such a proposition is amusing enough.

HERCULES OF THE NEEDLE

BY ELIZABETH THOMAS.

Who says that women will not stand by each other? The old slander is disproved by the remarkable strike of shirtwaist makers which is now on in New York. These young working girls are true-blue and show a spirit of solidarity that might shame old and experienced workmen.

Certainly, the girls have every mo-

five for striking. Many of them receive only \$3 a week. At a meeting when the girls reported their cases, one girl of 15 said: "I am a tucker. I make \$2 a week. I have to help support the family. Father is out of work and we have three young children."

Another girl who could "trim the nicest waist" received only \$4. Girls with five or six years' experience of the trade can earn a weekly wage of only \$6. And when the machines get out of order, the girls are required to pay for repairs out of these scanty earnings.

One of the girls testified that in the shop they are numbered instead of being addressed by name. "We work so steadily that in most cases we do not know the name of the girl who works next to us."

If a girl comes five minutes late, she is compelled to go home and leave the entire day. On the other hand, some firms systematically steal the girls' time by setting back the hands of the clock. In some shops the girls found that they had only 20 minutes for lunch, and that when the firm's clock showed 5 o'clock it was really after 6.

Against such intolerable conditions the girls at last organized. They are now striking for better conditions and for recognition of their union. But they are under going terrible persecution. One girl employed prostitutes to abuse the owners' wives in night dress. The police are making the girls' lives without any protection. To some of

these unoffending girls they used the foulest language.

But the courage of the girls is proof against all this. They are hanging on. They are standing together!

All honor to the striking shirtwaist makers of New York. Whether they win or lose, they have given a splendid example of American working women. And I will say that I consider these brave and loyal girls far better ornaments to their sex than many a fine lady who considers herself exceedingly ornamental.

And I insist that one such union as this of the shirtwaist girls will do more for the real progress of our sex than fifty-nine thousand ladies' culture clubs, where well-gowned women meet to read papers on the Cathedrals of France during the Decorative Period, or on the Black Hawthorn Ceramics of Japan, and then to relieve the awful mental strain with tea, confectionery and the smallest size of well bred small talk—Social-Democratic Herald.

ELIZABETH THOMAS

VOTES FOR WOMEN

BY A. R. COOPER.

I am not a recent convert to the cause of woman's suffrage but a good deal of a veteran. I was won over to the cause some fifty years ago by the speeches and writings of such stalwart pioneers of radicalism as Wendell Phillips, Lloyd Garrison, John Stuart Mill, Susan B. Anthony and others.

They are most stimulating teachers for young people with enthusiasms. From that day to this, without the least back sliding, I have been a partisan of the rights of women.

It was not the way of these teachers to do things by halves. The suffrage they stood for was universal adult suffrage. They held women to be people the same as men are people. They did not beg for the vote for women, but demanded it. It was their view that if women voted, none of the natural prerogatives of either sex would be annulled, but it would rigidly abolish certain of the usurped prerogatives of men, and go far to mitigate the subjection of women. If it is wrong for women to be as free, in general, as men, then it is wrong for women to live at all, for that soon becomes the real, primal trouble. Of course, if men were born bosses, then women were born to be bosses. But this question is now being challenged and that is what the fight is about.

Though so long a partisan of the woman's cause, it has not happened to me to be heard often on the subject. There was plenty of willingness to write and talk, but there were few or none to listen. The subject was kept waiting for society's stamp of approval, which, by this time it has pretty well received. From the viewpoint of new movements, it always seems that most people are over fond of hurrying their chains, and that there is nothing stands so well with itself as ignorance.

But copying the wage earners among the men, women too are beginning to hold up their heads, and call their souls their own, feeling themselves as good or the same as the best. We hear them saying in effect, on all hands: "Wherever you are, claim your own at all hazards, and your own is equal to any."

"The things which we now deem oldest, Conscript Fathers, were once new." The meaning is, a thing should have something more in its favor than being old; it should also be as good as new, otherwise it cannot have the authority of a binding rule of social and personal life. We may try to give it such an authority but the up hill work always at last wears out the worker.

