

BUSSE CRAFT PACT WITH BIG BUSINESS SHOWN

MORGAN NOW CONTROLS TWELVE BILLION DOLLAR INDUSTRIAL COMBINE

Money King Has Hold Over One-Ninth of Nation's Wealth

HAS SWAY OVER ROADS One-Third of the American Railways Bow to Him

New York, Feb. 22.—Banking circles are discussing the colossal extent of J. Pierpont Morgan's power in the financial world since his recent acquisition of the stock of the Equitable Life Assurance society. A variety of views are being entertained at home and abroad as to the effect of such enormous centralization. United States bankers are optimistic and point out that it will make the United States a greater financial power than ever before. European financiers, however, do not view the situation in so favorable a light. One German writer even goes so far as to call Mr. Morgan "a menace to the civilized world." He adds the alarming news that J. Pierpont Morgan also controls the panic "market," and can make or unmake panics as he chooses. He states also that such a situation gives "altogether too much power to one man."

Accountants for the Wall Street Journal have been figuring the extent of the Morgan interests. They find that the wizard of Wall Street has extended his control over one-ninth of the wealth of the United States. Twelve billion dollars represent the as-



J. PIERPONT MORGAN.
"The Colossus of American finance," whose office, at the corner of Broad and Wall streets, New York, is the center of the city's financial district.

sets and capitalization of the institutions and enterprises which Mr. Morgan controls. This figure includes five principal groups:

The Various Groups

The railway group, at a capitalization of \$4,723,453,945; the industrial and commercial group, at a capitalization of \$2,313,998,000; the insurance group, with assets amounting to \$1,029,636,178; the banking group, with assets amounting to \$671,322,500; and the trust company group, with \$438,906,800 assets. These figures give a grand total of \$9,176,308,423. This total covers the capitalization of the institutions and enterprises in the United States alone. Mr. Morgan's foreign alliances swell the figure to more than twelve billion dollars.

The railway interests which form the chief item in the list of Mr. Morgan's financial resources, are under the control of the house of Morgan & Co. in part directly and partly by participation in financing the properties.

RAILWAY GROUP—CONTROLLED AND FINANCED.

Controlled directly	Part	Stock	Gross Earnings
\$1,619	\$1,164,549,399	\$194,911,364	
\$7,382	\$,558,104,676	\$67,581,597	
\$1,911	\$4,723,453,945	\$327,592,571	

The gross earnings of this group are equal to about one-third of the gross earnings of the entire country's railroads.

His Traction Holdings

The group next in importance is the traction and industrial group. Five industries of great national and international influence are controlled by the Morgan interests. They are:

Company	Stock	Gross Earnings
U. S. Steel corporation	\$1,441,639,469	
Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	282,697,992	
International Harvester Co.	126,048,500	
The Pullman Co.	79,811,499	
General Electric Co.	79,811,499	
International Mercantile Marine Co.	178,572,004	
Total	\$2,313,998,000	

Many other companies may be added to the above and the end of Mr. Morgan's financial empire.

PHONE TRUST HITS KEYMEN

Telephone Offices Will Replace Branch Telegraph Stations Following Merger

Following the absorption of the A. D. T. company and the Western Union Telephone and Telegraph company, plans were developed to do away with branch telegraph offices in the city. In their place the management will operate telephone offices.

This will reduce the number of skilled telegraphers needed for the service and will incidentally urge upon the public the use of telephones.

A big switchboard with 50 trunk lines is being installed between the ninth and tenth floors of the Western Union building, Jackson boulevard and La Salle street, to take care of the city business.

Under the present arrangement the Western Union Telegraph company maintains branch wires all over the city. Telegrams received at these branch offices are wired to the main office, which serves as a sort of clearing house for the outgoing as well as the incoming telegrams. Experienced telegraphers are employed in the branch offices the same as in the main office.

The New Scheme

Under the new system the wires will be used only for out of town service. Telegrams to and from the main office will be transmitted over the telephone. The branch offices will be reduced in numbers and will be maintained as subsidiary telephone stations, with telephone operators in place of telegraphers.

Messages received at the branch offices will be distributed by A. D. T. messengers as at present, but the public will be encouraged to take the messages over the telephone. The addresses will be called over the telephone on the message, which will be delivered by the telephone girl over the telephone. A written copy of it will then be mailed if the addressee desire a written copy following the oral message.

To Increase Phone Use

The public desiring prompt receipt of messages will be encouraged to install home telephone stations. The change as it is being worked out will reduce the number of offices 25 per cent, it is estimated, as the transmission over the telephone instead of the wire and the messenger will be much more expeditious. The branch telegraphers will all be dispensed with. The saving to the company will be great. Telegraph operators earn from \$15 to \$18 a week. Telephone girls can be secured for \$5 a week.

TRUST LOOTERS BETRAY PALS

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—The remarkable disclosures made to committees of the senate by the Guggenheim-Morgan interests regarding the coal and copper properties held by the trust in Alaska will form the basis for what may prove to be one of the most important investigations of the year. Two men who, for reasons thus far unexplained, voluntarily appeared before Senator Beveridge's committee to explain the interests of the big financial and smelting group of financiers in the development of Alaska's resources have furnished material for much speculation and uneasiness in Washington.

They established the fact that the Guggenheims had an actual contract for the exploitation of the Cunningham coal claims; and they admitted that copper claims had been located in the vicinity of the Bonanza mines by entrymen acting in behalf of the Alaska Coal and Copper company, which afterward was absorbed by the Guggenheim-Morgan interests.

SATURDAY ENTERTAINMENT IS SUCCESS IN THE 21ST WARD

The plan of holding Saturday evening entertainments was inaugurated successfully by the Twenty-first ward last Saturday evening, when the membership and their friends turned out to the Progressive Club party that had been planned as the feature of the evening.

The two books given as prizes were Frederick Engels' "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," and Mary E. Marcy's "Out of the Dump."

Attorney Seymour Stegman, counsel for the United Mine Workers of Illinois, is to be the speaker at the Wednesday evening lecture this week, taking "Socialists and the Spring Campaign" as his subject.

LOW CALLS ALL TRUST BUSTING USELESS WORK

Civic Federation Head Says Combines Are Natural Products of Industry

SHERMAN LAW IS BAD

Statute Passed When the People Were Ignorant of Conditions, He Says

"Under modern conditions trade agreements that limit production and more or less affect prices are the alternative in many kinds of business to ruinous competition. I have been out of business for a great many years; but I have an impression that at the present time there are few, if any, kinds of commercial business that can be conducted without resort to this method. If this be so, then, indeed, the dilemma with which business is confronted while the Sherman anti-trust act remains on the statute book, is a serious one, and the question is highly important, what is the way out of the dilemma?"

In these words Seth Low, president of the National Civic Federation and former mayor of New York, attacks trust-busting propositions and points out the necessity of federal control of corporations similar to that which is now exercised over the national banks.

Mr. Low gives his views in a lengthy article published in the March number of the "National Civic Federation Review," in which he endorses the federal incorporation plan of President Taft. Elaborating on futile trust busting he says:

"I do not believe that the way lies in the direction of antagonizing the national incorporation of companies engaged in interstate business. I think it



SETH LOW.

is rather to be found in subjecting the agents that do interstate business to national control, so that one law, which shall be the same from Maine to California, can prevent specific abuses on the part of the corporations doing interstate business, as the need arises.

