

CHICAGO "TENANTS' UNION" TO BE PERMANENT BODY

Local Branches to Be Formed in Various West Side Districts—The Landlords Are Bitter Toward the Socialist Leaders

The "tenants' union" was formally organized, its officers duly elected and a permanent program decided upon for it when the Radical Crisis conference of rent strikers in the Ghetto had its last meeting at 496 South Halsted street.

MOTHER HURLS BABE TO SAFETY

New York, Jan. 9.—Even in the moment of death the thought to save her child was uppermost in the mind of Mrs. Mary Marino of 18 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street.

PRISON MANDATE IS HERE FOR COOKE; HE IS MISSING

John A. Cooke has disappeared from Chicago on the eve of being sent to the penitentiary. The mandate finally arrived, by which the Supreme court has ordered the sentence of the Criminal court to be enforced against the former clerk of the Circuit court, who was convicted more than 17 months ago.

CHINESE AND JAPS MAY WAR

Paris, Jan. 9.—The Echo de Paris today prints an interview emanating from an "authorized Japanese source" with the subject of "showing that Japan is so absorbed with the maintenance of Asia that war with America is impossible."

NIGHT RIDERS ACTIVE: BURN MORE WAREHOUSES

Paris, Ky., Jan. 9.—Night riders visited two towns in the Burley district last night. No shots were fired, the residents not daring to resist the armed masked men.

ORGANIZE NEW COMBINE TO DEFEAT CIGAR TRUST

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 9.—The Home Cigar company, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, has been organized in Peoria, with 18 independent manufacturers of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri and Iowa subscribing.

THAW JURY IS HARD TO GET

New York, Jan. 9.—The selection of a jury in the second trial of Harry K. Thaw is not so easy as it at first appeared. But times so far have been stormy in ninety-five proposed jurors were questioned during the second day against fifty-seven the day previous.

LOOK UP EVERY MAN

No explanation was made by either side for the "weeding out" of the men put in the box. It is known, however, that the district attorney's office has a squad of men looking up every man who is selected, in addition to making a preliminary investigation of the names as they appear on the special panel.

RICH MAN'S WIFE WITH BARTENDER

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 9.—The climax to a whirlwind episode in the life of Mrs. C. L. Stewart, wife of a millionaire retired lumberman of Minneapolis, came last midnight when Detectives Pergande and Sullivan visited the apartment of Mrs. Stewart and took Hal White, a bartender, also from Minneapolis, to police headquarters.

TAKAHIRA IS NAMED ENVOY

Tokyo, Jan. 9.—In connection with the successor to Viscount Aoki as Japanese ambassador at Washington, the press has been informed that the Japanese embassy at Washington was instructed a week ago to formally notify the state department of the selection of Baron Takahira, at present Japanese ambassador to Italy, and to ask if he would be acceptable.

NEW PARK AT ROBY TO BEAT THE WORLD

A new amusement park planned to outstrip anything in this line in Chicago is projected on a tract of land along the shore of Lake Michigan, says Roby, head of the tract, containing sixty acres, was transferred to the Talbot Trust company, a New York corporation.

BARE SCANDAL TO GET CASH

Exotic Love of Millionaire and His Niece Figures in Suit

Clinton, Ill., Jan. 9.—The most exotic and sickening scandal that has ever developed in central Illinois has come to light in the legal proceedings in connection with the estate of the late will of Clinton's late millionaire, Col. Thomas Snell, who left the bulk of his \$2,000,000 estate to his grand-niece, Mabel Snell McNamara.

BIZZARRE LOVE STORY

The letters contain the details of a bizarre love story—the love of a wealthy man, who long had passed his allotted time, for a young girl, the niece of his, who then was but 24 years old.

GIRL TELLS OF HER LOVE

Mrs. McNamara used strong language to express her affection for her loving uncle, one of her letters reading: "My Own True Love.—Yes, we will take a lovely trip to the south. O, I can't wait until the time comes. I am so anxious to be in your arms again."

MINERS MEET THE OPERATORS

The joint conference between the Illinois coal operators and representatives of the coal miners' union opened in the offices of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association, 914 Fisher building.

BOTH JAIL AND PRISONER GONE

Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 9.—Justice of the Peace Carver of Elwood will hereafter look for something more substantial to use for a jail than a freight car. The justice is a terror to motorists, and yesterday a speeding driver was arrested.

CONFER ON PLANS TO STOP MINE EXPLOSIONS

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—A meeting of leading coal operators from all parts of the country is being held here to devise means of avoiding disasters in mines.

ALDERMAN SAYS JUDGE IS UNFAIR ON BENCH

Municipal Judge M. F. Girten has been charged with unfair and partial methods in his rulings on the bench and the council has been asked to investigate the case by Alderman Patrick H. Moynihan of South Chicago.

SCANDINAVIAN BRANCH GIVES AN ENTERTAINMENT

The Twelfth ward Scandinavian branch of the Socialist party last night opened its new hall at 1574 West Twenty-second street with an entertainment and ball. Three speeches were made before the dancing commenced.

COPPER KING IS INDICTED

New York, Jan. 9.—F. Augustus Heinze, the copper magnate and former president of the Mercantile National bank, accused of overdrawing his account with the bank to the amount of \$400,000, has been indicted by the federal grand jury.

THIRTY-EIGHT MILK DEALERS FACE PROSECUTION

Thirty-eight milk dealers are named as defendants in suits beginning the milk crusade of 1908, which is being pushed by Prosecutor Anton Zeman. The defendants are charged with selling milk below the grade specified by city ordinance.

ALLEGED RUSSIAN ZOBBER CAPTURED IN NEW YORK

New York, Jan. 9.—After a ceaseless search of two years Jan Janoff Poren, alleged to be a notorious Russian brigand, who is said to be wanted in the provinces of Lvonnia, Russia, for murder, arson and many robberies, was caught here.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN ROAD TO GET RECEIVER

Chicago and elsewhere for several days. In St. Paul Secretary H. C. Wight of the road said such a move was improbable. A receiver could be appointed until six months had elapsed after interest on the bonds had been defaulted.

GET RICH QUICK MAN FILES \$3,000,000 ASSETS

Daville, Ill., Jan. 9.—John Mulholland's spectacular career as a "loan broker," which began in a Kansas City saloon eighteen years ago and extended all over the country, has been brought to a prosaic close in the bankruptcy court here.

CHINESE REBELS KILL AND BURN

Changshai, Jan. 9.—The unrest in Chekiang is increasing. Ten thousand insurgents near Kaising have defeated the government troops, killing their commander. They subsequently burned the barracks, police stations, postoffice, railway station, school and Catholic chapel.

MILES OF EMPTY FREIGHT CARS TELL PANIC'S STORY

Yards Are Overcrowded as Result of Stagnation in Trade—Switch Engines and Crews Laid Off by the Roads

One of the most remarkable sights to be seen in Chicago or vicinity for years is that which every switching yard of every railroad loading here presents, with thousands of empty freight cars of every description standing motionless in myriad long strings.

LAY OFF SWITCHING CREWS

As an index to the abnormal idleness of freight trains and countless crews, the various railroads have been issuing in the past month a steady and almost daily series of orders to lay off switch engines and more freight crews.

NO RAILWAY PASSES; LEGISLATORS DISAPPOINTED

Legislators are wondering whether or not railway passes are to be placed at their disposal this year, and their brows are wrinkling in grave doubt.

SOCIALIST SPEAKER AT FUNERAL OF CITY'S VICTIM

The funeral of Olaf Melbye, the 16-year old boy, who was the tenth child to be drowned in the clay hole at North "Abruzzo" and "Merion" avenues, was held at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

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WOULD LET SHORT MEN WORK IN POSTOFFICES

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—"I don't know who is responsible," said Representative Overstreet of Indiana, "for the rule that every employe of the postal must be at least 5 feet 4 inches tall. I have asked the president, and he doesn't know. The president doesn't defend the rule, for he knows no reason why such a regulation should apply to postal clerks as distinguished from other employes of the government. I will guarantee one thing. If we can't get this rule modified I will see that it applies to every government employe as well."

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CRIME WAVE STILL GROWS

Burglars, Finding No Loot, Set Fire to a Church

Fourteen burglaries and three hold-ups was the record of the last twenty-four hours in Chicago, according to the compiled report from every district.

Burglars, angered after they had failed to find a sum of money in the collection boxes, are believed to have maliciously fired the Messiah English, Lutheran church, Security avenue and School streets, at 4 a. m. and damaged the edifice to the extent of \$5,000.

Collection Boxes Robbed. Rev. A. G. Elliott, 1223 Seminary avenue, who has been in charge of the church for three months, arrived shortly after the blaze was seen and uncovered facts which led the Town Hall police and Fire Attorney Frank J. Hogan to start an investigation.

Bound, Gagged, Robbed. J. Ward Flook, 328 Washington boulevard, a collector for the Libby, McNeill & Libby Company, was robbed of \$100 in money and \$50 in checks and left tied in an elevated structure post with a handkerchief gag in his mouth when two masked highwaymen set upon him late last night.

Try to Get Sticks. Nathan Silver, proprietor of a saloon at North Clark and Michigan streets, was jostled and otherwise roughly handled by three pickpockets on the rear platform of a North Clark street car when the thugs attempted to get his \$200 stickpin.

