

STEEL STRIKERS WIN CAR FIGHT

Agreements Being Reached Recognizing the Union and Stopping Abuses PAY INCREASE 10 PER CENT Bribery and Brutal Extortion of Company Abandoned at Hammond

The strike in the Standard Steel Car company, Hammond, Ind., was settled. The company has granted all the conditions asked by the workers. The increase in wages caused considerable dispute, but finally an agreement was reached on that too. A uniform advance of 10 per cent for all departments will be made within less than thirty days.

The strikers presented a list of conditions on which they will return to work. The conditions are as follows:

- 1. No man who participated in the strike shall be discriminated against. All men shall be allowed to return to their places of work "permanently." 2. That back rents due to the company on company houses shall not be charged against present tenants, if the present tenants are not responsible for such rent. 3. Bribery shall be eradicated from the shops. Any foreman, boss or employee who encourages the taking or giving of bonuses in the holding or securing of a job, or in getting preference in work should be discharged upon the submission of sufficient evidence against him. 4. The interests of the worker shall be recognized. If at any time an employee of the company considers that he is not receiving a fair wage for the work he is engaged in, he shall report his dissatisfaction to his foreman, boss or other employee in charge. The employee in charge shall take the matter up with the proper authorities, who shall arrange the wage with the dissatisfied employee duly, increasing his wage if an increase is justifiable. 5. Committees of the workers shall be recognized. Should any grievance arise from employees in any department, it shall be taken up for adjustment by an arbitration committee. This committee shall consist of three representatives from the workers and three representatives from the firm. If any dispute arises, that such a committee can not agree on for settlement, it shall have the power to select a neutral arbitrator and the majority of the seven men shall settle the question or questions. 6. When the employe finds a shortage in his pay envelope, it shall be rectified upon satisfactory proof of the error. 7. The wages of all employes shall be increased 20 per cent upon their return to work. The payment of back rent was a serious matter with the employes of the company. Frequently they moved into a house that had been vacant for a long period of time, and the company would charge up the loss of rent for the period of vacancy against the man who moved in. There was no logical ground for such action, but the workers were forced to submit to it. A man would frequently go along for two or three months with a reduced salary because the house he moved into had been vacant before he moved into it. The company would take the back rent out of the man's pay envelope in weekly installments. 8. Another Crooked Deal Bribery was one of the most harassing conditions to which the workers were subject in the big shops of the car company. No man could get a job or hold it long. If he did not pay the foreman a fee. Most of the men in the shops are foreigners and have introduced the European methods in winning favor with the officials to whom they are subject. Heads of departments fattened on the system of bribery, while the wage earners had to stifle themselves to share their earnings with the men "higher up." Piece workers—and most of the men are on piece work—would not get better work. If they did not pay the "work dispenser" his little "kick off."

These grievances—grievances about the rent and the bribery system in the shops—were presented by a committee of the workers to the officials of the company two weeks ago. The representatives of the men urged upon the officials to have those conditions removed, arguing that that would be of advantage to all concerned. Would Not Be Square The officials ordered the committee out of the office, declaring that it had nothing to do with organizations or representatives of the workers in the shops of the company—they refused to recognize the workers as a body. The articles of agreement presented by the men to the company yesterday included a demand of recognition not only of individual rights of the men, but also individual action of the workers

(Continued on Page Three)

TAFT MUZZLES CAPITAL PRESS

Only Censored News May Now Be Got From Departments

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—President Taft is gradually but systematically establishing a censorship over government information. One department after another is being muzzled. The censorship is being done as secretly as possible. It has just become known that in an official order dated Nov. 15, 1909, and signed by George Otis Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey, the following was issued as one of the new rules enforced against representatives of the press: "Rule 2. That no interview shall be granted without securing from the person soliciting the same a promise that he will, before submitting the material to his publication office, present a copy of his manuscript to the director for approval; and, further, that in case any such promise is violated, the incident shall be made a matter of record, and future interviews shall be denied to the person guilty of such violation."

So far as is known, nothing so drastic as this in the way of press censorship has ever been attempted before in America.

The Holiday Spirit The last government "prosecution" of the beef trust in Chicago was farcical, as all those newspaper scribes who were on the scene will testify. Though there was plenty of evidence to show that the trust had conspired to regulate the price of meat, every newspaper writer on the job had been given to understand from the day the trial opened that the packers had been given "immunity baths," and that in the end the cases would be thrown out of court. This proved to be the fact. One of the incidents of the trial was the placing of a \$100 bill in the overcoat of each newspaper reporter covering the case. The matter being called to the attention of the court, Attorney Brown, one of the counsel for the packers, arose and explained that the money had not been distributed with the desire to influence in any way the attitude of the press. "We simply intended the money to be a sort of Christmas present for the boys," said Brown. Federal Judge Humphrey appeared convinced the money was given in a true holiday spirit.

A Party Defeat If the next house is Democratic, and a Democratic speaker is elected, it will not be a party defeat. But should Speaker Cannon admit now that he will not try to succeed himself, it would be an undeniable admission of personal defeat at the hands of Republicans, and such a blow would be more than "Uncle Joe's" egotism could easily stand, especially when it is taken into consideration that the speaker—along with the president, Senator Aldrich, Boutell of Illinois, Scott of Kansas, and others—really believes that he is a statesman of the Abraham Lincoln type and seriously expects to be recorded in history as such. No doubt the old "Uncle Joe" has the situation figured out about right. If he abandons the leadership of the house now, he loses everything. By holding on, however, he retains the seniority leadership in the next house, even if it is Democratic in complexion, and with a Republican senate, this situation will be worth considerable politically. Also, by holding on "Uncle Joe's" political record remains intact, and his name is saved from consignment to the gutters of political refuse.

BROTHERS UNITED AS BARBER OUTS OFF DISGUISED BEARD

"I won't charge you for that shave, pal, because you're my long lost brother." Thereupon Thomas Rich, barber, 1204 West Taylor street, wiped remaining flecks of lather from a patron's face, stood up, and said: "How are you, Ernest?" "I'm pretty good, Tom. How are you?" Then they shook hands and went home to supper.

As soon as I had him shaved I found a scar on his face. I put there myself when we were playing Indians twenty years ago," Rich said. "We were separated when boys and had lost each other for twenty years."

Give Aid to Flood Victims St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 29.—A meeting of the French residents of St. Paul will be held this evening for the purpose of raising funds for the flood sufferers in France. Baron St. Laurent, French consul at Chicago, has been communicated with in regard to the disposition of the money. New York, Jan. 28.—J. Pierpont Morgan has cabled the French authorities having in charge the relief of the flood victims, offering \$50,000 to help in the work.

YAMA YAMA GIRL GETS SON OF A BEEF BARON?

John Cudahy, Jr., Said to Be Wonderful "Johnnie"; Worries Papa

"Yama, Yama, Yama—Man. Terrible eyes and a face of tan. You better watch out, Or he'll catch you, Without a doubt, Yama—man."

A little feminine person in fantastic garb who introduced this song, to the refrain of many a piquette and dainty step, a wee mite who thrilled the hearts of all the patrons of "bald-headed row," and received the meager salaries which



make theatrical managers rich and girls—well most anything—has seemingly captured John Cudahy, Jr., son of John Cudahy, the Chicago packer. Miss Bessie Clifford, the Yama Yama girl in the No. 2 company of "Three Twins," is named as figuring in the episode. Young Cudahy is said to have met her when the company played in Redlands and followed her to San Bernardino, all of the while enlivening the acquaintanceship with such a number of expensive dinners, theater parties, late suppers and automobile tours that word of the proceedings reached his father and mother. Mr. and Mrs. John Cudahy of 2284 Michigan avenue. A Little Matter of \$1,100 At this time, so the word comes from Redlands, young Mr. Cudahy had contracted a bill of \$1,100 at the Casa Loma hotel for which he gave a draft on his father in favor of himself. The father promptly returned the document, according to the story from the west, with the word that he "was tired of paying bills of his son." Friends of the young man are said to have applied in vain to the father, until at length Michael Cudahy from Pasadena conferred with him. Even then no favorable word came from the father, but the boy's mother sent the cash to the uncle, who paid the bills. Wanted Sonnie at Home She also is said to have sent the money for her son's ticket home, plus the price of a tip to the porter and \$5 for expense of meals on the train. Michael Cudahy bought the ticket, according to the story from Redlands, gave the porter the tip with his own hands, and informed the nephew, who is 25 years old, that his father would be at the station to meet him when he arrived in Chicago.

PARIS RESTS ON BOILING WATERS; HOMES TOTTER

Water Rising in Sewers Eats Out All Foundations of Buildings

HAVOC WORSE HOURLY

People Flee in Panic; Troops Patrol Whole French City

Paris, Jan. 29.—In the face of the terrible catastrophe that has fallen upon the city all rights of private property are being swept one side in the recognition of the necessity of feeding and housing the multitude that have been driven from their homes. The municipal authorities have seized the food supplies and are apportioning them out to the sufferers. This step was rendered necessary in part by the need of conserving the scanty amounts on hand, and in part to prevent extortion by the dealers, who had at once taken advantage of the shortage to increase their profits. The entire machinery of the national and municipal government has been or-

"STEVE" HEALY FACES TRIAL?

Pride of Department Found Chumming With Franks, Levee Grafters

Members of the civic organizations which procured evidence against Inspector Stephen K. Healy demanded today of Chief Steward that the police official be taken before the trial board. Healy has been charged with drinking in saloons and permitting the 1 o'clock saloon closing ordinance to be broken in the Desplaines street district. The chairman of the investigating committee of the Citizens' association, George E. Cole, has disclosed evidence that the "exemplary" Stephen K. Healy is charged with having imbibed intoxicating liquors in various resorts in his district, in place of discharging his official duties. In the Desplaines street police district nearly forty saloons were found to be disorderly in that they permitted the solicitation of disorderly women and sold drinks after the legal closing hour. "Steve a Good Fellow?" Investigators have reported having seen Inspector Healy in the saloon of Frank Bros., avowed collector in that district and who turned over to the police their share of the protection money. Subsequently he was seen with two of his own officers in the same saloon and later found drinking in still another saloon. Mr. Cole asks that charges be preferred against Inspector Healy and that the case be brought before the police trial board. However, it is reported that the evidence has not been found positive enough to warrant criminal

ALABAMA MINERS TO BE ORGANIZED NOW

JURY WEAKENS IN BEEF QUIZ; LANDIS AROUSED

Brother of Federal Jurist Is Shown as Backer of Probe

IS G. O. P. INSURGENT

Wade Ellis Goes Back to Washington, D. C.; Wire Pulling Is On

The true source of information of Judge Landis has been found, today, to be in the evidence gathered by Charles Sumner Landis, brother of Judge Landis and insurgent Republican congressman from Delphi, Ind., while chairman of a commission under the Roosevelt administration to investigate trusts in general. It had been intimated by Assistant Attorney General George Ellis that the information came from members of the grand jury of 1908 in its investigation of the alleged packing conspiracy and that it was strengthened by laborious efforts of the United States department of justice. Moreover, the visit of Mr. Ellis to Chicago has not done anything toward pacifying Judge Landis, and he has been recalled.

Strange laxity developed last yesterday in the much heralded probe of the National Packing company. Although the witnesses were ready, no man of any importance was called before the jury. Wade Ellis, chief assistant attorney general of the United States, admitted that before leaving Washington to come to Chicago on the bench, he had taken dinner with Fred W. Upham, president of the City Fuel company and the vice treasurer of the Taft campaign fund. With Upham and Ellis at the dinner was Postmaster General Frank Hitchcock, the man who lined up the Republican convention delegates and then, at Roosevelt's behest, swung them to Taft. Hitchcock is one of the powers behind the Taft throne.

The Choicest Mysteries It is more than hinted that Upham wanted to call off the beef quiz. Among the choicest mysteries of the inside history of the department of justice have been the actions relating to the probes of the beef trust. The farcical ending of the trust cases in Judge Humphrey's court, the killing of the 1908 beef trust probe by Attorney General Wickersham are only links in the chain of the tremendous effort to thwart a probe of the giant packing combine. Former Attorney General Bonaparte, and District Attorney Edwin W. Sims had the wires all laid and had a complete case, those on the inside say, when Wickersham, raised to his present post from the firm of Strong and Cadwalader, corporation lawyers in New York, killed the probe in a letter to the packers.

It now seems as if another elaborate prepared move on the part of certain men in the department of justice is to be set at naught through the pulling of those mysterious wires which are ever being pulled behind the scenes of money, business and politics mix in a government prosecution.

NEW BUILDING STRONGLY URGED

Hiram B. Loomis, principal of the Hyde Park high school, made a plea for more democratic ideals in the public educational system at the mid-year graduation exercises of his school last night. Many of the graduating classes of the city held exercises last night, pupils and parents listening to the advice of speakers intended especially for the pupils presented diplomas. Not a few of the speakers took advantage of the opportunity to tell parents and taxpayers what they believed should be done along different lines for the benefit of the public school. "What we want especially here is a new high school," said Mr. Loomis. "And we do not want one just to accommodate the work we are doing now, but one containing a manual training and a domestic science department. "I don't like the idea of separating the educational department from manual training or domestic science departments. They should be combined in every high school."

