

GENERAL STRIKE IN PHILADELPHIA

PACKERS GIVE MERE PITTANCE TO CURB THE WHITE PLAGUE

\$700 Is the United Gift of Swift's, Armour's, Morris' and the Union Stock Yard Co.

BY J. L. ENGDALH That the stockyards packers are very easily securing the necessary funds to pay their charity bills by displacing men workers with women and girl toilers at half the wages, is one of the conclusions that can be drawn after a visit to one of the "sheds" in the "yards" and an examination of the "gift" list of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute.

One of the worst cases of a master throwing crumbs to the under-dog is seen in the treatment of the tuberculosis question by the packers. And there are mighty few crumbs thrown at the stockyards. Too much is needed to go into the hopper to provide large dividends.

Take the case of one woman displacing one man in the sheep casing shed of Bechtel & Co., one of the subsidiary concerns of "the trust." The union scale here was \$2.25 a day. Since the strike women have gradually displaced the men at \$1.25 a day, for ten hours' work. This means that Mrs. P. D. Armour, or Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, for instance, can pay their tuberculosis charity bills out of the savings on one girl's wages.

Let us see if this is not so. Turn to page — of the Second Annual Report of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute covering the year 1907.

Throwing a Sop The heading at the top of the page reads: "List of contributors and members, 1 January-31 December, 1907." Up near the top in the first column, among the "A's" I found something as follows:

"Armour, Mrs. J. Ogden \$50 "Armour, Mrs. P. D. 50 This means that the widow of the founder of the Armour packing interests and the wife of the present beef king are able to pay what they believe is their debt to the stockyards toilers out of the decrease in wages of one worker in 100 days. In the meantime the charities of the Armour estate, as of all other estates and fortunes, are everywhere extolled, and given honorable mention on the "contributors" pages of the various relief and charitable societies.

The Stockyards Free Dispensary was established by the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute in May, 1908. It was part of the campaign to fight the alarming increase of the white plague throughout Chicago, as well as in the remainder of the country.

One industry was to receive practically the entire benefit of the Stockyards Free Dispensary. This was the packing industry, the incubator of tuberculosis cases, in which a man's life is measured in days immediately he goes to work. With the founding of the free dispensary it was but natural that the packers should be appealed to in an effort to aid the dispensary. They dipped their hands into their hoards of many millions and drew out sums that are recorded in the records of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute as follows:

Liberal Gifts Union Stock Yard & Trans. Co., \$200.00 Swift & Company 200.00 Armour & Company 200.00 Morris & Company 100.00 St. Paul's Episcopal church, Rev. Herman Page 50.00 Hyde Park Baptist church 25.00 Total \$725.00

These were the few crumbs with which the packers, aided by two outside contributions, were willing to throw to their workers in an effort to keep them strong and healthy in order that they might do their work better, and that they might keep the contamination of the tuberculosis germ from their meat products.

Superintendent Frank E. Wing of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute says that it costs \$1,500 to run the Stockyards Free Dispensary for one year. There are eight such dispensaries in Chicago and they were run during the year 1909 for \$12,825. It is hoped that \$15,000 can be secured to run them during the present year.

This only shows that the packers' endowment was hardly enough to run the institute during half of the first year. Whether it was because of the fact that the packers' gifts were not as munificent as might be expected, or whether they do not appear well standing alone, nevertheless, it is a fact that they are not used directly to support the Stockyards Dispensary, but instead put into the general fund with all other contributions.

Beating Widow's Mite Thus I found on Pages 62, 64 and 65, among all the other munificent contributions to the fight against tuberculosis, the following:

Mrs. P. D. Armour \$ 25.00 Libby, McNeill & Libby 25.00 North American Provision Co. 5.00 Swift & Company 200.00 Mrs. G. F. Swift 10.00 Union Stock Yard & Trans. Co. 200.00 Total \$465.00

In order not to do the packers or their charitably inclined families any injustice it should be added that under the "Sales of Red Cross Stamps" we find

(Continued on Page Four.)

GOMPERS SAYS: "AMEND OR KILL SHERMAN LAW"

Head of A. F. of L. Speaks in Chicago Before Labor Delegates

"The Sherman anti-trust law must be amended, or ended," declared Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who came to Chicago to speak before the Chicago Federation of Labor on the \$222,000 fine imposed against the United Hatters of America, by the Connecticut courts.