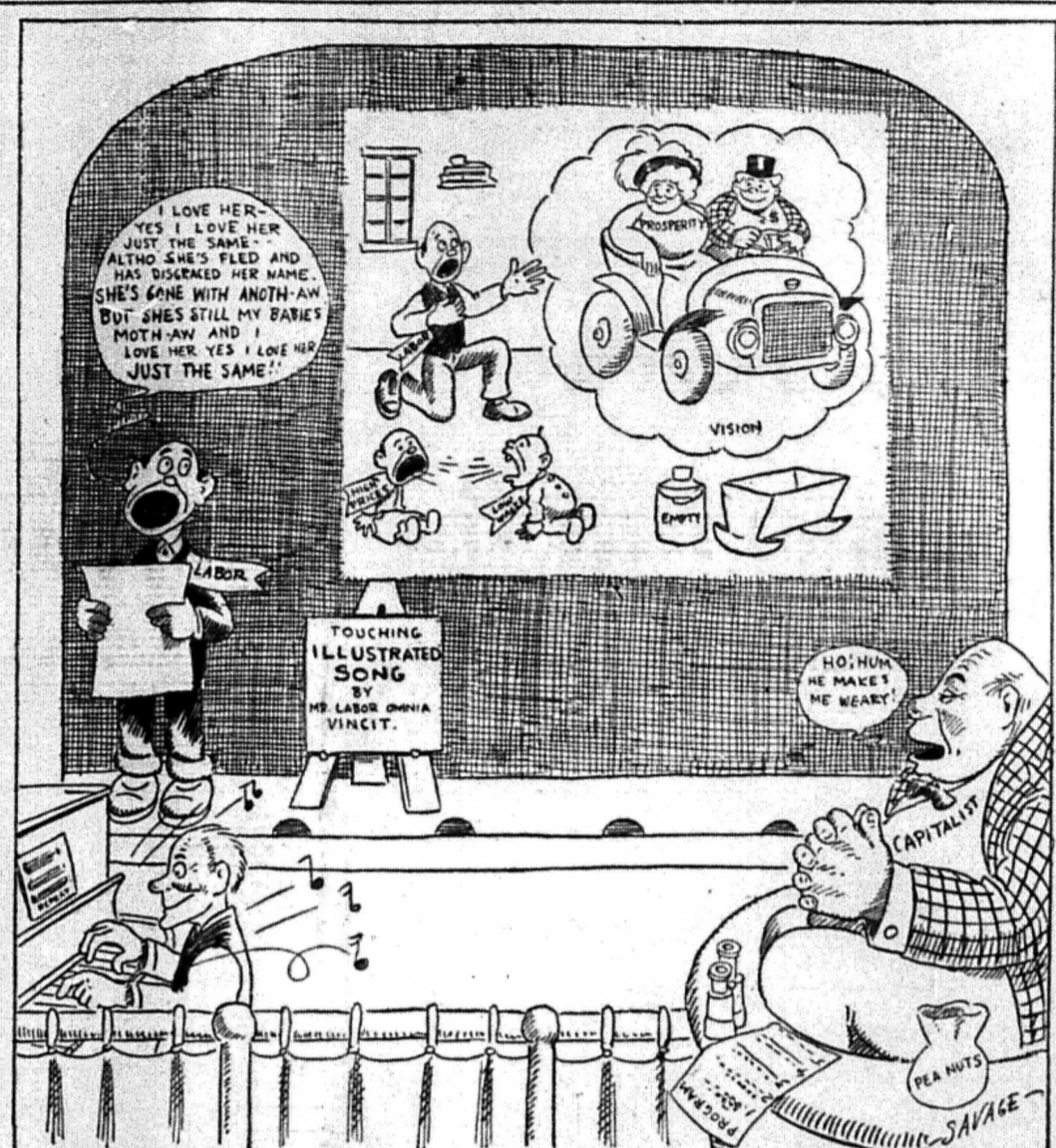
Bankers as Examples

"The national banks are incorporated under the act of congress. They suffer no inconvenience as a result of that fact; but, on the contrary, through governmental oversight the national banks as a whole are kept within the lines of legitimate business, and enjoy a very large measure of public confidence. You will observe that national control of the banks takes the form of regulation of the banking corporation and not of the business that it does. The national banking law does not prevent large aggregations of capital, but it does prevent the capitalization of wind and water. The national banking law does not pretend to regulate the rates at which money shall be loaned, but it does make unlawful certain practices by which individuals in control of the banks can make improper gains. I am aware that private commercial banking differs from national banking in many respects, but these illustrations suffice to show that most of the abuses complained of in interstate commerce are easily reached by the government which creates the corporation without the necessity of touching the legitimate business that is done.

Fear to Act

"The question arises, why do not the states, which create the corporations that do interstate business, afford this kind of control? The evident answer is, because there are forty-six states and each state is unwilling, not to say afraid, to put itself at a disadvantage in comparison with other states by dealing strictly with such corporations, and because out of the forty-six states there are some states which act as if they do not care. It has been recently

OUR NATIONAL VAUDEVILLE



SHIP SUBSIDY BRANDED ERROR

Twelve Ships at Cost of Many Millions Won't Repair Blunders

Washington, Feb. 22.—"Ship subsidies contend that the addition of from eight to twelve ships to the American merchant marine at government expense will restore our prestige on the seas. But the fact is the expenditure of a hundred million dollars a year for the next ten years will not overcome the loss in prestige that this country has sustained in Central and South America through the series of diplomatic blunders of the present administration."

This declaration was made today by Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois.

Taft's Bluff

"Our secretary of state, following the death of Cannon and Groce in the Republic of Nicaragua," continued Rainey, "gave all the countries of South America to understand that this government would see that the revolution was successful and that Zelaya, the president of Nicaragua, was tried for murder and condemned to death. But the threat of our state department turned out to be nothing but wind. While the papers were still discussing the stand taken by the state department, Zelaya resigned his presidency, traveled to the nearest convenient seaport, waved adieu to five thousand of his fellow countrymen assembled on the wharf, stepped into a launch, steamed out in broad daylight between our great battleships, and embarked on a little, insignificant, wooden, Mexican gunboat. In other words the position of our secretary of state was wrong; we could not enforce our threats. Zelaya simply snapped his fingers in the face of Uncle Sam, with all of the Latin-Americans looking on. The result of the whole thing has been a triumph for the diplomacy of Mexico, and is so recognized in every Central and South American republic and throughout the world. We have lost our prestige in South America, and our proposed alliance with Brazil will not accomplish much.

Diplomatic Failures

"On account of our diplomatic failures, and particularly on account of this last and greatest diplomatic failure of all, the United States is being referred to in the cafes and plazas of Spanish-American countries as the 'Great Hog of the North.'"

"The feeling against the United States will soon make itself felt in our trade relations with these little republics, and the payment of enormous subsidies cannot accomplish much in the matter of overcoming the prejudice now existing."

"I submit that a Democratic administration, and the next administration will be Democratic, cannot possibly, under any circumstances, do worse in these particulars than the present administration."

RAIL MERGER STILL GROWS

All Lines Will Join Chicago and Connecting Railways Co. Soon

The giant merger of all the lines of the city, predicted over a year ago by the Daily Socialist, has become a fact. The Chicago City and Connecting Railways company is the title of the new company. The deal was accomplished by the closing of the \$62,000,000 merger of the four street car companies in the south division of the city. Control of the properties passed out of the hands of New York financiers into the hands of local capitalists Dec. 26, but not until now have the three trustees been named with whom the shares and bonds of the railroads will be deposited. They are E. H. Gary, A. J. Earling, and S. M. Felton.

The Board of Directors

The board of directors remains as originally named with the exception of Thomas E. Mitten. His place is taken by Harrison B. Riley, president of the Chicago Title and Trust company. The directors who shall control the policies of the trustees are as follows: James B. Forgan, John J. Mitchell, Samuel Insull, John A. Spoor, Edward Morris, Harrison B. Riley, E. K. Boiesot and Ira M. Cobb. Mr. Mitten stepped out of his place because it was thought advisable not to have too many directors of the present Chicago City Railway company on the directing board of the new corporation.

The Actual Values

The capitalization of the new company will be at about the actual value of the properties as appraised by the city. The four lines merged with their total capitalization are as follows:

Chicago City Railway company	\$40,500,000
Calumet and South Chicago Railway company	10,750,000
Southern Street Railway company	1,570,000
Hammond, Whiting and East Chicago Railway company	\$10,000
Total	\$53,820,000

Bonds will be issued to the amount of \$22,000,000. They are already underwritten and many of them have been sold.

What It Owns

The new corporation secures control of about 95 per cent of the stock of the City Railway company and all the stock of the other three corporations. It is reported that the acquisition of the Hammond line was for the purpose of getting control of the system of interurban railroads which extends practically from Chicago to New York. These roads are now denied a direct entrance to the city and it is expected that the new corporation will be able to effect a change by establishing a direct line from Hegewisch to South Chicago instead of the zigzag line now in operation, which takes in a number of factories in the Calumet region.

UNIONS ATTACK COLD STORAGE

Demand Made on Legislative Committee for Draft of City Ordinance

Resolutions attacking the "cold storage interests," and instructing the legislative committee to prepare the draft of an ordinance on the subject were passed by the Chicago Federation of Labor at its meeting Sunday. It was declared that none should vote for a candidate for the city council, the legislature or congress that did not give a pledge that he would do all he could to remove what were termed the evils of the cold storage trust.

The declaration was based upon the indictments returned by a New Jersey grand jury in which the meat packers were charged with manipulation of the cold storage interests so as to control both the supply and the demand in the market of the country's food products.

A List of Questions

The legislative committee was instructed to draw up a list of questions to be submitted to the candidates to sign. Those who agree to favor such legislation as will remedy the evils complained of will be supported and those who refuse will be opposed.

"We want to know if when elected these candidates will protect the interests of the people," said John O'Neill, delegate of the city firemen. "The cold storage plants permit the meat and other trusts to control the prices of every necessity of life."

C. D. Wheeler of the Sheet Metal workers, said that the New Jersey grand jury had done something for the people that would undoubtedly be of great benefit, but that the agitation against the food trusts should go on.