Will Build New Wing on Vast Harriman Homestead Arden, N. Y., Jan. 29.—A large force of carpenters and artisans has been put to work on the Harriman estate in construction of a new wing to the big mansion planned by the late magnate. Rumors had been current that Mrs. Harriman would abandon the work begun by her husband. It is announced, however, that she contemplates even more extensive building than had been outlined.

Workers Beaten by State Militia to Be Organized Anew

ILLINOIS BATTLE'S CENTER

Duncan MacDonald Expects Operators to Center Fight in This State

BY J. L. ENGDALH (Staff Correspondent Daily Socialist.)

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 29.—The United Mine Workers will reorganize Alabama, where Governor Comer's troops crushed the union.

An appeal for aid to fight the mine owners of Alabama came to the convention through a set of resolutions introduced by Delegate E. Sedden, Local Union No. 1216, District 20, Blocton, Alabama. It is as follows: "Whereas, Since the last strike in Alabama, conditions have become almost unendurable, and from a membership of 14,000 members there is now less than 600, and

"Whereas, If the miners of Alabama are not re-organized, it will mean the same conditions in District No. 19 and 23; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the national organization will use every effort to build up the membership of District No. 20, as we believe it can be done at present." In order to keep the United Mine Workers' Journal out of the politics of Alabama, conditions of the politics of Ohio, defeated candidate for the presidency of the organization, has introduced an amendment to the constitution as follows:

"Amend Section 15, by adding the following new section: "The editor of the Journal may publish upon request the announcement of any candidate for office, but he shall not publish therein, under penalty of removal by the international executive board, any article either for or against any one who may be a candidate for office in the organization."

In Every Miner's Home Several other resolutions refer to the policy and management of the miners' official organ, one of these being the following:

"Resolved, That this convention pass resolutions to place the United Mine Workers' Journal in every miner's home free of charge. Be it further

"Resolved, That as we incur a great expense in trying to organize unorganized communities where the element is mostly foreign, and it being a difficult matter to get them organized, owing to the fact that the organizers are hindered in every possible way that the opposition can invent; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we issue the paper in Italian and Polish, as they outnumber all others in the craft. By so doing we incur greater expense, but in placing the paper among them in their own language we gain their confidence. Once their confidence is gained, the work of the organizers will be easier and more successful. And be it further

"Resolved, That the expense of publishing and distributing the Journal be paid out of the per capita tax received by the national treasury.

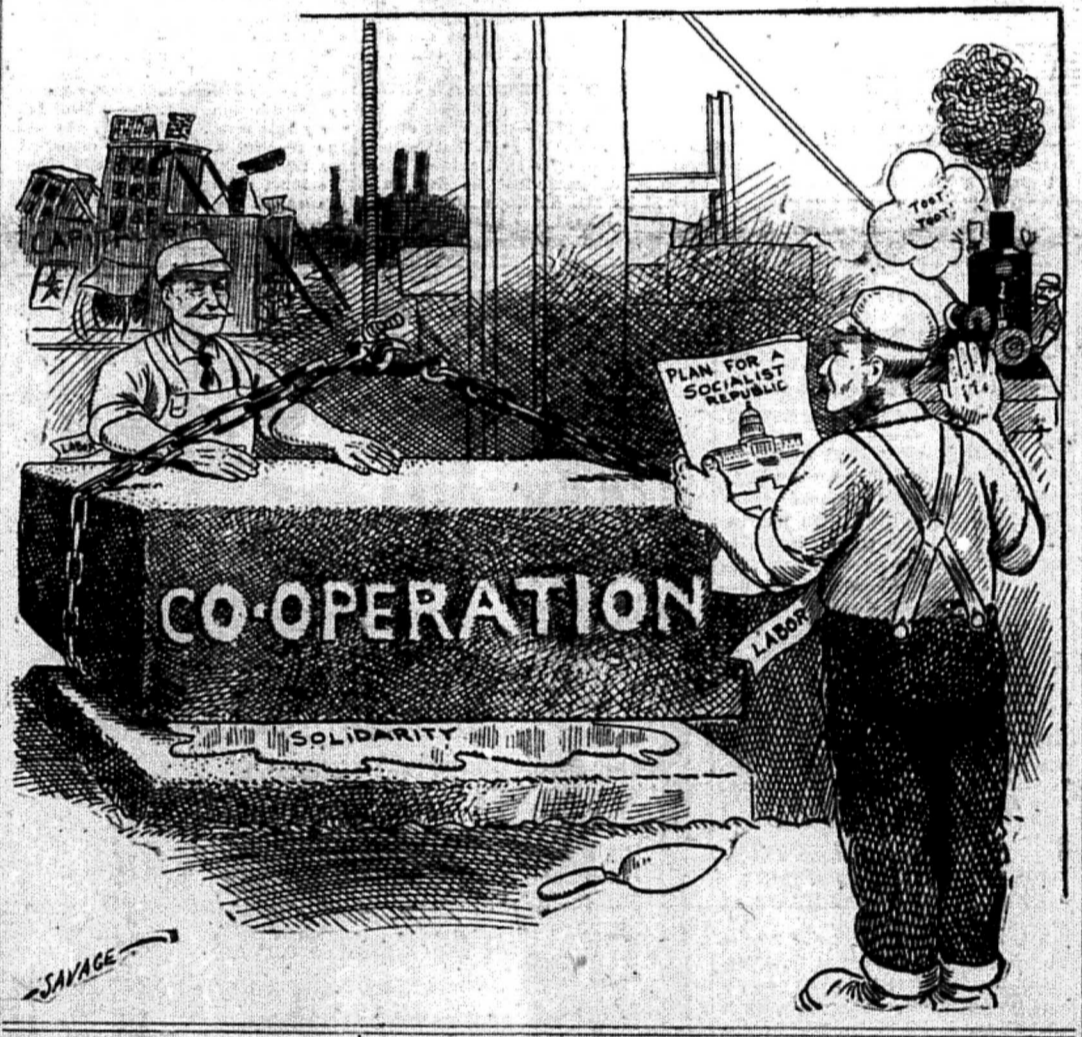
Provides for Expense Circulars One of the resolutions provides for an amendment to the international constitution so that "it shall be the duty of the auditors to examine into the cost and postage expenses of our officers and if, upon examination, they shall find that any part of the expense of circulars that have any bearing or intent to influence the vote of any member for any candidate running for any office in the United Mine Workers of America is charged or paid from the international treasury, that such charges shall constitute an offense against our laws, and said officer shall be expelled from membership and the right to hold office in our organization."

A demand for more organizers in West Virginia is made in another resolution. One set of resolutions provides that neither international officers nor district officers shall be allowed to act as delegates for local unions to the international conventions.

Addition to Scale Committee President T. L. Lewis, Vice President E. S. McCullough and Secretary-Treasurer Edwin Perry have been added to the scale committee which is preparing a report to be submitted to the convention for its consideration. It is expected that this report will be made before the end of the week. Efforts are being made to have the operators consent to a postponement of the joint conference in Toledo, O., for one week in order to give the miners' convention time to complete its business before the conference begins. If this proves out of the question it is possible the entire convention will adjourn to reconvene in Toledo. This will mean a large additional expense to the miners' organization, but seems to be the only alternative under the circumstances.

Illinois Battleground Illinois is to be the battleground in the inevitable struggle between the bituminous coal miners and coal operators of the nation. This does not come of the miners' choosing. It will be forced upon them by the operators who are permitting no stone to remain unturned in an effort to split the miners' organization over the impending wage struggle that will come up a head on April 1, when the present wage agreement expires. That the operators are plotting to use

THE CORNER STONE



organized for the primitive fight against the elements. Paris is once more a beleaguered city. Surrounded by water, whose advancing waves are crowding ever closer and closer, even as once the surrounding battalions of Von Moltke pressed in upon the hapless people. It is again rallying every energy in a fight for life. The undergroundappers and miners, the waters of the Seine, are destroying the city with a pitiless progress more terrible than those of any hostile army. The complex underground life of a modern city affords fearful opportunities for such an attack. Of Paris, with its famous subterranean structures, this is, perhaps, more true than of any other city in the world. Its sewers, designed to draw away the enemy, are now but so many multiplied and unguarded roads of approach.

Waters Press Upward As the waters of the Seine press upward beneath the streets and public buildings, pavements rise into the air, only to sink again into the chasm beneath. Great buildings are undermined and destroyed by the ceaseless upward pressure of the hostile element. There are no conventions in this war. Hospitals, priceless art treasures, trophies of the world conqueror, Napoleon, with the architectural marvels that house them, and that have made Paris the most beautiful city in the world, are all subject to this merciless bombardment of the seething water.

An official statement just issued predicts that the Seine will reach its maximum flood between now and six o'clock this morning. It is expected that the high mark will be within a few inches of the highest flood recorded—that of 1815. A gradual fall is looked for after this morning. A cordon of troops has been placed round the Place de la Concorde. Many of the streets are in darkness and completely deserted.

prosecution, and that no charges of that nature will be preferred against the inspector.

All the blame for the reported crookedness is placed on the shoulders of Healy's patrolmen, although none are specified and Chief Lesoy Steward censures the policemen for not reporting to the inspector that the saloons in his district were being kept open after the legal closing hour. What will be done, if anything at all, will be a possible transfer of the inspector and a little "admonition" to the patrolmen. From the statement of Mr. Cole it appears that conditions have not been improved and that the same collection of graft has been going on ever since the McCann investigation and that enormous sums of weekly tribute are still finding their way to certain members of the police department.

Mr. Cole and the Citizens' association demand radical and lasting improvement in conditions throughout all the police districts and especially those of notorious repute. This can only be accomplished by the complete abolishment of levees. The character of such districts will always be criminal and will always demand protection in order to carry on their business and practices, and so always lead to graft and corruption as long as they are in existence.

NO DECEIT IN HOLDUP MAN, SAYS MINISTER; BLAMES TRADE

"The holdup man has far more honor than the business man who sells adulterated foods," said the Rev. Frank G. Smith, pastor of Warren Avenue Congregational church, in an address at Austin last evening. "The professional thief is honorable in his way, for he is known for what he is, but the kleptomaniac and the grafter should be called by their right name, and what is worse than these is the man who betrays the confidence of his customer."



Illinois as a rock upon which to split the United Mine Workers is the latest phase in the wage controversy now centering about the convention here and the meeting of the operators in Chicago.

Various Excuses Offered
Various excuses have been offered by the Illinois operators for their attitude in the matter.

By not taking part in the Toledo conference the Illinois operators claim that they will not be bound by an agreement reached at that conference.

Draw Wrong Conclusions
That the operators are drawing wrong conclusions regarding the present situation is the view of the mine officials in every one of the bituminous coal districts involved in the present dispute.

When Duncan McDonald, president of the Illinois miners, declared in the convention that the Illinois officials would go into the Toledo conference whether the Illinois operators did or not, the delegates cheered and applauded vigorously.

Have Many Grievances
That the Illinois miners have numerous grievances which they seek to have settled outside of a wage increase is shown in the resolutions introduced by their delegates into the convention.

Justice Is Done
Fifth. That we, the miners, feel that an injustice is being done us in the manner of fines through docking; we consider that we should be shown the impurities for said fine for which we are docked.

Sixth. That in the opening of any new mine, that after room necks are driven six by six, according to agreement; that operator take care of said room neck; also that in the opening of said new mine that ten cents extra be paid until after the surface break has taken place.

Seventh. That all pit cars in this sub-district shall have two closed ends, the same to be taken up at the national convention.

Eighth. That where clod is coming with the coal and it exceeds four inches, that we be paid two and one-half cents per ton extra for each and every inch over four inches.

Tenth. That any driver driving more than one mile shall be paid 25 cents for each and every mile so driven.

Eleventh. That all pullers of lu this sub-district be classed as a cager, and be paid the same scale.

Twelfth. That the company, Barnes and unbarred all mules. This in Illinois is a violation of the law.

Must Sharpen Tools
Fourteenth. That all miners' tools be sharpened, so that the miners will not have to leave the face during working hours.

Resolutions of a similar nature voicing thousands of grievances come from every district and sub-district in the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers' organization.

SEWER BUILDER GIVES BIG BOND
Ten Others in Criminal Court Following Indictments of Grand Jury

Paul Rodleske, former deputy commissioner of public works, and M. H. McGovern, a contractor, both indicted by the grand jury in connection with the Busse sewer scandal, appeared at the Criminal court at 9 o'clock this morning and gave bonds.

Nine Others Give Bonds
The following are the men who gave bonds: Otto Niehoff, secretary McGovern company.

There is a law in Illinois which says that railroads must not be financially interested in coal mining. The St. Paul railroad does not, therefore, own the St. Paul coal company.

Roads Own Mines
In the east, principally in Pennsylvania, the Erie, Lackawanna and Reading railroads predominate in the coal industry.

The grand jury inquiry will now be directed into the "whale scandal," in which the charge is made that the city was defrauded of \$46,000.

