

MINE REPORT OUT; SUITS TO FOLLOW

Seymour Stedman and Duncan MacDonald Confirm Daily Socialist

DETAILED PROOF SHOWN

Full Evidence Fills 900

Printed Pages; Damage

Suits to Start

Twenty damage suits totaling \$200,000 will be begun Monday on behalf of some of the widows and orphans at Cherry against the St. Paul Coal company, which in the report made public, today, by Seymour Stedman and Duncan MacDonald is blamed for the disaster which cost 400 lives. The additional charge is made that the company is a party to the conspiracy to defeat justice which resulted in taking Robert Deans and Alex Rosenjack out of Cherry so that the coroner's inquest might be balked.

Miners to Act on Report
Copies of the report, which is an abstract of 900 printed pages of the complete evidence, have been sent to Indianapolis where they will be used by the national convention of the United Mine Workers of America. The report is signed by the entire executive board of the United Mine Workers in Illinois.

Confirms Daily Socialist
The report confirms in detail the stories printed in the Daily Socialist laying the blame on the mine company, denouncing the actions of State's Attorney Leonard Eckhart of Bureau county, and describing the actual cause of the fire and the hoisting of coal after the fire was discovered and before any attempt was made to save men. The statutory violations of which the St. Paul Coal company was guilty in the operation of its mine are given as printed exclusively in the Daily Socialist, some time ago. The diagram of the mine workings, showing the start of the fire and the defective means of escape, as printed in the Daily Socialist, is contained in the report.

Failure to Guard Life
On the failure of the United States government to provide for safety of miners and for the general development of the safe and scientific conduct of the mining industry the report says:
"During the fiscal year just passed our government expended for the Agricultural department, which has twelve bureaus, \$18,000,000 in research and experimenting, which industry produced \$6,000,000,000 worth of wealth. In the fisheries industry, which produced \$61,000,000 worth of wealth, \$750,000 was expended. While in the mining industry, which produced \$2,000,000,000 in that time, only \$150,000 was expended for its benefit, appropriated in such a way that only one phase of the industry was covered, viz., mine explosions. Only twenty per cent of the accidents are caused by explosions, leaving absolutely nothing for the promotion and protection of the industry itself."

Drastic changes in the mining laws are called for by Mr. Stedman and Mr. MacDonald. They recommend that a complete investigation be made of the mining laws of the various states and the methods of enforcing them. The laws of our state have proved entirely inadequate, and the inspection, it is pointed out, has been most wretched.

Cheapness Desired
The report points out that:
"Miners are not selected for their occupation, for their fitness as miners, but because of their cheapness. As a result the old time miner is gradually being driven from the mines, and substituted by a less experienced class with less knowledge of mining. The loss of life is continually on the increase as a result of this, which the following will substantiate: North American loss of life by 1,000 employed—For 1898, 2,59; 1899, 2,88; 1900, 2,35; 1901, 2,34; 1902, 3,49; 1903, 3,14; 1904, 3,27; 1905, 3,44; 1906, 3,16; and 1907, 4,17."

Cheap Coal—Dearer Than Life
After telling that the company allowed oil torches to be hung from the timbers in the second level of the mine, so that the torches projected outward and dropped oil on the floor of the second vein, thus igniting the holes of lay which were being brought to the rule stables, the report says:
"The scenes surrounding the mine beggars description. Women and children gathered about the mouth of the mine, their tear-stained faces and heart-rending sobs telling too plainly of the inner grief. They begged and pleaded with those in authority to save their loved ones, but it was too late. Their lives must be sacrificed in order that cheap coal might be produced. In order to meet the competition of other cheap coal producers elsewhere, at the expense of other lives in other mines and in other states."

"The scenes above ground, heart-rending as they were, were mile compared to the awful sights below, where men's bodies were found in the en-

PLANS TO STOP ... PEAL'S SALE

Newsboys Who Sell Warren's Paper Say They Have Been Threatened

Secret agencies are at work in Chicago to stop the sale of the Appeal to Reason on the "loop district" newsstands. The paper has started the down town crowds for the last week with the startling headlines:

"Judge Peter S. Grosscup, the Home Wrecker" and "Judge Peter Stenger Grosscup is an Embezzler."

That the police are instrumental in an attempted censorship of the Appeal to Reason is shown in the statements of the newsboys in charge of the stands at Fifth avenue and Randolph street, and at Madison and Clark streets. The first of these stands is just a few doors from the city hall, where the headquarters of the police department is located.

Say Police Threatened
"Two sergeants came along here and told me not to sell any more Appeals to Reason," said the newsboy at the latter stand to Ben Olin, a member of the Debs committee, that circulated 30,000 copies of the Appeal for the Orchestra hall protest meeting. "They told me that if I didn't quit selling the Appeal they would kick my stand into the street."

As a result of this threat from the two police officers the newsboy claimed he didn't dare to take another bundle of the Appeals for fear the police would carry out the threats. A similar story was told to Circulation Manager Burt-house of the Daily Socialist by the newsboy at Madison and Clark streets. It was learned that similar threats had been made in other parts of the loop district.

Chief of Police Steward's secretary, James Markham, stated that he did not believe any official orders had been sent out in an attempt to suppress the Appeal.

No Orders From Steward
"I can say that I am positive Chief Steward has issued no such orders," he said.

But the newsboys' stories show that they are being intimidated by friends of Judge Grosscup. That the first threats should come on the day after the Orchestra hall protest meeting is only to be expected.

WAYMAN OPENS WAR ON BUSSE

State's Attorney Gets Cummings' Steal Records; Mayor Called Crook

The taking of the documents in the Cummings toundry steal to the criminal court building by State's Attorney Wayman's aids has raised the rumor that the city graft scandal will be taken before the grand jury, which convenes Monday, and that the rest of the month will see a terrific upheaval in city hall affairs. Walter Wilson, city comptroller, and Alderman Merriam, chairman of the Merriam commission, have responded to the subpoenas "duces tecum" and have turned over all the documents they have bearing on the purchase of iron castings under fraudulent conditions, and the payment for coal which was never delivered to the city, or for which a grossly inferior grade was furnished.

Surrounded by Grafters
In the meantime the attack on Busse has grown so hot that the mayor has left the city for a trip, while the Chicago Inter Ocean makes an editorial attack, which is by far the strongest since the Daily Socialist expose. After showing in another column that the coal trust has assets of over \$10,000,000, the Inter Ocean says, editorially:
"While not desiring to go into any public official's private record, the Inter Ocean has felt impelled to meet this peculiar condition, which amounted to almost an accusation against itself, by revealing a few pertinent facts as regards the chief magistrate of this city. Therefore and consequently, when it was found that in his career from the 'Wabash' saloon to the mayor's office, Mr. Busse had chosen voluntarily just such company as is now suddenly pronounced unworthy of him; had waded through graft and consorted with grafters; had been surrounded by a grafting conspiracy in his private business as he is now surrounded by grafting conspirators in the public service; that his business circumstances were as remote from decent private standards then as they are from decent public standards now. The Inter Ocean felt that in justice to the people of Chicago—to all men in this community who really desire a sound government and an honest expenditure of their tax money—it ought to expose the hypocritical, deceptive and mendacious apologies which have been sent up in behalf of the present gang of thieves in the Chicago city hall."

"The Inter Ocean hopes it has made itself so plain that, hereafter, everybody who sins further by apologizing for Mr. Busse as a respectable chief magistrate of Chicago will be recognized and held by the public at large as sinning willfully against the light."

EXPRESS CO.'S TAKE COIN FROM U. S. POSTOFFICE

Statute Twisted to Give Private Interests Profits Belonging to Public

GOVERNMENT TAKES LOSS

Congress Probes Cause of Huge Deficit; Companies' Dividend 300 Per Cent

Local postoffice authorities indorse Representative Victor Murdock, the Kansas insurgent, in his charges made in a resolution that the postal deficit is due in large part to the unlawful privilege allowed by the postoffice department to the express companies.

They pointed out to a reporter for the Chicago Daily Socialist that by an ingenious sliding scale, the express companies appropriate the transportation of packets of mail for short distances, which is highly profitable, and force upon the government a monopoly of the long haul business, on which there is generally a loss.