"And it has come to pass, the hatters are mulcted in the sum of \$222,000!" said Mr. Gompers. "The Taft-Vale decision of England against the railroad employes, which was wiped out by the trades dispute act of the British parliament of 1906, has been revived and applied to the organized workers of the United States."

May Blacklist Continuing, Gompers said in part: "It is not a question as to whether we like or dislike lockouts or strikes, boycotts or blacklists. The courts have decided that employers may singly or in combination discharge workers for any reason or for no reason and that this is the exercise of their lawful right. It is difficult to understand, then, unless there is some conception in the courts of an employer's property right in some form in the laborer or the laborer's patronage, how they stretch their authority, pervert the purpose of law and undertake to outlaw either the strike or the boycott.

"To claim that what one man may lawfully do becomes unlawful or criminal when done by two or more men is equal to asserting that nought and nought makes two.

From its very nature the labor union can not be regarded as a trust, yet in arriving at its decision the Supreme court seems not to have considered this vital distinction.

"Our unions aim to improve the standard of life, to uproot ignorance, and foster education; to instill character, manhood, and independent spirit among our people; to bring about a recognition of the interdependence of man upon his fellow man. We aim to establish a normal workday, to take the children from the factory and the workshop and give them the opportunity of the school, the home, and the playground. In a word, our unions strive to lighten toil, educate their members, make their homes more cheerful, and in every way contribute an earnest effort toward making life the better worth living. To achieve these praiseworthy ends we believe that all honorable means are both justifiable and commendable and should receive the sympathetic support of every right-thinking American.

Lower Than Slavery "If the workers are to be deprived of their opportunities for self improvement and independence; if they are to be held at the will of the employers; and if this decision is enforced such might be the consequence—the industrial conditions of our country would sink lower than that of slavery.

"The slave owner was usually restrained from going to extremes in the treatment of his slaves by the fact that they represented property value to him, but if the industrial situation ensues indicated by this court decision the wage workers would be more under the control of the unscrupulous employer than was the slave under his owner.

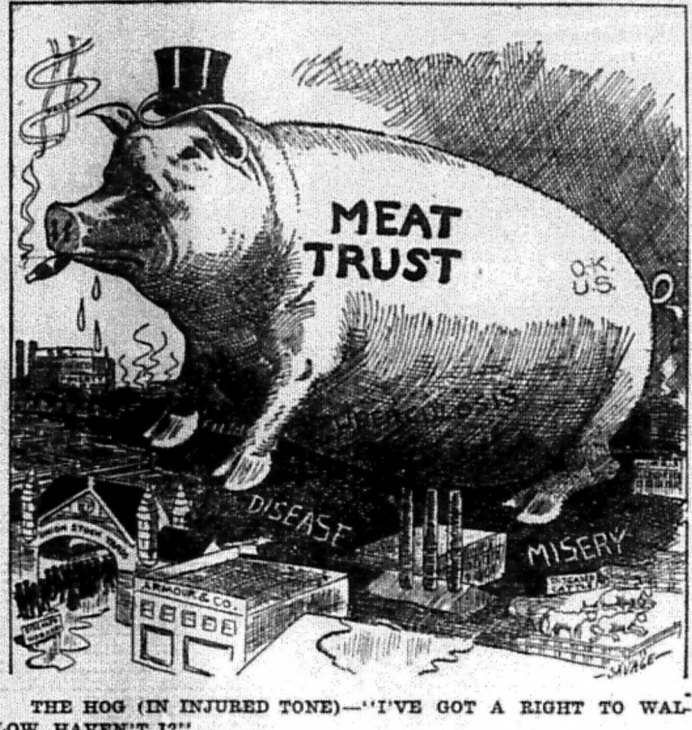
"We believe that all good citizens will join with us in the earnest attempt to secure a remedy from congress; but there is always the selfish, avaricious, conscienceless type of employer, and it gives us pause to think of the hardships and persecutions which such employers might inflict when their rapacity has the protection of a decree such as the one delivered by the Supreme court in the hatters' case.

Foared Them "At the time the Sherman anti-trust law was passed we gave warning that it was so drawn that we feared its construction would be read into it so as to apply to our unions instead of to the trusts which it was intended to restrain.