Jury to Sit Another Week
The jury will sit another week and devote its time exclusively to the graft investigation, which has already resulted in the indictment of two prominent coal dealers, as well as McGovern, Paul Rodleske and nine others.

Duke Important Witness
Duke was one of the important witnesses who testified for the state before the grand jury.

CHICAGO SOCIALIST WOMEN ARRANGE FOR A MEETING
The monthly educational conference of the Chicago Socialist women will be held Saturday evening, January 29, at 150 Washington street.

PAUL STENSLAND RECOVERING AT ST. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL
Reports that the condition of Paul O. Stensland, who has been at St. Elizabeth's hospital since his release on parole from the penitentiary at Joliet, is critical, are denied by Dr. Marie Olsen, the attending physician.

PROBE FOR LOOT IN HUGH FOUR-TON BRIDGE
Binghamton, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Three men are under arrest here today charged with grand larceny in stealing a railroad bridge, which they are paid to have carted to this city and sold to a local junk dealer for \$18 and three drinks.

AMUSEMENTS
McVICKER'S
WILTON LACKAYE
GARRICK THEATER
JAS. T. POWERS
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM

FRIDAY & SATURDAY AS SPECIALS
PRIME BEEF—Sirloin 12c
Roast, per lb. 12c
Sirloin Steaks, per lb. 14c

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258 State Street
606 West North Avenue
6309 S. Halsted Street

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY ORGANIZES ITS NAME; DIRECTORS ELECTED
At the meeting of the stock holders of the American Wholesale Co-Operative it was reported that the name had to be changed for legal reasons from People's Wholesale Co-Operative to American Wholesale Co-Operative.

NEW PARLIAMENT TO CURB LORDS
Veto Power of the Upper House on Finance Is to Be Restricted
As the elections come to a close in England, results show that the Liberals have captured the majority of the seats polled for.

GLAVIS' TALK HITS BALLINGER
Secret Agent Says That Tait's Pet Acted as Land Thieves' Attorney
Washington, Jan. 29.—In his testimony before the congressional committee on the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy, Louis R. Glavis, the first witness against Secretary Ballinger, said Ballinger acted as attorney in 1902 for certain persons who tried to acquire coal lands in the state of Washington by fraud.

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Roads Own Mines
In the east, principally in Pennsylvania, the Erie, Lackawanna and Reading railroads predominate in the coal industry.

The grand jury inquiry will now be directed into the "whale scandal," in which the charge is made that the city was defrauded of \$46,000.

Jury to Sit Another Week
The jury will sit another week and devote its time exclusively to the graft investigation, which has already resulted in the indictment of two prominent coal dealers, as well as McGovern, Paul Rodleske and nine others.

Duke Important Witness
Duke was one of the important witnesses who testified for the state before the grand jury.

CHICAGO SOCIALIST WOMEN ARRANGE FOR A MEETING
The monthly educational conference of the Chicago Socialist women will be held Saturday evening, January 29, at 150 Washington street.

PAUL STENSLAND RECOVERING AT ST. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL
Reports that the condition of Paul O. Stensland, who has been at St. Elizabeth's hospital since his release on parole from the penitentiary at Joliet, is critical, are denied by Dr. Marie Olsen, the attending physician.

PROBE FOR LOOT IN HUGH FOUR-TON BRIDGE
Binghamton, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Three men are under arrest here today charged with grand larceny in stealing a railroad bridge, which they are paid to have carted to this city and sold to a local junk dealer for \$18 and three drinks.

AMUSEMENTS
McVICKER'S
WILTON LACKAYE
GARRICK THEATER
JAS. T. POWERS
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM

FRIDAY & SATURDAY AS SPECIALS
PRIME BEEF—Sirloin 12c
Roast, per lb. 12c
Sirloin Steaks, per lb. 14c

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

Advertise in THE DAILY SOCIALIST.

United Woolen Mills
258 State Street
606 West North Avenue
6309 S. Halsted Street

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY ORGANIZES ITS NAME; DIRECTORS ELECTED
At the meeting of the stock holders of the American Wholesale Co-Operative it was reported that the name had to be changed for legal reasons from People's Wholesale Co-Operative to American Wholesale Co-Operative.

NEW PARLIAMENT TO CURB LORDS
Veto Power of the Upper House on Finance Is to Be Restricted
As the elections come to a close in England, results show that the Liberals have captured the majority of the seats polled for.

GLAVIS' TALK HITS BALLINGER
Secret Agent Says That Tait's Pet Acted as Land Thieves' Attorney
Washington, Jan. 29.—In his testimony before the congressional committee on the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy, Louis R. Glavis, the first witness against Secretary Ballinger, said Ballinger acted as attorney in 1902 for certain persons who tried to acquire coal lands in the state of Washington by fraud.

SEWER BUILDER GIVES BIG BOND
Ten Others in Criminal Court Following Indictments of Grand Jury

Paul Rodleske, former deputy commissioner of public works, and M. H. McGovern, a contractor, both indicted by the grand jury in connection with the Busse sewer scandal, appeared at the Criminal court at 9 o'clock this morning and gave bonds.

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SQUARE TOE—SQUARE WEAR
RUPPERT'S "TEAMEO"
For Workings—Will Stand the Hard Knocks of Heavy Usage.



Made of Black Reinsder Leather Waterproof Throughout
Extra heavy sewed back strap, riveted so they can't rip, heavy box toe and tip, but not too heavy to hurt feet.

Sold Only at The Old Shop
CLARK AND HARRISON STS.

Open Sundays All Day
Open Saturday Evening Until 11

Stock Holders' Meeting
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the I. D. A. Supply House will be held on Monday, Feb. 21st, 1910, 8 p. m., at Schwartz's Hall, 840 W. 18th st., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of the corporation and to transact such other business as may come before the body.

D. CURTIS
H. KRANE
N. FELDMAN
M. SEVIN
M. SILVERMAN
S. GOLDBERG
H. FIRESTEIN
M. MINOVITCH
B. GORDON

You have one more chance to judge for yourself.
EMMA GOLDMAN
The best-known radical speaker in America, will lecture twice

Sunday, January 30th
3 P. M.: Liberty and What It Really Means.
8 P. M.: The Enemy of the People. (Based on Ibsen's Play.)

At HORAN'S HALL
N. W. Cor. Harrison and Halsted Sts.
QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION.
Admission - - - 15c and 25c
Dr. Ben L. Reisman, Chairman.

WATCHES!
JEWEL WALTHAM OR SWISS MOVEMENTS. 2-YEAR GUARANTEE.
These Watches are carried in all parts of the world. I will replace any unsatisfactory watch bought from me if returned within thirty days of the purchase date.

ALL KINDS OF HIGH-CLASS ART JEWELRY
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY
FRANK JANSKY,
3704 W. 26TH STREET.

SUPERIOR TO COMPARE
SANTAL MIDY CAPSULES
RELIEVES IN 24 HOURS

SPECIAL OFFERING NO. 1. A very fine line of Blue Serge Suitings in all the newest narrow weave stripes and plain serge. Woolen fabrics that should bring \$20.00 to \$25.00 for suit alone—special offer all next week—Suit and Extra Trousers or Fancy Vest to measure, only \$15.00

SPECIAL OFFERING NO. 2. Very best quality of worsteds in all the new fancy shades—London Smoke, Olive Green, Gray and Brown Worsteds Fabrics. Former prices \$20.00 to \$25.00. Our special offer all next week—Suit and Extra Trousers or Fancy Vest to measure, only \$15.00

SPECIAL OFFERING NO. 3. In this assortment there are some very fine Imported fabrics of the best German, French, Scotch and Irish suitings in all the newest shades. Formerly sold by us for \$25.00 to \$35.00 for suit alone—special offer all next week—Suit and Extra Trousers or Fancy Vest to order at the very low price of \$17.50

SPECIAL OFFERING NO. 4. This range comprises none but the very best pure silk mixtures in blue and black plain and fancy woolens of the most durable textures. Formerly sold by us for \$25.00 to \$35.00. Our special offer all next week—Suit and Extra Trousers or Fancy Vest to order at \$17.50

BENSON AND RIXON CO.
Have daily for the past two weeks saved money for the thousands that attended their sales of Boys' Clothing, Shirts, and Shoes. Tomorrow we have more Goods News for those who have not yet bought their suits and overcoats, and those who need an extra pair of trousers.

\$8.00 Overcoats \$4.95
Black, unfinished vicuna, heavy weight. Sizes 32 to 42

\$10.00 Overcoats \$5.95
Auto coats, and regular 46-inch velvet collar overcoats, in gray oxford and fancy mixtures. Sizes 32 to 38

\$12.00 Overcoats \$6.95
Only fifty in this lot of black, Oxford and fancy mixtures. Sizes 32 to 39

\$15.00 Overcoats \$7.95
Celebrated Fresto "Two-in-One" overcoats in fancy brown mixtures, dark shades. Sizes 32 to 42

\$18.00 Overcoats \$8.95
Black and fancy "Auto" coats, also regular 46-inch style overcoats, heavy and medium weights. Sizes 32 to 38

\$20.00 Overcoats \$9.95
Hundreds of the latest styles and patterns to select from. The kind of overcoats that have been worn by the best dressers this season. Sizes 32 to 44

PANTS
Special for Saturday Only \$2.50
Men's Pants \$1.29
Neat, striped worsteds, very firm, all wool face, just enough cotton in the back to make them durable. All Sizes

\$4 & \$5 Men's Pants \$2.48
All wool worsted, neat, dark pattern; also blue serge from 32 to 38 waist; sewed throughout with silk; journeyman tailored. Sizes 32 to 46

Youth's Pants
We have placed all of our youths' long pants in one big lot. They are worth up to \$2.50 and there are hundreds of neat patterns to select from. Your choice tomorrow only.

98c BENSON & RIXON
Milwaukee Av. at Paulina St.
Open Till 10 P. M. Sunday Morning Till Noon

Boys' All-Wool Suits \$3.95
This is an unusually low price for all-wool suits and knickerbocker pants, suit styles worth at least \$12.00, best of kind sold to the Socialist reader for \$3.95.

ONE CENT A DAY buys the best paper in Chicago. The CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST is fearless in its news and editorials.

Continental
Cop. Milwaukee and Ashland Ave.

Open Every Evening till 9
Open Saturday Evening till 10:30

UNITED WOOLEN MILLS
258 State Street
606 West North Avenue
6309 S. Halsted Street

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GARRICK THEATER
JAS. T. POWERS
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM



13 PERILED IN EXPLOSION; FIRE

Steamship Agent's Office Destroyed by Bomb; Police Begin Probe

One man and two women were overcome by smoke and carried unconscious to the street, a man and his wife and six young children were assisted to the street, and more than a dozen windows were shattered and general excitement was caused throughout the neighborhood early today by an explosion believed to have been caused by a bomb, which was followed by a fire in a building at 430-432 South Clark street.

The ground floor of the building at 430 Clark street is occupied by Luigi Nigro, an Italian banker and steamship agent. His office was destroyed. Those overcame and rescued are: Joseph Blasi and wife, at 426 Clark street; first floor. Mary Malclusi, occupant of first floor at 423 Clark street.

LABOR MEN REJECT BOYCOTT

South Bend Unionists Refuse to Abstain From Meat; Postal Probe

South Bend, Ind., Jan. 29.—The Central Labor Union of this city is now well-filled with Socialists. Burton Gillman, the president, Samuel Rose and Edward Gardner, members of the organization committee, William Taylor, Matt Miller, and Charles Ziegler of the grievance committee are Socialists, as are Dewitt Halstead and James Palmer, members of the legislative committee.

At the next meeting of the war of the post office department on the magazines will be taken up. **Reject Meat Boycott** Union labor of South Bend as a body will refuse to lend any assistance to the meat boycott which is spreading over the country.

**Anti-Beef Petitions** Petitions have been placed in circulation over the city, starting among employees of the folding box factory, pledging abstinence from meat eating until reduction in prices is brought about.

STEEL WORKERS WINNING FIGHT

In the shops. The men specifically asked that committees representing the men at any time should be recognized by the firm. Grievances or disputes should be settled by arbitration. The conditions were presented to H. B. Douglas, manager of the company, at his request. After examining them, he appointed Mr. Granger to confer with a committee of the men upon the stipulations. The four—Granger and the three workers—studied the conditions nearly the whole day, and after a conference with Douglas, Granger stated that the company would concede to all conditions but the matter of increase in wages. Douglas agreed to grant a rise of 10 per cent to the men in the four most underpaid departments, but would not make the increase general.

The 1,500 men in the strike were out about two weeks. The battles fought in the village were of the fiercest kind. The city as well as the county officials seemed to be against the strikers. Fifty deputies were sent out and an equal number of special police were impressed into service. The police eluded men and women. **Hired Things Used** The special police were mostly men of the lowest type. They were vagrants who were forced to take any job to earn a little money, or pimps and disorderlies of Hammond and men around the race tracks who look out for every chance to earn free "bosco" and a dollar easily. They are paid \$4 a day and expenses. "This is a snip," said "Metropolitan" Office No. 29. Metropolitan Office No. 29 is a man of about 185 pounds in an overcoat that buttons on him only

at the top button. His beard is worth of stubble, about two weeks' growth. "This job is easy. We get \$6 a day and expenses. Some of the men did run the risk of being hurt. But I kept out of trouble.