The postal business is for the government exclusively. The express companies broke in on the monopoly by securing an opinion in 1881 from Attorney General Wayne McVeagh to twist the definition of a word in the statutes.

The law referred to is section 151 of the penal code, which provides that no private express company be allowed to transport "letters or packets" where the postoffice department has a post route.

Packet, according to Webster's dictionary, accepted by the United States Supreme court, means package, but the attorney general interpreted it as meaning "letters." Wayne McVeagh is a brother of Franklin McVeagh, and, no doubt, had had connections with the express business, which is now paying 300 per cent dividends. On the basis of that opinion the postoffice department permits express companies to carry all postal matter except letters. Officials in the postoffice in Chicago agree with Mr. Murdock that the word "packets" means postal packages of any kind, from which it would follow that the express companies have no right to carry mail matter of any description.

Express Companies Profit
At the office of the United States Express company the reporter for the Chicago Daily Socialist was given postoffice rates on printed matter to Milwaukee, and the express rates to the same place were the same. To more remote parts the express rate scale was graded, so that the consignee would be forced to turn over the package to the postoffice.

Not long ago a provision in the law was invoked through some invisible agency that piles of library matter be excluded from postal service, which has added considerably to the 300 per cent dividend.

Recent efforts seem to be that a large portion of the business of transporting publications be turned over to the express companies. Congressman Murdock calls attention to the 300 per cent dividend recently declared by the Wells Fargo Express company in addition to its semi-annual 5 per cent dividends on a capitalization of \$5,000,000, the combined dividends aggregating \$4,000,000. He contrasts with this the postal deficit of \$17,441,719, which the postmaster general says is created by a \$4,000,000 loss on second class and a \$2,000,000 loss on third class matter. "The express companies," says the resolution, "compete with the government in the transportation of second class mail matter, the government rate on which is 1 cent a pound, the express companies carrying second class mail matter for remunerative short hauls by making a lower rate than the government rate, and not carrying it at all for the unremunerative long hauls and accepting for carriage the remunerative bulk packets and rejecting the single piece packets of second class matter."

STEEL TRUST TO SPEND \$1,500,000

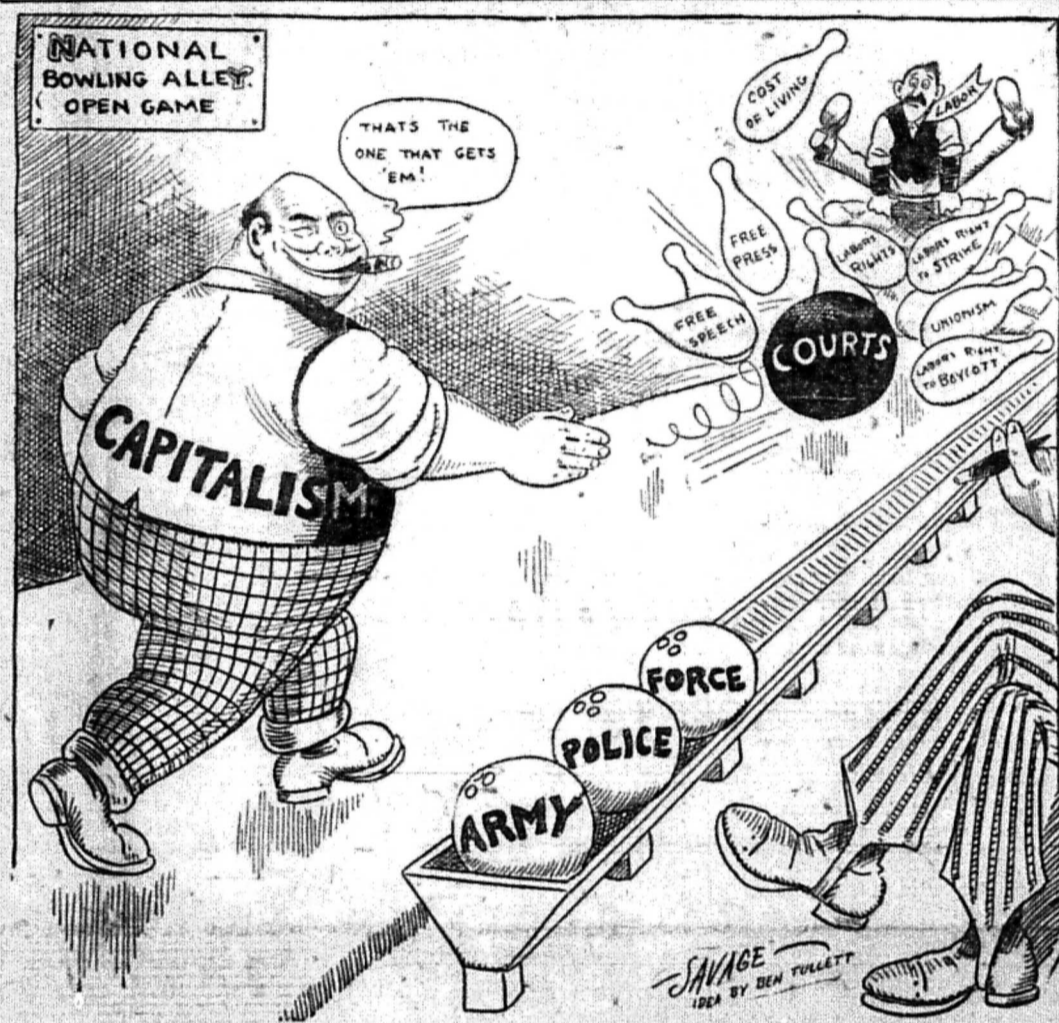
Hammond, Ind., Jan. 17.—An appropriation of \$1,500,000 has been made by the United States Steel company for the building of an addition to the plant of the Universal Portland Cement company at Buffington. The new addition will be completed within a year and will have a capacity of 5,000 barrels of cement per day. Four hundred extra men will be employed, and the capacity of the entire plant will be increased to 17,000 barrels daily, making it the largest single plant in the United States.

PREACHER REJECTS \$400 RAISE; IS FORCED TO ACCEPT IT

Rockford, Ill., Jan. 17.—Against his protests the Rev. Hugh M. Bannan, pastor of Trinity Lutheran church of this city, was given an increase of \$400 in salary at the annual meeting of the congregation. The Rev. Mr. Bannan moved to amend the motion by making the increase only \$100. The congregation was unanimously for the \$400 increase, however, and he was obliged to submit. His salary will now be \$2,400 annually.

TRADES' ORGANIZATION IS USED TO WRECK UNIONS, SAYS PINKERTON SPOTTER

IT'S A STRENUOUS GAME FOR THE PIN-SETTER



SOCIALISM IS HOPE OF LABOR, SAYS DARROW

Unions Must Co-operate With Party to Better Conditions, He Claims

"POOR ETERNALLY RIGHT" Striking Tailors Are Urged to Keep Up the Fight Against Bosses

Friends and sympathizers of the locked out Ladies Tailors' union each paid five cents admission and then threw \$54 more into the collection box at the big mass meeting held at the West Side Auditorium last night, and at which Clarence Darrow, Peter Sleasman, Business Agent Elstein of the Cloakmakers' union, and Miss Emma Stegheben of the Women's Trade Union league, made addresses.

"Every strike is an effort to better the conditions of the toiler. The cause of the poor is eternally right," declared Attorney Darrow. "You can't accomplish anything by raising wages. There are six men in this country who can fix the price of everything you need."
Socialism as Remedy
"Of course, you and I and everyone of us, believe that the solution for this difficulty is Socialism," he continued, and the audience applauded. "The trade unionist must help the Socialist, the Socialist must help the trade unionist. They must both work together hand in hand."
"Socialism today is in the throes of a class war that has existed since the first strong man reached out with his club and took possession of the world. Nothing but your union is able to keep up wages. If the working people of this country, banded together in unions, would surrender their charters, the employers could afford to give them anything. They could then take everything away from them without any difficulty. Our society is in a state of anarchy. It is a state of anarchy. An appeal will probably be taken."

IS INDICTMENTITIS BUSSE'S AILMENT?