"The event which we feared has come to pass. The law has long been admitted to be of no value in restraining or really punishing trusts. Unless as an instrument of good, perverted from its original intent, it has now been made an instrument of positive mischief. We know the Sherman law was intended by congress to punish illegal trusts and not the labor unions, for we had various conferences with members of congress while the Sherman act was pending, and remember clearly that such a determination was stated again and again.

Montgomery Ward Is Injured Pasadena, Cal., March 5.—A Montgomery Ward, millionaire merchant of Chicago, was injured a few days ago when the top of his automobile fell on him. Mr. Ward was assisting his wife and daughter Marjorie to enter the automobile at their home on Orange Grove avenue when the top fell, hitting him on the head. He was knocked to the sidewalk and struck his elbow and shoulder on the curb. His left shoulder was fractured and he sustained other injuries which, on account of his age, will make recovery slow.

HIS DIVINE PRIVILEGE



THE HOG (IN INJURED TONE)—"I'VE GOT A RIGHT TO WALLOW, HAVEN'T I?"

BAKERS MARCH EN MASSE TO HONOR CERNY

Beer Bottlers and Brewery Workers Send Resolutions of Sympathy

While the union bakers of Chicago are holding the funeral services of their murdered fellow-worker, Charles Cerny, today, the Master Bakers' association, through its attorney, Edward L. Richter, is making strenuous attempts to secure the release of David Beyer, the scab foreman at Bremner's bakery, charged with the murder.

Bosses Meet The boss bakers held a meeting Friday night at which preparations were made to put the blame for the shooting of Cerny back on the shoulders of union labor. Through their attorneys they will try to show that Beyer was attacked by the union men, and bring all their influence to bear upon this position.

The fight to secure Beyer's release on bail, as a first step in this direction, was made at the Chicago avenue police station today, but it is thought that the attempt will prove futile.

"We are going to fight any attempt to secure Beyer's release on bail," declared Assistant State's Attorney Lundgren, who is connected with the case.

Attorney Charles E. Erbstein, counsel for the bakers' union, is also making strenuous efforts to see that the plot of the Master Bakers' association is not carried out. An effort is being made to have Beyer kept in jail until the meeting of the next grand jury, which will convene either March 14 or 21. The coroner's inquest into the shooting will be held on Tuesday.

Impressive Ceremonies Impressive ceremonies marked the funeral of Charles Cerny, which was held from Sieben's hall, 1435 Taylor avenue, this afternoon at one o'clock. The speakers were G. T. Fraenkel, former secretary-treasurer of the Socialist party of Cook county, and Heinrich Bartel, editor of the Arbeiter Zeitung.

Both speakers dwelt at length upon the valued services of Charles Cerny, both in the labor and the Socialist movement of Chicago. They told how Cerny's murder exemplified the class struggle that is going on today between the employer and the employed, which can only be done away with by the ownership of the means of production by the workers themselves.

Thousands of toilers from the various crafts throughout the city joined in the funeral procession following the exercises at Sieben's hall, each marcher wearing a small red ribbon in his coat lapel.

GRAND JURY IN A WHITEWASH SAVES BUSSE

Davison Is Said to Have Backed Down; Mayor's Friends on Jury

By the same strange turn of chance that placed Jas. B. Forgan upon the January grand jury, the February one, which adjourned Friday night, was filled with friends of Mayor Busse and city hall politicians. This political grand jury was unable to find any traces of graft in the Cummings Foundry case and adjourned after applying a fine coat of whitewash to the city administration.

Varnished Whitewash The jurors not only refused to vote any indictments but varnished its whitewash with a resolution to the effect that "no fraud had been proven against anybody in the city's dealings with the T. A. Cummings Foundry company." The method by which this result was reached is illuminating. The principal witness in the case was O. H. Davison, who had made statements to various newspapers and to the Citizens' association. During the majority of the period of the session of the grand jury he had disappeared from the city.

He turned up most mysteriously on the last day of the session and, it is reported, repudiated most of his previous statements. What had happened to him during the time the subpoena servers could not find him was not clearly brought out, although he states that he was in Milwaukee.