James McLean, charged with the murder of Policeman William Munnery, was placed on trial before Municipal Judge Beiler, and two other men, charged with being accessories to the crime, were also arraigned.

Maiden Proposer and Widower Accepts Her. Clinton N. J., Jan. 9.—Nathan Harbold and Miss Lydia Courter were seated in the corner parlor on New Year's eve. Nathan is a widower, with three children.

Upton Sings to Seede His New Jersey Farm. Treaton, N. J., Jan. 9.—Upton Sinclair, the author of advertising, his Princeton township farm for sale, and will leave for Bermuda. The farm is a small one, but was his principal asset until he leaped into fame by his Packington story, "The Jungle."

MUST BEG FOR FUNDS TO BURY HER DEAD

With a photograph of her dead daughter in her hand, Mrs. Bridget Gorman, almost 70 years old, who lives alone at 11 North May street, asked the Desplaines street police for advice.

AMERICAN IS HELD IN BOLIVIA

Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 9.—George W. Scarberry, a former member of the Des Moines fire department, is held at the mercy of native Bolivians at La Paz, Bolivia, in South America, and it is feared he may be executed.

Scarberry became entangled with the Bolivians through his efforts to hold a mining claim he took up in the mountains near La Paz. Natives attempted to run him off his claim and he fired several shots in a desperate fight.

The daughter's letter was piteous in the extreme. It pleaded for aid for her father, who was described as being held against his will in La Paz; not accorded the rights of a citizen and not allowed to travel to his claim.

JOHN R. WALSH ON THE STAND

John R. Walsh took the stand yesterday in Judge Anderson's court and explained the transactions between his banks, railroads and other interests which resulted in his prosecution by the government for misappropriating \$7,000,000 of the bank deposits.

Walsh admitted all the transactions charged by the government. He pleaded not guilty to the charge that he intended at any time to defraud the Chicago National bank. All that he did, he said, was to benefit himself only as a big stockholder in the bank.

In every case, Walsh said, the loans were made because of rigid investment made in perfect good faith, and upon which the bank found it stood to lose large sums.

QUITs WORK TO REST AT NINETY YEARS OF AGE. Worcester, Mass., Jan. 9.—Henry H. West, 90 years old, today resigned from the Spicer Wire company, employment. West has been in his present job for about forty years, and in recognition of his faithful service the company will continue his weekly wages for the rest of his life.

PANIC GETS A MAYOR AROUSED

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 9.—How to provide work for men who usually are idle in January and February is a problem that is engaging the attention of Mayor Hepler. He hopes to visit out some plan whereby the municipality can furnish employment to them.

Police Care for Homeless. The following are some of the clippings from the New Castle Herald: "As a hotel-the police headquarters is a good place, so declare almost twenty men who sleep in the cold streets."

MOTTOES IN COURT OF GOLDEN RULE JUDGE. Toledo, O., Jan. 9.—Judge Austin took charge of the police court and adopted the "Golden Rule" plan for dispensing justice.

Young Guards Plan Busy Week. Tonight the Young People's Socialist league will organize a chorus. Prof. Frank Finsterbach will conduct the chorus and train the voices.

Brazil Plans to Greet Fleet. Rio Janeiro, Jan. 9.—The program for the entertainment of the officers of the American battleship fleet under Rear Admiral Evans has been practically completed. The fleet is expected Jan. 11 and will remain here ten days.

New Luxuries on Big Liner. New York, Jan. 9.—Although it would seem that the extent of luxury of transatlantic travel had been already reached, this is not the case, according to the descriptions of the Hamburg-American liner Europa, which is now being built at Belfast.

Army is Now But a Skeleton. Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—The hard times in the industrial world that have driven into the marine corps and the navy nearly all of the men needed to fill the authorized quotas have not helped the army so far in the way of recruitment.

Says Teachers Famine Exists. The reported scarcity of school teachers which it is claimed by the school board, has made it necessary to curtail work in from twenty to forty schools daily since last Monday.

Sees 3,000,000 for Chicago. Satisfied with the previous results of his system of figuring out the future population of Chicago, John Ericson, city engineer, said yesterday there would be 3,000,000 people here in 1915 and 3,500,000 in 1922.

On the Rialto. The work of the college theater. The work of the college theater company at the College Theater since the management of the north side playhouse was taken over by Miss Schreiber is meeting with more and more favor by the thousands of students who are getting in the habit of attending the performances.

Week at the Theater. Academy—"Eight Bells." Bijou—"Little Harrow of the Street." Bush Temple—"Mrs. Wang Gene."

Dreams of Dead Mother. Mulling, Ireland, Jan. 9.—Rathconrath supplies a most remarkable ghost story. Mary Devany went to the police a few days ago and told the following story. She was in bed when she dreamt that her mother, who bears the same name, appeared to her, covered with blood and had her feet up and look for her body, telling the younger woman that she had been dead and unburied for several days.

Subs Girl Chum For False Espionage Story. New Haven, Conn., Jan. 9.—Lena Blaylock, who is 18, was sued for \$10,000 by her former chum, Teresa Blaylock, who alleges that Miss Blaylock had published a false story that she had been a spy for the Germans and had been married in New Jersey.

MIDDLE CLASS CHARITY IS SCORNE IN NEW CASTLE

A bunch of clippings from New Castle, Pa. newspapers, describing the destitute condition of the unemployed there and telling of the charitable work of citizens, is sent to the Daily Socialist by one of its 30,000 reporters, who has this to say by way of preface: "Damn charity! Let us have justice, however, and let the co-operative commonwealth be inaugurated, and then the unfortunate of our own class will have to depend on charity in the form of crumbs that fall from the rich man's table."

WOMEN BEFORE MICHIGAN CONSTITUTIONAL BODY. Lansing, Mich., Jan. 9.—Women clamoring for the constitutional right to vote appeared before the state constitutional convention in large numbers. The demonstration was the most notable that has taken place during the meetings of the convention.

Young Guards Plan Busy Week. Tonight the Young People's Socialist league will organize a chorus. Prof. Frank Finsterbach will conduct the chorus and train the voices. Revolutionary songs will thrill the young guards. At the lectures, debates and entertainments the chorus will render selections. Members are urged to take advantage of the opportunity.

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THE PANIC AND THE WORKERS

On January 1 the Waltham Watch company put into effect a general reduction in salaries and reduced all prices paid on piecework. The factory is also on an eight-hour basis and closes at noon on Saturday. This change affects 2,500 employees.

Chatanooga, Tenn. The large number of unemployed has made it possible for the board of public works to reduce the salaries of those employed on the street force. They were reduced January 1 from \$1.50 to \$1.25 a day.

Wallace, Idaho. A number of local contractors notified their carpenters of a reduction from \$2 a day to \$1.44. As the union scale will not allow union carpenters to work for less than \$5, the carpenters struck. The contractors gave no notice, as required in the agreement.

Fresno, Ill. Twenty-five laborers who were employed by the construction of a new power plant of the Fresno Railway, Light & Power company at Brown's mill, struck when the manager informed them that their wages were to be cut from 20 cents per hour to 15 cents.

Fort Wayne, Ind. During the month of December the Pennsylvania company worked its shop 47 hours the first week, 39 hours the second, 29 hours the third and 15 hours the fourth week. On the last day of the month 150 men were discharged, making 192 laid off during the month.

Washington, D. C. The Southern railroad at this place has discharged 150 clerks from its general offices. It is rumored that there will be more dropped.

Miami, W. Va. The Calhoun Creek and Paint Creek mines have closed indefinitely, throwing about 10,000 miners out of employment.

New Kensington, Pa. Plants of the American Sheet & Tin Plate company at Vandergrift, Saltsburg, Leechburg, Hyde Park and Avenue, Pa., have been closed for from four to seven weeks. Vandergrift eight to thirteen miles out of the city, has been running. Wages were also cut from 15 to 20 per cent on January 1.

Middletown, Pa. The tube mill has closed down, throwing 500 men out of work. The men have been ordered to come and take away their tools. The car shop is running one-quarter time and working half 100 men out of 600. The Philadelphia & Reading road just cancelled an order for 500 cars. These are the only industries in this town. 8,000 men are out of work.

Machinists Hard Hit. The monthly reports of the business agents of the machinists' union show that no part of the country is unaffected by the panic and business stagnation. ATLANTA, Ga.—The job in Atlanta is out of the question just at present. Unless business takes a decided change for the better it is an assured fact that many machinists will suffer this winter.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Business in this district has not changed since the November report. Most of the furniture have shut down and the railroad shops are all on short time. BUFFALO, N. Y.—Like the rest of the country, Buffalo is suffering from the business depression, and many men are idle, with numbers increasing each day. Some employers are taking advantage of this and hiring men at reduced rates.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.—We are having our share of the prevailing conditions throughout the country at the present time. CHICAGO.—A large number of machinists are unemployed. Firms in and around Chicago have been operating with reduced forces as low as three hours a day.

MADISON, WIS.—Machinist shops are running the eight-hour schedule four and five days a week with only one-third the usual force. At Beloit many have been laid off and the short time is all on short time. MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Conditions in this city are very bad. Hundreds of men are unemployed and shops are still laying off men.