Mayor Is Said to Have Gone East to Consult "Dr." Lorimer

Now that the grand opera singers are taking the greatest care of their health, Mayor Fred A. Busse, Chicago's peerless graft-virtuoso, has fears, it is said, that his health is failing and that he is likely to contract indictmentitis grandiprinitis unless his visit to Washington to enlist the aid of "Dr." William A. Lorimer in behalf of the mayor's general health.

Not That Kind of an Operation
Bernard J. Mullane, acting mayor, stated, however, that no surgical operation is to be performed on the mayor. There is a certain feeling, however, that the mayor needs a political operation, which Physician Lorimer said to be very influential with the Chicago Inter Ocean, could affect, if he would.

Hasten From Their Beds at Fire
Tenants of a four story brick flat building at 6521 Ellis avenue were aroused from their beds and thrown into excitement by fire in the basement flat of the janitor, William Martin, which caused rooms on the lower floors to become filled with smoke.

Antelopes Come In to Be Fed
Cripple Creek, Colo., Jan. 17.—John Beeler of the "Thirty-nine Mile" ranch is feeding eight antelopes driven from the mountains by heavy snows. The starving antelopes come into Beeler's corral with the cattle and return regularly twice a day.

National Metal Association Supplies Thousands of Scab-Spies to Plants

SPOTTERS EVERYWHERE

Fear of Betrayal of Plans Blocks Efforts to Organize the Workers

FORCE SLEUTHS TO STEAL

Men Must appropriate the Secrets of Rival Concerns, Says Reformed Spy

Those who recall some of the events of the Allis-Chalmers Company strikes in Chicago and the killing of Peter Cramer, official of the Iron Molders' union, in the strike at the Allis-Chalmers plant in Milwaukee, are no strangers either to the story of the National Foundrymen's association or to that of the more insidious combination, the National Metal Trades association, of which W. W. Chalmers, president of Allis-Chalmers & Co., was the head.

The story of the National Metal Trades association, as told by the former Pinkerton spotter, gives an idea of the cold-blooded system by which the great machinery shops are creating a condition like that which obtains in the mills of the United States Steel Corporation.

In this chapter of his confession the Spotter shows that trades union crushing is the object of the National Metal Trades association.

METAL TRADES ASSOCIATION

"The National Metal Trades association has as its prime object union breaking. It is formed for that purpose. Its former head, W. W. Chalmers of Chicago, is one of the most notorious foes union labor has in the United States. He is now virtually at the head of the machinery trust, which manufactures mining machinery, power plant machinery of various sorts and pumps for waterworks. The Allis-Chalmers company, of which W. W. Chalmers is now president, does business all over the world."

"There are in the United States about 2,000 men who are on the special payroll by the National Metal Trades association. At times this number is increased to as high as 4,000. These men are scabs and renegade union men. They all carry red books which show that they are recommended by the National Metal Trades association and in any shop, whose owners are members of the association, men who display the little red reference book are hired even if it is necessary to let other men go to find places for them."

Foremen Are Suspected

"The business of the Pinkerton Detective Agency is done direct with the highest officials of the various companies and very few foremen have any idea that the shops in which they work are 'Pinkerton shops.' Very few of the foremen are trusted. 'A man who is a foreman today may be working at a machine tomorrow, and it never does to let foremen know too much. That's the way it is in the shops which belong to the National Metal Trades association."

"The piece work instructions which I described in my first story are used by the Pinkerton Spotters in the shops of the National Metal Trades association. There is a finer work to be done too. The firms employ Pinkerton men and others to steal drawings from competing plants and Pinkerton spies are employed in experimental laboratories, both chemical and otherwise, to betray trade secrets of new inventions."

Spies Employed to Steal
"Others are employed to steal blue prints. A man named F. R. Carroll was employed in the shops of the Westinghouse Electric company and he was sent to the shops of the Bullock Electric company near Cincinnati and it was the understanding that it was his business to 'appropriate' blue prints or drawings of certain things."

"I myself have been employed to steal drawings, by members of the National Metal Trades association."

RANGEL IS SENT TO PENITENTIARY

Sad Antonio, Texas, Jan. 17.—Jose M. Rangel, the leader in the Las Vaecas fight against the tyranny of Diaz' Mexican rule, recently convicted by the subservient federal courts here, was sentenced to serve eighteen months at hard labor in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., by Judge Maxey. He was denied a new trial. The sentence came as an even greater shock than the conviction.

5 TRAMPS DIE IN TRAIN WRECK

Wister, Okla., Jan. 17.—Five unidentified tramps were burned to death in a wreck on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, ten miles east of here. While a freight train, headed for El Reno, was crossing an 80-foot bridge the structure collapsed. Ten cars were thrown into a river. Two of the cars contained acid and three oil. The acid exploded, setting fire to all of the cars. The tramps were imprisoned in the debris and could not escape.

High School 'Frat Boys' Ousted

Muskegon, Mich., Jan. 17.—Because of disobedience of an order ending the existence of all fraternities in high school, seven high school boys were expelled by the order of the school board.

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TAFT FORBIDS POSTAL CLERKS TO ASK RAISE

New Rule Expected to Make Petitions to Congress Impossible

BLOW TO ORGANIZATION Order Direct From Washington Follows Resolution of Postal Union

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 17.—Railway mail and postoffice clerks in St. Louis have just been informed that President Taft and Postmaster-General Hitchcock have issued orders denying them the right to appeal to congress for increase in salaries or betterment of conditions under which they are required to work.

Clerks' President Warned As the result of the St. Louis meeting President Canfield of the postal clerks was called to Washington and told by Second Assistant Postmaster-General Stewart to keep away from banquets and make no public speeches or demands for increase in salaries for postoffice employees.

The action of the president and Postmaster-General Hitchcock is said to deny the postal clerks the constitutional right to petition congress for redress of their grievances. The postal clerks at their St. Louis meeting declared they were the poorest paid employees of the government, and that the last report of the postmaster-general shows a larger percentage of deaths and injuries among them than in the army and navy combined.

S. P. Taft, superintendent of the railway mail service in St. Louis, received a communication from Second Assistant Postmaster-General Joseph Stewart calling his attention to the St. Louis meeting of the railway mail clerks and their public utterances.

Executive Order Cited Stewart called the attention of Taft to an executive order issued Jan. 31, 1902, which reads:

All officers and employees of the United States of every description, serving in or under any of the executive departments, and whether on army or navy or marine corps, stations, or by land, air or water, are forbidden, either directly or indirectly, individually or through association, to solicit an increase of pay, or to influence or attempt to influence in their own interest any other legislation whatever, either before congress or its committee.

Second Order Is Issued Some time later the second order was promulgated by President Taft and Postmaster-General Hitchcock, more stringent than the first. It reads:

It is hereby ordered that no member, officer or subordinate in any department of the government, and no officer of the army and navy or marine corps, stationed in Washington, shall apply to either house of congress, or to any committee of either house of congress, for legislation or for appropriation, or for congressional action of any kind, except with the consent and knowledge of the head of the department; nor shall any person respond to any request for information from either house of congress or any committee of either house of congress, or any member of congress, except through, or by authority of, the head of his department.

These orders, the postoffice clerks believe, were made to suppress the demands they have been making for increase in salaries and general betterment of their working conditions.

5 ARRESTED ON GRAFT CHARGE

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 17.—President E. H. Jennings and Vice President F. A. Griffin of the Columbia National Bank, former Republican City Chairman Max G. Leslie, former Councilman Charles Stewart, and F. P. Nicola, a capitalist, have been arrested on warrants charging them with conspiracy. The charge resulted from efforts to cause the selection of the Columbia National bank as a city depository.

In addition Leslie is charged with perjury, and still another information charges him with misdemeanor and alleges that for two years he made a business of soliciting the aid of councilmen to influence legislation. The charges are the result of the graft scandals of 1908, when it was brought out that councilmen had been paid money to vote for six depositories. Officers of other banks who were found guilty had taken an appeal to the Superior court.