Merely \$35,000 This was the case in which it was shown that the city had paid more than \$35,000 to the Cummings Foundry company for castings in excess of the market price. To do this the law requiring bids was constantly violated. It has been shown that the money for the establishment of the Cummings Foundry company was, in part, furnished by Busse personally. Yet in the face of these facts a jury, almost one-half of whom were directly or indirectly connected with the Busse political machine, decided that there was no evidence of fraud.

Could It Be Better? City hall political affiliations of some of the grand jurors were said to be as follows: George R. Bowman, precinct captain in the Seventh ward Republican club; political friend and neighbor of City Purchasing Agent William A. Coleman, one of the city officials under fire, and who was said to have waived immunity in testifying before the grand jury.

Stuart Clark of Evanston, a friend of Drainage Trustee George A. Paulin and Congressman George E. Foss. George Schlegel, political friend of Corporation Counsel Brimlage, Alderman Redwan and Mayor Busse. H. Russell Smith, political friend of Mayor Busse.

George A. Seaverns, friend of Chauncey Dewey and Alderman Harding. Edward Wyde, friend of Alderman Thomas Dixon and Mayor Busse. David J. Herlihy, friend of Chris Mamer and of Aldermen Powers and Rowler.

Not less than ten other members of this grand jury are said to have close political, personal and business relations with politicians at the city hall or contractors doing a profitable business there.

"What chance could there have been for indictments from such a grand jury, when it takes sixteen votes to indict and only eight to prevent an indictment?" asked an attaché of the State's Attorney's office. "It is queer, to say the least, that so many machine politicians should have places on the jury."

All Organized Labor Rallies to the Car-men's Cause; Building Stops; Bands Quit Cafes; Factories Close

MIGHTY ACT OF TOILERS AROUSES ALL THE BOSSES

Power of United Capital Is Being Thrown Against Strikers; Wealthy in Autos Ready as Special Police

HUGE TRUST IS FORMED IN THE ELECTRIC WORLD

American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Absorbs Manufacturers

La Salle street rumors are persistent to the effect that a stupendous electrical trust is in the course of formation, merging the General Electric company with the Western Electric company, and this trust is to be combined with the half million dollar American Telephone and Telegraph company, which now owns 80 per cent of the stock in the Western Electric company.

Huge Capital The following corporations, some of which are subsidiary to the American Telephone and Telegraph company, will be in the gigantic merger:

Name of Corporation. Capital Stock. The American Telephone and Telegraph company \$300,000,000 Western Union Telegraph company 128,000,000 General Electric company 80,000,000 Chicago Telephone company 30,000,000 Western Electric company 25,000,000 Total \$563,000,000

Tightening the net work around Chicago, the American Telephone and Telegraph company will kill Chicago's chances to buy the Chicago telephone system.

The Plans Started Plans for the merger are said to have started right after the American Telephone and Telegraph company absorbed the Western Union Telegraph company. Executive sessions of the directors were held in New York and at the office of the Chicago Telephone company, of which E. B. Sunny is president.

The combination will embrace the biggest transmitting facilities for telephone and telegraph service together with the most complete apparatus and appliance manufacturing in the world. The object is to make a complete system of overland communication with Chicago as a chief center. The telephone will be used more widely than the telegraph lines. The directors after a series of conferences have concluded that the telephone system would save time in transmission and money "on employees." A girl can telephone a message more quickly than a man can telegraph it. The wages of the latter are lower than that of an expert telegrapher.

A New Exchange A telephone exchange is being installed in the Western Union building, here, exclusively for the service of the company. The exchange will be known as the "Telegraph" exchange. Messages received by the telegraph office in various parts of the city will be telephoned to the main office and from there telephoned in most cases out of town. Only the farther points will receive the messages over the telegraph apparatus.

The American Telephone and Telegraph has its net work of wires over the entire country. The same wires may be used for either the telephone or the telegraph. After the installation of the new exchange, they will be used largely for telephonic purposes.

This big overland communication system employs at present approximately 100,000,000 people, exclusive of the subsidiary corporations. It has 8,098,678 miles of wire connecting 3,218,245 stations.

The Chicago Telephone company is subordinate to it. In the proposed merger the grip over the Chicago corporation will be complete. This corporation is now operating under the franchise of 1907, which expires on Jan. 6, 1929. The city of Chicago receives 3 per cent of the gross receipts, which of course, will not be affected by the merger, although the purchase of the system, which is provided for in the franchise, will be

BULLETIN Philadelphia, Pa., March 5.—In spite of all statements to the contrary made by the city officials, the union officials claim that the big meeting in Independence Hall will take place this afternoon. The crowds began to gather early, the presence of the police being unnecessary to retain order.