"Some law should be enacted," he said, "that will prevent the various food trusts from robbing the people at will. We should carry the fight into the city council, the legislature and congress."

COPS SHOOT "DEFENSELESS"

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 22.—With all the newspapers here charging rioting against the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company's strikers, the only serious victims thus far are two young girls, who have fallen before the bullets of policemen's revolvers.

The victims are:

Viola Beven, 13 years old, who was shot in the abdomen by a stray bullet from a policeman's revolver as she was stepping from her home at 323 North Thirteenth street, which was intended for some strikers, whom it is charged were attacking five trolley cars in front of the house.

Mary Devine, aged 15, who was hit in the leg by a stray bullet from a policeman's revolver.

Charles Edward Russell Exposes Crooked Ante-Election Deal in Chicago

OPEN TOWN PROMISED

Red Light, Traction, Wealth, Bankers and Pimps Rallied to "Fred"

The article written by Charles Edward Russell for Hampton's as announced by the Chicago Daily Socialist of Saturday, is now in the hands of the Chicago public. The story tells how great financial interests can throttle any city in the country. It is a startling picture of graft and corruption, two rival camps of gamblers fighting for the swag with dynamite bombs; the city being robbed by public utilities, corporations and the whole gang protected by a "business administration," with a mayor who is financially interested in gambling rings and corporations.

The administration is a political machine, maintained by corporation interests, for the purpose of legalizing and giving official sanction to grafting operations. Graft, graft everywhere, "Nothing is free from a repulsive corruption." Against the combination of administration, corporate interests and vice pools all efforts toward reform are vain. Gamblers began their operations with a "pirate ship" and have advanced to dynamite bombs. The police department which is supposed to run such criminal operations to earth, is in the hands of such men as Patrick J. Lavin and Inspector Nicholas Hunt.

Paddy Lavin

"In 1906, Mr. Lavin was brought before the Civil Service commission (the trial board of Chicago) on five charges, to wit: Conduct unbecoming a police officer; neglect of duty; violating a municipal law, making a false report; neglecting to turn over property recovered from persons arrested without necessary delay."

"Lavin made Mahoney his son-in-law in a series of burglaries and secured his conviction, and he was confined in Joliet prison from January 8, 1903, to December 22, 1904."

"Some time after his release he furnished certain information to Chief of Police Collins, who preferred the before-mentioned charges against Lavin. Mahoney alleged that Lavin had instigated the burglary to win credit and promotion by capturing the burglar, and that Lavin had given him two diamonds to pay for the defense of Barry and Clark. Other charges were that Lavin had accepted a team of thoroughbred horses from a woman keeper of a bawdy house, and had failed to turn over the same to the man captured by his own 'mas.'"

"Nick" Hunt

"We now usher upon the stage Police Inspector Nicholas Hunt (in high offices only less esteemed than Inspector Lavin), Mr. Alderman Michael Kenna and Mr. Alderman John F. Coughlin. Inspector Hunt was in charge of the Hyde Park district at the time of the World's Fair in 1893, when he allowed to nestle about the Fair gates a particularly villainous collection of gambling houses, skin games, and worse resorts. Mr. Hunt is admitted to be of business ability as well as of professional efficiency. A few years ago a Chicago newspaper describing (rather unpleasantly) his career, showed that he was assessed for \$400,000 of Hyde Park property. Nevertheless, there were crude, unbusinesslike persons in Chicago that did not admire Mr. Hunt, and he was removed from office about the time of Inspector Lavin's eclipse."

The crooked Busse election deal is given as follows:

The election of 1907 was very bitterly fought, a fact rather surprising in view of the alignment of forces. All the better elements sympathized with Mr. Busse. He had with him all the banks, all the prominent merchants, the insurance and financial interests, the respectable newspapers, the society leaders, all the supporters of the uplift. It was generally felt that the better classes would stand together for Busse and the traction ordinance, as representing common sense business methods against disorder, the ignorant masses and hot politics. Fifty-one prominent clergymen lifted their voices for Busse; great merchants like John V. Farwell, great statesmen like Governor Deneen and Frank Hitchcock, great moralists like Dr. Hirsch, were on the same side in this crisis of the city's history. True, some damaging charges came to be made against Mr. Busse's ways and walk.

A Bit Low

He was accused of indulging 84 times in low pleasures and having low associates, and it was asserted that no such man could possibly be a good chief executive for a great city. Still, the allegations were brushed aside before the much greater issue involved, or supposed to be involved, in the traction question.

But, strangely enough, in view of what was felt to be the plain nature of this issue, the cause of respectability did not seem to progress as smoothly as had been expected. On the Saturday night before election there was the usual rounding up of secret polls and reports from the wards, and these showed that the respectable element

would fall short of enough votes to win. An emergency conference was summoned and met in a room over Righimer's saloon at No. 175 Clark street.

The Election Pledge
1. The city to be run on the wide-open policy.

Three Alternatives
"The choice must be made between three alternatives.

Inspector Lavin to be reinstated.
Inspector Hunt to be reinstated.

These terms, according to the report, were agreed to. Not having been present on the occasion, I do not know.

1. The next day the Chicago Chronicle, a very respectable newspaper, owned by Mr. John R. Walsh, and earnestly championing the traction cause,

2. It is quite certain that there was in Chicago a large fraudulent vote, not less than 12,000, deliverable for any ticket chosen by its masters, and that some of this vote was controlled by some of the gentlemen here mentioned.

3. Mr. Busse was elected in the Democratic ward.

4. Soon afterwards, the City of Traverse ceased to navigate with her gambling contingent.

5. Mr. Levin and Mr. Hunt were restored to their places on the police force.

6. The band of gambling house keepers that previously had been out were allowed to open and operate their places of business.

7. Mr. Bernard J. Mullaney, a Democrat, who had been an efficient political lieutenant for a powerful Democratic leader, was made private secretary to Mayor Busse, a Republican.

8. Mr. Kenna, Mr. Coughlin, Mr. Brennan, and other Democrats appeared to have much influence with the city administration.

9. The city was run on the wide open policy.

10. And as to the free-hand in the First ward, kindly note that a great and favorite device for collecting and distributing the toll from the red light district are certain "balls," such as the celebrated First Ward Ball, to which the proprietors of disreputable resorts had to buy tickets in proportion to the extent of their business.

11. In the wreck of one of the gambling clubs recently dynamited there were found one thousand tickets to this ball—price \$2 each.

(Last December the voice of the better element was so unmistakable that the mayor and his chief of police feared to grant bar privileges for the ball.

Without the bar the ball would be unprofitable.

12. Mr. Kenna and Mr. Coughlin adopted the clever plan of selling the tickets first and then turning the ball into a "sacred" concert.

The attendance was very slim.)

TRUST BUSTING CALLED FUTILE

(Continued From Page One)

suggested that congress by appropriate legislation can give to the state the same control over interstate commerce as has been recognized in the states in the matter of controlling the interstate sale of liquor, so that each state may defend itself against unwelcome legislation by another state by forbidding the right of entry into the state so legislating of merchandise manufactured or sold by any corporation that is feared.

This would appear to me to be an excellent method of destroying interstate commerce; but not of promoting it, nor of regulating it so that it may grow with the country's growth.

Upon the surface, it would violate the spirit of the federal constitution, which deliberately places interstate commerce under national control.

Hits the Constitution
"So far as changes in the method of doing business, through corporations instead of by individuals, have tended to magnify the control of the states over interstate commerce and to lessen the national control, the modern development of business tends to nullify the purpose of those who framed the United States constitution when

AMUSEMENTS
MAT. TODAY AMERICAN
25c-50c \$1 for Players Music-Hall

Extra-Orchestra \$1 for Players Music-Hall
The Star Bolt Trio

Fennell Week/Entertainer to the "400"
Ma Gosse/Willie Holt Wakefield

Wifred Clark & Co.; 10 All-Star Act-10

GARRICK SPECIAL MAT. TOMORROW
LEW. OLD "Some Fields in Dutch Classes"

NEXT SUNDAY SEATS THURS. SAM. IN THE GIRL AND THE BERNARD WIZARD

they undertook to place interstate commerce under national control. These changes, which have substituted state made corporations for natural persons, affect not only the scale upon which interstate business is done; but they have also often thrown manufacture and commerce into the same hands, with the result that it becomes increasingly difficult, when this is so, to discriminate between them.

Three Alternatives
"The choice must be made between three alternatives.

"First—What we have now, with one government controlling the corporation that does interstate business and another government controlling the interstate business that is done, but with no government at all controlling both the agent and the business that it does;

"Second—Through the contributory action of congress to have forty-six states control both the agent doing interstate business and the business that it does, each state looking out for itself against all others;

"Third—To have the national government, through the exercise of its power under the interstate commerce clause, incorporate companies to do interstate business, and thus control all over the Union both the agent doing interstate business and the interstate business that it does.