We all know that it is ignorance, superstition and greed that enable old things to hold on so much longer than is best. It ought to be plain that when a law or custom has nothing better to boast of than its age, it has outlived its utility and will soon become an unbearable nuisance. The law withholding votes from women is a flagrant instance of a law that has become both useless and wicked.

It is the kind of a law that should only be thought of as something to be got rid of as soon and sweepingly as possible. Only those who love subjection, or don't know what it is, or delight in despotic power, will ever regret

the repeal of this particular bad law we are discussing. Human nature does not change, which of course includes women. But situations and the needs of woman do. Once women had no need of the vote. Now they have and hence the fault of the law against it.

But the barriers against women are giving away, and before we know it, the public mind will be so far in favor of equality of suffrage that it can never be brought back to its old position. It is seldom that new laws come too soon. What makes the trouble is the great staying power of the old ones.

Of course, there must always be old things, and there is no harm in them so long as they work well. The harm comes when they have ceased to be as good or better than a change. But by this time the exclusion of women from voting is not among the good old things; rather, it is emphatically one of the old bad things.

If there were no such law, no one would ever think of proposing it, meantime it has got to be removed. It is said to think how much energy and time and money must be expended to brush away an order that is a legitimate advantage to none, and of utmost harm to society as a whole. All the same, we must not fail to work for the changes we desire, whatever may happen to the old and however hard the road to travel.

In one form or another the fight is everywhere going on against some of the relics of barbarism, and in spite of our regard for old things, it is held to be a gain when such relics are beaten, and still they are seldom without plenty of backing. Worse than that, when they are first attacked, they are generally thought to be good things and the persons who attack them are treated as the enemies of society. Votes for women was once in this position. By the majority, the demand was scorned and derided, while the few thought themselves to be fighting a relic of barbarism. If these last win the fight, they will prove themselves to be in the right.

Take another instance: men once had the right, and used it, of beating their wives. It was then regarded as an inalienable and necessary right, while to us now it seems an unspeakable outrage.

But the right has been given up, not easily and merely for the asking, as is well known, but after much fighting against prejudice and all sorts of fears for the welfare of society. Now, we can point with pride to the fact that women are not less manageable nor harder to live with than they used to be, and that the bad side of the lords of creation has been much improved. In fact, it is only one of many proofs that it has always worked well to break down harsh and false barriers between men and women, and shows that by as much as their relations are equalized, has social betterment emerged.

Are there any traces remaining of hardships and wrongs because of old barbarisms to make women trouble in our day? If we are to believe many of the women, there are. They ask for more freedom, equality and independence, and their idea is that if they

had the vote it would improve their position, and secure that they would be less roughly and unfairly treated all along the line. The vote has worked that way with men and why should it not do the same good for women?

If we would listen to women, and who should know better than they, their grievances are more and worse than have been told and if so, then true enough there still remains other relics of barbarism to be laid low. In illustration, read the novels written by women, their books on the woman question, the discriminations against them in the field of employment, and all the disclosures of the divorce courts. Surely, there is much to show that woman's position is not the best that it could be made.

In the first stages of the suffrage movement, there used to be a world of talk about woman's sphere. If woman was allowed to vote, it was said, it would take her out of her natural sphere, and so bring unnumbered woes into the time-honored social fold. At that time the argument made an impression. It is different now. By this time the situation has so changed that the so-called woman's sphere is seen to be a sorry myth, and to talk about it is a belittled beating of the air.

For what and where is woman's sphere? If she really ever had a separate sphere, she is now, as compared with twenty-five years ago, completely unshaped. In fact, she never had a fixed and immutable sphere. Always her position, just like man's, has been changing. The drift of things, very rapidly in our times, has been to bring men and women more and more in a common sphere, in the pursuits, occupations, and associations of life, until at last, men, women and children are all in the same orbit, with the end of the blending hardly yet in sight.