**A Brave Man!** "I didn't say much to the strikers and they didn't bother me. It's them fellows that gets too bossy that gets beaten up. They get their special policemen from the fellows who are not married, or who are not workin'. Of course, it's best to give such fellows a chance."

Mayor Becker of Hammond held conferences with the officers of the Standard Steel Car Works, and declared the strikers to be a bunch of anarchists. He discovered that many of them are Socialists. Speaking with some of them, he learned that they seek to get all they can.

"Gee!" he exclaimed upon learning that "You are anarchists." His attitude throughout the entire strike proved fully his belief that the men who demanded the abolition of bribery, and who took a stand that they would not pay rent for houses they had not occupied and that they wanted a fair increase in wages were anarchists. He sent out special police at the first opportunity.

State Commissioner of Labor Slough came out for a day and after having a conference with the officials of the Standard Steel Car company departed leaving an interview with the Lake County Times, that the men on the strike were "anarchists." He did not interview any of the workers or talk with the labor leaders.

DISAGREE IN N. W. RAIL STRIKE

Heberling and Gray Fail to Select Third Arbitrator for Committee

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—Information received here today is that the arbitrators selected in the Chicago switchmen's controversy with the railroad—S. E. Heberling, vice president of the Switchmen's union, and C. R. Gray, vice president of the St. Louis & San Francisco—are unable to agree upon a third arbitrator. The selection of the third arbitrator, therefore, has been referred to Chairman Knapp and Dr. Neill, the mediators under the Erdman act.

It probably will be several days before they announce their decision, as Dr. Neill is engaged on mediation proceedings in Cincinnati between the Big Four railway and the Baltimore & Southwestern and their telegraphers. **Trainmen's Conference Postponed** New York, Jan. 29.—Representatives of the Railway Trainmen's union, who were to have conferred here today with the officials of thirty-two controlling railroads east of the Mississippi river and north of the Ohio and Chesapeake, left tonight for the west, and the conference has been postponed indefinitely. Original expectations were that by this time the men would have formulated a scale to replace the proposals recently rejected by the railroads, but they are not yet agreed.

**President W. G. Lee of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen will confer at Cleveland with the representatives of various local unions, and from these meetings, it is believed final demands will issue. He will then advise the railroads, and a date will be set for a conference.** President Shotts announced today a substantial increase in the pay of conductors, trainmen, gatemen, ticket agents and switchmen of the Interborough Rapid Transit company. This is the second voluntary increase made by the company since January, 1907.

**Increase for Enginemen** Reading, Pa., Jan. 29.—Enginemen on the Philadelphia & Reading railway will get an increase in wages, amounting to 13 per cent, beginning Feb. 1, according to an announcement made today. Twelve hundred men are affected. **Poor Prospects for Wage Agreement** Mexico City, Jan. 29.—Prospects for an agreement that will prevent a walk-out of engineers and conductors employed by the National Lines of Mexico looked brighter tonight than at any time since the employees first submitted demands. Two conferences were held today by the joint committee of engineers and conductors with E. N. Brown, general manager, and C. R. Hudson, vice president of the system, were also present. At the close of the second session it was reported that both sides looked for a settlement by Saturday.

MINE INSPECTOR IS UNDER FIRE

Thomas Little Is Target for Charges of Neglect of Duty

Herrin, Ill., Jan. 29.—Charges against Thos. Little for gross neglect of duty as state mine inspector for the Tenth territory, who was fired by the State Mining board, the district comprises several counties, including Williamson. Mr. Little now resides in Carbondale, but was formerly a resident of this city. The miners state that they believe he has not properly inspected the mines of his district and are prepared to push the case against him to the limit before the State Board when it comes up for a hearing February 22. The miners of the entire state have recently become dissatisfied with the inspectors and others may be brought to trial before long. One at DuQuoin has already been brought up, and we understand, others are to follow.

CANADA POSTAL PROFIT \$293,700

Officials Attribute Surplus in Service to Low Railroad Charges

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 29.—Canada closed the fiscal year with a surplus in the postal service revenue of \$293,700. The government attributes such success to the fact that the cost of railroad transportation is very low, amounting to an average of 8 cents a mile where the cars carry mail clerks.

**U. S. Paying High Rates** That such rates do not exist in the United States is given the blame for the enormous deficit in the postal service. Canadian postoffice officials express themselves freely on this subject, and say that the United States is paying too high a rate to the railroads for transporting mails.

Canada pays for transportation on the mileage basis, while the United States pays on the basis of weight of the mails to be transported. The opinion is held that a new plan must be inaugurated by the government in order to control the railroads and get from them reasonable rates of transportation and holding them to accurate and scientific figures without danger of fluctuation as the railroads see fit.

**Charges by Weight Unfair** Another reason for the difference between the results of the two administrations is thought by Canadian officials to be found in the more rigid economy practiced in the administration of the department in Canada, where officials do not have so much in view the establishment of a system of administration profitable to themselves as in the United States. A third cause is found in the loose regulations of second class mailing matter, and it may readily be understood that if the enormous amount of second and third class mail in the United States is paid for on the basis of weight that the loss on such mail will far exceed that on all revenues from all departments of the postoffice and result in the heavy deficit in the postal revenues.

LITTLE BLACK BUG KILLS HUGE COBRA AT NEW YORK

New York, Jan. 29.—Rex, the king cobra at the Bronx park, one of the deadliest snakes on earth, is dead. He was murdered while he slept, in the most cowardly and atrocious manner—by a little black roach. The king of all snakes had suffered indignities for some weeks, but the ignoble way his earthly career was ended was the climax.

Rex ate only on Sundays, and this season of the year he slept most of the time between meals. Last Sunday he had a square meal and, snuggled, went to sleep. He did not stir after this meal. This morning Keeper Snyder, whose special pet Rex was, discovered Rex was dead. He hadn't been sick and bore no marks of violence. This puzzled the keeper.

PHYSICIAN SELLS PUBLICLY PROVIDED ANTIOXIN—EVANS

Health Commissioner William A. Evans and one of his assistants gave evidence before the grand jury yesterday against Dr. Gaetano Ronga, a Gruggist and physician at 115 Ewing street, charging him with selling antioxin which he has been accused of manufacturing and distributing from the city granges. The evidence of one of the families to whom Dr. Ronga is alleged to have sold the city's antioxin also was heard.

It is reported the inquisitorial body voted an indictment against the physician, which will be returned this morning before Judge Kersten. Dr. Evans refused to discuss the case. Under present regulations the city supplies antioxin to all persons on request.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS WAR ON EATERS OF CHOCOLATE BOLAS

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 29.—Students of the Polytechnic high school are enjoying a laugh at the expense of the city school authorities in connection with the war on fraternities. They had caused it to be noised around that a new fraternal society—the Eti-Phi—had been formed and attained a large membership. As the authorities have been rooting out all fraternities an official inquiry was ordered.

The rink-leaders testified gleefully that the "Eti-Phi" fraternity was an "eat-a-whoie" club, formed to obtain wholesale rates in pies at the luncheon hour.

EDITORS ASK CHANGES IN STATE LAW; FAVOR DES MOINES PLAN

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 29.—Twelve Indiana editors who have been in Des Moines for three days, studying the commission form of city government as it is exemplified in Des Moines, left last night for Indiana. The party came to Des Moines from Richmond, Ind., on a special car. The party will recommend changes in the Indiana laws to permit cities in that state to adopt the commission plan.

WOULD-KEEP CONGRESSMEN SAFE FROM DEMON BURN

Washington, Jan. 29.—Representative Aiken of South Carolina wants the capital of the United States to be "dry" territory. He desires that not a drop of liquor be sold or given away within the District of Columbia, not even in a club. His ideas are incorporated in a bill introduced by him in the house.

Moving Pictures to Teach Co-operation & Socialism

The Greatest Barrier to the Coming of the Grand Co-operative Commonwealth Is Ignorance of the Wealth-Producing Class

The Co-Industrial Company, incorporated by earnest Socialists, with a capital stock of \$50,000, has evolved the most practical and effective plan of education, which will at the same time give employment to thousands of Socialists and thus free them at once from the modern slave drivers. Our plan will go away with the common people, and expect Socialists to contribute from their meager wages to help the hard struggling Socialist press. Our plan will distribute millions of copies of Socialist dailies, weekly and monthly papers, without any cost to the Socialists, and provide the necessary and luxuries of life cheaper and better. We mean to furnish the sinews of war. We mean to provide for our soldiers on the battlefield against capitalism, and remove the fear of want from the dim future. We recognize that self preservation is the first law of nature and that we cannot get around that law any more than we could abolish the natural law of gravitation. Therefore it stands to reason that thousands will flock to our grand Socialist cause and work for it and stick to it faithfully, when they realize that Socialists really mean to help each other, and practice what they preach.

The natural law of evolution applies also to the ushering in of the complete program of Socialism. Man cannot perform the simplest task unless his mind is in normal condition. Mental action must always precede physical action. Nothing will make a man do more lasting and useful work than the moving picture. The moving picture, the dullard, than moving picture shows, and the majority of people in all walks of life never get tired of amusement. By means of moving picture shows we can put before the eyes of the employing class the real conditions of the horrors of capitalism and the grand and noble, soul-inspiring ideals of Socialism in a most vivid manner, that the dullest mind can grasp the tremendous contrast between capitalism and Socialism.

The most important point in our undertaking is that the moving picture teaches in all languages, by illustrations, those who have no inclination or time to read, and the children—the rising generation—upon whom our hope for the ushering in of Socialism depends. We can make it such a year of art, science, knowledge and natural history that it is a liberal education. The nickel theaters have become popular amusement places for the masses, and the influence to mold their minds either in favor or against Socialism is tremendous. Thirty thousand of these little theaters in this country open their doors to children and their parents. Nearly eight million people attend daily in New York City, and about half a million in Chicago. There is hardly a town of any size in the United States which does not contain at least one nickel theater. It is a larger patronage than any school or church or plays of modern times, with but little less reality of a first-class performance, and for only five cents. But the dream of the mechanical world does not end there. The progress of science is destined to revolutionize the lecture platform, the pulpit and to a great extent books and newspapers.

The past year has developed a remarkable phase in this line of amusement in nickel theaters, which may in the near future revolutionize the whole amusement world. It is now possible to reproduce the voices as well as the actions of the actors in the common people, the workers, the lot of superfluous and idle, with but little less reality of a first-class performance, and for only five cents. But the dream of the mechanical world does not end there. The progress of science is destined to revolutionize the lecture platform, the pulpit and to a great extent books and newspapers.

It has been roughly estimated that the profits to American manufacturers of films and moving picture machines in one year amounted to over \$7,000,000.00. The film exchange, but annually from \$1,000,000.00 to \$2,000,000.00 worth from which they derive a rental from exhibitors in nickel shows of about \$2,000,000.00. It requires an army of about 100,000 performers to conduct the exchanges and theaters, and it is estimated that four times that number are employed in the nickel theater supply. In the past year \$100,000,000.00 was spent in paid admissions to nickel theaters in the United States alone.

Socialists, this mighty and powerful educational force is being monopolized by the capitalist class and used to exploit and keep them in slavery a little longer, that their very lives may be ground into profits. The exploiters are ready to drench the efforts of education and organization for effective action on the industrial as well as on the political field. There, co-operators, Socialists and their friends, on a broad and comprehensive base, to cover the whole Socialist movement, to bring about a peaceful change, to make the song of the angels, "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men" a glorious reality.

Let us grasp this great opportunity and defend our noble cause. Let us use the projectors as our machine gun, and with a well-drilled organization present a united front and keep up a continuous fire of projectiles of TRUTH, SOCIALISM and CO-OPERATION to demolish the rock of superstition and ignorance upon which the capitalists base their power to tyrannize and exploit the wealth producers. We have the most powerful weapon to penetrate the rock of ignorance and prejudice that impedes all progress to expose the tricks, deception and criminality of the ruling class and hasten the fall of capitalism and the rise of Socialism. Capitalism cannot exist where the light of truth reigns supreme.

Now, Socialists, this is no time to make excuses, no time to say it is Utopian to try to pay the prices dictated to us or to slowly starve. Dare we say we cannot establish co-operatives in this country, although the Socialists of European countries have successfully done so? Then we admit that we are either cowards or we are ready for the battle. Are you? 'Tis not to reason why, 'tis but to do and die for a cause so dear to us all. You must defend our cause and respond to this call for battle or you are guilty of neglect of duty. We Socialists are ready to help, and with the aid of such powerful machine and organization we can win in our time.

A few of the things we can do with your co-operation: We can send out in the field of battle one thousand or more of our "machine guns"—that is, moving picture outfits—by rail, and give employment to nearly ten thousand people and stimulate a capital strike to make the Socialist movement a present fact in this benighted country.

There is no doubt that the rapid development of moving pictures is one of the greatest wonders of the world, and one of the greatest modern inventions, and now that the films are made fireproof and picture business will have a tendency to still greater progress and popularity in the future.