LEWIS SPEAKS AT MINE MEET
Stedman Takes Up Laws for the Safety of Workers Under Ground

By E. JAMES
(Daily Socialist Special Correspondent.)

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 22—President Thos. L. Lewis and Vice-President E. S. McCullough addressed the convention of the United Mine Workers of Illinois here today, advising a meeting with the Illinois operators to adjust all international differences.

On the motion of Illinois District President John H. Walker it was unanimously decided to meet the operators in joint conference as soon as possible.

President Lewis' advice comes after repeated telegrams had been sent to him on the subject, to which he gave no definite answer, telling the Illinois miners to take the initiative in the matter.

They finally decided not to meet the operators except in joint conference with the miners of the other states.

Word From Mitchell
President McDonald received a message today from John Mitchell, former United Mine Workers of America, in response to the invitation extended him in which he stated that if the convention is still in session Wednesday it might be possible for him to attend and address the delegates.

Indications today were that the delegates would still be here Wednesday and the arrival of the beloved labor leader will be awaited with expectancy.

MORGAN RULES AS MONEY KING
BRITONS FILL NEW CABINET

(Continued From Page One)

gan's centralizing schemes can not be estimated.

Third in financial importance, but first as a strictly Morgan institution, is the insurance group. The recent purchase of the Ryan holdings of the Equitable stock by Mr. Morgan has given him direct control of the two great insurance companies of the United States.

The volume of their premium revenues each year amounts to and equals the annual payments of the United States government for pensions.

The Nine Trust Co.'s
The total of deposits of nine trust companies and the four banking institutions in harmony with Morgan give a combined total of \$728,788,800.

This total is an indication of the value of connections for which some of the greatest battles have been fought in recent years.

The banking power of the Morgan companies is estimated at 87.5 per cent of that of the national banks of the entire United States.

The Wall Street Journal brings out a significant fact in the methods of Morgan's banking methods:

"A singular feature of the Morgan group of national banks is the minor role which circulation plays in its total of banking power.

The four so-called Morgan banks have only 2 per cent of their banking power represented in circulation, while the 6,883 national banks have 16.5 per cent in circulation, or five times the proportion of the Morgan national banks."

Morgan's colossal power may be summed up as follows:

The Morgan influence covers institutions and enterprises having assets and capitalization of twelve billions of dollars, equal to one-ninth of the wealth of the United States.

The gross earnings of the railroads controlled or partly financed by the house of Morgan represent one-third of the gross earnings of all the railroads in the United States.

The Morgan banking power as embodied in trust companies and national banks, which more than any other represent the money power of the United States, is greater than one-tenth of the national bank and trust companies' banking power of \$9,000,000,000.

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LABOR TACKLES HATTERS' CASE

Chicago Federation Will Hold a Meeting on the \$222,000 Fine

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and an international officer of the United Hatters of America, are to be the principal speakers at the next meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, when the \$222,000 damages against the United Hatters will be taken up for consideration.

It was planned to have the executive committee of the federation bring in a report on the Hatters' case at yesterday's meeting, but Secretary E. H. Nockels asked that more time be given in order that an extensive report on the case might be given.

Steel War On
Emmett Flood, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, told the federation members of the conditions in the steel industry, and stated that the 'Anatomical' Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers would begin an organizing campaign among the employees of the Illinois Steel company, a part of the United States Steel corporation.

He will visit the unions in Chicago affiliated with the federation in an attempt to get them interested in the struggle against the steel trust.

Resolutions were adopted calling upon the city council to repeal the ordinance prohibiting the distribution of cards and circulars in the streets.

It was said that the ordinance was enforced in the same manner as the injunction, only against labor unions. A demand was made that Mayor Busse appoint a stationary engineer on the board of examining engineers, as the workmen pay all the expenses of the board.

"If we continue to pay for licenses we must have a representative on the board," said the resolutions that were adopted.

LORIMER WILL OUST CAMPBELL?

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22—Postmaster D. A. Campbell of Chicago is said to be the real cause of the row over patronage now on between Senators Cullom and Lorimer. This information bearing on the true inwardness of the senatorial conflict was forthcoming today from an Illinois Republican who knows the seamy side of most of the political history made in his state.

Lorimer, according to this version of the story, is on the war path to kill off Campbell politically. He wants to name the successor to Mr. Campbell, whose term of office expires Dec. 11, 1911.

This is a long time off, as political time is reckoned, but Lorimer wants the successor named now and agreed to by his colleagues. He wants to leave no chance of Campbell hanging onto the job.

If unable to name the next postmaster Lorimer will accept a Cullom man provided it is not Campbell. Then he will trust to political maneuvers to make the postmaster as much a Lorimer as a Cullom lieutenant.

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CALLS PERKINS LABOR'S ENEMY

Federation Demands Open Trial "on Principle" for Its Own Foe

In an effort to prevent all secret trials in the board of education in the future, the Chicago Federation of Labor, in resolutions passed at its meeting Sunday, demanded that Dwight H. Perkins, suspended architect of the board of education, be given a fair public hearing.

Before the resolutions gained the hearty support of the federation it was clearly set forth that organized labor was not so much coming to the support of Perkins, whom many delegates declared was no better than President Alfred R. Urien, as it was trying to establish a precedent that would prevent star chamber hearings in the future.

The resolutions as originally introduced by President John Fitzpatrick of the federation and John O'Neill, delegate of the City Firemen's association, praised the educational character of Mr. Perkins' work and condemned the "packing house type of architecture and the beef trust system of education," but they had to be modified to suit the views of delegates who claimed that Mr. Perkins was only being treated to a dose of the same medicine he administered to engineers, firemen and other employees of the school board.

As finally adopted, after a number of paragraphs had been expunged, the resolutions read:

Whereas, Alfred R. Urien, as president of the board of education, has suspended D. H. Perkins, architect of said board, on charges which have not been specified; and

A "Packer at Heart"
Whereas, it seems that the said Urien is seeking a star chamber trial for said unspecified charges similar to the trial of the art of teaching of the Art Institute which the said Urien tried and condemned before a packed committee in a private room of the Union League club, thereby violating the rules of the board of education, to the public shame of a great institution of learning; and

Whereas, the said Urien is quoted in the public press as desiring to run the public schools just as he would run a corporation, for profit, such as the beef trust; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Chicago Federation of Labor demands a fair public trial for all civil service employees, and hereby instructs its committee on education to attend the hearings, if there be any on said charges, and to make such report to this body as the facts warrant.

Perkins Hit At
"Perkins never allowed engineers or other mechanics to get a fair trial," said A. C. Anderson of the Painters' union. "He never was in favor of union labor if he could help it, and I don't see why we should interest ourselves in this case. I am opposed to this body taking up the fight of Mr. Perkins."

"The action to be taken in this case is a matter of principle," said John O'Neill. "Perkins is guilty, let us know it. Let him be given a fair trial and let us have no star chamber proceedings conducted by the beef trust, the steel trust or any other trust. We want a square deal for every man."

"Two wrongs don't make a right," said Delegate W. H. Krause. "We want all the evidence in this case brought out in the open."

Called Unions' Foe
"I want to corroborate what Delegate Anderson has said," declared Delegate J. W. Morton, of the stationary firemen's union. "Perkins never was in favor of union labor. We've had men on trial where even their legal representatives were denied admission to the secret sessions. Perkins would be as bad as Urien were he in the same position. He has put the rest of us up against that kind of a game for years. Let him take a little of the medicine he has been giving the rest of us. Perkins thought it was an insult to ask for a trial for a fireman, and said we were not entitled to the same consideration as a school teacher. I am not opposed to the resolutions, but I have no sympathy for Perkins. We have been enduring this sort of thing for ten years. Now let Mr. Perkins go up against it."

Not Labor's Friend
"The resolutions do not say that Perkins was a friend of labor unions," said Oscar F. Nelson of the postoffice clerks. "It is not the man, but the principle we are fighting for. We stand for a fair and open trial for every civil service employee, whether his name be Perkins or some other."

"I believe that the adoption of these

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resolutions will establish a principle, so that we will only have public hearings hereafter," said Delegate James Maguire.

The resolutions were finally adopted, the federation committee on schools being instructed to attend the hearings of the charges against Mr. Perkins and to report the results of the trial to the labor body.

MANY ESCAPE DEATH AS FLYER JUMPS THE TRACK
New York, Feb. 22—Twenty-nine passengers who arrived in Jersey City on the "Twenty-Four Hour New York," the Pennsylvania's fastest train from St. Louis, told how five of the six cars making up the flyer leaped from the track west of Pittsburgh this morning, and of the remarkable escape from death of all aboard. No one was seriously injured; in fact, so far as could be learned only one woman and two men were bruised. The cars left the track when making a curve at fifty miles an hour.