The leather workers marched to Independence Hall in a body from their work. In one establishment 1,000 tailors quit work, taking 1,500 non-union workers with them. The United German Trades' Council will meet this afternoon, the sentiment being strong for a sympathetic walkout. Building operations everywhere have been practically abandoned.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 5.—Because the Rapid Transit company of Philadelphia is trying to crush union labor in an attempt to realize high dividends on a mass of watered stock, this city has been plunged into a class war with all the powers of a capitalist government and the influence of domineering wealth on the one side and the army of struggling toilers on the other.

Under orders from President John J. Murphy, president of the Central Labor Union, 100,000 have laid aside their tools, precipitating a general strike that is silencing every industry in the city. In the meantime Gen. Clay, representing the hosts of capital, has called upon every national guard regiment in the state to come to Philadelphia to shoot down the toilers with their rifles and stab them with their bayonets. The rich are lending every assistance in the war of greed to exterminate the protest and humble the class consciousness of the worker.

The Great Move Promptly at midnight union orchestras playing in the leading hotels and cafes picked up their instruments and started for their homes.

Union cab drivers and chauffeurs also abandoned their posts and the hotel and railroad cab and automobile service was badly crippled. The drivers of both taxicab services in the city are members of a union and refused to take out their machines after the strike had gone into effect.

An appeal to unorganized workers to join in the walkout was issued by the committee of ten.

There is disaffection in shops that are not unionized, like the Baldwin locomotive works, the Cramps' shipbuilding yard, and several other large concerns. These plants expect to lose thousands of workers.

Most of the unions in striking are violating agreements with employers. Some of the leaders have admitted they are going into the fight at a moral disadvantage, but their excuse is that they gave the employers plenty of warning.

Reports kept coming in to the offices of the Allied Building Trades from the small union headquarters telling of the number of men who would cease work out of sympathy for the striking carmen.

Capital Rallies Every national guard regiment in the state has received orders to be ready to go to Philadelphia at a moment's notice. Eight thousand regular and special police are on duty. Though the strike went into effect at midnight its full effect was not felt until the hour for the opening of work. Then while some quarters this morning in order that they might finish their week's work and receive full pay.

Secretary Charles A. Hope of the Central Labor Union claimed, when the first reports of the strike came in, that 75,000 had answered the call by dawn. In every part of the city families prepared against the strike as for a siege. Groceries were kept working overtime delivering canned goods by the case, condensed milk and the stock articles of the pantry.

National Struggle The war of the employed and the employer is seen in its national scope in the letters that are being received by the strikers and the bosses. While the labor leaders are receiving moral support from their fellow workers in all parts of the country, many associa-

WEATHER INDICATIONS Chicago and vicinity—Generally fair tonight and Sunday; continued mild temperature; light, variable winds, shifting to southerly and increasing Sunday.

(Continued on Page Two.)

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ties of employ-ers in all parts of the land have sent telegrams and letters to the officials of the Rapid Transit company and the officials of the government urging them on in the war of oppression against the working class.

The struggle of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company against the carmen's union has broadened into a fight between employers who insist on their right to run open shops and labor unionism.

All policemen are on duty since the strike began. They have received orders to remain at their posts.

The police are preparing for a riot at the outset. The committee of ten of the Central Labor Union has issued a call to all union men to assemble for a peaceful demonstration at 3 o'clock this afternoon in Independence square.

Gen. Clay, as director of public safety, has forbidden the meeting. He declares there will be 1,000 policemen in Independence square this afternoon and that these men would have orders to club the heads off any persons who attempt to gather in the square.

The Central Labor Union committee declined to rescind its order for a meeting. The order stands. It remains to be seen how many strikers will drift to the neighborhood of Independence square and how far the police will go in handling them.

The labor bosses spread the promise last evening that no union man would throw a brick or participate in any resistance to the police or the military.

The labor bosses have evolved this plan to beat the transit company into submission. They have organized a boycott, which will be directed against every department store, every neighborhood store, every saloon, every market, and, in fact, everywhere that necessities and luxuries are sold.