MONTREAL, QUE.—Trade conditions are very quiet in this vicinity at present, with no prospect of them improving soon. ONTARIO, CAN.—Trade has dropped off considerably. Keep away from Toronto; strike still on.

PITTSBURGH AND VICINITY.—The strike is still on in 23 shops. Trade conditions are very quiet. There is not now a vacant position in this district. PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Business conditions are very quiet. Even the street shops are laying off men.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—About 100 are now on the unemployed list. Many machinists seeking other work with poor success. SAGINAW AND BAY CITY, MICH.—About 100 machinists now idle. All factories and railroads have cut their working forces to the bone.

SAN FRANCISCO.—California and San Francisco are very hard hit. Unemployed and idle machinists and laborers unable to secure employment. SEATTLE, WASH.—On account of the large number of unemployed machinists, employers of the northwest are apparently trying to put us out of business.

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.—Only one shop in the Twin Cities that is running nine hours a day, and many are closing part of the week. MRS. GOULD ANSWERS MILLIKER'S \$2,980 SUIT. New York, Jan. 9.—Wearing an enormous picture hat set off by a large green ostrich plume, Mrs. Howard Gould took the stand in the Supreme court to testify in the suit by Malcolm N. Butler to recover \$2,980 for goods bought by her from the Lichtenstein Millinery company. Mrs. Gould was accompanied by Clarence J. Shearn, her counsel, who found his assistant, Mirabeau L. Towns, the poet lawyer of Brooklyn, busily addressing the jury.

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

Entered at the Chicago Postoffice as second-class mail matter. Issued by the Workers' Publishing Society, 120-122 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. Phone, Main 4185. Editorial Telephone, Main 3705.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. All subscriptions should be addressed to the Chicago Daily Socialist, 120-122 Washington Street, Chicago. Include postage for letters in unopened manuscripts. The publication of a signed article does not mean endorsement by the Daily Socialist of opinion or position of the writer.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. By Carriage in City of Chicago. Daily, 10 cents per week. Order by postal card or telephone, Main 4185. When delivery is irregular, make complaint.

DAILY BY MAIL IN ADVANCE. (Outside Chicago.) United States, Canada, One Year \$1.00, Six Months .60, Three Months .35. Not published on Sunday. Postage paid in the United States outside of Chicago city limits and in Mexico. Remit by postal card or postal money order, draft or in registered letter, at our risk. Do not remit by local bank checks outside of Chicago, unless 10 cents is added for exchange.

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TROLLEY WIRE PERILS WORKERS

Wage earners on their way to work this morning were in danger of being electrocuted when nearly an entire block of live trolley wire on the Twelfth street line between Albany and Troy streets fell to the ground.

The accident happened about 7:20, when the Trolley of a Twelfth street car slipped from the wire. Before the motorman could apply the brake and stop the car the trolley, or its rope, became tangled with the wire.

Cars were soon lined up from Albany avenue to California avenue, and the workers had to walk to other car lines. A majority of them are employed at Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s mail order house.

This is the third accident of the kind at this place within a short time, and it would appear that the trolley wire is not securely fastened. The accident, involving wriggling wire caused much excitement.

TUNNEL FROM MANHATTAN TO BROOKLYN OPENED. New York, Jan. 8.—The first of the series of tunnels under the water that divide Manhattan from Brooklyn on the one side and from New Jersey on the other has been opened for traffic. The passenger train left the Bowling Green station at 10:15 a. m. and ran down the tunnel, crossed the river, ran down the inclined tracks to the battery, far below the surface of East river, and went the length of one of the long steel double tubes which extend along the other under the river in Brooklyn.

The opening of this tunnel, which is in effect the extending of the present subway system to Brooklyn, is regarded as a long step toward the solution of the transportation problem of New York. The opening of the Battery tunnel will serve to relieve to some extent the Brooklyn bridge "crush."

VAST ARMY OF PEOPLE GIVEN GOVERNMENT JOBS. Washington, Jan. 8.—Some idea of the immense army of men required in the United States civil service may be had from the fact that last year 25,566 appointments were made. This number is being increased about 15,000 next year. The average salary now is nearly \$20,000. The salaries usually range from \$40 to \$2,500—never less than \$1,500 to \$1,800 a year in the Philippines and Panama.

MARKETS. WINTER WHEAT—Closed easy. Cash sales 4,000 bu. No. 2, 1.01 1/2; No. 1, 1.01 1/4; No. 2 hard, 1.01 1/4; No. 3 hard, 99 1/2; No. 4 hard, 98 1/2. SPRING WHEAT—Firm. No. 2 northern, 1.05 1/2; No. 1, 1.06 1/4; No. 3 spring, 1.05 1/4; No. 4 spring, 99 1/2.

CORN—Unchanged to the lower. Sales, 177,000 bu. No grade on track and 1.02 1/2; No. 1 yellow, 99 1/2; No. 2 yellow, 97 1/2; No. 3 yellow, 97 1/2; No. 4 yellow, 97 1/2; No. 5 yellow, 97 1/2.

GATS—Unchanged to 1/4c up. Sales, 70,000 bu. No. 1 white on track and 1.00 1/2; No. 2 white, 99 1/2; standard, 99 1/2.

HAY—Steady. Choice timothy 1.55; 1st, No. 1 timothy, 1.50; No. 2 timothy, 1.45; No. 3 timothy, 1.40; No. 4 timothy, 1.35; No. 5 timothy, 1.30; No. 6 timothy, 1.25; No. 7 timothy, 1.20; No. 8 timothy, 1.15; No. 9 timothy, 1.10; No. 10 timothy, 1.05; No. 11 timothy, 1.00; No. 12 timothy, 95; No. 13 timothy, 90; No. 14 timothy, 85; No. 15 timothy, 80; No. 16 timothy, 75; No. 17 timothy, 70; No. 18 timothy, 65; No. 19 timothy, 60; No. 20 timothy, 55.

CATTLE—Both beef steers and dairies. Butcher stock, 100 to 1,000 lbs., 1.00 to 1.25; 1,000 to 1,500 lbs., 1.00 to 1.25; 1,500 to 2,000 lbs., 1.00 to 1.25; 2,000 to 2,500 lbs., 1.00 to 1.25; 2,500 to 3,000 lbs., 1.00 to 1.25; 3,000 to 3,500 lbs., 1.00 to 1.25; 3,500 to 4,000 lbs., 1.00 to 1.25; 4,000 to 4,500 lbs., 1.00 to 1.25; 4,500 to 5,000 lbs., 1.00 to 1.25; 5,000 to 5,500 lbs., 1.00 to 1.25; 5,500 to 6,000 lbs., 1.00 to 1.25; 6,000 to 6,500 lbs., 1.00 to 1.25; 6,500 to 7,000 lbs., 1.00 to 1.25; 7,000 to 7,500 lbs., 1.00 to 1.25; 7,500 to 8,000 lbs., 1.00 to 1.25; 8,000 to 8,500 lbs., 1.00 to 1.25; 8,500 to 9,000 lbs., 1.00 to 1.25; 9,000 to 9,500 lbs., 1.00 to 1.25; 9,500 to 10,000 lbs., 1.00 to 1.25.

Esperanto and Socialism. There is no body of people on earth who welcome Esperanto with enthusiasm exceeding that of the Socialists. Our cause knows no boundaries of races, continents or nations. International solidarity demands an international means of expression, which Esperanto gives us. A short time hence, literature, printed in one language will be read by a majority of Socialists throughout the world.

ARMY IS NOW BUT A SKELETON. Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—The hard times in the industrial world that have driven into the marine corps and the navy nearly all of the men needed to fill the authorized quotas have not helped the army so far in the way of recruitment. Reports still flow into the war department of failure to obtain recruits; of privates buying their discharges; of non-commissioned officers refusing to re-enlist and of resulting skeleton organizations that are little more than travesties upon fighting forces.

SEES 3,000,000 FOR CHICAGO. Satisfied with the previous results of his system of figuring out the future population of Chicago, John Ericson, city engineer, said yesterday there would be 3,000,000 people here in 1915 and 3,500,000 in 1922.

ON THE RIALTO. THE COLLEGE THEATER. The work of the college theater company at the College Theater since the management of the north side playhouse was taken over by Miss Schreiber is meeting with more and more favor by the thousands of students who are getting in the habit of attending the performances.

MARKETS. WINTER WHEAT—Closed easy. Cash sales 4,000 bu. No. 2, 1.01 1/2; No. 1, 1.01 1/4; No. 2 hard, 1.01 1/4; No. 3 hard, 99 1/2; No. 4 hard, 98 1/2. SPRING WHEAT—Firm. No. 2 northern, 1.05 1/2; No. 1, 1.06 1/4; No. 3 spring, 1.05 1/4; No. 4 spring, 99 1/2.

Chicago Daily Socialist. 120-122 WASHINGTON ST. CHICAGO. We have the best and most complete lines of gold, gold plated and celluloid Socialist Buttons. Each button bears the Union label. They have the patent screw back, stamped in colors, finely finished throughout.