NEMO SPEAKS; STIRS THEATER

President of Actors' Union Arouses Owner of Unfair Playhouse

Using one of the seats in the Palais Royale theater, West Madison and Paulina streets, as a soap box, John Nemo, president of the Actors' union, told the Sunday evening audience of the "scab" conditions that prevailed at the house and pleaded with the audience not to patronize the place.

It took Proprietor Joseph F. Ryan some time to rally his forces after he became aware of what was going on, and before the special policemen and firemen, ushers and ticket sellers could be mustered in to make a united charge on the speaker, Nemo had practically presented the entire situation to the interested audience and was perfectly willing to give Ryan a hearing.

Shouted "Liar"
Ryan mounted another seat and contented himself with shouting "Liar!" until a special policeman had taken Nemo out of the theater, when he began a speech to the effect that everyone employed in his house carried a union card. According to his view the place was union from "top to bottom."

After he had been evicted from the place, Nemo started to make a street address on the sidewalk to a crowd that gathered about him. The west side police, however, are loath to lose their theater privileges and applied the gag rule to Nemo immediately, claiming that he had no permit to speak on the street.

Nemo's appearance at the Palais Royale theater is part of the effort being made by the Actors' union and the Chicago Federation of Labor, to acquaint the west side with the "unfair" conditions that exist at Ryan's amusement place. Ryan and Frank Q. Doyle of the Doyle Booking agency are two of the most bitter enemies of the union at the present time.

Misleading Statements
Considerable difficulty is being met with by the union officials in counteracting the statements made by the theater proprietors. Ryan and others claim that they are using union actors, really meaning that they have members of the White Rats, the Artists' or the Actors' societies on their programs. While members of these three organizations belong to the Actors' union, they are merely social organizations in themselves and have nothing to improve the conditions in the theatrical profession. Members of these organizations who persist in playing at "scab houses" will be put on the "unfair" list by the Chicago Federation of Labor.

To Hold Street Meetings
Plans are now on foot to hold street meetings outside the "unfair" theaters if the required permits can be secured from the police department. It is thought that this work will effectively supplement the poster campaign which is now being conducted.

Secretary S. D. Ricardo of the Actors' union, at the Sunday afternoon meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, declared that the union actors are in the present fight to win a complete victory and that they would not give up until the unfair booking agencies had been driven out of business.

Star Dust to Clarify Minds
"The Halley comet, when it comes, will come like a cyclone," said Professor F. F. Ormsby before the Order of Nature at the Great Northern Hotel, "sweeping and clarifying the minds of men, and will have a tendency to promote the study of the zodiac, which has been buried practically since the dark ages."

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TAFT'S SUGAR POLICY IS HIT

President Has Taken Strong Stand Favoring the Men "Higher Up"

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22—Two resolutions providing for an investigation of the misdeeds of that star campaign fund contributor, the sugar trust, occupy pigeon holes in the desk of "Uncle Joe," after having been swallowed bodily by his infamous committee on rules.

One of those resolutions should be called to the floor of the house, and the investigation provided for in the measure should be ordered to proceed without further waste of time.

A False Position
President Taft opposes the reporting of the resolutions providing for a congressional probe of the sugar trust's thefts on the ground that "immunity" might be given to the men "higher up."

This position is untenable for two reasons. In the first place the men "higher up" cannot secure immunity unless they are allowed to testify under oath, unless they are forced to divulge information or records as to the conduct of their business, or unless the government itself promises immunity in asking for certain information. By pursuing other methods of inquiry, such as taking the testimony of the trust's competitors, for instance, the investigating committee of congress could secure a wealth of information on the subject of the trust's business methods without giving "immunity" to those "higher up."

Nine Charges Made
The president's position in opposing an inquiry by congress is also untenable because nine charges are made against the trust in the resolutions which are being held up at his suggestion. In addition to the one relating to the recently exposed under-weight frauds, in connection with which it is feared the men "higher up" might be given "immunity" through a federal investigation.

Since there is such a great concern over the liability of the men "higher up" going unpunished, the investigating committee could temporarily pass up the under-weight frauds by which the government was robbed of \$3,484,394, and concentrate its attention to the following charges against the trust as contained in the side-tracked resolutions of investigation:

1. Unlawful monopoly.

2. Conspiracy to ruin independent sugar refineries.

3. Blacklisting of grocers who handle independent sugar.

4. Importation of cheap contract labor.

5. Violator of Sherman anti-trust law.

6. Bribing officials of customs service.

7. Swindling of government by violation of tariff laws.

8. Accepting rebates in violation of interstate commerce law.

9. Violation of factory and health laws.

TROUBLE OVER PIG IN A TRUNK

Beloit, Wis., Feb. 22—A dead pig in a trunk, brought by a Beloit woman from Allen's Grove to Beloit as baggage, came near getting the woman into trouble.

When the trunk arrived police happened to be at the station looking for some butter that had been stolen.

The woman's trunk was heavy and the officers insisted on looking inside of it. They were amazed to find the body of a pig.

The railroad officials were notified, but refused to take any action in the case, although the woman might have been prosecuted for falsely declaring her baggage.

Rockefeller Buys 2,000 Quail
New York, Feb. 22—Another large consignment of partridges for John D. Rockefeller, to be placed on his preserves at Pocantico Hills, is being unloaded from the Hamburg-American steamship Pennsylvania. Nearly 2,000 of the birds started on the trip from Hamburg and fewer than fifty died in transit.

The birds will join the many thousands of the feathered tribe now on the Rockefeller estate. Mr. Rockefeller is fond of them and treats them as pets, giving many of her favorites names as they become tamed under her care.

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PRUSSIA HELD FOR RIOTING

Socialists Put the Blame Squarely on Hollweg for Bloodshed in Elections

Berlin, Feb. 22.—In the course of an exciting debate in the reichstag caused by the aspersions which the chancellor recently cast on universal suffrage...

"The fault," he added, "is with the ruling powers, and the blood shed at Frankfurt and Neumunster clings to the fingers of the chancellor."

People Will Stand "The Socialists will continue making demonstrations in the streets, and perhaps will use stronger methods. We will bring it to pass that the Prussian people obtain universal suffrage against the opposition of the government and the parties supporting it."

"If that results in violence, as is probable, then the revolution of the people would be justifiable. The English Stuarts and the French Bourbons perished in an attempt to use force against victorious and popular movements, and precisely so will any such attempt with us be crushed by the power of the people."

The speech caused a prolonged commotion throughout the house. Vice President Spahn, as Herr Ledebour concluded, called him to order for his statement that bloodshed in the rioting was upon the hands of the chancellor.

The Imperial Constitution The reichstag opened with a stormy scene growing out of an interpellation by the Socialists asking Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg what had induced him, in his Prussian suffrage speech in the diet, to attack universal suffrage as guaranteed by the imperial constitution.

Dr. Frank, Socialist, referring to the chancellor's remark that a democratic franchise exercised an evil and degenerating influence upon political morals, inquired whether the reichstag was willing to hear such a criticism of universal suffrage from the chancellor.

Continuing, he asked what would happen to a chancellor who asserted in many speeches that the emperor had exercised an "evil and degenerating influence."

MAX PAM RAPS WEALTHY, BUT! New York, Feb. 22.—Max Pam, a corporation lawyer of Chicago and a director of the Allis-Chalmers company and the American Steel Foundries company, was the chief speaker in the Metropolitan Temple at the patriotic service in commemoration of Washington's birthday.

His subject was "The Place of Religion in Good Government." He said by "religion" he meant a belief in higher powers and the regulation of conduct in accordance with that belief. In the last analysis, he said, religion is that restraining influence exerted by conscience and a fixed set of moral principles which have received at least in some measure a divine sanction.

It was early found, Mr. Pam said, that conscience alone was not a sufficient restraining influence in society, and so humanity was forced, in self-defense, to turn to "outer sanctions," which, by a process of evolution, became what is now known as law.

Mr. Pam turned in his argument for a moment to the Jew, saying his mission on earth has been accomplished by the predominance in all civilized countries of his ideas of religiousness and spirituality. The greatest governmental problem in the world, he said, is property.

In denouncing predatory wealth he paid a high tribute to J. Pierpont Morgan, though he did not name him. The speaker called him an altruist, a constructor and upholder "whose wealth and influence have not worked injury or destruction of any kind."

His wealth, Mr. Pam said, is not predatory, but salutary, and he is a benefactor, not a malefactor. "Poverty," he said, "is the fruit of irreligion, injustice and wrong. There are three kinds of poor—God's poor, the devil's poor and the poor devil. The Ten Commandments are the foundation of law as well as religion. Lawmakers must be exemplars."