The recent development of talking pictures in the Actophone, and the process of taking and producing of moving pictures in their natural colors, called "Kinetacolor," will give any one some idea of the possibilities in the future.

We shall soon be in the best of another campaign, and if we can take moving pictures of our popular speakers in the act of addressing a crowd of workers and record their natural voices, gestures and expressions, we shall be able to reproduce it many times for the pleasure, inspiration and education of millions of people. When these speakers have passed away we shall still be able to see and hear them.

In this way we can contribute greatly to double the Socialist vote, and may elect a great many of our candidates to office by arousing enthusiastic and harmonious activity in locals.

**THE CO-INDUSTRIAL COMPANY WILL GIVE A MOVING PICTURE OUTFIT FREE to any Socialist local that will subscribe to an advance of stock of one dollar per share. Upon receipt of \$200.00 the outfit will be shipped.** This will enable the local to earn the balance of \$300 with this free outfit. The \$500 worth of stock entitles such local to a share in the profits that the company will make by manufacturing, selling and renting moving picture machines and other simple theater supplies. We are prepared to make these machines, tents or stands and portable theaters, which can be set up almost anywhere within a few days at a low cost, and easily removed to another location when desirable. We want to raise the necessary money for the quickest action possible. For this reason we are holding out this big inducement to locals but for a limited time only.

We can also stimulate co-operatives in other lines, by illustrated lectures and by advertisements that can be thrown on the curtain, and facilitate the exchange of millions of dollars worth of co-operatively made goods at a price our cause, and help in the hastening of the social revolution. Our possibilities are unlimited and it is impossible to estimate what grand things we may achieve in the near future. Our essential aim is to provide for our soldiers who are willing to enlist in the battle against capitalism.

We propose to purchase or rent a number of nickel theaters and conduct them with new features and attractions. We shall, of course, employ illustrated lectures which will be the best of other philosophy, and have suitable literature and papers at the doors of these theaters for sale.

We will establish a school, in which to train and drill crews of lecturers, speakers, singers, dramatic readers, and illustration lecturers. The Co-Industrial Company is incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois with a capital stock of \$500,000, divided into 500,000 shares of a par value of \$1.00 per share, fully paid and non-assessable. Fifty thousand dollars of this capital stock is preferred stock, on which the company will pay 4 per cent per annum. The balance of \$450,000 is common stock. Only common stock is to be held by the officers and board of directors. The general public may buy either preferred or common stock.

Everything is so cheap now but BUTTER and EGGS and what you eat. Read tomorrow bargains at Tom Murray's.

Suits and Overcoats Only 10.00

Broken lines. Many of these suits and overcoats are well worth 15.00 to 20.00, the greatest values ever offered at 10.00 (I think).

Shoes Sale Price 2.50

I bought a lot of shoes worth 6.00 to 8.50 awful cheap. I am going to sell them at 2.50, all sizes, all kinds of leather, calf, kid and patent.

Dutchess 3.00 Trousers

All worsteds, odds and ends, all sizes in lot worth 4.00 to 5.00, now 3.00.

Raincoats 10.00

And they ARE genuine "Trestley Cravenettes," cut and made to look like nice overcoats. Come in tomorrow and let me save you "butter" and "egg" money. I know you don't eat meat for about 36 days now. How would "Bifloin" steak at 16 cents sound to you?

MURRAY Jackson, cor. Clark Open Till 10 Saturdays

Old Tom Underwood Whiskey. The quality of merit won it fame and favor, containing only the best stimulating elements. CHAS DENNEMY & CO. CHICAGO, ILL.

Electrains. Satisfy Yourself. If you doubt the power of an electric sign to catch the eye and draw trade, settle the matter tonight. Go into an unfamiliar quarter in your side of town and locate two drug stores. Time yourself—see how quickly you locate the store with a sign—see how long you hunt for the store without a sign. Commonwealth Edison Company 139 Adams Street.

Tells the Truth Even When It Hurts... Please send The Daily Socialist 180 Washington Street. 1 Month 25c. 2 Months 50c. 3 Months 75c. 4 Months \$1.00. 6 Months 1.50. A copy of Myers' Sensational Book, The History of the Great American Fortunes (retail price \$1.50), Free with a new subscription for one year at \$3.00.

Patronize THE DAILY'S Advertisers



STRIKERS WIN OVER 2 FIRMS

Bijou Shirtwaist Company in New York Yields to Union Demands

New York, Jan. 29.—The Bijou Shirtwaist company, the largest shop in the city, and the N. Kurzrock company have finally yielded to all the demands of the striking workers.

Thugs Beat Strikers Warrants have been issued for the arrest of several strikebreakers who were accused of assaulting strikers and they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Hilquit Aided Workers The settlement was brought about in the offices of Morris Hilquit, in whose office Leiserson and a committee of the organization met on the invitation of Hilquit.

MINERS' LEADERS SENT TO JAIL

President Bowling of Northern Federation Imprisoned in New South Wales

Sydney, N. S. W., Jan. 28.—This commonwealth, which started out as a state largely dominated by labor and liberal ideas, has now become reactionary.

Obstructed Business The four labor leaders were tried on the charge of obstructing the conduct of the mining business and were convicted.

PAINTERS TO ACT NEXT SUNDAY

Local 195 Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, will hold a mass meeting, at 1 p. m. Sunday, in Roosevelt hall, formerly Brand's, Clark and Erie streets, to take action on the order issued by General President J. C. Skemp.

REAR ADMIRAL DYER IS DEAD AT HIS NEW ENGLAND HOME

Melrose, Mass., Jan. 29.—Rear Admiral Nehemiah Mayo Dyer, honored for distinguished service in two wars, died at his home here yesterday, following an attack of acute indigestion.

THE BUYERS' NEWS BY R. DVORAK

The Plute Patronizes the Plute---So Does the Working Class

It is a very queer condition of affairs, but it is very true—painfully so. Swarms of poor people can be seen every day entering the big downtown department stores—stores owned by an idle class who ride the seas and visit foreign countries.

No one, however, ever saw one of this leisure class enter the store owned by a comparatively poor business man. The plutes never patronize the poor or semi-rich. They buy from plutes in France, Germany, Italy and the United States.

It is not so queer to see poor who are not conscious of their class patronizing the rich merchants, for they have no principle back of them. They have nothing to fight for, but it is almost a crime to see a Socialist do so.

Socialists are fighting a great battle on the economic and political field. Their greatest weapon of attack and defense is their Daily press. In Chicago the Daily Socialist has fought for over three years—a hard battle. Now the victory so fought for is in sight, for only a little systematic work is necessary to place the Daily Socialist on a self-paying basis.

The advertising department of the Daily Socialist is at work day and night, fighting with the business men, convincing them that it is a profitable investment to advertise in a daily Socialist paper.

Every Socialist in Chicago and outside of Chicago watches for advertisers in the Daily Socialist and patronizes them whenever opportunity offers, he or she will be doing the Daily a great service. Every daily paper must have advertising, and plenty of it. It takes much money to run a daily, and if this money does not come through advertising it will have to come from the pockets of the people WHO OWN IT.

Ever since the advertising began increasing the calls for help began decreasing. They are farther and farther between. If all Socialists begin to earnestly patronize advertisers, they will stick and new ones will come. Then those calls will cease altogether. IS IT WORTH WHILE?

Let every Socialist in Chicago and outside of Chicago watch for advertisers in the Daily Socialist and patronizes them whenever opportunity offers, he or she will be doing the Daily a great service.

THEATERS THAT USE THE DAILY: GARRICK, M'VICKER'S, AMERICAN MUSIC HALL. Use those cards on them.

N. B.—BOBBY ASKED HIS TEACHER TO USE A "CARD" WHEN HER BEAUX TAKES HER TO A SHOW AND SHE KEPT HIM AFTER SCHOOL. THAT'S WHY HE DID NOT GET HIS ARTICLE IN TODAY.

"AUNT ALLIE" has written an article for this column. It will be in Wednesday. "Aunt Allie" is one of the liveliest hustlers notwithstanding the fact that she is lame.

STUDY COURSE IN SOCIALISM

Authorized by the National Executive Committee LESSON XIII.—CLASSES AND THE CLASS STRUGGLE: 4 Characteristics of the Working Class.—The psychology of the proletariat, and consequently its social tendencies, are gradually formed by the peculiar conditions of its economic existence.

The wage workers find themselves opposed to their employers on questions of wages, hours, and conditions of labor, opposed to the landlords on the question of rents, opposed to the merchants on the question of prices. They see the contrast between their own laborious poverty and the opulent leisure of others. Thus they become disheartened and desirous of change.

They are brought together by hundreds in single establishments, by hundreds of thousands in industrial centers. They are drawn from country to country in quest of employment. Regardless of racial, national, and religious distinctions, they are mingled and all subjected to practically identical treatment. Thus they get rid of dividing prejudices and realize their solidarity of interest and their latent power.

The production in which they are engaged is a social process, no individual creating a complete article, but all by their united labor performing veritable miracles. As employees, they find themselves individually helpless, while they see their employers gaining advantage by combination. Thus they get rid of individualistic ideals and aspirations and look to united action for relief.

They are not in personal contact with their employers, who are often impersonal corporations. They go from one employer to another and get virtually the same treatment from all. They see that individual capitalists are comparatively helpless under the pressure of economic forces. Thus they learn to direct their opposition, not against persons, but against the system.

They see methods of production and political institutions continually revolutionized by inventions, stock exchange operations, combinations of capital, and legislation enacted under the influence of business interests—the whole social system changing more in a few years than formerly in a century. Thus they conceive the possibility of a radical social transformation.

In industrial depressions and other phenomena they see that, while the capitalists' interests are hostile to theirs, yet the mere negation of the capitalists' interests does not benefit the workers. Thus they learn that their action must not be merely negative.

Finally, for its own purpose, capitalism has had to establish a large measure of civil and political liberty and general education. In order to get efficient and mobile labor, it has to extend these to the working class. Thus it equips the proletariat with the means of understanding and eventually supplanting capitalism.

The Mission of the Working Class.—In any previous time, a successful rising of an inferior class meant either (a) a backward step in civilization, destroying the culture developed by and embodied in the dominant class—e. g., insurrections of slaves or serfs; or else (b) the substitution of a new ruling class for the old one—e. g., displacement of slave holders or feudal nobles by capitalists. This is no longer true since production has become a social process and is so enormously developed and since the elements of culture are so widely disseminated, production now goes on without the supervision of its masters; science, art, and education have also been socialized; and the working classes fully realize the value of these things, though largely debarrered from enjoying them.

The triumph of the working class will not mean the subjugation of any other class. It will mean the social control of social production, the wiping out of economic class lines and antagonisms, the equalization of opportunity for all to apply their abilities to the resources furnished by nature and by past achievements of mankind and so to live freely and develop their individuality.

For this reason it is possible for members of other classes, even capitalists, actuated by moral or intellectual motives, to become sincere and valuable adherents of the working class movement. For this reason also the movement commands the devotion of increasing numbers of educated persons of whatever economic class. Its fundamental dependence, however, must be on the working class itself, and the education, organization, and strengthening of that class is its primary duty.

Two-fold Nature of the Working Class Movement.—The working class movement acts at once for the present and for the future, is at the same time reformative and revolutionary. Nor is there any antagonism between these two phases. They are complementary, not contradictory.

The working class movement on the industrial field—i. e., the movement of the labor unions—devotes itself especially to the maintenance and improvement of the workers' conditions under capitalism; yet under certain circumstances these organizations also consciously follow a revolutionary aim. In general, the revolutionary character of the working class movement is more clearly present in its political phase—i. e., in the Socialist party; yet this wing of the movement likewise seeks such partial improvement of conditions as is practicable at the time.

Whether the change from a capitalistic to a socialistic order of society can be accomplished gradually through a series of reforms is a question in dispute among Socialists. But there is no disagreement among those whose opinion carries weight as to the necessity of the Socialist movement striving for present reforms, no matter whether these are regarded as steps in the gradual transformation of society or as valued only for their effect in relieving present misery and strengthening the working class for future achievements.

In the remaining lessons we have to consider: 1. The ideal of social reorganization developed and striven for by the labor movement and particularly by its most conscious portion, the Socialist party; 2. The general rules of Socialist policy; 3. The working program of the Socialist party while it remains a minority party, which is determined for it both by its ultimate ideal and by the existing circumstances under which it has to do its work.

During the next week each student is urged to read at least one of the following: 1. Spargo, "Socialism," Chapters IV and V. 2. Hunter, "Socialists at Work," Chapters XI and XII. 3. Upon the question alluded to in this lesson, whether or not the change from a capitalistic to a socialistic order can be accomplished gradually through a series of reforms, reference may be made to Edward Bernstein's "Evolutionary Socialism" on the one side and to Karl Kautsky's "The Social Revolution" and "The Road to Power" on the other. The conscientious student will wish to hear both sides.

SUGGESTION FOR DISCUSSION Assuming (as we must) that the independent small farmers will for several decades continue to constitute an important class in this country, and recognizing that there is more opposition between their interests and those of the great capitalists than between their interests and those of the wage workers, do you think it advisable for the Socialist party to modify its policy or adopt a special supplementary program to appeal to them as a class? Give reasons for and against.