UNEMPLOYED TO HOLD BIG RALLY

The unemployed of Chicago are to hold a grand rally and entertainment benefit under the auspices of the International Brotherhood Welfare association Friday evening, Jan. 21, at their hall, 763 West Van Buren street; admission 25 cents. Tickets are on sale at the Daily Socialist business office. This rally comes immediately before the annual convention of the casual and unemployed working people of the world to be held the week of January 24 to 27.

SCHOOL TEACHER EXONERATED OF CHARGE THAT SHE MAIMED CONSUMPTIVE GIRL BY KICK

Bertha Fisher, the teacher in the Marquette school, accused by one of her pupils of maiming her by a kick on the hip, was exonerated by the jury in Judge Brentano's court.

Encouraged by evidence as to the assault in the preceding day's trial, Julia F. Abinowitz, the plaintiff, had raised her demand for damages from \$5,000 to \$15,000. When the verdict was announced she limped sobbing from the courtroom, while Miss Fisher, who was being embraced and kissed by her fellow teachers of the Marquette school.

A sequel to the case is promised in a threat by Dr. O. G. Fisher, brother of the defendant, to bring charges against Dr. Bernard De Koven, one of the witnesses for the school girl, for not reporting the case of tuberculosis from which the child is suffering.

ALIENS FAVORED BY COAL BARONS

Slavs and Italians Are Driving Out Other Workers in the Mines

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 17.—The report of J. G. Rockey, chief of industrial statistics, Pennsylvania, shows how the coal barons or that state love the American workmen. The report shows that Slavonians, Italians and Tyroleans from that section of Europe have crowded out the Irish, Welsh, English and Germans, who are decreasing in numbers, year by year.

At the present time the aliens outnumber native workmen two to one. The preponderance of non-native employees is greatest in the bituminous mines, there being 95,294 of them as compared with 45,227 natives. The proportions are not much less in the anthracite field where there are 32,165 aliens and only 45,227 natives.

Chief Rockey's Statement Chief Rockey, in discussing the aliens also makes this statement: "Their presence in the coal regions, however, has changed the political aspects, as they very readily fall into the ways of the things that are dark in the manipulation of American politics."

BELGIUM LOSES TWO SOCIALISTS

Alfred Smeets and Joseph Fossion Are Called by Death

Brussels, Belgium, Jan. 17.—Death has taken from the workers' party two Belgian Socialists—Alfred Smeets, deputy of Elougues, and Joseph Fossion, deputy of Namur. Both were young men comparatively. Smeets was only 32 years old and Fossion barely 47. They were indomitable characters who had helped to revolutionize conditions in the whole world.

Socialists in all lands will grieve the loss. Educated in the cruel world of experience, the two fighters were among the most constructive Socialists. They led their compatriots in many a successful battle and had helped to make the laws for proletarian amelioration, which have been accepted as models in many civilized communities.

Secured Short Hours Smeets secured an eight hour work day in many cities in Belgium, and has left a deep impression on the educational work of Seraing. He was the founder of several radical newspapers, and was active in the founding of the famous Maison du Peuple.

Through his integrity, Fossion gained many public offices for the Socialist party. He defended his ideas with great tenacity and attacked his opponents without mercy. The interests of the worker were to him the most sacred. He battled particularly for the welfare of railroad employes, who are very much mistreated in European countries.

ELECTRICIANS MAY MAKE PARIS CITY OF DARKNESS Paris, Jan. 17.—The electricians of Paris decided today to inaugurate a strike on January 22 unless "King" Pataud, the discharged secretary of the electricians' union, is reinstated. The electricians say that their proposed strike will plunge Paris into darkness, as the army electricians have promised not to interfere to break the strike. Pataud was discharged on account of his action in temporarily cutting off the lights at the opera house during a recent performance in honor of King Manuel of Portugal. He succeeded in forcing the opera house managers to come to the electricians' terms by the act.

NEW ENGLAND CANNERIES VIOLATE CHILD LABOR LAW

Boston, Mass., Jan. 17.—The last meeting of the national child labor committee's sixth annual conference were marked by a discussion of legislation, home industries and street trades, and the use of child labor in canneries and the farming industry. Criticism of child labor in New England, which has been a feature of the meetings, continued, with special reference to work in the canneries. Former Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., presented five bills providing what he considered constructive legislation. He will submit these to the legislature.

N. Y. TO FAVOR FREE SPEECHERS

All Parks to Be Forums for the People, Says Commissioner

New York, Jan. 17.—Free speech is to be free to all in Manhattan—Socialists, single taxers, all—if the new commissioner of parks, Charles B. Stover, makes good his declarations of policy given to the press.

Stover declares that New York has been altogether too long without a meeting place like Hyde Park or Trafalgar Square in London, or the Green in Glasgow. The commissioner favors the permitting of meetings in Union Square without any hindrance—all kinds of meetings. The people ought to have a place where they can talk over questions of the day.

"Now, if the people want to do that, free speech is guaranteed them under the constitution," declared Commissioner Stover. "There is no reason why people should be refused permits to hold mass meetings in some park convenient of access."

"This sort of thing has been an institution in England for years. And far from fomenting disorder it has been the means of preventing it. There has not been for some time any such happening there as the unfortunate affair in Union Square between the police and a mass meeting of radicals some two or three years ago."

"Quite likely we shall decide that persons may go up there and hold mass meetings without notice to any one. I have been a proponent of the co-operation of Police Commissioner Baker and I think everything will go through quickly."

NEGRESS AT MASQUERADE GIVES SHOCK TO 'SOCIETY'

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 17.—An unidentified negro woman made merry for an hour last night as a guest at a society masked ball at the Century Boat club. Before she was discovered she had danced with several unsuspecting men. The club officials are now looking for the person responsible for her appearance. She was handsomely dressed and appeared first on the floor during a "spook" dance, when the lights were low.

When the time came to unmask, she attempted to flee, but some one pulled off her head covering. The guests gasped, but nobody tried to detain her.

LIFELONG CURES For Weak, Diseased Men BY TRUE SPECIALISTS

There is absolutely no patchwork about the results of the course of treatment we give for each of the diseases we make a specialty, for soon after beginning our treatment every symptom of disease disappears and the trouble never returns.

Lowest Charges. Quickest Cures of Any Specialist. That Stay Cured.

A CERTAIN CURE is what we will give you, if your case is curable; if not, we will not accept your money and promise to do anything for you. The best references we could give as to professional reliability is the many cured, satisfied patients we dismiss after Others Fail, and prove that our treatment cures when others fail to even benefit.

We will treat you FREE OF CHARGE until you see that we can cure you, if you doubt it, and we have permission to refer to men who will tell you we cured them of a trouble like yours.

YOU CAN TAKE OUR TREATMENT WITHOUT ANY CHARGE AND PAY US AFTER WE CURE YOU. We want a chance to prove we can cure all afflicted, skeptical men.

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WE GIVE YOU A WRITTEN GUARANTEE under our corporate seal to refund every dollar if your trouble ever comes back. Remember, we are the only specialists who charge nothing if we fail.

THESE ARE THE DISEASES OF WHICH WE HAVE CURED SO MANY MEN:

Blood Poison, Skin Diseases.—We will give you treatment that will in a short time make you well and give you relief and symptom. Our treatment gets the poison out of the system instead of driving it in like other treatments. We cure blood poison and skin diseases so they do not come back.

Varicose Enlargement—Knotted or Wormy-Like Condition of Veins on left side, or it may be on right and both sides.—Treatment cure what you should have and what you will have to have to be cured right. Only one visit is required. We do no cutting and you suffer no severe pain nor trouble. All signs disappear in a few days.

Nervous Troubles, Lost Vitality.—Our combined treatment for these troubles is common among men-men who have been weak and worn out, who have caused it by folly, dissipation and excesses, is remarkably good. No one believes how strength and benefits until they have taken it. It overcomes weakness, nervousness, pain in back, lack of energy, ambition and strength—it just the treatment we have found so effective in treating such weaknesses of men.

Kidney and Bladder Troubles are scientifically cured by us. Our treatment immediately benefit you and the majority of cases we cure come from other Chicago specialists who failed.

Piles, Fistula.—We can cure you so quickly and easily that you will be surprised. We will give you just the result and cure you are looking for without a surgical operation.