The religious instruction of children is just as vital to the nation's permanency as their physical or mental training, and to neglect this is to beget a brood of evil from whose ravages there will be no possible escape."

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS SHOT BY FANATIC, NOW CAUGHT Cairo, Feb. 22.—Prime Minister Boutros Pasha while leaving the ministry of foreign affairs today was shot and seriously wounded by a nationalist party fanatic named Wardan. Boutros Pasha was taken to a hospital. His assailant was arrested.

The Khedive, Sir Eldon Gorst, the British diplomatic agent, and other prominent men hastened to the hospital as soon as they learned of the shooting and consoled with the prime minister. The assailant, who is a student, fired five shots, three of the bullets lodging in the premier's body. Two of them, however, inflicted only superficial wounds. The bullets were extracted and it is believed the premier will recover.

The Hustlers' Column

WHAT MAN HAS DONE MAN CAN DO

You can get subscribers if you try. You can add to the number of readers of a Socialist paper in your locality if you are willing to work. You can have a hundred new readers of the Daily Socialist in your neighborhood within the next year if you want them bad enough.

That you may see how true this is read the story of what two hustlers have done since the paper started. One of these is Alex McAleese of Dubuque, Ia. This city was not remarkable for its revolutionary working class. It was not a particularly favorable field in which to work. It was no different from a hundred other cities in the ease or difficulty of securing Socialist readers.

The only thing that was different was Comrade McAleese. He is a Hustler, a LIVE HUSTLER. He is a STEADY hustler. There have been others with a higher record for a week or a month. There are those who have gathered in more in a single day, although he has made some good records along that line. But he was, and is, always on the job.

We were looking over the record of his work the other day and find that he has sent in \$294.10 during the years that he has been hustling. It was nearly all in rather small sums—seldom more than five dollars, often much less—but there was always something doing.

The town of Herrin, Ill., is probably not the town that most of you would select if you had the whole United States to choose from as a place to hustle for subscriptions. There are thousands of larger places. There are many where interest in Socialism was greater a year ago.

But there was a HUSTLER in Herrin, Ill. Comrade E. James, who has been acting as the special correspondent of the Daily Socialist at the United Mine Workers' convention during the past week, was there. He did not write to the Hustler Editor and tell him how hard it was to get subs.

HE WENT OUT AND GOT THEM. He has not been working quite so long as Comrade McAleese, although he has been piling the subs up pretty regular for a long while. His card shows that he has sent in \$104.55 in subscriptions. He is still sending them in. He has sent in 18 new one and 20 renewals since February 10, 1910.

There is not a Hustler who reads this that cannot duplicate the work of these two comrades. Both of them devote only their spare time to hustling. Both must earn their living by daily labor. Both are living under just the sort of average conditions that nearly all of us have to meet.

If there were a thousand as active workers as these two, the Daily Socialist would HAVE THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY DAILY IN AMERICA WITHIN A YEAR. For you must remember that such work is cumulative. Some of those whom they secure as subscribers become hustlers in their turn and so the ball grows as it rolls.

If you have been discouraged, read what these two HUSTLERS have done and then SET A NEW RECORD IN YOUR LOCALITY. Go out TONIGHT and get one new subscriber. Make up your mind to get another tomorrow and within a short time you will see Socialist thought and organization growing in your vicinity.

WHAT THESE TWO MEN HAVE DONE YOU CAN DO. Socialism is a foreign idea once more. H. Judd of Brackendale, B. C., hands in two new ones. Capitalist sheets please take notice. They don't go out fast enough to suit them.

To add to our misery, a load of "The History of the Great American Fortunes" is ready to be shipped out, and is becoming more and more impatient every day. This is a bunch of John Collins' book, "The Power and Weakness of Trade Unions" is making such a huller that we feel like calling in the police department. However, they have agreed to have a little more patience, and if the Hustlers come to the rescue we may get out of the scrape all right. If not there is no telling what this excited mob is going to do!

Three good-looking ones creep in from I. Tucker, Abilene, Tex. "THE BULLETIN BOARD" "THE LIST OF ONES." J. Spolnik, Chicago. C. Land, Fort Arthur, Texas. H. W. Martin, Seattle, Wash. A. Ridd, Brainerd, Minn. T. Treagan, Illinois. J. H. Crumb, Platte, S. D. A. J. Lerch, Mallet Creek, Ohio. W. F. Zentgraf, Brainerd, Minn. W. F. Anderson, Mankato, Minn. D. Johnson, Rockford, Ill. W. F. Zentgraf, Brainerd, Minn. W. H. Aldrich, Kewanee, Ill. W. F. Zentgraf, Brainerd, Minn. J. Redman, Rockford, Ill. J. S. White, Urbana, Ohio. J. Schneider, Appomattox, Va. J. Walker, Altoona, Pa. P. Pletzer, Hamburg, Pa. W. F. Peterson, Mankato, Minn. C. L. Bird, Rock Springs, Wyo. L. Bartholomew, Hutchinson, Kan. G. Grostefon, Pittsburg, Pa. J. Mulcahy, Fort Wayne, Ind. W. H. Crawford, Pleasant City, Ohio. Mrs. A. Carney, Kewanee, Ill. W. Wirick, Frankfurt, Ind. W. Spencer, Battle Creek, Mich. M. Green, Rochester, N. Y. W. H. Garney, Nashua, N. H. W. M. Halston, Brainerd, Minn. S. L. Seegal, Revere, Mass. W. H. Thrig, Wellston, Iowa. C. Powers, Erie, Pa. F. A. Harding, Dallas, Texas. W. M. Spafford, Canton, Ill. J. Park, Sayre, Okla. G. E. Aydelott, Elkhart, Ind. W. F. Beckley, Farmersville, Tex. J. Gerard, Mathews, Kan. G. Neilson, Vian, Cal. W. C. Yocum, Culver, Kan. Mr. A. H. Yule, Monarch, Mont. Bonanza Miners' union, Rhoylote, Nev. J. Deerie, La Salle, Ill. D. Smith, Cedar Falls, Iowa. E. Lederhaus, Chicago, Ill. J. L. Moss, Webb City, Mo. W. J. Conarty, Gulliver, Mich. William Dyer, Chicago.

adlan navy, while 2,205 declared in favor of the "do-nothing" policy of F. D. Monk, M. P., the conservative leader of Quebec. Only 38 recorded themselves as favorably to direct contribution and only 112 declared for a policy of "splendid isolation," in event the naval policy was adopted.

Lobtan, Feb. 22.—As a result of a house to house canvass, carried on during two consecutive Sundays in the city of Lobtan, Saxony, the Socialist organization there has increased its membership by five hundred—there being now eighteen hundred dues paying members within the party. In Striefen, another small industrial city, the organization in the same length of time increased its membership from eleven to fourteen hundred. In addition many subscribers were secured for the local Socialist paper. It is the house to house method of organization and agitation that has made the German Socialist movement the powerful factor it is at present, there being nearly seven hundred thousand men and women enrolled in the German organization.

During the epidemic in the city of Berlin, when a bulletin issued by the department of health had to be distributed in the shortest possible time, the government had to appeal to "the state within the state," the Socialist party, to accomplish the task of billing the city. The Socialist party accepted the proposition, accomplishing the seemingly impossible task of billing a city, which has a population equal in numbers to that of the city of Chicago, inside of twenty-four hours.

Ottawa for Canadian Navy Ottawa, Ont. Feb. 22.—La Presse of Montreal has made a canvass of that city's sentiment on the naval question. Four questions were submitted: Are you in favor of the creation of a Canadian navy to engage in the wars of the empire? Are you in favor of a direct contribution of ships or money to Great Britain? Are you in favor of maintaining the status quo? If Canada should embark on a naval policy would you be in favor of Quebec holding aloof? Out of 4,313 whose views were obtained 2,487 declared in favor of a Canadian navy.

LOW WAGES HURT CHILDREN

School Teacher's Trouble Is Due to Ill Health of Tois

"Two-thirds of the trouble a teacher has in caring for the children in the public schools is due to the poor conditions in the homes, resulting from the high prices of the necessities of life and the low standard of living," declared Miss Margaret Haley, delegate of the teachers' federation, in reporting to the Chicago Federation of Labor for the cost of living committee at Sunday's meeting.

Miss Haley urged that the schedules planned by the committee be given out, and that the members of different unions see to it that the questions are properly answered and the schedules returned to the committee. She thought that these schedules showing the increase in the cost of living could be successfully used in securing better wages in the different trades.