JUDGES' POWER IS TOO WEAK?

Professor Pound Says Codes Regulate Power of Judiciary Too Closely

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 29.—Professor Roscoe Pound of the University of Chicago delivered an address on the subject, "Paritarianism and the Common Law," before the Kansas State Bar association at its annual meeting here today.

"In more than one state codes and practice acts," said Professor Pound, "aim to regulate every act of the judge from the time he enters the courtroom. It is hardly too much to say that the ideal judge is conceived of as a pure machine. Being a human machine and in consequence tainted with original sin, he must be allowed no scope for free action. Hard and fast rules of evidence and strict review of every detail of practice by a series of reviewing tribunals are necessary to keep him in check."

"Hence, in America, in addition to the ritual of justice, belonging to a past age of formalism that put gold lace and red coats in the judicial line, we have a machinery of justice devised to keep down the judicial personality which has made legal procedure in some sort an end in itself."

"Many unhappy results flow from the over development of the machinery of judicial administration. But none is more serious than the disregard for law to which it contributes powerfully."

"Dunning has pointed that the Puritan in America was able to carry into effect what in England could only be speculative opinions."

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C., R. I. & P. CAR MEN ASK RAISE

Committee Arrives to Negotiate New Wage Scale With Road Officials

Car workers employed by the Rock Island railroad are preparing to demand a general increase in wages. There is unrest among the men in the mechanical department of the entire system, and the workers say a strike is likely unless the road officials grant increases in pay.

A date will be set today or tomorrow for a conference between officers of the International Brotherhood of Car Workers with Chicago officials of the road. A committee of the union is in session at Rock Island, Ill., formulating a new wage scale and changes in working conditions, and the demands probably will be presented to the officials in that city today.

Wilson Heads Committee

The committee is headed by L. J. Wilson of Kansas City, who probably will lead the men who will take up the Chicago negotiations. Upon the result of the meeting here will hinge the question of a strike.

A committee representing the Rock Island boilermakers continued in conference with the officials of the road in Chicago. They demand 25 cents an hour.

FIGHT GROWS ON 'UNCLE JOE'

Washington, Jan. 29.—The fight against "Cannism" has been carried into the congressional campaign in several states and several representatives have found it necessary to issue addresses to "the people at home" to explain their attitude regarding the speakership and the rules.

Representatives Stearnson and Davis, both of Minnesota and both insurgents, have issued statements. Stearnson is chairman of the committee on militia. Both have been attacked in their home districts.

Stearns, in his statement points out that while he has voted and worked to reduce the speaker's power, going "to the very limit," he has refused to desert the party, explaining that to have done so would have defeated the very purpose of the insurgents.

He says he will support any good Republican for speaker if he is favorable to rules reform, and with such reform ed rules "even Mr. Cannon would get out of the hand, and be as tame as a dove."

NEW YORK FIRE CHIEF SPLITS \$2,500 AUTOMOBILE FOR \$25

New York, Jan. 29.—The new fire commissioner's decision that it was a waste of money for the city to maintain a private stable for him brought about an auction sale of vehicles, from which \$2500 has been turned over to the city treasury. Ten vehicles were sold, but the bidding was lull. An electric runabout which was sold to have cost \$2,500 brought only \$25. The purchaser was a carpool operator, who knew nothing about the value of autos, but "took a chance." After the sale he had the machine towed around to a dealer's, and was gratified to receive an offer of \$200 for his prize.

THE ARMITAGE JOHN S. EDWARDS, Pres. Milwaukee and Armitage Aves. BUY A SUIT OR OVERCOAT NOW

We bought the entire surplus stock of U. S. Peck & Co., New York, at a great sacrifice. They are all the finest make of SUITS and OVERCOATS and we are going to give you the benefit.

\$1 1.50 at this price you will find suits that were made to sell from \$15.00 to \$18.00. The newest patterns in all-wool and the latest style.

It's not every day that you can buy such suits and overcoats as those we are showing in this special sale. Worth \$20.00 and \$22.00. \$14.50

\$17.50 This purchase included many of the very finest tailored suits and overcoats, but the manufacturer wanted to close them out, so you get a \$25 or \$30 garment at almost half.

A special lot of small sizes in suits and overcoats that are worth \$10.00 and \$12.00 at less than half. Sizes 34 to 37. \$5.00

Boys' Suits We have many broken lines of Boys' and Youths' Suits that we want to close out. Boys' Overcoats

MARKETS METAL MARKETS New York, Jan. 29.—Standard copper—spot and all deliveries, \$19.12 1/2; in London, £50 1/2; 30 days, £51 1/2; 90 days, £52 1/2; 6 months, £53 1/2; 12 months, £54 1/2.

CARLSON IMPORTING CO. Fancy Groceries and Table Wines for family and medicinal use. 37 SOUTH CLARK STREET Between Randolph and Lake. TELEPHONE, RANDOLPH 2258

Sleepy Locals & Branches Are the only ones not buying at wholesale. Goods shipped to every state. Write for prices. Other prices are RETAIL.

Bulk Buyers Grocery Co. 2626 Adams Street - CHICAGO

ALOIS SPACHMAN Best Equipped RESTAURANT, SALOON AND PICNIC GROUNDS. 5061 N. 40th Ave., Chicago PHONE IRVING PARK 3084

RIGHT GOODS RIGHT PRICES AT THE RIGHT STORE South End Department Store, Cor. 119th and Peoria sts. SAMUEL GREENBERG, Proprietor

Safety Razor Blades 21c Made Sharper Than New 22c

CLASSIFIED HELP WANTED HELP! HELP!—I've need a thousand people. Socialists, co-operators, workers, to help compile and distribute a "Red Book" on the "Reds."

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE BEFORE BUYING Come and see our new five-room house; all modern improvements; lots of sun; two stories; 1200 sq. ft.; call or write Dr. J. M. Green, 121 Dearborn st., Chicago.

SCHOOL OF DRUGLESS HEALING—Learn chiropractic, mechanical, therapy and osteopathic methods of treatment; taught in a few lessons at reasonable rates. VERA HARRISON, 2-12

FOR RENT—SOUTH SIDE WANTED—A Socialist family to rent four rooms from a Socialist landlord. Rent \$10.00. Apply at 625 May st., N. E. KRAUB

ANNUALS LADIES TAILORS UNION MEETS EVERY Tuesday in 12 rooms. Osteopathy, mechanical therapy and massage taught. Office hours of principal, 2 to 6 p. m. 1623 Harrison, St. Pauline

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

Yonder Bros North Avenue, Corner Larrabee St. Store Open Saturday Evening Until 10:30, Sunday Until Noon



DAILY SOCIALIST MAGAZINE PAGE

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Rates under this heading: Three lines daily for one year only \$3.00 per month. Each additional line \$1.00. Tell your merchant about the Daily Socialist Purchasers' League. Invite him to advertise.

OPEN FORUM

CO-OPERATION

BY P. VLAG

Perhaps This Is It There seems no common agreement as to what is the matter with the Socialist party. Perhaps the reason is the fact that the membership has no means in common of reaching an agreement, the party being controlled in the interests of a "privately owned press."

These observations are not made out of admiration for the national organ of the S. L. P. Perhaps the conduct of that paper is one of Danaher's cunning methods of tripping up the S. P. on the question of party ownership of the press. At any rate, the fact of collective ownership, which he has inspired within the party, is a disease that will prove fatal unless the membership wake up and shake off their false belief in their incompetency to own and manage the machinery of information.

The Socialist party ought not to be too cowardly or incompetent to collectively own its own press. If we ever get enough sense in common to manage in common the machinery of production we must first own in common the means of common sense. The principle is the same in either case. It is a question of competency only. The membership—the working class—must own the machinery (of information) or the machinery will own the working class.

And this is just what is the matter with the Socialist party: It is owned by a privately owned press. Instead of demonstrating its Socialist theories within its organization, it denies its membership any adequate means of performing its organic duties and places the work of propaganda in the hands of private enterprise. The result is the owners of the competitive factional press are playing football with the party organization; and the membership are kept busy "hustling" to keep these competitive papers alive, to do any permanent organic work for the party. Unity, or concert of action, is utterly impossible so long as this diversion continues. It means death to the collective spirit.

In demonstrating to the world its unbelief in collectivism in the management of its organ of information, the Socialist party is making the strongest argument possible to prove to capitalist society the theories of Socialism impracticable. If we cannot have "social ownership" of the Socialist organ how can we have a Socialist organization? If Socialist principles will not save our party, how can we ask anyone to believe they will save society?

Some years ago The Appeal to Reason offered to collectivize with the Socialist party. The answer was "no" because it was "unconstitutional." Today the Appeal army outnumbered the membership of the Socialist party. And it goes without saying that the "army" is more interested in the battles of the Appeal than in the S. P. What more should we expect? The Appeal it is not to be blamed for this condition. The S. P. decided to let out to private enterprise its job of propaganda, and ignore its organic duty, and it is now in a good position to retire from business. The Appeal having the party job, what is the use of the party?

Now let us look this matter seriously in the face. Suppose we should play Socialism in the place of capitalism with our party for a change; and collectivize our press within our organization; suppose we concentrate all the Socialist forces of the party, making our press the basis of our organization—a medium of information for the membership; suppose we use this press to develop an intelligent democracy within the organization through the program of "direct legislation" and majority rule; would not such a demonstration be the most valuable object lesson we could give in proof of our theories? Would not such an organization be the greatest propaganda work possible for Socialism?

The Socialists of the United States have got to answer these questions right and speedily, or they may as well disband the national organization. This cross purpose program of competition and private ownership, that is sacrificing the constructive organic work of the Socialist movement to exalt individual enterprise, must give place to the program of Collectivism, war of the intellectuals of the Socialist party meet the issue!

Delta, Colo. W. M. ASH

Impromptu Co-operation I wish to suggest a plan of co-operative buying with the following features: First and primarily, it guarantees a large income that will easily finance the Socialist press and party. This sounds big—but read the plan. It will bring big savings to consumers and save the comrades from cash contributions save the monthly dues. It requires no capital, no wholesale or retail establishments, no give or take, no surplus, no education imperatively needed to make the wholesale and retail co-operative successful, when they arrive. It interferes with none of these agencies. It imparts the Socialist co-operative idea to comrades and the unconverted, i. e., the building up of Socialism while protecting itself. It discovers a new factor in the case, taking the place temporarily, at least of the wholesale and retail co-operative, namely, the expert comrade employed in factory and warehouse (there are thousands of such), who is master of trade tricks and of manufacturers' costs and retail selling prices. He is "Johnny on the spot," and acting to help where he is most needed. It leaves every Socialist organization independent of every other. It pays no profits to any one but the manufacturer, and develops naturally and rapidly into the social co-operatives and helps furnish capital for them.

Here is the plan: Either the club or a separate organization composed of club members (and others at club's option) get in touch with and make a deal with the expert comrade. Get a sample or prospectus of his article. Appoint a comrade or committee as manager, with or without a small compensation. The members pledge themselves to purchase what they need of each article offered and to present the plan to a few of their intimate friends. You would willingly advise your brother or a non-Socialist intimate to buy a dollar article he needs for 75 cents. The money and orders are sent to the purchasing comrade. Favor articles with a big margin of profit. There are a thousand of them that your "Johnny on the spot" comrade and ally can lay at your door at less than half the retail price—articles we all need and are going to buy. Divide this saving between the Socialist party and the comrade. Grant the former a half cent. "Don't be a hog, they" don't have the plan, and its operation

requires only that which the working class have in: wasteful professional brains and labor. When you know you can buy a dollar article from the manufacturer for 35 cents and divide 50 to 60 cents of the difference between the Socialist treasury and the consumer, where is the galoot that says it can't be done? And where is the "Marxist" that says it won't work, or finance the party? And that a Socialist will not save himself a quarter when the same trick given his party another quarter? This thing can be tried out by any club in 10 days from now, and if half a dozen clubs will take it up at once and report results, every club in the country will be working it inside 90 days. If one-half the two to three million Socialists and sympathizers in the country would give themselves the pleasure of donating 25 cents a week to the party on this plan, the result would be somewhat gratifying, and "we need the money." Figure this out.

Any Socialist really wanting to try this plan will be put in touch with several comrades, each qualified to buy different articles, by writing the undersigned, care Daily Socialist, Westfield, Mass. H. O. BRIGHAM.

Striking Switchmen A few days ago I read a short defense of the striking switchmen of the northwest in your paper. May I add something further on the subject? The real circumstances underlying this strike I don't believe have been made plain. Men earning thirty-two cents an hour are demanding, an increase of six cents per hour, and the friends of labor are ready to answer the contemptuous inquiry of its enemies: "What more does a man want—earning a hundred per cent a job that requires no education whatever?" with the story of the dangers and hardships of the work, etc.