But before our spheres have become completely identical and ideal, there remains one more stronghold for the women to conquer. They have not yet got the vote everywhere. In many places they have got it, and are making headway wherever they are pushing their cause. It will not be long until this last stronghold has gone the way of all the rest of the hindrances that have resisted woman's advancement.

On the one hand we have the claims and importance of the women; on the other, nothing more urgent than the unfair and ungenerous indifference of the men.

The women know what they want, and why they want it, and the men are unable or unwilling, or both, to give any sufficient reason for refusing their petitions.

The women simply ask that their legal status shall be made to correspond with their actual position. Legally, they are political outlaws; essentially, they are full citizens. But not until they are fully enfranchised, will they possess what belongs to them, what it is best they should have, or the public receive the full service of which they are capable. Are there any old things so good, any conventions so sacred that they merit to stand in the way of an urgent human and social need?

thread is spun from eight cocoons, and silk of this kind which is made for the most part at Kweichow is in the greater demand for export purposes.

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As one by one she saw the leaves of red
And yellow wafted slowly to the ground,
Hope buoyed her heavy wings of flame
And said
That among them still some comrade
Might be found.

But when o'er all the autumn hills a pall
Of gold was drawn before her glassing eye,
Yon mirrored pool made ready for her fall
A grave as lovely as her native sky.

THE SILENCE OF A BUTTERFLY BY THOMAS WALSH

As one by one she saw the leaves of red
And yellow wafted slowly to the ground,
Hope buoyed her heavy wings of flame
And said
That among them still some comrade
Might be found.

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"Read not to contradict, nor yet to believe, but to weigh and consider."—Francis Bacon

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

180 Washington Street

AFTER PETITIONS, WHAT?

BY ROBERT HUNTER

The newspapers have commented not a little upon the following declaration of the American Federation of Labor:

"WHEN ANY COURT ASSUMES TO EXERCISE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO IT BY THE CONSTITUTION IT INVADES RIGHTS SPECIFICALLY REFERRED TO THE STATE AND PEOPLE; ITS ACTIONS BECOME VOID FROM LACK OF JURISDICTION AND SHOULD NOT BE OBEYED."

Various editors have asked what is the difference between this doctrine and sheer anarchy. There is this difference, friends of the press:

There comes a time in the history of all countries when just some such declaration is imperative.

There comes a time when NOT to make some such declaration would be the most shameless cowardice.

When tyranny begins to show itself, whether under legal guise or not, it is time for the people to refuse to obey.

If this is anarchy then anarchy is not by any means a new procedure in this country.

There was once a law unjustly taxing the American people. There were also repeated attempts made to deprive the people of the right to trial by jury.

Speaking of this tyranny, the Declaration of Independence says, "In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms."

But petitions availed nothing and finally the American people resisted by force English tyranny.

There were once laws and constitutional decisions on slavery and the rights of fugitive slaves. Every possible effort was made to overcome this tyranny, but without avail, and then came force.

Perhaps our friends of the Press do not know that the Constitution of the United States guarantees certain rights to the people. It says, for instance, that all men accused of crime shall have trial by jury. It says that all men shall have freedom of speech, being responsible for the misuse of that right.

These fundamental political rights have been denied to a large mass of people. The representatives of these people have "in every stage of these oppressions petitioned for redress in the most humble terms."

They have gone to every legislature and besought every political party. They have pled with Congress and with Presidents, but their petitions have availed nothing.

To use again the words of the Declaration of Independence, "Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injuries!"

And so we ask our friends of the Press, what are these men to do? Shall they lie down and let their rights be taken from them, or shall they do as their fathers have done again and again in the battle for freedom?

When a long train of abuses evinces a design, says the Declaration, "to reduce them (that is, the people) under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government and to provide new Guards for their future security."

It is as hard to convince the new paper of today of the righteousness of this fight as it was to induce the newspapers of 1776 of the righteousness of that fight. But the workers of this country have petitioned about as long as they feel called upon to petition.

They intend soon to fight as Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln fought. As an old man of eighty, Jefferson saw that the fight against the courts must come. He tried even at that age to rally his friends to an assault upon the courts.