SUBS GIRL CHUM FOR FALSE ESPIONAGE STORY. New Haven, Conn., Jan. 9.—Lena Blaylock, who is 18, was sued for \$10,000 by her former chum, Teresa Blaylock, who alleges that Miss Blaylock had published a false story that she had been a spy for the Germans and had been married in New Jersey.

WEEK AT THE THEATERS. Academy—"Eight Bells." Bijou—"Little Harrow of the Street." Bush Temple—"Mrs. Wang Gene."

DREAMS OF DEAD MOTHER. Mulling, Ireland, Jan. 9.—Rathconrath supplies a most remarkable ghost story. Mary Devany went to the police a few days ago and told the following story. She was in bed when she dreamt that her mother, who bears the same name, appeared to her, covered with blood and had her feet up and look for her body, telling the younger woman that she had been dead and unburied for several days.

MRS. GOULD ANSWERS MILLIKER'S \$2,980 SUIT. New York, Jan. 9.—Wearing an enormous picture hat set off by a large green ostrich plume, Mrs. Howard Gould took the stand in the Supreme court to testify in the suit by Malcolm N. Butler to recover \$2,980 for goods bought by her from the Lichtenstein Millinery company.

CLASSIFIED Free Advertising

NO CHARGE For Help Wanted, Situations Wanted, For Rent Rooms, of an acceptable nature and not to exceed ten words, in small ad. columns are free, but only one advertisement on same day for any individual.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A FARM HAND, ONLY eight hours work per day, prefer Swede or German. Address V. Lindstrom, Ceres, Cal.

WANTED—TINNER, GOOD ALL-around man for building work; also boy about 15 years old to work around shop; good chance to learn trade. Call after 5 o'clock. J. Anderson, 465 Grand av.

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OF AGE, would like to get position as office clerk; exp. in filing and typewriting; can furnish best of references. Herndon, Chicago, 224 W. 14th st.

BY MARRIED MAN, DRIVING OR anything. M. Andrews, 1411 W. 21st st.

WORK OF ANY SORT, AGED 18; can drive 750. George Widmer, 139 W. Madison st.

YOUNG MAN, 20 YEARS OF AGE, would like to get a position in shipping room or office; experienced. Louis Hoffman, 648 S. Ashland av.

BY YOUNG JEWISH MARRIED man as salesman in the house furnishing business; has about 3 years' experience. Knows something about buying. A. Greenburg, 103 Newberry st., 142 W. Elm st.

BY A GOOD UPHOLSTERER OR any other kind of work. M. Wander, 586 W. 14th st.

GENERAL MAN SERVANT, MARRIED, wants situation around country home; will go wherever transportation is furnished. C. J. P. 394 Turner av.

GENTS TAILOR, YOUNG MAN, 24 years of age, would like to get a position; three weeks from England; Smolin, care of Hoffman, 648 S. Ashland av.

BY A YOUNG MAN IS YRS. OF AGE, who has completed a course in bookkeeping and has had six months' business exp.; must be good office position where are chances for competent, energetic young man; will take \$3 to start. A. J. Benson, 6923 Morgan st., Chicago, Westworth 428.

DRIVER OF HANDY MAN, OTTO W. Harms, 319 S. Halsted st.

YOUNG MAN, 18 YEARS OF AGE, as assistant shipping clerk. Morris Reinstein, 462 S. Union st.

PERSONAL

REAL ESTATE

FLORIDA DAIRY AND TRUCK Farm for Sale. Best Splendid location; good local markets; beautiful and delightful climate. Address D. H. Brown, agent, Eastpoint, Fla.

ROOMS TO RENT

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM BRICK COTTAGE, all modern, furnace; \$13. 3405 Calley avenue.

FOR RENT—LARGE SUNLIT ROOM in good locality; gas, bath; reasonable. 148 N. California av., 2d fl.

FURNISHED ROOMS

FOR RENT—FURNISHED FRONT room, walking distance, 246 Elm, Chicago av., 3d floor front.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, AT 508 N. Lincoln st., 2d fl.; Jewish preferred.

FURNISHED ROOM, 327 MADISON av.; steam heat, etc.; \$1.75. Morin.

FOR RENT—LARGE SUNLIT ROOM in good locality; gas, bath; reasonable. 148 N. California av., 2d fl.

FINANCIAL

3 MINES IN ONE!

Send to me for prospectus of a mine whose assays show Gold, Silver and Copper values, each enough to make a WONDERFUL MINE—the HERCULES in the Tonopah Mineral Camp. Initial assays average \$43.77, high \$122.02, seven feet down on MAIN LEASES. EXAMINED and INDORSED by EXPERT miner, W. F. H. man's stock selling at 1/2c a share and demand rapidly growing; write for full particulars; agents wanted in every county. Send name and address at once. JOHN M. CHOOK, dist. DS., Austin-Chicago, Tel. Austin 2392.

WE WILL LOAN ON

BISHOP CREEK GOLD COMPANY stock on a basis of the present market value. We offer stock at \$1.30 a share—cash or installments.

Fred R. Jones & Co.

78-80 BROAD ST. NEW YORK.

BISHOP CREEK WANTED, CASH or will trade at \$1.35 per share. "B. C." care Daily Socialist.

A CHINESE PROVERB SAYS:

"Men dig their graves with their teeth"—that is, they eat more food than is needed or too much of one kind, such as starch or fat. Result, stomach trouble, constipation, disease, death. Why not eat right, get well, enjoy perfect health and live. My book, "Get Yourself Well," tells how. Send for it, it's free. FRANK SIMPSON, Food Specialist, 2008 Henderson Ave., San Diego, Cal.

MONEY TO LOAN—\$100 TO \$1000

at low interest; property made as security; terms reasonable. JOHN T. CAULFIELD, 132 E. 78th st.

THIS LABEL

is the only guarantee that BREAD and Bakery Goods are made in UNION SANITARY BAKERIES, and are free from all germ and bacteria. Patrons only such places where you find this label on all bakery goods. Demand the Bakery Union Label.

Everywhere

Postage prepaid.

65 Cents

For thirty days these four books will be sold for

65 Cents

Postage prepaid.

Chicago Daily Socialist.

Chicago, 224 W. 14th Street

ANARCHISM AND SOCIALISM, by George Fichtelberg, translated by Eleanor Marx Aveling, now ready in one of the classics of Socialism, and ought to have been published in this country long ago, but we have only lately been able to undertake it. The book is especially timely at this time, because the only serious criticism of the Socialist party from a working class point of view is from revolutionary trade unionists, who hold that no political action is necessary. Robert Lewis La Monte has written an American introduction to the book, in which he points out its value for meeting this criticism, and for showing the historic failure of every revolutionary movement that cut itself off from the political activity of the working class. Cloth, 50c. CHARLES E. KERR & COMPANY, 264 East Kinzie Street, Chicago.

BREAD OR WORK CRY IN ITALY

Rome, Jan. 3.—Victor Emmanuel had a very unpleasant proof of the desperately hard times that exist in Italy when he drove out to inspect the monument which is being erected to the memory of his grandfather of the same name. A great crowd of unemployed made a rush for the royal carriage, shouting: "Give us bread or give us work!"

The men pressed close about the carriage with such apparently hostile intent that the police were called out and the menacing crowd dispersed. The king attempted to treat the affair lightly, but it was seen that he was much perturbed.

MADE INSANE BY STEAM: \$10,000 DAMAGES ASKED

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 9.—Claiming that Frank Trunkhich was so badly scalded by hot water let out of a Vandala engine while he was digging in a sewer under the tracks that he was made insane and that ten days later, while in an insane condition, he was walking on the tracks, he was killed by an engine, John W. Friday, administrator of the dead man's estate, has brought suit against the Vandala company for \$10,000 damages. Alvah Rucker, attorney for the administrator, says the case will raise some fine legal points.

CHINAMEN SMUGGLE WAY IN A LINEN CLOSET

Chin Dep and Ah Soey were arrested and turned over to the police at Hammond by Carl Wyoff, conductor of a Wabash train, who found they had ridden all the way from Canada in the linen closet of a Pullman car. They had been in the closet fifteen hours and were almost smothered.

A. C. Ransome, the colored porter of the sleeping car, led when the Chinamen were discovered, and the federal authorities are looking for him. It is thought the Chinamen bribed Ransome to conceal them in the linen closet.

The Celestians were brought to Chicago and arraigned before United States Commissioner Foote, charged with violating the Chinese exclusion act.

REAL ESTATE MAN SAYS THAT THE STORK CHEATED

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 9.—C. D. Hillman, a real estate dealer, advertised that he would give \$500 to the parents of the first child born in the new city of the place on the market.

P. D. Younkman, recently from the east, bought a lot in Hillman's new town and went there to live. Three weeks ago a baby was born and the father went to the real estate man and put in his claim for the money.

Hillman charged conspiracy and claims Younkman at the time he bought the lot had received private advice from the stork. Younkman will sue.

HERWIN BROTHERS Printing. Send to me for prospectus of a mine whose assays show Gold, Silver and Copper values, each enough to make a WONDERFUL MINE—the HERCULES in the Tonopah Mineral Camp. Initial assays average \$43.77, high \$122.02, seven feet down on MAIN LEASES. EXAMINED and INDORSED by EXPERT miner, W. F. H. man's stock selling at 1/2c a share and demand rapidly growing; write for full particulars; agents wanted in every county. Send name and address at once. JOHN M. CHOOK, dist. DS., Austin-Chicago, Tel. Austin 2392.