Acute Diseases.—Fehling's Burning, remedial salicylic cure every symptom and cures in a few days. It is scientific—that it is truly sure way to be cured so it will not come back.

FREE CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION. Write for Question Blank and get our Charge Terms, Time of Cure and Full Information FREE.

Address or call on CHICAGO MEN-SPECIALIST CO., 74 ADAMS ST., Between State and Dearborn Sts. (Opposite The Fair), Chicago, Ill.

CHERRY DAMAGE SUITS TO START

(Continued From Page One)

tries, singly and in groups of five, and ten, fifteen, twenty and more, some sitting, some lying and some on their knees in the attitude of prayer.

"This time it was Cherry, with a death roll of from 250 to 300. Before it was Hanna, Wyoming; Harwick, Pennsylvania; Monongah, West Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama or some other state. Where will it cease? Must this go on forever? This question must be answered by the American people through the congress of the United States and the various state legislatures. It must be stated clearly, or we must hang our heads in shame and stand convicted before the entire civilized world, and admit that, notwithstanding the fact that American mining can be made safer than that of most other countries, the loss of life is far greater."

Company Balked Justice On the splitting away of Robert Deans and Alex Rosenjack the report says:

"An automobile was furnished by parties unknown to take Robert Deans away from Cherry and the next heard from him is a communication to the effect that he had arrived in Scotland. Rosenjack also disappeared; later he returned to Cherry for the purpose of getting his trunk. He met on the highway, just as he was entering Cherry, Mr. Buck, an employe of the company. After a conversation between these two men Mr. Rosenjack ordered his driver, who had brought him there in a carriage, to drive him (Rosenjack) back to Cherry. At this time Mr. Buck and other employes of the company knew that the coroner had a subpoena out for Mr. Rosenjack and also that the Mine Investigation Committee was desirous

of Rosenjack's presence at the investigation.

"From the evidence relating to the disappearance of these two men (p. 454, 454, 464, 654, 694, 706) the conclusion is irresistibly forced upon us that the St. Paul Coal company was a party to the escape and the disappearance of these witnesses. The other evidence heard, however, shows conclusively how the fire started, and where it commenced."

To Blame for Boy's Death On child labor in the mine the report says in regard to the false age certificates:

"The possession of such a certificate does not justify a mine operator in employing a boy under sixteen years of age. The perjury of the parent is not permitted under the law, to excuse the evasion of the legal protection of infants. This has been decided in the case of

"Struthers v. People, 115 Ill. App. 451. "American Car Co. v. Armendariz, 214 Ill. 513.

"This is also the opinion of the attorney general for the state of Illinois, Mr. W. H. Stead.

"There were employed in the mine at Cherry, in violation of this statute: Albert Sandeen, born June 14, 1883; Frank Yoganinski, born Nov. 7, 1883; Andrew Packo, born July 17, 1883; Matt Francisco, born February 10, 1884; Edward Sandeen, born July 18, 1884; Albert Buckie, born Nov. 28, 1884, and Richard Buckie, born June 21, 1883.

"Three of these boys lost their lives."

The report is officially signed by Duncan McDonald, president; Groce Lawrence, vice president; Frank J. Hayes, secretary-treasurer; Robert Osborne, Patrick Carr, Samuel Edwards, J. M. Sims, Dan Clark, Peter J. Wilson and Paul J. Smith, executive board.

Boys Whip School's Head

Florence, Colo., Jan. 17.—Angered at what they declare was the brutal treatment of Russell Wilber, 17 year old high school student, a number of high school boys beat Supt. W. S. Godfrey. Then they announced they were on "strike" pending Godfrey's removal.

PLAN ELABORATE MAY DAY MEET

Conference of Unions and Socialists Is Called for Next Week

Active preparations for the celebration of International Labor Day, Sunday, May 1, will be started at the meeting of the "May Day Conference" called for Thursday evening, Jan. 20. Preliminary work indicates that the affair will be the most successful ever held in Chicago. It is already attracting attention in other cities.

The work of preparing for the celebration was turned over to the entertainment committee by the Cook County Socialist party central committee. The entertainment committee several weeks ago sent out letters to about 1,000 labor unions, sympathetic organizations and interested societies, to which a large number of replies have been received stating that the organizations will have their delegates present at the first meeting next Thursday.

Representative Affair The entertainment committee has chosen William Schutte and William Cherney to represent it in the "Conference." The Cook County Socialist party campaign committee is to be asked to send two delegates. In this way it is expected to make the affair a proportionately representative labor and Socialist affair.

Although the first Monday in September is now recognized as Labor Day in the United States, May 1 had been pre-

viously set apart in the United States as a day to be remembered by the workers. The American Federation of Labor in 1880 decided to attempt to gain for the workers the eight-hour work day. May 1, 1885, was selected as the date upon which the eight hour day should be inaugurated. It was an endeavor to have the eight hour laws of this country made operative.

The Paris Socialist congress of 1889 recommended that May Day be celebrated throughout the civilized world by Socialists' and workmen's demonstrations in protest against the iniquities of capitalism.

Date Is Significant On that date the specific demands for economic justice were first vigorously politically advocated on American soil. Since then celebrations of May Day have become part of the effort for the betterment and the final emancipation of the working class throughout the world.

There is a strong sentiment in the ranks of organized labor in the United States to change the date of Labor Day in this country. Until this is done officially it is left for the Socialist party to call upon labor to recognize May 1 as International Labor Day.

ARMLESS MAN BEATS WIFE; IS ARRESTED AND DESERTED

Everett, Wash., Jan. 17.—The wife of Richard Reardon, who lost his arms in a railroad accident years ago, says he beats her with the stubs, which extend nearly to where his elbows should be.

Reardon was arrested on complaint of his wife's parents. A policeman found a window broken and evidences of a struggle in the house. Mrs. Reardon said that she had taken her last beating from her husband and her arms were black and blue from his blows. She added that she did not wish to see him again.

Reardon's father-in-law carried the armless man's possessions to the police station in a flour sack.

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NAME ADDRESS OCCUPATION

PETITION SHOWS WIRE MONOPOLY

Postal and Western Union Are Owned by American Telephone Company

New York, Jan. 17.—Through the filing of a petition to change the name of the Postal Telegraph company to the Trans-Continental Telegraph company, a centralization of all the great wire companies of the country became known.

The petition was granted, the New York Supreme court ordering the change on or after Feb. 17.

Postal in Name Only "Some years ago," Mr. Adams stated in his affidavit, "the company disposed of its telegraph business to the New England Telegraph company, which has continued the business in the name of the Postal."

The New England Telephone and Telegraph company is controlled by the American Telephone and Telegraph company, which owns a majority of its stock, as well as a majority of the stock of the Western Union Telegraph company, which it acquired recently by purchase from the Gould estate.

Denied Monopoly

At the time of this sale Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph system, came out with a statement in which he insisted that competition between the various telegraph companies was still a real reality. It is admitted, however, that the Mackay companies, which own the Postal system, are also the largest single holder of the stock of the American Telephone and Telegraph company. These holdings amount to \$10,000,000 and under the conditions of modern corporate management, are understood to constitute an effective working control.

The situation, as indicated by Adams, points directly toward a centralized control of the entire telegraph business of the country.

"Moonshine" in the Rockies

Denver, Colo., Jan. 17.—Secret service men are searching for a illicit still in the Medicine Bow mountains near Fort Collins. They say a steady stream of "moonshine" is circulating among the ranchmen; that an empty jug and half a dollar placed in a lonely spot receive the same immediate attention they would in the mountains of North Carolina.

The Hustlers' Column

Marshall Field, still in knickerbockers, receives \$60,000 a week; his brother Henry \$40,000 a week. The sum in both cases automatically increases as the interest on the principal compounds.—From Gustavus Myers' History of the Great American Fortunes.

And where do you think that they got it? Do you for a minute suppose that they earned it by persistent toil?

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Name Address Town State

U. W. Mahler, Kewanee, Ill., says four on the woods and drag them into captivity. Some time ago Gust Lovon, Chicago, sent in a dollar as an appreciation of the good work we are doing. Somewhat or other it was not acknowledged in this column. We take pleasure in doing so now, and take our bid off in apology.