Some one wrote him that against the growing power of the courts every man should raise his voice. And Jefferson said, "Yes, and more; he should uplift his arm."

If that is anarchy, make the most of it. If the time comes when anarchy alone will safeguard the people's rights, then tyranny, not the people, is to blame for that.

If petitions will not avail, then something more effective WILL BE used. If to raise the voice is not enough, then man will uplift his arm also.

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Denver's Municipal Theater

Denver has taken the lead in establishing a municipal theater of the strictly public kind. Something similar may have already existed in Northampton, Mass., but that is matter for the cities to contend over. According to Collier's, the current prices for high-class productions is beyond the reach of the average citizen, so the city is to go into the theatrical business on its own account.

The Auditorium—the great building in which the National Democratic Convention of 1908 took place—has been converted into a playhouse, and a schedule has been booked for the season on one of the leading streets of the country. The doors were opened November 1. No seat costs over \$1 and in the opening week the house, it is said, held an average audience of 2,700 while the receipts approached \$12,000. Collier's carries on the tale:

"Some years ago the citizens of Denver voted a \$400,000 bond issue for the erection of an auditorium. Opponents of the scheme, as a final move in a desperate fight to block the sale of the bonds, brought an injunction suit, which was fought out in the State Supreme Court with a final victory for the city."

In the years 1906 and 1907 a total of \$190,000 was saved from the current revenues and added to the auditorium fund. The additional amount made it possible for the building to include a system of movable walls and a proscenium arch, by which the structure could be divided in half, one portion being arranged in such a way that with little work it could be fitted up as a thoroughly modern theater with a seating capacity of 3,000.

Officially, the big steel and cement structure was designed for the usual purposes of a convention hall. As such it was used for the first year after its completion. Politicians and traction magnates and farmers and labor unions held meetings and made speeches and passed resolutions within its ample walls. Fairs and automobile shows alternated with band concerts and campaign rallies.

The contract calls for a season of twenty weeks, the city furnishing the playhouse and the Shuberts the attractions. Receipts and expenses are shared on a basis of 30 per cent to the city and 70 per cent to the theatrical concern. A special clause in the agreement provides that the contract may be nullified by the city without notice in the event of an immoral show being brought to Denver."

McKeesport, Pa.

Political and Industrial Both Necessary

As a laborer has been much said and written with regard to the fact that the Socialist party is organized for political action, those who belong to it believe that by political action alone will the revolution from individualism to industrial democracy be brought about. I do not know a Socialist who believes this. There may be some who have studied the subject but little who do not know that every national Socialist organization on earth has declared that the political party is but one arm of the world movement to free man, and that the other arm is the industrial. It is held by most that each must be a separate organization.

To me it would appear absurd to claim that political action alone will free us from exploitation. The capitalist class does not depend on either of these means alone with which to hold us down. If we rely on the political field they at once put to work their industrial machinery.

Which is of the more value? Well, perhaps we could exist longer without the political. We might ask which is of the more value to the individual, the lungs or the heart? One might exist with defective organs for a time and might do relatively as well as a man with a defective industrial organization, or as would an impotent political organization.

A few years ago there was a large number who took issue with the philosophy that both the political and industrial power are necessary that we may attain freedom. They had a wild dream, for a time, and now that they have sobered up, they accuse the Socialists of thinking of and advocating a revolution through their political organization alone.

There are some still in the Socialist party, some Utopians, some "noller than thou," who prize of their "scientific" and "revolutionary" character, who prod every one who has acquired what we hope may be the lot of all when individualism shall have passed away, and charge them with being "intellectual" and all the other things that go along with this insanity.

It seems to be a great sin to have intellectual power and to use such, so far as they know how, to bring about the better day. This is treachery of the deepest. Those who know anything of any consequence should use that knowledge to enslave their children. If they do not they are objects of suspicion.

A. E. BRIGGS.

Sacramento, Cal.

What Is Wrong?

In a recent issue you say the Socialist party must become a union labor party, etc.