N. WATRY & CO. Spectacles & Eyeglass Makers. 99 and 101 E. Randolph st. EYES CAREFULLY TESTED. Kodak Cameras and Supplies.

Before Buying. Letter or Word of Union MADE. JEWELRY of any kind call on A. S. Conklin Co., Co-operative, 22 McVicker Theater Bldg., Chicago. We save you all the profits on our purchases. \$1000.00 in stock.

BIG Book Bargain

This Offer for 30 Days Only. Caesar's Column. By Donnelly. Price .50. Anarchy in Colorado. By Bartholomew. Price .25. Pinkerton Spy. By Friedman. Price .25. The New Cavalry. By Bertha S. Wilkins. Price .10.

For thirty days these four books will be sold for

65 Cents

Postage prepaid.

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SEEK GRAVE OF JOHN D'S FATHER

Madison, Wis., Jan. 9.—An investigation is being made at Blair in Trempealeau county, to discover whether there is not in that vicinity a tombstone marked "Gardner," which in reality covers the grave of William Rockefeller, Sr., the father of John D. Rockefeller.

The renewed efforts to solve the mystery which the richest man in the world has succeeded in casting about his parent followed information received from a man who knew the elder Rockefeller in Iowa. The Iowan says William Rockefeller went to Iowa from Connecticut about twenty-three years ago and that on his arrival in the west he assumed the name of "Dr. Gardner."

Later he went to Wisconsin, where he is supposed to have died in July, 1868, and to have been buried near Blair. The registrar of vital statistics in Madison has also been consulted, but his records failed to support a report that the old man actually had been buried in this city.

WIRE STRIKERS GET EVIDENCE

Secretary Russell of the telegraphers' union is seeking affidavits and evidence of discrimination and blacklisting of men and women who took part in the recent strike.

He said the Seattle local was looking after the James W. O'Brien case and he understands that will be some kind of legal proceedings started against the Western Union for causing the discharge of O'Brien from the United Press Association.

Any other cases that are brought to his notice are receiving strict attention and if the law can at all be made to apply it will be done.

ROADS SENDING CHOLERA BACK TO MEXICO

San Bernardino, Cal., Jan. 9.—The cholera population in the San Bernardino valley is being daily decreased and with a short time there will be a number of hovels for rent. The cholera is going back to Mexico for the very good reason that a large amount of the construction work, which required a great deal of cheap labor, in southern California, has been completed, and there is nothing for one cholera to do but return to his native Mexico. A few weeks ago 300 were paid off and sent to El Paso over the Santa Fe from this city.

At best they were very poor citizens. Living like beasts in box car houses and shacks. There is small hope of the cholera ever becoming civilized. As a citizen the law is far more desirable than his half-breed cousin, the cholera.

It is understood that fully 1,500 cholera, most of them men, will leave Los Angeles within a few days for El Paso, from which point the cholera will be sent to Mexico. The Southern Pacific will transport about 800 and the Santa Fe a similar number, furnishing meals en route. Guards will be provided so that none will escape their destination.

Please mention the Chicago Daily Socialist when you buy goods from our advertisers.

SOCIALIST NEWS

The following report of the representation to which each organized state or territory is entitled on the national committee is submitted in accordance with section 1, article 4, of the national constitution:

Section 2, article 4, of the national constitution provides:

"The members of this committee shall be elected by referendum vote of and from the membership of the states or territories which they respectively represent. Their term of office shall not be more than two years. The members of the national committee shall be subject to removal by referendum vote of their respective states."

Dues paid Av. mem. Nat. com. 1907, local 1907, bers. State. Dues paid Av. mem. Nat. com. 1907, local 1907, bers. State.

Table with 4 columns: State, Dues paid, Av. mem., Nat. com. 1907, local 1907, bers. State. Rows include Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Action pending by N. E. C. and N. C. Maryland began to pay dues on an organized state in the month of April. The amounts credited to each state are for remittances received for actual dues, and does not include payments on indebtedness from previous years.

Connecticut and Indiana each have at the present time two accredited members of the national committee. Under the new apportionment each is entitled to but one. The subject has been referred to the respective state committees to determine which member shall serve.

The following states are entitled to increased representation: Arkansas had one, is entitled to two; Montana had one, is entitled to two; New York had three, is entitled to four; Ohio had two, is entitled to three; Oklahoma had two, is entitled to three.

The membership of the national committee, exclusive of Nebraska, is therefore increased from 65 last year to 85 for the ensuing year.

Alderman Bruina, Social Democrat, Manitowish, Wis., will introduce a resolution, probably in the next meeting of the city council, providing that the city may be paid a salary of \$1,000 and alimony of \$500 per year. At present the mayor gets nothing and the alderman gets \$400 per year. A work for the large number of unemployed, looking toward the installation of machinery in the municipal gravel pit by which several men could be given work during the winter. The Social alderman will do all that they can to secure action to employ the workless men.

E. J. Lyons of Philadelphia is in San Francisco holding street street and hall meetings. His street meetings are especially good. One of his favorite plans is to take one of the evening papers and make his talk from its contents applying Socialist ideas in plain words.

BOY EATS PARIS GREEN TO SEE HOW IT TASTES. Atlantic City, N. J.—The little boy of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Haines of near Lowell had a narrow escape from death and is not yet out of danger. While the little fellow's mother was out of the house and he was left in the care of an older child, he got hold of some Paris green that had been used for killing rats, and before he could be prevented had taken a portion of the poison into his stomach. The mother came home and found the child in a very bad way, and immediately called a doctor and secured assistance. The little fellow is still alive but very ill, and may not recover.

THE HUSTLERS' COLUMN

Hustlers: The future of the Chicago Daily Socialist is in your hands. Herebefore the friends and owners have successfully carried the paper over two shoals and hard places, much to the chagrin of the capitalist opponents of the daily striking class paper. As each crisis approached and was announced in the columns of the Daily, these people took heart and rejoiced. When, because of your activity, the paper successfully weathered each storm, they consoled themselves with the prophecy that the next crisis would destroy it.

In the offices of the Chicago capitalist papers, in the editorial rooms where more than one scheme for the undoing of the workers has been brought to light by your paper, the paid agents of the profit system are gleefully chuckling over the present embarrassment of your paper. Right now, as you read this, they are speculating upon the length of time the workers WILL have a daily paper.

If their money had any influence with the Daily Socialist they would raise a sum ten times as large as that needed to sustain the paper, and this fund they would use to censor the news or suppress the paper altogether. One reason they do not put forth more strenuous efforts in this direction is that they fully expect the paper to die a natural, or unnatural, death. They are banking upon the apathy of the workers of the United States.

If you will loan your paper even a small amount it will be returned to you promptly and on a date specified by yourself. If you cannot make a loan, perhaps you can make a small donation. You can get a fellow worker to subscribe. But this must be done at once if capitalism is to be cheated of its prey.

Read below what the other Hustlers are doing. You can certainly do what another class-conscious man or woman can do for the only daily paper in the United States that stands unalterably for the workers. Rather than relinquish that stand your paper will go down to defeat.

HUSTLER EDITOR.

A \$5 donation from J. S. Sewell, Louisville, Ky., starts today. Then comes Ed Peterson with \$1.15 on the sustainer's list. Mrs. Alice Lindsay Lynch, Chicago, moves the clock four figures and says she can get some more subscriptions.

N. Barlett, Tullahoma, Tenn., orders the Daily and puts 25 cents on the sustainer's fund. Dr. M. H. Hershan, Kewanee, Ill., sends in one patient for a six months' course of treatment.

Here's another 25-cent piece on the sustainer's list and it's from Henry Schumacher, Chicago. "I closed find \$1. for which please send the elixir of life to the below," writes J. F. Altater, Alton, Ok. One good thing about Socialist medicine is that it doesn't have to be "shook" before taking.

Don't forget that with your next letter to the Daily you should inclose a list of five non-subscribers for each new subscription. The Daily will mail one sample copy to each of these and when you call on them they will know about the paper you represent.

R. W. Jones, Kendall, Mont., joins the clock four times. A renewal for a year from G. F. Brunfield, Sedalia, Ok. Ditto and a new one from C. E. Rampage, Pomona, Cal. He says he has been giving out water to other people and this is the first one he has "landed" as a result. Others are expected soon.

Prepaid subscription cards (out cards) are a good thing to have handy in your pocket. A \$5 bill buys \$5 worth of the cards, leaving the purchaser \$1 profit for his trouble.

A renewal and an order for \$25.00 worth of subscription cards from James Huls, Bellgrove, Idaho. Another order for \$5 worth of cards from J. H. Sanders, O'Fallon, Ill. Sanders is on the warpath for scalps for his paper. He'll get 'em, too.

J. U. Friedwald, South Chicago, Ill., takes \$2 worth of cards and starts out on the same mission. So does J. F. Scholz, Santa Rosa.