A. McAleese, Dubuque, Ia., one of the liveliest wires of the Hunter army, received two more out of the dense wilderness. Contrada McAleese uses system in his work, and it works. He sends sample copies to all the names he can get hold of that might become interested.

Ten chilly ones are kicked in by W. Cullinan, Kokomo, Ind. They came tumbling to so hard that they got their eyes open.

The best work for Socialism is to educate poor fellow workers by getting them to subscribe for this paper. It's a working class paper all the way through.

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TURKS PLAN TO INVADe CRETE

Berlin, Jan. 17.—A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Constantinople says that the Turkish government is holding 12,000 troops in readiness to be sent to Crete.

CONCILIATION IS HOPE OF TAFT

President Bends Efforts to Quell Rebels and Save Republican Party

Washington, D. C., Jan. 17.—From many quarters the Taft administration is beset with difficulties which threaten at any day to bring on a crisis which will change the political alignment of the country completely. For while the nation is faced with a huge deficit, to meet which the corporation income tax law was passed, manufacturers throughout the country are clamoring for the law's repeal, while the Pinchot-Bullinger fight is in fact only in its infancy. Taft in such a pass has thrown his entire influence into conciliation and, as announced by himself, after conferences with party leaders, the war on the insurgents is to cease. The investigating committee which is to probe the land office scandals will be selected in joint caucus of both the insurgent Republicans and the regulars in the house, and hereafter similar caucuses will be held from time to time to deal with other matters.

Good-by, Uncle Joe

This marks the passing of "Uncle Joe" Cannon. It means that in place of the speaker's machine rule the house will be controlled by the log-rolling schemes arranged in caucus.

Taft is caught between the upper and nether mill stones. The great trusts and their political henchmen are clamoring to steal more of the public domain, to whitewash Bullinger, to use him whether he is willing or not and to get more water power, coal, mine and other valuable concessions. The vast expenditures for the army and navy and the general expenses of the government have raised the menace of a huge deficit. As a desperate expedient the corporation income tax bill was passed as a rider on the tariff. Had not the need been acute it never would have been passed. In the Taft campaign, the appeal of the Republican party was to the business man and the corporation tax has roused the business man from one end of the country to the other, roused him to hostility.

Trusts' Kick Worries

Word that has reached here of the meeting held in Chicago yesterday, by representatives of manufacturing interests from all over the west, is causing anxiety in administration circles. Led by the Illinois Manufacturers' association, which in its call for the meeting said, "Remember that you have a right to bring your view to the attention of the president of the United States. His committee asked you for your vote and for financial assistance in 1908," the manufacturers made a tremendous protest. Resolutions passed at the Chicago conference say in part:

Resolved, That the unqualified endorsement of this conference be given to the efforts which are being made for the absolute repeal of this act; and be it further Resolved, That the members of this conference pledge themselves to exercise their utmost endeavor to secure the co-operation of other bodies, and other interests towards such repeal; that every member of this conference pledge himself to bring all possible influence to bear upon the various members of congress to secure such repeal; be it further Resolved, That a committee of eleven be appointed by the chairman of this conference to devise ways and means with full power to carry out the spirit of these resolutions and test constitutionality of the law if deemed advisable.

Want Publicity Killed

Resolved, That pending the repeal of the act as a whole congress be requested and urged to immediately abolish the publicity feature of the law which is unfair, discriminatory, and unjust to all.

Resolved, That a committee of eleven be appointed by the chairman of this conference to devise ways and means with full power to carry out the spirit of these resolutions and test constitutionality of the law if deemed advisable.

If the law is repealed the deficit will become a critical issue and Taft is thus caught between irate business men and a huge national deficit, likely whichever way he turns to cause his administration to be discredited.

MARKETS

WINTER WHEAT—On 1c. Sales 10,000 bu. No. 2 red in store was \$1.24 1/2; track lots, \$1.23 1/2; No. 3 red, \$1.18 1/2; No. 2 hard, \$1.21 1/2; No. 3 hard, \$1.19 1/2. No. 1 northern was \$1.24 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$1.24 1/2; No. 3 northern, \$1.19 1/2; No. 4 spring, \$1.12 1/2. DURUM WHEAT—Poor to choice, \$2.01 1/2. BREWING GRAIN—No. 2 local and tramp, \$1.50 1/2; No. 3 local and tramp, \$1.45 1/2. CORN—Firm early, closing 1/2c lower, \$1.00 1/2. OATS—Unchanged early, closing 1/2c lower, \$1.00 1/2. HOGS—Owing to light run of hogs, prices were moved up 1/2c early, but after most urgent orders were filled the market weakened and closing sales were 1/2c lower than late in the day. Many lots arrived too late to be sold, but final clearance was good from first hands, although the total number left at finish was figured at 7,500. SHEEP—There was a small run of sheep and prices were generally 1/2c higher than Thursday, while lambs were strong to 3/4c. Compared with a week ago bulk of sheep were still down 1/2c and lambs were off 1/2c. PRODUCE—Butter was weaker. Prices for extras and extra firsts in creameries were 1c lower. Trade slow. Receipts, 4,718 tubs, 2,177 cases. Cheese was in better demand and firm. Cases coming in consist mainly of contract goods. The poultry market was quiet and some easier. The potato market was nominally firm. Receipts light, 28 cars. POULTRY—Live, per lb. Turkey, 16 1/2c; fowls, 14 1/2c; roosters, 10c; spring chickens, 11c; ducks, 11c. DAIRY PRODUCTS—Eggs, fresh gathered, extra, 40c; prime firsts, at mark, cases included, 36c; firsts, cases included, 35c; butter, extra creamery, 34c.

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They (the author is speaking of the "muck-rakers") do not seem to realize for a moment—that is clear to every real student of economics—that the great fortunes are the natural, logical outcome of a system based upon factors the inevitable result of which is the utter despoilment of the many for the benefit of a few. This being so, our plutocrats rank as nothing more or less than as so many unavoidable creations of a set of processes which must imperatively produce a certain set of results. These results we see in the accelerate concentration of immense wealth running side by side with a propertyless, expropriated and exploited multitude.—Author's Preface.

This work contains the most solid and substantial information on a subject which created the greatest interest in the twentieth century. It is a boon to Socialists and the working class, as it gives them an opportunity to trace the wealth of "our peers" to its very beginning and challenges their right to its ownership. This is in many respects the most notable and important book ever written by an American Socialist. The real facts of the origin of the great fortunes have been carefully concealed by capitalist historians and newspaper men, and the bare gathering of the material for this work involved an immense amount of research—the work of many years.

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DAILY SOCIALIST MAGAZINE PAGE

Child Labor and Education

In a pamphlet called "Child Labor and Compulsory Education in Rural Kentucky" the Kentucky Child Labor Association calls attention to some of the needs of the state in an educational way.

The compulsory education law of Kentucky in its application to the rural districts, is inadequate, weak and unenforceable.

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which includes practically every person engaged in the business. It has an insurance feature, which is utilized for the benefit of sick and disabled members, etc.

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To the Members of the Socialist Party

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CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE HARE

BY ELLEN D. MEGOW

It was late in the fall. The oak leaves were all brown and the rest of the trees had lost their leaves. Harold had been at Mrs. Billy's for a few days and was rather lonesome without Clayton.

ELLEN DALRYMPLE MEGOW

Harold had harnessed Dan into the democrat wagon and they all went to the river. Billy put the gun in the wagon, as he was sure there would be some game.

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Killing by Policemen

The police of Chicago have shot five men within less than as many weeks. These men are supposed to have been robbers. It is alleged that some of them were caught in the act and were shot while resisting an officer. Others, it is admitted, were shot while seeking to avoid arrest and when running from the officer, and the last one has been shown to have been a wholly innocent man.

For this man-killing the police are being generally praised by the city press. The chief of police boasts that he instructed the patrolmen to "shoot straight."

Before this killing proceeds any further it might be well to call attention to the fact that these are human beings whom the police are being encouraged to kill. We are accustomed to think that man-killing is hardly a legitimate kind of sport. Robbery has not been a capital offense in this country for nearly a century. It is generally admitted that the abolition of public executions for stealing marked a step upward in social development.