If the party is not such now, whose fault is it? Has not the door been open to union labor all the while? Has not the party fought for labor always? Is there a strike, a lockout, an injunction in which the party does not rally to the support of labor? When a strike or lockout or an injunction was not the Socialist party and press that led the fight and saved them from death? Had they had to depend solely upon union labor they would have been hanged and forgotten long ago.

In the late A. F. of L. convention there were not Socialist party officials, and did not Gompers, the old enemy of Socialism, get the unanimous vote of the convention? If that is not going some in contemptible trucking to union labor, then I do not know.

Why should we fawn and beg at the feet of union labor, like union labor does at the feet of the old parties? To do so is to merit the scorn and contempt of every sensible man. From such, good Lord, deliver us.

That the party needs is some good political sense at the top. It is not going to be a party of the labor movement and the Socialist party is also a part of that movement, it is hard to "imagine how one can fawn and beg at the feet" of the other.—Editor.

Condemns Meeting of Non-Members

At a meeting of the state committee, Socialist party of Connecticut, held in Derby at the residence of Louis Interpiano, No. 125 West Street, Sunday, December 10th, 1910, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, A copy of a letter sent by A. M. Egan, editor of the Chicago Daily Socialist and member of national executive committee, Socialist party, to William English Walling, same having been sent to state secretary of the Socialist party of Connecticut and by him turned over to this committee; and

"Whereas, This committee deprecates the mistake made by Comrade Simons in writing such a letter to a non-member of the Socialist party, we believe that the question of a conspiracy to bring about an internal revolution in the party, and an attempt to turn the party into a labor party, is largely the result of an overheated imagination and an absurd attempt to widen and make more bitter the gulf existing between the so-called intellectuals and proletarians in the party; and

"Whereas, We believe that it is impossible for any man or set of men to dictate to the rank and file of the Socialist party what course it shall pursue and what policy it shall adopt, and that the question of a labor party rests with the rank and file of the A. F. of L. and the Socialist party, not with the officers of either organization; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the state committee of Connecticut, desire to hereby emphatically renege the interference of one who is not a member of the Socialist party in internal affairs of the party. We believe that the Socialist party has not yet reached the point where it is incapable of judging its own officers and their duties as such. Neither have they reached the point where they should ask the advice of an outsider in party affairs."

"State committee of Connecticut therefore desires to condemn the activity of those who desire to influence our elections by activity in circulating attacks on the party members written by the non-party members, believing that those who have such a great love for the movement should be at least a member of such in order to consistently criticize its officers, members or policy; and

"Be it further resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the party press and to Mr. William English Walling." (Signed)

STATE COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST PARTY OF CONNECTICUT.

S. E. Heardsley, State Sec'y.

Shelton, Conn.



TO THE EDITOR

Chicago Daily Socialist and member of national executive committee, Socialist party, to William English Walling, same having been sent to state secretary of the Socialist party of Connecticut and by him turned over to this committee; and

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Concerning Esperanto

Zamenhof is accused of being "obscure" because he refuses to accept all "improvements." Whoever says this is very innocent and knows nothing of the true condition of affairs. If Zamenhof were wishing to destroy all his work he could not invent a surer mode of destruction than to introduce these so-called improvements. It is the crowning work of the international congress at Dresden that it made clear and obligatory upon all Esperantists the use of the Esperanto language, now and henceforth no one is to use the right to change the rules as fixed in the "Fundamento," because in such manner only is it possible to provide for the dangers which these new ventures do not sufficiently approach.

Esperanto has an official academy which has the responsibility of creating and examining suggestions, of advising the Esperantists, of creating its vocabulary as needed. It enjoys a well deserved confidence, and all changes from any other authority are refused. The Esperantists, warned by former experience, know that while the greatest freedom must be safely practiced under the rules, yet the rules themselves must be sternly held as a condition sine qua non. If this academy should today introduce any sort of "improvements," it would certainly by such act destroy Esperanto.