Mother Jones has just been talking with the hustler editor. She has promised to be more active in the future. She is in a special wrapper. When the world is so hungry for the truth and the powers of capitalism are fighting it so doggedly, isn't it about time that the Socialists realized the importance of their movement and worked night and day to spread the propaganda?

In yesterday's list of those who pledged support to the Daily at the meeting of the Cook county central committee the name of Charles Harold, 394 West Sixty-third street, was inadvertently omitted. Harold did his share with a \$5 pledge, which he paid on the spot.

A western "don't publish my name" sends in \$1 "for the good of the cause."

H. C. Iverson, Erie, Minn., says he reads nearly every line of the Daily and is more than pleased with it. He especially liked the recent account of W. R. Gaylord's lecture, wherein he said: "The proper law of human life is the law of brotherhood."

J. W. J. Roberts, Lapeer, Mich., made a New Year's resolution. It was "Resolved, That I will do more for the development of Socialism this year than all the past years of my life." Then just to show the change of heart, he advertisedly omitted Harold did his share with a \$5 pledge, which he paid on the spot.

Two new ones and the balance of a \$5 order in subscription cards from M. B. Walters, Rock Port, Mo. He says: "Socialism is gaining rapidly here and the old parties are beginning to crumble. Don't be afraid to strike from the shoulder." The Daily Socialist isn't afraid to strike from the shoulder. If it were it could have columns of capitalist advertising that is now denied it. While the workers are so restless as at present, practically any paper which will change its train and truck to the capitalists can command plenty of support.

Now, then, don't forget to tell "How I landed mine."

UNION MEETINGS

The Chicago Daily Socialist is pleased to run announcements of union meetings in this column free of charge, but to insure accuracy must insist that all such announcements be sent in in written form and bear the seal of the organization.

Ice Wagon Drivers and Helpers' union, No. 702, will meet next Sunday, Jan. 12, at Bricklayers' hall, Peoria and Monroe streets, at 2 o'clock to install officers. All the present officers were re-elected.

Regular meeting of the Grocery and Market Drivers' union, local No. 752, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 12, at 2:30 o'clock, at 19 South Clark street. All members requested to be present. A. J. Dean.

Regular meeting of Women's Union Label league will be held Thursday evening at Handel hall, 46 East Randolph street. All members are requested to attend, as very important business will be transacted. Election of officers will take place. Mrs. J. P. O'Neill, secretary.

Regular meeting of local union No. 2, International Union of Steam Engineers, Thursday evening, at 75 East Randolph street. All members attend. Charles Greig.

Meeting of some workers under the auspices of joint council No. 14 will be held Friday evening, Jan. 16, at the North side, Turner hall, 28 North Clark street, near Chicago avenue. General President John P. Tobin and others will speak. Everybody is welcome.

Brown Workers' lodge, No. 76, 1 A. of M. in this lodge is meeting every Friday evening at Woot's hall, 122 W. Lake street. Don't fail to attend. Installation of officers and election of treasurer. E. L. Schumacher.

SOCIALIST MEN AND BOYS

Eight or ten Socialists men or boys not more than 10 years of age, to sell the Daily Socialist from 2:30 to 7 p. m. daily, in Chicago only. Wages 50 cents per day plus expenses. Apply to the hustler editor. Must be reliable. Apply to Charles W. Greene, Chairman, 129-132 Washington street.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

LAWYERS: STEDMAN & SOELKE, Counselors at Law, 24 La Salle Street - Chicago. CARL STROVER, General Law Practice - Patents, 84 La Salle St. Tel. 772; Main, Chicago. SCORR AND OFFICE FIXTURES. BOUGHT AND SOLD BY BUCHHEIMER BROS., 1170-1174 Milwaukee avenue, Humboldt 102. New and used; cash or time. Entire stores bought and sold. Square dealing. PETER SISSMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Suite 427-43 Stock Exchange Bldg., 108 La Salle at Phone, Main 2618. M. H. TAFT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Suite 68, 99 Randolph st., Borden Bldg. Phone, Central 2313. BUFFET AND RESTAURANT: SCHMIDT, 104 Wells St., Restaurant and Buffet, Pool and Billiards; Union Goods; Popular Prices; Deutsche Kueche. SCHOOLS: CHICAGO CONSERVATORY OF Fine Arts, the original west side school of music and kindred arts. 633 S. Western av. Phone, Seelye 4921. OPTICIANS: DR. LIONEL TOPAZ, Eye-Sight Spec. at a. Greatly Reduced 207 S. HALSTED STREET. BUSINESS CARDS: FOR CIGARS CALL ON OR WRITE TO R. BERLYN, 692 E. 63d Street, Chicago, Ill. Phone Hyde Park 6483. BUY YOUR DRUGS FROM SACHS' drug store; prescriptions our specialty; steamship tickets and foreign exchange; Railroad tickets to all parts of the U. S., Canada and Mexico. S. Sachs & Co., 718 N. Western av. DRUG STORES: A. HORWITZ, PHARMACIST, 735 W. Madison st., cor. Lincoln. Telephone, West 1453. Chicago. BAKERIES: JOHN AIRD, 714 W. Van Buren st. Phone, Ogden 551. First-class bakery goods. Wedding specialties. PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS: NATURAL HEALING IS THE ONLY way to get cured of any disease. Investigate. Call after 5 at 832 E. Fullerton av. DR. GLEITSMANN, Natural Healer.

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Unemployed Relief a Farce

The committee of philanthropists and officials have at last decided upon making a pretense of furnishing work to the unemployed. The plan adopted is to give one day's work each week to all able-bodied men who can stand the investigation of the charity experts.

This miserably paid labor will go to improving the conditions surrounding the great department stores and thereby increasing their patronage. The amount paid is not enough to maintain a healthful physical existence for the man alone, to say nothing of his family.

There is a fine cynical cruelty about this plan in that it is suggested that the man will still have most of his time to "hunt for work." This supposition that there is somewhere a sufficiency of jobs that are kept carefully hidden as sensational newspapers hide "prizes" in the parks, and which can be found if searched for with sufficient diligence, is a monstrous lie.

The plain, simple fact that THERE IS A MASS OF UNEMPLOYED WHO ARE STARVING IN THE MIDST OF BOUNDLESS RESOURCES IS KEPT CONCEALED.

If the unemployed really want relief they must make that want known. Let them arrange for meetings that shall voice their desires. Let the starving workers without work gather in parades and demand that they be given access to the things with which they can produce the articles for which they and their families are suffering.

The Drag Net

A few days ago a couple of policemen were shot in a fight with alleged criminals whom they were undertaking to arrest. There were some more than ordinarily aggravating things about the shooting, and very naturally the friends and associates of the officer who was killed were aroused to action.

For this no one can blame them. But the methods which custom had placed in their hands and which they used were of a sort that neither law nor justice can indorse.

What is called the "drag net" was thrown out. This means that hundreds of men who had been at some time in their lives in conflict with the police, or against whom any individual officer might chance to have a grievance, were arrested as "vagrants" and thrown into the horrible cells in which prisoners who lack money are confined.

After a few days of this imprisonment many of them were subjected to the "sweating" process—a survival of the Medieval torture chamber—and then were sentenced to from one to six months in the Bridewell.

Not one of these men was convicted of any crime, save that worst of all crimes today—poverty. Not one of them had anything but a farce in the way of a trial. Not one of them would have been treated in this manner had he belonged to the class that possesses instead of the class that is exploited.

The fact that one of those who chanced to be arrested had a bank book with a deposit of \$15,000 was heralded as indicating the commission of a great blunder by the police, and the man arrested was at once released with apologies.

The mere fact that he possessed money was taken as prima-facie evidence that he could not have committed a crime.

No one thought to have asked him where he got the money; the mere fact that he had it proved that he should not be punished.

Reconciling Editorial Contradictions

A reader sends us the editorial page of an Illinois country weekly containing a fervid denunciation of the "money power" and declaring that "Some time in the not distant future the worm will turn in a way that will shake the very foundation of our institutions." Just below this is another editorial booming Joe Cannon for the Presidency.

The contradiction has puzzled our reader, and he asks for an explanation. If he could see how these spontaneous outbursts for Cannon in the country papers are being manufactured by wholesale in a press bureau and furnished to those papers, that must obey the machine, his puzzle would be solved. The first editorial was probably actually written by the editor of the paper after an interview with a collector for the paper trust or the patent inside house.

A Customary Thing

Those who are seeking to belittle the suffering of the workers explain that the existence of an army of the unemployed at this time of the year is a customary thing, and that there is nothing unusual happening.

That such an apology can be offered constitutes in itself a terrible indictment of the present society. If it is true that each recurring Fall sees a vast body of men thrown upon the streets because no profit can be made upon their toil, then this alone is enough to condemn such a system of industry.

LOBBY OR FLOOR?

Brother Jonathan has a mighty good opinion of himself. He has nothing to learn from any other European country—not he! Least of all can any Englishman give him a pointer. Did we not lick the British at Bunker's, Saratoga, Yorktown, etc.? Does not that mean that what we don't know is not worth knowing?

It was a hard knock when the English feudal delegates to the last convention of the American Federation of Labor bluntly told the American trades unionists that they were twenty-five years behind their brothers in Great Britain.