Even when robbery was punished by death it was customary to give the accused a chance of a public trial. But these men, on the streets of Chicago, have been tried, sentenced and executed by a policeman without being given any chance to speak for themselves.

Of course, all of these men are poor men. They are of the class that do the work of the world, and when work fails, or the present social system casts them out, have refused to die quietly in a garret or cellar. It is not an accident that these killings have come during weeks of almost unprecedented cold weather and in the midst of an artificial "coal famine."

If by chance a policeman should shoot a man who belonged to the idle exploiting class then the tune of the press would change. We would hear no more praise for the patrolman. He would be under indictment for manslaughter, and all those superior officials who are now urging him to "shoot straight" would be in the dock beside him as "accessories before the fact."

How the Product of Labor Has Been Taken Away

A few days ago the fact was commented upon in this column that throughout as much of history as we know those who had done the work of the world had never received what they produced.

The methods by which that product has been taken away have changed with each passing stage of social evolution.

The first exploiter was the man with the heavy fist and the knotted club. He took the product from the weaker men about him whenever he felt like exercising his physical power.

These crude methods soon passed away. The land was parceled out by the most powerful chieftain, who was now called emperor or king. He distributed the ownership of the soil among his favorites. The workers were not compelled by blows to give up a portion of their product. At least blows were now the exceptional means of enforcing exploitation.

The laborers were simply a part of the estate. They were required by law to work a certain number of days each week for the owner of the land—the lord in the castle.

These laws, made by the nobility and the kings, had already begun to take the place of the heavy fist and the knotted club.

More centuries rolled away. The lance and the sword were laid aside and seldom used. Keener weapons had been forged.

Intricate systems of class-made law had given into the power of an idle ruling class the means of taking from the worker all he produced above a living, while at the same time they deluded him into believing he was free.

The club was laid aside for the more effective weapon of sophistry, that blinded the eyes of Labor and led him to bind his own hands while he was being robbed.

Force has never been entirely discarded. Behind the courts and the legislatures and the machinery of political parties and class education and superstition, there always lurks the shadow of armies and navies. The velvet glove only covers the mailed hand.

But these are not depended upon save in the last resort.

Where the ruler of former ages hired his knights and bowmen to prey upon and keep in suppression the serfs of the surrounding territory, the capitalist of today maintains his teachers and editors, his preachers and professors, his lawyers, judges and political healers for the same purpose.

The robbery is equally complete, the spoils of the idle robber greater than ever before. Only the methods have changed.

Reformers have long pointed to Switzerland as a land where Socialism would never get a foothold. It was claimed that the pure democracy and the extensive reforms that had been introduced would prevent the drawing of class lines on the political field. It would be well for such persons to read the election returns from Switzerland.

That state's attorney at Cherry who is acting as claim agent for the mine owners is giving a fine example of the ox that "knoweth his master's crib." On second thought, we apologize to the ox.

FOR PARENTS ONLY
Parents nowadays have good cause to grumble. When they were young, father and mother were paramount. Now that they are old, no and no don't count a straw.
"After all," explained the young lady visitor to the paterfamilias, who had supplied her plate with all the choicest "titbits" from the roast fowl, "there is nothing in the world like the breast of a chicken, is there?"
"I can't say," replied paterfamilias, savoriously. "I have never tasted the white meat in my life. When I was young my parents ate it; now my children do."

WENT HIM ONE BETTER
Generally speaking, a waiter's life is not a particularly happy one, and Mr. Browne has found it very difficult to please some of his customers. A fussy individual entered the restaurant the other day.
"Walter," he said, "I'll begin on oysters. One dozen—native, mind. I like them on the deep shell, not too large nor too small. Choose them carefully, and remember you must not bring me any that are not fresh and plump."

CONCENTRATION OF CAPITAL IN GERMANY DURING THE YEARS 1895-1907

BY EMILE VANDERVELDE (From Le Peuple—Translated by Ralph Korngold)

The returns of the census in Germany, taken in 1907, which is now being published, support the Socialist contention in regard to the concentration of capital to a remarkable degree.

Nowhere else, perhaps, have Marx's views been verified in a more astounding way than in Marx's own country. Germany, which formerly had no other industries except the manufacture of liquor and sugar, becomes more and more an industrial state.

The agricultural part of the population, which in 1882 was still 48 per cent of the total, and in 1895 35 per cent, has now been reduced to 29 per cent. Industry proper, not including commerce and transportation, has risen from 36 per cent in 1882 and 39 per cent in 1895 to 42 per cent in 1907.

In this industrial group the number of small employers, those employing less than six workmen, is diminishing. Those employing less than 50 workmen, and especially the large employers employing more than fifty workmen, are on the increase.

The following table, which we borrow from an article of Mr. Brant's, allows one to follow with accuracy this diminution of the small workshops and the increase of the large industries.

Table with 6 columns: Year, Number of Workshops, Persons Employed, Percentage Workshops, Percentage People Employed, Percentage Increase/Decrease. Rows include Artisans (working without modern machinery), Small workshops, Larger workshops, and Large industries for years 1882, 1895, and 1907.

In the first place we notice that the number of "Artisans" working without modern machinery is diminishing. There were no less than 1,200,000 in 1895; there are less than 1,000,000 today. Besides, it must not be forgotten that many of them—I dare not say the majority—are entirely dependent upon capitalists, for whom they act as fashions and adjusters and for whom they do repair work, for example, in the case in the cabinet, watch, shoe, bicycle industry, etc.

If we now view the small workshops employing less than six workmen, we see that they, too, are steadily decreasing, a falling off being noticeable in 1895.

So that there are now 305,596 less of the small workshops than there were in 1882.

It is true that the small workshop still comprises nine-tenths of the total enterprises, and that, counting the small employers, 3,000,000 people find occupations in them. But the number of people employed practically remains stationary, while it is rapidly increasing in the medium sized, and especially in the large, workshops.

Between the years 1895 and 1907 the number of medium sized industries have increased from 129,453 with 1,902,919 people employed to 187,074, employing 2,714,667 people.

The most noteworthy fact in the official statistics, however, is that the large industries have increased to a still greater extent.

Table with 4 columns: Year, Number of Workshops, Men, and Persons Employed. Rows for 1882, 1895, and 1907.

Let us furthermore notice that these figures, in which every workshop counts as a unit, give but a very imperfect idea of capitalistic centralization; they do not take into account this other form of centralization which gathers up entire units into trusts and corporations in which they preserve only a very restricted autonomy.

So, for example, the famous Rheban-Westphalian Coal syndicate, comprising 350 distinct enterprises and employing 350,000 miners, is a power before which industrial Germany and even the state itself are compelled to bend the knee.

If one believes that the trusts are bound to invade all industry and by a series of fusions and concentrations place all production under the control of a few thousand individuals, it is not to be wondered at that in accordance with Marx' prediction German capitalist concentration gives birth to a corresponding closer unity in the working class and Socialist ranks.

LABOR'S POWER AND POSSIBILITIES

(From speech of Eugene V. Debs, at Orchestra Hall, Chicago, Thursday evening, January 12, 1910.)

The history of the human race consists in the main of a long series of class struggles; class supremacy upon the one hand and upon the other class subjection.

Through all of the centuries of the past a few have ruled and the many have served; a few have worn the purple of power, wielded the scepters of authority and robed in luxury, while the great masses have patiently borne all of the burdens of the race, produced its wealth, lived in poverty and died in despair.

The working class has always been the lower class. Upon the brow of labor there has always been the brand of social inferiority.

Human society has always been organized upon the basis of the exploitation of those who toil. In the ancient world, through all the years, the workers were abjectly the property of other men under the law. The masters had the legal right not only to take from their slaves all they produced, but the legal right to put them to death at their own sweet will.

In the evolution of society came the middle ages, and for a thousand years the workers were serfs, not allowed to own a square inch of soil under the law, and only allowed to work on condition that they would surrender to the idle feudal aristocrat all they produced except just enough to keep them in working and producing order.

The feudal barons declared that they were the elect of the earth, that they were ruled by divine right, that it was ordained of God that the serfs should work and produce that they might enjoy all of the bounties of the earth, and they believed that this system would prevail forever.