The Low Standard "If the schedules are correctly filled out we will show the low standard of living of the working people of Chicago," said Miss Haley. "It will show that the working class families have less than \$5 to spend for the education of their children a year, and less than \$5 for amusements. It will show why some children cannot keep up with their studies in school and it will be of immense value to organized labor in demanding higher wage scales."

"We need these statistics," said Delegate Edgorn, of the painters' union. "They will prove that the demands we are making are just."

Facts Are Potent "We don't appreciate the strength that lies in cold hard facts," said Delegate Curtis, of the Typographical union, in replying to the delegates who claimed it would only be a waste of

time to gather the date which the committee has in mind. At the suggestion of Miss Haley, Mrs. Raymond Robbins, president of the Women's Trade Union league, was elected as an additional member of the committee.

DEBS DRAWS A VAST CROWD (SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 22.—The greatest Socialist meeting ever held in Pittsburg filled Carnegie Hall to overflowing Sunday night, thousands failing to gain an entrance to the auditorium to hear Eugene V. Debs discuss the case of Fred D. Warren, managing editor of the Appeal to Reason, and the federal judiciary.

Thousands of subscriptions for the Appeal were taken, hundreds of volumes of the speeches and writings of Debs were sold, and thousands of pamphlets were eagerly bought by the crowd which consisted of persons of every race and creed, and of every class in the community.

Excitement among 1,200 men, women and children in attendance at the Criterion theater, Sedgwick and Division streets, was averted last night during the progress of the performance when a fire was discovered in a barn across the alley from the rear of the playhouse.

The fire, which was in an empty tool box, is believed to have been started by boys. It was quickly extinguished by firemen.

AMONG THE UNIONS The Sacramento, Cal., Federated Trade Council has taken a step in the direction of making union men stick to union principles by the adoption of a set of resolutions embodying the stipulation of any member who shall wear a fur hat which does not contain the union label of the United Hatters of North America. This rule will go into effect March 1.

Cooks Meet on Tuesday The Chicago Cooks' union, local 885, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at 188 South Clark street, third floor. Remember, you can either be with or against us. There is no middle ground. Do not forget the next meeting.—Fred Ebeling, secretary.

BOOKS YOU SHOULD READ The following books form almost a complete library of modern scientific and sociological thought. They should be in the hands of every Socialist and progressive thinker:

THE EVOLUTION OF MAN. By William Boelsche; translated by Ernest Untermann. This book tells in detail, in a clear, simple style, illustrated by pictures, just how the descent of man can be traced back to the animals composed each of a single cell. It is up to date and gives the latest discoveries in science. It is THE book on the subject. Cloth, 50 cents.

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Address all orders to THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, 180 Washington St.

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SOCIALISTS IN GAIN OF 500 Lobtan, Feb. 22.—As a result of a house to house canvass, carried on during two consecutive Sundays in the city of Lobtan, Saxony, the Socialist organization there has increased its membership by five hundred—there being now eighteen hundred dues paying members within the party. In Striefen, another small industrial city, the organization in the same length of time increased its membership from eleven to fourteen hundred. In addition many subscribers were secured for the local Socialist paper. It is the house to house method of organization and agitation that has made the German Socialist movement the powerful factor it is at present, there being nearly seven hundred thousand men and women enrolled in the German organization. During the epidemic in the city of Berlin, when a bulletin issued by the department of health had to be distributed in the shortest possible time, the government had to appeal to "the state within the state," the Socialist party, to accomplish the task of billing the city. The Socialist party accepted the proposition, accomplishing the seemingly impossible task of billing a city, which has a population equal in numbers to that of the city of Chicago, inside of twenty-four hours. Ottawa for Canadian Navy Ottawa, Ont. Feb. 22.—La Presse of Montreal has made a canvass of that city's sentiment on the naval question. Four questions were submitted: Are you in favor of the creation of a Canadian navy to engage in the wars of the empire? Are you in favor of a direct contribution of ships or money to Great Britain? Are you in favor of maintaining the status quo? If Canada should embark on a naval policy would you be in favor of Quebec holding aloof? Out of 4,313 whose views were obtained 2,487 declared in favor of a Canadian navy.

They Could Not Get In A few weeks ago there was a masquerade ball for the benefit of the Jewish Labor World. It was held in the Coliseum Annex. When the time came for the doors to open the streets were packed with people who had tickets, and hundreds of whom were never able to get near the door. It took a small army of policemen to take care of those who were anxious to get in to enjoy the good time the Jewish Socialists always provide. There was just one sentiment at that ball. Everyone said, "We must have another, and hold it in a hall that will accommodate those who want to come. We are going to have that other one. It will be held in The 7th Regiment Armory Saturday, February 26th It will be a bigger success than the other one, and there will be room for all ticket holders to get in. It will be bigger than anything ever held by Chicago Socialists, for, in addition to the Jewish Labor World, the Chicago Daily Socialist is co-operating. The Jewish comrades have agreed to share the receipts with the Daily Socialist if the friends of the Daily will lend a hand. The tickets are now on sale at the Daily Socialist office. They are 25 cents each, and there will be a surprise for the purchasers.

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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The publication of a signed article does not mean endorsement by the Daily Socialist of opinions expressed therein. Enclose postage for return of unused manuscripts.

Amusing the People

Indicting trust magnates is rapidly becoming one of the great national indoor sports in America. It is as harmless as ping-pong, as exciting as croquet and as expensive as polo, while it is almost as interesting to the spectators as baseball.

It is conducted on the old, old principle upon which the Romans depended for so many years—that of keeping the mob amused while it was being robbed. The Roman rulers used "bread and circuses" for that purpose.

The first important exhibition along this line was furnished by the \$29,000,000 fine. That drew immense crowds, kept the spectators roused to the highest pitch of interest and absolutely prevented them from noticing the pickpockets that were "swiping their leathers."

The "immunity bath" afforded a pleasing variety that prevented any sign of ennui. It introduced a new element of excitement by showing how many different ways there are for the magnates to get away.

At the present moment a half dozen states and the national government are staging teams playing the game to large and appreciative audiences. The drawing powers of the act do not seem to be impaired in the least by the regular escape of the supposed victim.

The entire audience seems to be in much the same state of blissful ignorance as that shown by the visitor from the rural regions who was seen in the same seat in the theater night after night.

The American public is hoping against hope that some day a trust magnate will not get away, and they want to be on hand to see the fight. They do not realize how the piece is staged any more than the innocent theater-goer.

So the grand juries go on indicting and the courts keep up their farce of prosecuting and the trusts keep on flourishing and growing.

Like many another game, however, this one is most dangerous to the "innocent bystander." One of the anti-trust guns was pointed at a labor union the other day and when it went off was found to be loaded with real ammunition.

Yet it was the same old gun with which the trusts have been shot every day for a decade without the least injury.

Riotous Workingmen?

We are told that the city of Philadelphia is filled with a frenzied mob of riotous workmen. Wild tales of property destroyed and of fierce attacks upon nonunion laborers are being carried over the wires and blazoned forth upon the front pages of the capitalist press.

There are several thousand union men in Philadelphia. If they were wrought up to such a pitch of lawless frenzy as the dispatches would seem to indicate there should be a long death roll of union enemies.

An examination of these same dispatches shows that when the kernel of wheat is sifted out of the carload of chaff the only persons injured up to Monday morning were TWO LITTLE GIRLS AND A HOSPITAL NURSE WHO WERE SHOT BY THE POLICE.

Not one single person was injured by this wild, ferocious mob of AND A HOSPITAL NURSE, WHO WERE SHOT BY THE POLICE.

It would be hard to write a more adequate testimonial to the peacefulness of the strikers and the lawlessness of the police than is told in this obscure ending to a lurid tale intended to defame the strikers.

No Empty Threat

When the Socialist representative, George Ledebour, rose in the German reichstag and informed the government that if it maintained its present attitude toward the suffrage question in Prussia it was inviting revolution, no one could accuse him of demagogical ranting.

He was not invoking the aid of an imaginary organization. He was not talking about a theoretical uprising. He was not discussing a metaphysical revolt.

He knew, and the government knew, that he was speaking for three million and more of the best organized workers in the world. His hearers knew that he was not threatening, but stating a plain, simple fact.

With a working class organized upon the industrial and the political field and acting in complete harmony, such actions as those of the government in sabering and shooting men and women who are asking only for the right of self-government is but a first step to a revolution.

In the Classroom Domestic Science Pupil—Teacher, what's the matter with these potatoes? They're falling to pieces. Instructor—Goodness gracious, child! You've cooked them too long! Why didn't you take them off a long while ago? Pupil—Why, er—r, I've been doing just what you said, and I didn't notice any boils on them, at all.

Between and Between "What is an average man?" "One who is not as good as he professes to be and not as bad as his enemies say he is."

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TO THE GOD PROFIT

BY B. J. CALHOUN.