And what was worse and really adding injury to insult, the fraternal delegates proved the truth of this uncomfortable statement.

How do the American trades unionists set to work when they want favorable legislation?

They send their representatives to the lobby of Congress to beg the capitalist politicians for a few crumbs of favor.

The British trades unionists send their representatives to the floor of Parliament, where they take their seats as members of the Independent Labor and Social-Democratic parties, working together for the interests of labor.

And the result? Exactly what might be expected. The American trades union lobbyists, cap in hand, get what

they deserve—nothing. The British trades union members of Parliament, by standing independent of both capitalist parties, are in a position to dictate labor legislation. The old parties fear them and fear for the foundation of the capitalist system. And with this fear before their eyes the capitalist politicians willingly compromise with the new political power of labor by putting through many laws favorable to the working class.

Take, for instance, the employers' liability act. The measure, as Fraternal Delegate Hodge explained in a recent lecture, so completely embraces all classes of hired workers that even an assistant clerk, or curate as he is called in England, might claim damages from his rector if injured in the performance of his duties. And so satisfactory is the compensation provided that if a boy of 15 is disabled for life he will not only receive a pension based on the rate of wages he was earning at the time of the accident, but at the end of a year he may claim higher compensation, based on the rate of wages he would have received if he had not been maimed. And when he becomes a man he will receive as compensation one-half of a man's wages. And this will be paid him till he dies.

A GAMBLER'S REFORMATION

BY MORNA A. MUMFORD.

All that distinguished the small cabin where dwelt Paul Legrand and Madame, his wife, from the other weather-beaten dwellings standing in a row between the river and the railroad tracks in a little settlement south of Chicago was an immense pile of broken bottles at the rear, an extra layer of dirt on the windows at the front and a more disreputable appearance in general, if there exist degrees in disreputability.

Madame Legrand helped her out a precarious livelihood by furnishing liquid and substantial refreshment to casual hunters and fishermen who visited the region, while he was a gambler, by proprietors of the various humberboats that came down the river, or by other companions of like caliber.

One day Paul, looking up from his perusal of the Sunday paper, said: "Kate, let's be decent. Let's cut out the booze and the cards and the fight and live like folks. Here's an ad. that says: 'Man and wife wanted to work on a farm.' How does that strike you? You could cook and I'd take care of the stock. I always liked dumb creatures, and maybe some of 'em get to be a different man. I'm tired of this sort of life. What do all gobs to end, anyhow?"

That night they locked their humble domicile and went forth in quest of a new and better life. Grandville Clifton, a stock broker and more aristocratic gambler than the humble Legrand, sat reading in a train that had just pulled out of the little station near the derelict row of dilapidated cottages.

The next morning a milkman, early abroad, discovered the body and reported his discovery to the police.

Confidence

Once there was a man who bought a beautiful gold brick for which he paid the sum of ten or fifteen dollars, although it looked exactly as if it were worth ten or fifteen thousand.

Then he took it home and, opening his ledger, made an entry which materially swelled his assets.

Then he mortgaged his home and bought an automobile and a season ticket for the opera and gave a large dinner at Sherry's. And why should he not, for was he not a rich man and could he not prove it by his ledger?

And then one day it occurred to him to examine his gold brick a little more closely. Whereupon he found that it was worth only ten or fifteen cents.

He lost confidence immediately, and the effort he made to get rid of the brick brought on a severe panic.

ELLIS O. JONES.

MINE EXPLOSIONS

An old coal digger, with full and exact knowledge, practical and theoretical of the conditions that surround miners at their work, it exasperates me to the exploding point when I see these slaughters attributed to the ignorance or criminal carelessness of one of the victims. It is always alleged or asserted or left to be inferred that these murderous explosions are caused by some miner opening his safety lamp.

Now in the very first place a lamp that any ignorant, crazy, stupid, reckless fool can open is not a safety lamp at all. The only real safety lamp is one that cannot be opened without destroying it, or one that any attempt to open it extinguishes the light. Such lamps were perfected in England over fifty years ago; and but for them the deep, fiery mines of the United Kingdom would have been abandoned long ago.

These lamps and their care increase slightly the cost of operation, say a cent on 100 tons of coal. They should be part of the mine equipment; their oil capacity should be sufficient for whatever length of time the miner would remain in the mine; all should have locks, to which there should be

but one key, and that should be in the possession of the man that cared for them.

But even with these precautions explosions have occurred, and will occur, in fiery mines, where the air is stagnant and the gas, which permeates all coal, is allowed to accumulate. Everybody has seen the fire fly from the end of a stone-cutter's pick or chisel; until the invention of matches very recently this was the usual means of obtaining fire. Coal itself will cause a spark to fly when struck with steel, but a thousand times worse than the coal are the little nuggets of sulphur, called by the miners "binders." These struck with steel will give a spark equal to flint.

Therefore, every blow struck by miners in an improperly ventilated, gaseous mine may, by producing a spark, cause an explosion. Now with these millions of chances occurring every day, is there, when an explosion occurs, the slightest excuse for blaming the victim? It is nothing short of criminal for the press to give currency to this barefaced lie, invented by the criminals in order to escape the consequences.

The reason these explosions do not

occur more frequently than they do is that the motion produced in the air by the working miner prevents the accumulation of gas at the breast. The old miners with whom I worked when a boy knew this, and if gas was even suspected the first thing they did upon entering their room was to take their coat, and waving it around their heads, walk back and forth across the room until all the air within 10 feet of the breast was in motion.

But what has made the safest of safety lamps mere farces, hypocritical pretenses on the part of the state and the mine owners, is the introduction of electricity into the mines. Anybody with eyes must have noticed the sheets of flame that issue from both trolley and wheels of an electric car; the electric locomotive used in mines does exactly the same thing all day long; the motors used to operate the cutters in the innermost recesses of the mine, where the danger is greatest, are bound to spark more or less. In view of these undeniable facts, I call upon the newspapers to inform themselves and the public as to the cause of these slaughters, and not keep on blaming the helpless victims.

THOMAS F. KENNEDY.

CHILD LABOR IN JAPAN

KIICHI KANEKO.

The child labor problem is not vexing the American mind alone. In England and Germany and France and Italy the same question is tormenting the mind of the reformer of industrial conditions, and legislators are besieged, with all sorts of proposals for the alleviation of the condition of child toilers.

But nowhere in the world is child labor so cruel, so grim in its ugliness, so despicably as in the factories of Japan. Nowhere else are the conditions of child labor more cruel than are those of other nations, but because the public conscience has not as yet awakened to the necessity of looking into the question of child labor, the conditions of child labor in other countries, where modern industrial conditions are older and the people have learned their ways and methods.

Organized labor has not reached the point where it makes demands of such a nature that will protect women and children workers. There are no factory laws save those which exist for the good of the factory owners. The employees are never considered in these laws.

According to the official statistics for 1903 there were 41,650 children, male and female, from 8 to 14 years old, employed in factories, mines, and in the home industry. This estimate may be regarded as rather conservative, since there are no laws and no persons to compel a truthful report about the matter. These children work from twelve to seventeen hours a day, and twelve to fifteen on the regular working day, but this day is often stretched into fifteen and seventeen hours.

The wages of the children vary according to the kind of work being done. In match and paper factories the wage is from 4 to 5 sen a day. The most miserably paid workers, however, are in the cotton spinning industry. In this industry the children work there are no less miserable and cruel.

In the largest glass factory in Japan, in the city of Osaka, for instance, will be found young children of from 8 to 13 years of age who are veritable slaves to their masters, the employers, and the employers' boss. In fact, these children are practically the only employees of the factory. They are a few men, who act as overseers and directors over the small toilers. Through the twenty years of their existence the Osaka glass factories have grown to great modern concerns almost entirely through the work of young children.

This condition has been made possible through an ancient custom of apprenticeship, children for a number of years to a trade, where they were forced to stay out the limit of their apprenticeship and serve their masters as faithfully as was their duty. One day some factory boys, who were boys by parents, who trust to the wisdom of employers and never doubt their ability to care for and teach a trade to their children, nor do they question the employer's right to possess a right of forcing the greatest amount of labor possible from the young toilers. On the other hand, the children are too young to know anything about organizing the life of a trade union, and perhaps in individual cases, where stern discipline usually brings the youthful rebel to his senses, is not in their minds. They are taught to accept the life of hardship and toil as theirs, and they expect nothing else.

The story is told of two little rebels who recently took it upon themselves to escape from their unhappy servitude in the glass factory. They had a plan of where to go, and a great one. They had been placed in the factory so long ago and were so very young at the time that they had no definite idea as to where their home was. They had a recollection, however, of living somewhere in a certain district toward the east, and so they started out, traveling eastward, and walking all the way, until they had reached a certain factory. It happened that their home was several hundred miles away, and long before they could reach it they were overtaken by one of the overseers of the factory and led back to their unhappy place. When they reached there they were cruelly stripped and beaten on the back with burning hot glass. They were made an example of for the benefit of any other children who might have aspirations to running away.

The children work with nothing on but small, sleeveless shirts, and for the most part they are not allowed to wear shoes. They are practically covered on face and body with scars made by this burning glass as it comes in cruel contact with their tender flesh from the hands of a harsh and unfeeling overseer.