But in the closing years of the 18th century invention led to the discovery of the power of steam, the greatest revolutionary force in the material world. And then came machinery and its application to industry, and the modern industrial revolution and its beginning. And when feudalism had at last fulfilled its historic mission and outlived its usefulness, the great upheaval came, the feudal system was overturned, and the system in which we live evolved from it, and it has been steadily developing until it has about reached its climax, and now upon every hand we behold the unerring signs of change.

Centralization, combination based upon co-operation, are the master forces of this age, and they are steadily paving the way for the new social order which is steadily evolving from the present competitive chaos.

SOLIDARITY

BY ROBERT HUNTER

When modern Socialism came into the world it found the workers hopelessly divided.

Nations were fighting each other and the workers fought with the princes against their comrades.

Churches were fighting each other and the workers fought among themselves to support the battles of religious sects.

The upper classes were also fighting for power and wealth, and in these battles, too, the workers took sides.

In politics the workers fought now with this party, now with the other—all ways crushing their comrades to aid the enemy.

They were divided still further. Some were Union men, some blacklegs and scab and unionist fought each other.

Among the radicals there was also fighting. Republicans fought Democrats, and both fought Socialists.

And so a little while ago the whole world of labor was torn by dissension and rendered utterly helpless by countless divisions.

Suddenly there rang out the clear voice of Marx: "Workers of the world, unite."

But how could they unite? They had so long differed, so long worked to injure each other that instead of love and comradeship there was only bitterness and hatred.

They could not forget old wrongs. They could not forget the bitter quarrels of the leaders. How could they unite?

And yet we know that today they are largely united in every country in Europe. They stand together in a compact movement, fighting in hearty accord their common battle.

And we ask how it was done there? How can it be done here? This following little story tells the tale:

The quartermen of Belgium were once on strike. It was a bitter battle and defeat seemed inevitable.

They were all conservatives voting for the clerical party and for all political enemies of the working class and the workers elsewhere hated them for this reason to their class.

But in the strike the clericals and reactionists whom they had supported gave them no aid and consequently the strikers were perishing from hunger.

The Socialists had Unions and co-operatives. Suddenly one morning they sent to the striking quartermen bread wagons flying the red flag and laden with food.

From door to door the wagons went, dealing to their old enemies the means of life. And that tells the story.

Today a vast number of workers are united under the banner of Socialism wherever Socialists have always been true to the working class.

Whenever Socialists have been true to Marx they have risen above political, religious, racial and National differences to hold aloft the banner of solidarity.

They have helped the backward workers. Helped their enemies. Helped those who fought them. Helped scabs. Helped foreigners.

THEY HAVE STOOD BY THE WORKING CLASS. They have stood even by the workmen who tried to pull down their political party, stone their leaders and burn their co-operatives. THEY HAVE STOOD BY THE WORKING CLASS.

OPEN FORUM

Pay of Organizers
Noting the editorial article on page 4 of the Daily of January 11, 1910, "Latest Referendum" it is the opinion of Casco, Michigan, S. P., that where there is one organizing member of the party who enjoys a wage or income in excess of \$3 per day there are a number, perhaps many, whose income will average less than \$1 per day for the whole year. We have in mind a most uncompromising, active Socialist family whose dues are greater than their entire income this winter. It is the belief of the local that there are scores, if not hundreds, of able, competent party members who are without visible means of support, at least from time to time, who would be glad to give their time and best efforts for the cause in exchange for that \$3 per day—some of them dues paying union men and women.

If a comrade is holding down a job for which he is receiving \$3 or more per day, let him stick and contribute as he may in effort and money for the advancement of the cause.

Respectfully submitted and endorsed by the members of Local Casco, Michigan, H. B. NORTHROP, Corresponding Secretary.

SUPPOSED TO BE HUMOROUS
Husband—That's a hideous vase on the piano.
Wife—Yes; I will send it to some one for Christmas, if I don't forget.

Cynicus—That girl never says much, does she?
Sillicus—Why, she talks all the time.
Cynicus—That doesn't alter my contention.—Philadelphia Record.

"Cap, how many knots can you make with this vessel?"
"Can't make any just now; we're tied up."—Baltimore American.

Jack—I was in a box at the opera last night.
Tom—Were you?
Jack—I should say I was. I took two ladies there and then discovered that I had left the tickets at home.—Boston Transcript.

Minister—And the child's name, madam?
Mother (firmly)—Name him Nansen Shackleton Cook Peary Smith. I'm not going to take any chances.—New York Sun.

First Girl (looking at the statue of the Venus de Milo)—What terribly thick wadded girls must have had in those days!
Second Girl—Yes, but perhaps the gentlemen's arms were longer.—Human Life.

Lives of great men all remind us
We may do great stunts as well,
And, departing, leave behind us
Anecdotes we didn't tell.
—Washington Post.

"If you refuse me," said the young man, "I shall blow you brains."
"I'd hate to have you do that," replied the girl, thoughtfully, "and yet it would be a good joke on me. He says you haven't any, you know."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A well known sculptor tells the following story:
"Whenever I see a toothpick I think of a dinner that was given in Rome in honor of two Turkish noblemen.

As he sat beside the younger of the noblemen, he glittered with gold embroidery and great diamonds, but nevertheless I pitied him sincerely, for he was strange to our table manners, and some of his errors were both ludicrous and painful.

"Toward the dinner's end a servant extended to the young man a plate of toothpicks. He waved the plate away, saying in a low and bitter voice:
" 'No, thank you, I have already eaten two of the accursed things, and I want no more.' "

The ship upon clearing the harbor ran into a half-pitching half-rolling sea, that became particularly noticeable about the time the twenty-five passengers at the captain's table sat down to dinner.

"I hope that all twenty-five of you will have a pleasant trip," the captain told them as the soup appeared, "and that this little assemblage of twenty-four will reach port much benefited by the voyage. I look upon these twenty-two smiling faces much as a father does upon his family, for I am responsible for the safety of this group seventeen. I hope that all thirteen of you will join me later in drinking a merry trip. I believe that seven fellow passengers are most congenial and I applaud the judgment, which chose from the passenger list these three persons for my table. You and I, my dear air, are—Here, steward! Bring on the fish and clear away these dishes."—Everybody's Magazine.

ALABAMA VENEER MILLS

During the year 1908 the veneer mills in Alabama produced 15,150,000 feet log scale of veneers. Of this 472,990 feet was imported mahogany and 32,000 feet imported Spanish cedar. The other woods converted into veneers in that state were: foot measurement: Red gum, 5,761,000; yellow pine, 1,800,000; yellow poplar, 394,000; white oak, 247,000; tupelo gum, 5,900,000; elm, 114,000; beech, 60,000; red oak, 94,000; ash, 96,000; magnolia, 45,000; hickory, 150,000; and cypress, 10,000. The growth of this industry during 1908 has been rapid and its development logically follows the increasing cost and growing scarcity of timber. Domestic woods supply nearly 95 per cent of the woods consumed in the industry in the United States.

ELECTRICITY ON THE FARM

Electrical plants for farms are increasing with marked rapidity, and it seems probable that the time is coming when farmers, no matter how remote from a city or village containing a central station, will consider electricity a necessity. At first the current for these country equipments will be generated by plants on the premises; but as the movement becomes more general, central station companies favorably situated will no doubt find it to their interest to extend their lines along the rural highways to a far greater degree than is done at present.

This lesson might be taken from northern Italy, some sections of which are networked with distribution lines for village and rural supply. The extension of the rural telephone has shown what can be done in this direction, and there is no reason to doubt that a similar extension of electric light and power circuits will gradually be made.

The farmers who are now putting in their own plants in increasing numbers are simply the pioneers who are demonstrating to the small central station companies scattered through the country that the farmers in the areas tributary to their plants want electricity.

PRODUCTION OF EGGS IN RUSSIA

In Russia, one of the various branches of husbandry that is steadily increasing, judging from official statistics recently given out, is that of fowl farming. Starting from small results, the industry is rapidly gaining dimensions of commercial importance. To the small farmer this is of great significance, and the conviction is gaining ground that it will some day equal in importance the butter industry of Siberia.

Electrical World.