It requires no education. What argument is that? Doesn't a man suffer just as much under hard conditions, though he does lack an education? But they don't lack education. There are college-bred men throwing switches and plenty of them. The point is they earn all they get and then some. None but young agile and experienced men can throw switches, and the best of them are in constant danger of life and limb, through accidents and exposure. All this has been made plain enough. Considering these things and the fearful advance in prices generally of food stuffs and clothing, it is not unreasonable that the men should ask for more pay.

Here is the case as it really stands, as stated by President C. T. Hawley of the Switchmen's Union. "The men are demanding more pay, not for their own sake, but to force an improvement in conditions. They are worked from early morning till late at night. Breakfast is swallowed hurriedly. Half an hour is the time allowed for dinner, which they get anywhere between eleven a. m. and three o'clock p. m.—another cold lunch and then some." Supper is worked in somewhere between six and nine, whenever it's possible to accomplish the surreptitious act. In the morning an early departure from home, while all are still asleep; at night the weary return long after the lights are out. This is the life of the switchman.

Sunday? There is no Sunday. It is a working day under the same conditions as the week long grind, so the simple fact of the matter is that the switchman enjoys very little of home and family life and the society of his loved ones, not to mention reasonable pleasures and recreations. He must stick to his job, the grinding, degrading, unhumanizing process of holding his place in life. Why are the switchmen striking? They are using the strike as a lever to force the making of better conditions, nothing more than reasonable, normal conditions by demanding an increase and double pay for overtime, just as the railroads charge demurrage on empty cars to insure their quick return, as President Hawley pointed out. Lastly, why don't they arbitrate? For the very good reason that in doing so they would return to work under the old conditions for a period of two years, or until the settlement could be reached, which they would be obliged to do under the Erdman act.

NATHAN BARLOW St. Paul, Minn.

FOR HOME DRESSMAKERS The waist illustrated is made with the popular Dutch neck, cut in round collar, and trimmed with a bias band of the material, fastened with small pearl buttons and ornamented with a little plaited ruffle of batiste or silk, according to the material used for the development of the waist. The fullness of the front is put into narrow tucks, the first two attached the entire length, and the rest to nearly the bust line. The pattern is in 7 sizes to 44 inches. For 36 inches waist, 29 inches bust, 34 inches waist, 3 yards 27 inches wide, 3/4 yards 24 inches wide; 1/2 yard of ruffling. Price of Pattern, 15 Cents.



"Pure co-operation," according to the Standard Dictionary, "when well established, prevents strikes by completely identifying the interests of capital and labor." This definition is not the description of a distant utopia, but of actual fact. Pure co-operatives, such as those now established in Belgium, Finland and Sweden, do prevent strikes and do identify the interest of capital and labor, because in them the producers and the consumers participate democratically on equal terms both in the ownership and management of the concern and also in its profits.

Co-operatives or Corporations? Often a group of people, whose commercial interests are identical, combine to do collectively what they have been accustomed to do individually, and they then call their collective enterprise a co-operative. For example, ten years ago in the city of Duluth, Minn., a number of coopers in the course of a strike decided that they would no longer make barrels for their bosses, but would unite to manufacture barrels collectively, and to sell them for their common profit.

They formed a stock company, each one of the striking coopers buying a share of stock. They were successful, and as their business grew these so-called co-operators hired other coopers for wages, and exploited them in the usual capitalistic way. It is misleading to speak of such enterprises as co-operatives.

The Rochdale System The best known of the various co-operative schemes is the Rochdale system, started by a few weavers of Rochdale, North England, on April 25, 1844. The characteristic of this scheme is the elimination of the middle man. The Rochdale co-operators buy directly from the manufacturers, sell to themselves at market rates, and distribute the profits to the consumers in the form of dividends in ratio to the amounts purchased.

Charles Howarth originated this system of dividends. He argued, rightly, that if you sell a man an article—say a can of peas at eight cents, when the market price is ten cents—the chances are that that man will suspect that, instead of having saved two cents on his purchase, he has simply bought an inferior article. If, however, this same man receives the same two cents as a part of his pay of a five-dollar dividend on his six months' purchases, he will feel as if he were finding money; the two cents will have acquired a new dignity in his eyes.

This system of dividends is the strength of the Rochdale system; its weakness lies in its payment of dividends to non-members. Under the Rochdale system, shares of stock at \$25 par are sold to members. The members receive dividends in ratio to the amount of their purchases. In order to give non-members a sample of co-operative sweets, and so to induce them to buy at their stores, the Rochdale co-operators pay these non-

members dividends on their purchases also. But they do not pay them dividends at the same rate as to themselves. If they did, there would be no advantage in having non-members as purchasers at all. Non-members receive only half the dividends that are paid to members, and the remaining half is divided in profits to the members. As the result, perhaps only 50 per cent of the buyers at the 5,000 co-operative stores organized on the Rochdale plan are non-members. This counts strongly against their democracy. The idea of profit comes to loom larger in the minds of members than the idea of co-operation.

Today they are essentially joint stock companies, in which the members exploit the non-members. Moreover, the success of the Rochdale societies is largely due to the fact that they were started before the days of the trust. In America, for example, where they were introduced after the trust held the field, they have invariably failed.

For these two reasons—their anti-democratic tendency and their inability, when started today, to compete with the trust—the Belgians have modified the plan of the Rochdale co-operatives. In Belgium, only members can purchase at the co-operative stores. To become a purchaser, one must buy a share of stock, but the cost of this share is not made so high as in the Rochdale societies, and admission to membership is facilitated by allowing an applicant, after his name has been ratified by the co-operative society in general assembly, to become a member upon payment of one-quarter the cost of a share of stock.

The characteristic of the Belgian scheme, then, is that all purchasers must be members, that all members share in the ownership, administration and benefits of the co-operative on absolutely equal terms; and that there is no exploitation of non-members by the stockholders.

The history of the Belgian movement, shows that the Belgian co-operatives did not grow quite as rapidly as the Rochdale societies in England, but that they grew more steadily and healthily, especially in a social way. The Belgian co-operatives lay much stress upon the social interests of their members. In addition to their commercial benefits, they maintain sick and death benefit funds, which constitute a strong social bond between the members. They support free libraries, and they have built large meeting halls for the people.

Throughout the Belgian organization there has been a different tone altogether from that of the English co-operatives. It isn't primarily a tone of financial success; it is rather a tone of pure co-operative comradeship.

A recent instance will show the difference between the tendencies of the Belgian and the English co-operatives. During the past six months the Belgian co-operatives have had to pay 104,000 francs more for their flour than they

paid during the previous six months. In the beginning of these six months, a meeting was called of the various bakers in Brussels, to consider the advisability of raising the price of bread. The Maison du Peuple, the Belgian co-operative, opposed the raising of the price of bread. As a result, the capitalist bakers did not dare to increase the price, because the Maison du Peuple already controlled one-tenth of the market, and if the capitalists had raised the price, the co-operative would pretty soon have had one-third of the market, instead of one-tenth.

The cost of this stand to the Maison du Peuple was 104,000 francs during these six months. Now, what was the gain? They saved for the population of Brussels 7,000 francs per day in bread alone, or 2,230,000 francs during the six months, at an expenditure of 104,000 francs.

These are impressive figures! Now, the English societies have all the trouble in the world to employ their surplus capital. Socially, they are absolutely at a standstill. Their co-operative business does not grow fast enough to absorb their surplus capital, and they are accordingly investing their money in privately controlled railroads and anything that pays the best interest.

These two illustrations show the difference in spirit and operation between the Belgian movement and the English movement. In reply to a certain statement that the Socialist had captured the Belgian co-operatives, a non-Socialist authority has said: "It would be impertinent to say that the Socialists captured the co-operatives."

The co-operatives were really the senior partners of the Socialist party; it was the co-operatives that created the Socialist party. This authority is a capitalist, and as coming from a champion of the English system, his statement has all the more force. As a matter of fact, anybody who has closely observed the Belgian co-operatives will admit that the working men there came to the co-operatives primarily on account of the economic benefits to be derived from them. But when they got in, they found that the co-operative insisted upon maintaining union conditions, insisted upon paying union wages; and when they, as managers, insisted upon union conditions, they saw the light and joined the union themselves.

In Belgium, as elsewhere, no one in politics will stand by the class-conscious workmen, except the Socialists. The co-operating workmen found out that the liberals and Catholics would not support them in their class struggle. They found out that the only people they could rely upon in their struggles were their fellow members in the co-operatives and the Socialist party. And they naturally concluded to join the Socialist party.

And the Belgian co-operatives are today the strongest supporters not only of the party, but of the party press and all other Socialist enterprises.—From Co-Operation.

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South Side

PRINTING: H. G. ADAIR, Commercial Printing and Stationery. INSURANCE: \$1 Per Month Will Insure Your Salary. BUFFET: ASK FOR BERLINS COIGARS AT BUFFET. MARK A FAMILY BUFFET AND N. W. COR. DEARBORN & MADISON STS. BOTOMING AND ENGRAVING: BEST GRADE HALF TONES, ZINC ETCHING, WOOD CUTS, ELECTROTYPE, REASONABLE PRICES.

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CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATION—PLANS AND PROSPECTS

BY MORRIS KAPLAN, PRESIDENT NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE MERCANTILE COMPANY, DULUTH, MINN.

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST
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"The Dilest Sinner May Return"

Two years ago the Tribune, in common with nearly all the newspapers of Chicago, except this one, was urging the election of Mayor Busse. To secure that election a combination was made with the Democratic bosses and he went into power.

When the Daily Socialist declared that "Chicago is governed by a gang of thieves," the Tribune sent dispatches to all its country correspondents declaring the stories published were falsehoods.

When the ghastly alliance between the sellers of the sisters and daughters of labor and the police force was exposed in the Daily Socialist, the Tribune was either silent or sneered.

This morning the Tribune says editorially: The police force is a magnificent, full-chested, hydra-headed Frankenstein. It is like a Briareus who rises the stronger every time thrown to the ground.

For months the Tribune has burrowed in the amazing labyrinth of graft, gaudy, sordid, picturesque and devilish, and it has discovered villainous so awful as to beget horrid laughter.

It has found great creatures with gold-crowned heads and reeking with offal about the knees. It has traced the stature of the whole monster.

Yesterday a little noise flushed the cover and frightened the vultures. That makes but little difference. So many are in the trap that those who will escape the penalties of the law will be driven in desperation to their coops in other cities or to that oblivion in which live some former chiefs of police.

So far as the Tribune can learn only one of the inspectors is clean handed, and of but one other has the Tribune not heard evidence sufficient to convince any man that the rest are uniformed maggots, fattening on corruption and blackmail.

We would only add that the power most responsible for this condition in Chicago is the forces that lie behind the Tribune. It was the Tribune that made Busse mayor. Its backers have received their reward in fat franchises and confirmation of foul school leases.

Another Billion Dollar Trust

Just how frightened the trust magnates are by the crusade against them is shown by the organization of the two-billion-dollar copper combine. This record-breaking aggregation of capital is formed into a trust at the very moment when the national government is announcing, with much flourish of trumpets, its intention of instituting criminal prosecutions against the organizers of the beef trust.

When the steel trust was formed the wise men of capitalism assured us that it had exceeded the limit of effective management, and that its formation marked a turning point in the process of concentration.

Now a new champion appears, controlling more wealth than the total valuation of this country for many years after the revolution. It controls a sum of money ten times as large as is expended annually for education in the United States.

The financial transactions are larger than those of the national government. Naturally, it is above that government and uses it for its purpose.

It would be supreme in the world of industry, finance and politics were we not living in a time of such social giants. Therefore it must unite with the now more than billion-dollar steel trust, and the two-billion-dollar banking, trust company and insurance company financial trust of J. P. Morgan, and perhaps admit a few minor lords of industry and finance to its councils.

Only Two Weeks Until the Masked Ball

Socialists seek in their pleasures something more than an effort to escape from the daily grind by artificial excitement. Their social affairs are united with the cause for which they work.

The proceeds of that ball, in so far as they take material form in cash, will go in part to the Daily Socialist. The dividends in pleasure will be distributed that night.

If the pleasure and the profits are to be satisfactory, there must be some extremely active hustling in placing tickets during the next few days by the friends of the paper and the Socialist party.

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let? Farmers and city wage workers have been taught to believe too much in the idea of individual effort—"free competition." Fearing each other they have worked themselves into a condition of semi-pessimism.

Not the railroads, not the "robber barons" are responsible for this condition of affairs. The yoke of economic slavery that is pauperizing the "tiller of the soil" has been brought into being by his own self-exploiting spirit, resulting from sheer ignorance as to his potentialities.

Co-operative effort in farm culture and the organization of a uniform system of distribution has been at no time any part of his creed. Seldom, if ever, would he take his neighbor into his confidence so as to ascertain or agree what each was to produce. It was always "Do, and never mind the other fellow" until today, like the average city worker, he is almost completely "done up," hurled maledictions at everybody, everything, and himself.

Even we "class conscious" fellows are greatly to blame for this condition of affairs, because we have taken for granted the assumption that the farmer could keep on for many, many years working and peddling on in the old primitive way.