It is true that a small number of Esperantists did, somewhat thoughtlessly, go over to the reformers. But they soon discovered what the reformers could not deny—that Esperanto is already in an advanced stage of perfection, and that the "improvements" are in the nature of doubtful and of no sufficient value to compensate the risk of destroying the movement for an international language. Therefore, the majority have returned to their first love, or at least ceased to agitate for disunion. Up to the present time none of the reform languages have been able to gain any considerable following.

Whoever offers himself as an instructor of a world language, of course he must say "the world language," as there can be only one—often receives the answer, "Of course, I will learn it. Next year will bring a better one, and I would have studied in vain." If this were the real condition I would not make another stroke of the pen. But in view of the present condition it would appear impossible that any language could be invented which could become dangerous to Esperanto.

Of course, no one can forbid theorists from inventing without end more, and so-called better, artificial languages. But these will only weary the public and thus hinder and delay the solution of the practical side of the problem. This practical task is far the most difficult, and consists in the production and the conservation of only one world language.—(Part of an article in La Spirtito, translated by C. J. Pickert.)

Would this give us a rest from "What's the matter?"

C. J. PICKERT.

Preposterous

Clancy—"O'm after a ticket ter Chicago."

"Ticket Agent—"Do you want an excursion ticket? One that I will take you there and back?"

Clancy—"That's the same of me o'm in ter go there an' back whin O'm here alriddy?"—Hotel Register.

THE FARM WIFE

BY REGINALD W. KAUFFMAN

Where ends the road across the hill? I do not know—I do not know. But all day long and all the night I long to go—I long to go!

It runs so straight; beneath the sky, So white beneath the moon; It calls me from my work and dreams, And I must answer—soon.

I bolt my door, I do my task, I kiss my Goodman's cheek— Yet I cannot hear my baby's laugh For what the Road would speak.

Where ends the road? I only know Here, from the pasture-bars, It is a mile to the sun And misters to the stars.

Swallowing Bitter Medicine

There is something almost humorous in watching the way in which the various public bodies that are supposed to guard "public interests" are nibbling at the Chicago graft scandals. A state's attorney and a grand jury that were looking for official criminals with the same energy that they look for criminals among trade unionists would have the Chicago City government administered from Joliet, if the same individuals continued to hold the offices after imprisonment.

But there is no such display of energy. On the contrary, the officials who are supposed to be charged with the enforcement of the law are spending most of their energies in trying to dodge any action that would convict the guilty parties. Yet in spite of recalcitrant officials, in spite of delays that are permitting criminals and witnesses to escape and crimes to outlaw, the graft ghost will not down.

Six months after the state's attorney declared that the Daily Socialist had not presented a "scintilla of evidence" the grand jury has insisted on indicting at least two of the minor criminals. Only by the most strenuous exertions, if we are to believe the rumors that come from the grand jury room, could this same state's attorney prevent the indictment of some of the men at least a little "higher up."

There is something peculiar about stealing by public officials. It cannot be done without involving such a large number of persons that once exposure is made, investigation begins and prosecution is started, there is no stopping. Each person involved at once involves others until the whole structure tumbles.

Then, if the system of capitalism, of business for profit, remains the whole structure is again erected and the same process repeated.

Only when the foundation upon which that structure of graft and corruption is destroyed is it impossible to rebuild.

ONE OF THE THINGS THE SOCIALISTS PROPOSE TO DO IS TO DESTROY THAT FOUNDATION.

The Evolution of Individual Socialists

Ben Hanford, twice the Socialist candidate for vice president, once stated that he had never worked for ten years on a particularly stupid individual trying to convince him of the logic of Socialism, and finally succeeded, that the new convert did not come around within a month denouncing all his fellow workers for a set of hopeless idiots because they would not accept the philosophy of Socialism.

This same tendency is even more strikingly manifest among those who come from outside the working class. In spite of the fact that the Socialist movement has been gradually built up from the exertions of the workers; in spite of the fact that these non-proletarians have stood one side for years while working men and women have established papers, distributed literature and gathered together an organization, they at once begin to grow disgusted with the workers because they do not have brains enough to become Socialists.