In the days when the glass factories were new it was an easy matter to get employment from among the children of the immediate neighborhood. It was discovered the ease of recruitment of the child employes and finally refused to let their children work in the factories at all. Then it became necessary to get in from the outlying districts, and so grew up the method, which still exists, of sending agents out into the country and the small towns, hundreds of miles away, with fair promises and offers of inducements for the children they wished to get into their factories. Wives with young families are the special prey of these smooth-tongued agents. They need money, and the children are ready to follow the agents to the glass factories, where only too late they discover their unhappy condition.

The children are not allowed to write direct to parents, but all letters must pass under the eyes of the employers, who naturally do not allow any complaints to go home. At the same time, letters are written from time to time to the employers, or employed agents to the families of the children, in which only glowing accounts of the child's welfare are made.

The present apprenticeship system such as prevails in the Osaka glass factories none of the children are paid for their labor. They have only two holidays a month, making twenty-four for the year, and on these holidays are given their own hands. Those who have worked for two or three years 10 sen. This makes for the highest 240 sen a year, which in American money is about \$240. Rice and vegetables are limited quantities in the everyday food, with a very little meat on holidays. There are no beds, but the children lie on straw matting spread on the floor in one end of the room in which they work, and cover themselves with filthy coverlets. Sometimes as many as a hundred little folks lie down together and sleep in this way. When they are ill there is no special attention, but in case one child slips into the fire channel and burned his leg badly, no doctor was called. A chemical used in making the glass was put on the burn and he was allowed to lie down in the corner with his burned leg resting on an old box. There is no report as to whether he got well or not.

That these children are very human is shown by the following story. One day some factory boys, who were boys by parents, who trust to the wisdom of employers and never doubt their ability to care for and teach a trade to their children, nor do they question the employer's right to possess a right of forcing the greatest amount of labor possible from the young toilers. On the other hand, the children are too young to know anything about organizing the life of a trade union, and perhaps in individual cases, where stern discipline usually brings the youthful rebel to his senses, is not in their minds. They are taught to accept the life of hardship and toil as theirs, and they expect nothing else.

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OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Edited by Marie Jayne

Report of the Austrian Social Democratic Woman's Organizations

FRAU ADELHEID POPP gives in the current number of the Gleichheit a report of the activity of our women Socialists during the past year in Austria. As soon as the re-elections were held for the first time on the principle of manhood suffrage—came together a meeting was held to elect our women Socialists in Vienna consisting of delegates sent by the women members of the trades unions and the various working women's organizations. The point to be considered was what was the minimum program of reform which they sought to ask for from the existing state. The first demand was for the removal of the legal clause which forbade women to belong to a political association; further, for an amendment of the law in regard to the court of commercial arbitration to give women better representation; for the appointment of female factory inspectors; a prohibition for women to work within at least two weeks before the probable time of child-birth; extension of the period after from four to six weeks, with full pay for the period of disablement.

In the imperial speech with which the Reichsrath was opened a measure was certainly promised for insurance against old age and sickness, the urgent demand of the proletariat for a provision for widows and orphans was, however, ignored by the government, and the Reichsrath Social-Democrats were consequently requested to lay great stress on this point, as well as on the demand for the woman's parliamentary act. The latter request was being carried out by Dr. Adler, who in one of the first meetings of the new parliament brought the matter up as one of urgent importance. The other demands have been likewise early embodied in legislative proposals. Our comrades in parliament also brought up a petition of the bourgeois women for a removal of the prohibition for women to belong to political associations. In the short session it was not possible for our comrades to do more.

The fight for universal suffrage in the various landtags of the Austrian provinces has been carried on with great vigor. In lower Austria, the Christian Socialists (clerical) themselves introduced a motion for the reform of the suffrage. This became law after many modifications had been brought into it, but it must be said that it was only after a hard fight that our comrades were able to force the Christian Socialists to give up some of the worst features of their proposal.

The Christian Socialists at last saw, however, that their influence even when I not stand against the feeling called forth by some of the provisions and were clever enough to give way. The only Social Democrat in the landtag put in a powerful plea for the woman's suffrage, but though he could show that lady landed proprietors already had a vote, the house refused it, and the Christian Socialists thought that they had answered him when they said that the women had declined the vote, whereupon he said that the working women had not done so.

In the other provinces there was carried on a vigorous agitation, but as the other landtags were not sitting during the period in question, no action could be developed of the same kind.

The question of most interest for the public at the moment in Austria is that of the Ausgleich, or the agreement with Hungary—an agreement which is to settle for ten years what are the principles on which the commercial relations between the two halves of the empire are to be carried on. Naturally for the women as householders, intimate household as this question is with the price of the provisions, this question is of the greatest importance, as well as the allied theme of the recent rise in all the necessities of life which has been noticed not only in Austria, but practically everywhere. In both these questions the women comrades preserved a most active and untiring agitation, speaking in hundreds of meetings, to which the women-

crowded, and that not only in Vienna but in all parts of Austria. In the name of the International Socialist Women's Bureau.

G. ZETHIN.

For Home Dressmakers



LADIES' TURTLE-COLLAR, PARIS PATTERN NO. 2151

Any of the checked or striped, or silk, or cotton, or other material, are suitable for the development of this pretty model. Fasten at either side of the front, give the necessary fullness to the waist, which is fastened at the left side with medium-sized velvet-covered buttons, and ornamented with a plaid ruffle of plaid-colored material. The other portions of the collar and cuffs are of plain-colored velvet, matching the buttons. The pattern is in 2 sizes: 32 to 44 inches, full measure. For 32 bust the waist requires 4 1/2 yards of material 20 inches wide, or 4 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, or 2 1/2 yards 24 inches wide, or 2 1/2 yards 42 inches wide. Price of pattern, 20 cents.

All orders for patterns should be sent to the Chicago Daily Socialist, 1000 Pacific building, or to the publisher, 1000 Pacific building, or to the publisher, 1000 Pacific building, or to the publisher, 1000 Pacific building.

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION

CATCHING AT STRAWS. It occurs to me, while appreciating to the full extent the situation in California, that there are questions of more importance to the nation at large and to Socialists especially. These questions should not be cultivated, and particularly one which in any way might tend to give a pretense for the capitalists to involve the nation in war, at the cost, perhaps of hundreds of thousands of lives of laboring men, who fight their battles while the capitalists exploit the markets. If the system is wrong we cannot make it better by playing with fire and striking at an effect that does not reach the cause. The capitalists, not the Japanese, are largely to blame for this immigration. It is fostered to cheapen

wages. And why specialise, anyway? The tendency of the whole system, just now especially, is to cheapen labor, and until labor gets its fighting clothes on and collectively uses its power and demands the right to live instead of surviving at soup-houses and being doled out coffee and bread as charity—a disgrace to their manhood and intelligence—they will continue to be run over and spit upon by the men who wear luxurious clothes and live in palatial mansions.

It is a good thing that the Japanese question and get together in the inevitable process of overwhelming numbers and intelligent action and strike, once for all, at the source of all low wages.

LUCIUS HITCHCOCK.

AURORA, MO.

TO THE FUTURE

SOCIALISM WILL DESTROY THESE BRUTALITIES. After hearing the splendid lecture by Prof. Raymond before the Young People's Socialist League I had the pleasure of riding home with a Prohibitionist.

The speaker had evidently aroused the feelings of the majority of the men who had a serious interest in his subject. Prof. Raymond's pictures of the Congo slaves had fairly stirred us all, and our conversation had naturally turned on the problem of how to stop the brutalities of capitalism. The convict system in the south, as well as peonage, the frightful loss of life in the mines, factories and on railroads, the terrible suffering, and—admitted by the speaker—bankruptcy, all these and other facts were adduced as proof that the Congo slave, with his boss of a pad or foot occasionally, was not so great a sufferer, perhaps not many of our own workmen in our own land of the free?

"Nor did we disagree that profit and the profit system were at the bottom of the main cause of all this suffering and death."

"I said, 'I have cast my last vote for the profit system,' to which my friend replied, 'Well, I shall always vote the Prohibition ticket.'"

"How a dullard he was! The brutal exploitation for profit the world over!"

"Why, the Prohibitionist may depend on all these evils, and you say depend on the profit system? Why, then, you are against everything that is damnable!"

evitably follow in the train of profits, but he couldn't see it. He stoutly maintained that he was voting against the evils that we had been reviewing.

Then I made this proposition. If he would vote for the Prohibition ticket, I would vote for the prohibition party or by any accepted authority that the prohibition party stands opposed to the profit system, or capitalism, which we had agreed were the causes of most of the world's suffering. I would agree to support his party instead of the Socialist party.

He now has this proposition under consideration. Many good people go wrong because they do not seek the cause, and then try to remove that cause. HENRY E. ALLEN.

NEEDED BOTH.

"Oh, my!" exclaimed the excited woman who had milled her husband. "I'm looking for a small man with one eye."

"Well, in 'an," replied the polite floorwalker, "if he's a very small man maybe you'd better use both eyes."—The Watchman.

AGREED AT THE CAPITAL. "Agree—How long do you intend to remain in the capital?" "Reformer—Until congress passes a couple of necessary laws that—"

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