Therefore, in propagandizing among his kind, we used different "medicine." It is about time that we all recognize that farmers and city workers have a common interest fundamentally. They depend upon each other and must cooperate with each other. It can be done; it must be done. We need not wait for the Co-operative Common-

of jobs, or manufacturers. We must realize that we will have the combined opposition of jobbers, retailers, and manufacturers of advertised brands of goods, in solid array against us.

The capitalist class are far more "class conscious" than is the working class. They readily perceive the possibilities of a co-operative enterprise and will use every endeavor to crush it in its infancy if they get the chance.

There are several weapons any one of which they can and will use. First, they will try to push advertised brands and specialties on us to handle. This means that the jobber would still have a chance to victimize the consumer since advertised brands are generally sold through the jobber.

Second, they may offer credit and then shut down on us at a critical time. These tactics have been used in the past, always to the detriment of the co-operative.

Third, they can give special prices secretly to retailers in localities where the co-operative makes headway to cut off co-operative trading until the co-operative ceases doing business in that territory. These tactics are now being practiced against us in Duluth. The pity of it is that some workmen are as blind as a bat to the real cause for such slashing.

Fourth, they threaten manufacturers and producers with whom they trade, under penalty of losing them as customers, "to either stop selling" us or do without them.

Fifth, they circulate rumors affecting the integrity of management, etc., etc., for the purpose of scaring prospective co-operators and preventing them from allying themselves with us.

Many other kindred attempts will be made all having the same primary object, to wit: that of instilling suspicion, and wrecking confidence in the plan. As it is very easy to put a damper on the courage of the average person of limited means it becomes evident that only men who are determined to stand true to themselves and their convictions can successfully launch such an undertaking.

Wayland, in the "Appeal to Reason" asks a very simple question. He wants to know "if wheat is selling at \$1.00 per bushel and it takes four bushels of wheat to make one barrel of flour at a cost of 15 cents maximum, deducting therefrom mill feed that brings about 40 cents, making the average net cost a barrel of flour to the miller of about \$5.75, why the farmer who raises the wheat pays for the flour ground from his wheat \$6.15?" The answer is simple, and yet hard to understand, so long as the average mind holds to the opinion that we must have outsiders do the trading for us. The middle man is an out and out parasite. The trouble with us is that we think we cannot get along without him. We think we need him to fleece us. He needs us to live upon. We can get along without him, but he cannot get along without us.

Suppose we organize on a national basis, federating all wage workers and farmers who are now ready to co-operate. Suppose we establish central headquarters as a common source through which to buy and sell and exchange our products. Suppose we arrange that the farmers down south who get in with us sell their crops through us, they to keep us informed concerning their surplus crops, we to instruct them where and when and how to ship.

Suppose the growers up north, and west, do likewise. Suppose that wheat growers instead of selling their crops through the "board of trade" are instructed to send them to the mill with whom we arrange to have it converted into our flour and feed for distribution as per instructions from the central agency.

Suppose the farmers who co-operate with us are instructed, at times when there is an overplus of perishable vegetables or fruits, to pickle or can same locally, and then hold such food stuffs subject to the order of the central agency for ultimate distribution to the various subdivisions.

Suppose provision is made that in times of panic or unemployment the co-operators be given opportunity to work on lands, or in shops, that have come under our domination. Suppose a bureau is established in connection with the central agency that will have as part of its functions the looking after of all labor troubles and through its legal committee take care of the co-operators' interests in all controversies with their employers, etc., etc.

Suppose it is provided that a certain amount be set aside as a special fund to be used for the support and maintenance of such newspaper publications as are known to represent the interests of the working class. Suppose provision is also made to assist—within proper limitations—such persons as are deserving of our help. Suppose it is provided that in times of strike and lockouts the workers involved, backing them in their struggle with capitalism, and drawing for the purpose from a reserve fund especially created for such a contingency.

The manufacturers' association has been known to lend financial and moral support to employers during their controversies with labor. Why cannot labor through its co-operative association do likewise? Capital is organizing all along the line. Labor is divided everywhere. Unity, harmony, co-operation, are absolutely essential to any movement of an aggressive nature that has for its object the benefit of its adherents. Nothing can be accomplished by divided effort. Mere prating of words will bring us no nearer the goal we all are aspiring to reach.

I do not make any pretense of solving the problem of poverty under capitalism by the creation of a state of partial co-operation within capitalism. Poverty will exist so long as capitalism exists. Co-operative industry, under capitalism, by a fraction of the working class, can only benefit that fraction which takes advantage of that opportunity. It will not make jobs easier to get nor will it make wages higher. On the contrary, it may have the tendency of throwing out of employment many hundreds, possibly thousands of clerks, etc., who are now working in retail stores, many of which would unquestionably go to the wall, if in those towns and villages where the co-operative agencies would make headway.

It is a feature that we all must recognize and bear with. Trustification essentially implies systematized effort.

There is one thing that I desire at this time to impress upon all prospective co-operators and that is to be careful and not be over-enthusiastic in the endeavor to organize before your plans are carefully mapped out and sufficient capital organized to carry the proposition to a successful issue. The fault with many of us—and it is a serious one—is that we are prone to jump at a thing before we are ready for it. That is why so many co-operative enterprises have gone to the wall. We must first of all realize that we must depend completely and entirely upon ourselves for our source of supplies. We must not look to anyone but ourselves for credits. We must not ask favors

centralized industry, maximum of results, minimum of waste. Ten years ago in a meeting at Faneuil Hall, Boston, I endeavored to unite the retail grocers, trying to prove to them that by "pooling" our interests we could save \$20,000 a week out of a general weekly expense of \$140,000, which was the average at that time to carry on the business of handling and distributing food stuffs in that city.

We could afford to pay ourselves for services performed as managers, clerks, porters, tenasters, on the basis of \$25 per week, render better service and sell goods that need not be on the shelf for months and possibly years. However, they could not see it that way, because, forsooth they were all "agin the trusts." Form a trust of our own? Oh, no. The wholesale grocers had their "spotters" on the scene to watch the "show." Many of the little retailers slunk out of the hall before we even began proceedings. I gained wisdom by this experience. It proved to me that the average retailer is more cowardly from fear of the jobber and consequent loss of credits than is the average wage worker who, after all, has nothing to lose.

The Boston newspapers roasted me. I was an "inhuman monster," etc., etc., and the jobbers worked the silent boycott on me. Even the delegate from the Retail Grocery Clerks union had his say and promised to "boycott" the enterprise if launched. He was not to blame for his utterances. It meant less of jobs under this hellish system, for it is a well known fact that the more waste there is in the avenues of production and distribution, the more jobs there are to be had.

Co-operation by the consumers and the organization of a chain of stores to function as the sources of supply of commodities to themselves bought through a centralized source owned and controlled by the co-operators, if properly guarded, would prove a great economic factor and weapon of defense and would give a powerful leverage from a political standpoint. It would also have great educational value inasmuch as to the critic and skeptic would be shown the strength and possibilities of working class organization.

There can be no compromise of principle because it is in line with the modern evolution of industry. Centralization and trustification is the order of the day. The middle class is doomed. It can never regain its economic power. It is only a question of how soon it will be crushed. The American Tobacco company, through its distributive agency known as the United Cigar Stores company, is already paying the way. It becomes only a question of time as to when other trustified interests will follow suit.

Must we, knowing what is coming, silently look on without trying to help ourselves? Must we wait for the exploiters to do the work that can to a great extent be accomplished by us and with less hardship to ourselves? Can we not take advantage of the possibilities thus presented and organize for the ultimate fight, so that when the real struggle comes, that of organized capital versus labor, we can have so organized our forces that the change need have less of pang than if labor were a mere body without a head—no strength and little cohesion? That many comrades are fast coming to realize the value of co-operative movement and are in favor of it taking national scope is evidenced by the mass received on the subject of which I here-with give some extracts.

"I am in favor of developing the co-operative enterprise along the lines suggested by you and agree that it can be made serviceable to the movement and to the working class in a very substantial and much needed manner. I

Suppose we organize on a national basis, federating all wage workers and farmers who are now ready to co-operate. Suppose we establish central headquarters as a common source through which to buy and sell and exchange our products. Suppose we arrange that the farmers down south who get in with us sell their crops through us, they to keep us informed concerning their surplus crops, we to instruct them where and when and how to ship.

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cannot promise to attend the convention you propose holding, but if I can do so I shall be glad to give you a hand."—Eugene V. Debs.

"I can see no reason in the world why a national conference should not be called to discuss the subject of co-operation. I think it would be a very good thing, and suggest that it be held just after next national (Socialist party) convention. I believe with the Belgians that the Socialist movement should include all forms of collective action."—Robert Hunter.

"I am certainly in sympathy with your desire to firmly establish a national co-operative mercantile company."—J. G. Phelps Stokes.

"I am very much in favor of your plan to call a national convention of Socialists who have sense enough to start co-operative business."—Gustav Schulz, Chicago, Ill. President National Co-Operative Dairy company.

"It would be the grandest thing to hold a convention and settle upon a plan to unite all co-operators into one grand union."—John W. Pickering, Detroit, Mich. Organizer Consumers' Industrial League.

"I am with you in your idea that it is time to do something besides talk. I second your motion for a convention in favor of co-operative."—Jay G. Wait, Sturgis, Mich.

(The extracts from letters inclosed would have filled more than a column and are omitted because of restricted space.—Editor Daily Socialist.)

There are many more letters from which I can quote. These are sufficient to demonstrate the widespread interest in this movement on the part of Socialist sympathizers. It now behooves us to take hold of and crystallize that sentiment so that it may take definite form, and for this purpose a national conference will be held in the city of Chicago in the early part of May, 1918; date and hall will be mentioned later. The writer intends during April to make an organization trip to such localities where there is an urgent demand for supplementary details. The only expense to such localities will be railroad fare from place to place, nothing else.

I realize that not all of those who are with us for such a movement can afford to attend this conference, the expense for which must be borne by themselves and for this reason I intend to help along in the work by taking this preliminary trip. All I ask is that I be asked for dates as soon as possible. I have not the least doubt but what if this national organization is held that it will be of great help to our political propaganda. It will bring new life to the Socialist movement in this country. It will help to harmonize differences that are to a great extent superficial between "impossibilists and opportunists."

It will help greatly in keeping our party press above tide water. It will increase our party membership because of the educational value of the co-operative. It will assist greatly our endeavor to bring trades unionists over to our economic beliefs, because we will be in a position to help them materially in conflicts with their employers.

My interest in bringing about this conference is not to "get a job" but because, I recognize the potentiality of an economic organization of labor, whether it be for better conditions in the shop as a producer or at the distributive center as a consumer. Let us all get together and buttonhole our friends and associates. Get names and addresses and send them either to me here, or have them ready for the conference. Now to work. Duluth, Minn.

NOVA SCOTIA LOBSTER PACKING

In stating that lobster fishing in northern Nova Scotia during the past season resulted in a catch far below the average, Consul Ross J. Hazlett, of Halifax, describes the outcome of the fishermen's efforts to pack their own catch.

Fishermen did not get their traps placed until late in May on account of a disagreement with the packers, and afterwards their gear was successively destroyed by several storms. An extraordinarily poor season is reported as a consequence.

Differences arose at the beginning of the season between the fishermen and the packers which did not prove amenable to conciliation. During the season of 1908 the fishermen who owned their traps were paid \$3.75 per hundredweight for lobsters by a Louisburg factory, which since then has changed owners. The new proprietors refused to pay the former price and offered only \$2.25. The fishermen held meetings and resolved that they would not accept less than \$3.

The packers refused to buy at that figure and the organized fishermen accordingly applied to the Dominion government for permission to pack their own lobsters. The department of marine and fisheries granted the privilege to a minimum of fifteen fishermen to pack lobster, profits to be shared between them, share and share alike. Two licenses were thus procured by the fishermen, who got to work about a month after the commencement of the lobster season.

Their efforts met with severe reverses, however. Two successive heavy storms destroyed almost all their traps, after they had experienced great difficulty in obtaining empty cans. The two factories succeeded in packing about 400 cases of lobsters. After all expenses were paid the men at one factory were paid about \$5.50 per hundredweight, and at the other factory about \$3 per hundredweight. In addition there remained on hand over 300 cases of empty cans, and other necessary outfits.

There is little doubt but that for adverse natural conditions, the fishermen's co-operative plan would have met with a greater degree of success.

On the Firing Line

BY MONOSABIO

dog quail and bathing this fortunate pet in perfume. Next week it necessary, Mrs. Wolf will lead the meat strike and deprive the poor mutt of his daily rations. Under capitalism you have got to be active and inventive.

If Warwick, the king maker, could attend the trial of the sult against former Lieut. Gov. Chanler, I wonder what he would say to the modern capitalist way of "booming" and electing presidents of the United States? The Yankee press agent would, no doubt, fatter-gast old Warwick.

It is estimated that Great Britain spends \$225,000,000 in hunting, shooting and other "sports" every year, and by Great Britain I mean, of course, the plunderers who wring this money from the workers. And these are the same rascals who set up a howl when a few millions are to be devoted to old age pensions. Lam that budget down their throats!

"I'd like to get on some big New York newspaper." "What would you do on a New York newspaper?" "Well, I believe I could write the unconfirmed rumors."—Pittsburg Post.

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