Travelers have told us of the former existence of a society, isolated by boundless seas, in which the chief characteristic seems as we look back at it, to have been an utter disregard of human life, so low an estimate being placed upon it as to make the attitude of mind seem little less than diabolical.

The shedding of blood was the insignia of rank and the badge of a manhood which no young man could aspire to whose hands were not stained with the blood of a fellow creature.

If no more worthy victim fell by his hand he crept stealthily upon the child asleep by its mother's side, or even the defenseless or sleeping mother herself; it mattered not how dastardly the deed since it supplied the one thing requisite to command the respect of his fellows.

When a war boat was built each step was consecrated by slaughter—when the tree was cut in the forest there were victims, when it reached the place of construction there were others, when the mast was set up the event called for more human life and blood; when the launching took place the immolation of victims was greatest of all.

When the boat returned from a successful cruise the bodies of infants hanging from the crude rigging gave the first intimation of success to those awaiting upon the shore to welcome them.

When a temple of superstitious worship was built the posts were set deep in the ground. Dig down at their base and we will find a skeleton standing upright with arms clasped around the pillar where the victims of horrid rites was buried alive.

The average person in our present society of shams is more shocked to read how the Aztec priest tore the beating heart from a victim and offered it to their god than to read that there are hundreds of thousands of girls and women whose hearts are turned to ashes, whose lives are a living death until cut short by the existence into which they are forced by the economic pressure of a profit making system.

We have no desire to return to primitive conditions, but rather to do away with this system of private ownership for

exploiting purposes which has now done all the good it can for us and henceforth must leave only evil in its train. We are willing to admit, since it cannot be disproved, that it was the best system to accomplish what has been gained, but we are not over confident on this point.

The best word Commander Peary ever said was in pleading that the Eskimos, those happy and pure blooded people, should be spared from our civilization because of the deterioration of character which would inevitably result from civilized ideas of private ownership.

We would no longer tolerate mine horrors, or conditions that must breed consumption for multitudes, or the slaughter of babes from the adulteration of food and medicines, the ruin of womanhood which is perhaps the darkest blot of all, and war with its toll of life and burden of militarism, these and other evils would move us all to quick and active concern if they were not a necessary part of the exploiting system which we have been taught to uphold at whatever cost.

When Hans Egede and the pioneer missionaries first began to "civilize" the Eskimos those "happy and pure blooded people" were horrified to learn that the whites actually organized into great armies to go out and butcher each other. They had no conception of the basis of exploitation upon which our institutions rest.

They thought the whites would actually become civilized if they came and lived among them for a while. Poor souls! They probably know better by this time. Nothing can civilize them until we have a system under which civilization is possible, where manhood rules instead of mammon.

Then in the retrospect the cruelty of our institutions under the worship of mammon will rightly appear vastly more cruel than the Filipinos practiced under the power of degraded superstitions.

On the Firing Line

BY MONSABIO.

The New York aldermen propose to tag cold storage food to show its age. Tag buying will become a new industry in that event.

Out west they say that Post of Post-um notoriety has several reasons for his hatred of papers that tell the truth. He not only buys peanut shells by the carload, but is said to be trying to get rid of his wife as a William E. Doxey.

Thomas W. Lawson knows how to lambast Wall street in the vernacular, but as Thomas himself is "playing the game" it is well to read and admire his talk about "tunneling out of hell with an ice cream shovel," and let it go at that.

Oyes! Oyes! All good people of this commonwealth: The Hon. Chestnut M. Depew believes he can "persuade" the New York legislature to give him another term at the senatorial crib as the special figure head of the rotten corporations. Oyes! Oyes! What say you?

Judge Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, recently promised to obey the federal incorporation law "if practicable," according to an interview. Well put, most august ruler: I have your slaves in congress will see to it that the proposed law shall be not only "practicable" but profitable.

The New York Sun affects to believe that it is "fortunate for England" that Mr. Kier Harill, "with his extreme Socialist notions," does not in any way represent the labor party. And I suppose even the dults of the house of lords will smile a sickly smile as the copy of the Sun is handed around as a curiosity.

And so Mrs. Russell Sage has been playing fairly grandmother in Texas. That is nice, but do not imagine that she will die in any of the poor houses to which her husband drove others in amassing his victims' wealth. Oh, no; she is careful not to give away even the annual income of "her" fortune, much less any of the principal. She just dribbles.

The courts, as the guardians of capitalism, will not let you be decent to the workers. If a judge can think up an excuse, Miss Gussie Pollack, manager of her dead father's stogie factory at Pittsburgh, wanted to grant the demands of poor, underpaid girl strikers, but the executor of the estate, armed with the majesty of the law, said no.

THE ARRIVAL

A modern lady died and went to hades. His majesty met her deferentially at the gate.

"Will it be possible for me to secure an establishment here?" she said.

"Certainly, madam."

"In a desirable location?"

"I think so."

"Don't care to be near the riff-raff and I should like to be sure and get suitable servants."

"You should experience no difficulty. There are several good agencies."

"I could have dinner parties when I liked?"

"Dear me, yes."

"And make a splurge of it?"

"Oh, certainly."

"I should expect to spend my summers abroad."

"Quite right. Return tickets free."

"You have operas?"

"Several, devoted to the haut ton."

The lady lifted her bonnet. She smiled slightly.

"Do you know," she said, "I am agreeably surprised. I was afraid this place was not kept up to conform to the best standards. It troubled me to think I might possibly have to associate with my inferiors. I am glad to see that you have such sense of the fitness of things."

"I am glad to have renewed our brief acquaintance made on earth, and I will trouble you to see that my arrival is chronicled in the papers."

His majesty bowed respectfully.

"Sorry, madam, but that will be impossible."

She gazed at him haughtily.

"How is that?" she asked sternly.

"There are no papers here. There are no society columns. No matter what you are doing, the public is in absolute ignorance of it."

And, sinking back, she muttered softly to herself: "This is indeed hell!"—Life.

A GLANCE BEHIND THE CURTAIN

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

New times demand new measures and new men; The world advances, and in time outwombs The laws that in our father's day were best; And, doubtless, after us, some purer scheme Will be shaped out by wiser men than we.

Made wiser by the steady growth of truth. We cannot bring Utopia at one But better almost be at work Than in a brute inaction browse and sleep. No man is born into the world whose work Is not born with him; there is always work, And tools to work withal, for those who will; And blessed are the horny hands of toil!

The busy world shoves angrily aside The man who stands with arms akimbo set, Until occasion tells him what to do; And he who waits to have his task marked out, Shall die and leave his errand unfulfilled. The time is ripe, and rotten-ripe, for change; Then let it come: I have no dread of what Is called for by the instinct of mankind. Nor think I that God's world would fall apart Because we tear a parchment more or less.

Truth is eternal, but her effluence, With endless change, is fitted to the hour; Her mirror is turned forward, to reflect The promise of the future, not the past. I do not fear to follow out the truth, Albeit along the precipice's edge. Let us speak plain: there is more force in names Than most men dream of; and a lie may keep Its throne a whole age longer, if it skulk Behind the shield of some fair-seeming name.

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PLAYING THE ENEMY'S GAME

BY ROBERT HUNTER.

Not long ago the National Civic Federation Review criticized my use of certain paragraphs from the speeches and papers of Abraham Lincoln.

"Robert Hunter," the article says, "commenting upon those maimed and distorted expressions torn from their context, declares that Lincoln stated powerfully the entire demands of labor and Socialism."

"The confusion of labor with Socialism," continues the Review, "is constantly kept up by all Socialist speakers and it is a very useful, though entirely unauthorized, adjunct to their efforts."

It hurts the Civic federation to have labor confused with Socialism. It sits up and opens its eyes whenever it hears those two words joined together.

It seems danger whenever labor becomes identified with Socialism. To keep labor from becoming identified with Socialism the Civic federation dines on labor leaders, puts some of them on its payroll, and struggles frantically to keep labor fighting Socialism.

It doesn't mind so much to see Socialism preached in the colleges, in the churches, in the clubs, but it throws a fit whenever it hears of Socialism being preached in a union.

It must keep labor and Socialism apart. It must keep trade unionism and Socialism distinct, and so by knavery, by cunning, by money, by dinners, by salaries, by articles, by every means at its command, it puts labor vs. Socialism.

It extends the hand of fellowship to weak-kneed, conservative workmen, pats them on the back, flatters them, dines them, while it clenches its other fist to crush radical workmen.

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It doesn't mind so much to see Socialism preached in the colleges, in the churches, in the clubs, but it throws a fit whenever it hears of Socialism being preached in a union.

It must keep labor and Socialism apart. It must keep trade unionism and Socialism distinct, and so by knavery, by cunning, by money, by dinners, by salaries, by articles, by every means at its command, it puts labor vs. Socialism.

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