The labor bosses have notified that if they sell a pound of butter or a nickel's worth of cheese to any one in sympathy with the street car company they will not get a cent's worth of patronage from any union labor family in the city.

The intent of the unions is as plain as a brick wall. They happen to know that the Rapid Transit company has the only property it actually owns bonded up to the limit and that the corporation would have to scratch hard to borrow another dollar.

The strikers have the advantage of knowing that the company is none too well fortified financially, and they are determined to "beat or bust" the corporation.

The general strike was called after the directors of the Rapid Transit company had met and turned down the proposal for arbitration that had been made to them on Thursday night.

Mayor Reburn, who proposed this means to the council on Thursday, voted against it when he met with the P. R. T. directors yesterday afternoon.

Immediately after the letter had been received from President Kruger President John J. Murphy of the Central Labor Union issued the final order to strike.

Word was received at headquarters that practically all drivers of bakery wagons, milk wagons, and teamsters for fruit and produce dealers have stood in the order to the letter.

Three thousand textile workers, it was reported at headquarters, had decided to cease work. This group of employees will practically cripple nine woolen mills in the northeastern section of the city.

Other reports to the headquarters state that 10,000 tailors and cloakmak-

ers, 6,000 bricklayers, who are unaffiliated with the central union body; 40,000 members of the building trades, which, it is said, comprises 75 per cent of this class of men in the city; 300 members of the International Goldbeaters' union, and between 400 and 500 cabinet makers are among those who have obeyed the order for a general strike.

The Amalgamated Women Lace Weavers will go out.

E. J. Keenan, business agent of the machinists' union, received a letter yesterday afternoon from a knitting machinery firm employing 320 men, stating that its factories had been closed pending a settlement of the strike.

Philadelphia Typographical union No. 2 will not participate in the general strike. The question was referred to a committee of five, which decided against going out, so that the publication of newspapers will not be affected.

Many of these machines are driven by their owners, wealthy men, who have volunteered for police duty and have been sworn in.

DEATH TO 100 IN NEW SLIDE

Rescue Crew Is Killed by the Fall of a Huge Snow Bank

Seattle, Wash., March 5.—A special from Revelstoke, B. C., says that between sixty and 100 lives were lost in the snowslide that buried two rotary crews in Rogers pass, two miles east of Glacier, at 1 o'clock this morning.

A small slide occurred at 6 o'clock last evening and the men were clearing the line when the second avalanche swept down the mountain and engulfed both crews.

Details of the disaster are lacking. Rescue parties have been sent out from Revelstoke.

(Rogers' Pass is a station in the Selkirk range of mountains on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, a few miles east of Revelstoke, a divisional point on the road. Twelve years ago a huge snowslide tore down the mountains and wiped out the station, killing its occupants and taking the lives of the company's employes living in the cottages adjoining. On that occasion there was a work train filled with sleeping Chinese on a side track. This train was caught in the path of the slide and the cars rolled over and over ahead of the great mass. Few in the cars were killed. Many miles of snow sheds protect the tracks in the Rogers' Pass section, but at some angles in the towering mountains in the pass engineers have encountered difficulty in building sheds or tunnels owing to the fact that there is no room for such construction. Trains creep around narrow ledges and the mountains in that region are most precipitous and picturesque.)

Rescue parties have been sent out from Revelstoke.

Rockford, March 5.—A committee from the striking textile workers will call on the employers today and unless a settlement is reached it is probable that fifty more men will join the strike. The committee will include Rev. T. B. Thompson of the First Congregational church, and Miss Kate F. O'Connor, prominent club woman. The workers have tried to call on the employers but each time the door was slammed in their faces.

Many and ingenious are the schemes used by the Bursen Knitting company to cause the pickets to forget themselves and court arrest. Yesterday a cripple who did not join the strike was sent out among the pickets jeering at them and calling names. It was evidently hoped that he would be struck so that arrests could be made. The same motive is declared to be behind the men who each morning and evening gather in the upper windows of the plant and yell down at the strikers. "Aw, go get a job." "Clear out of here," and then call names unfit to print.

Hope for Violence

It is the apparent hope of the employers that some striker will throw a rock at the tempting windows. The police are ready to make the arrest if any disorder follows. In spite of the fact that the employers characterize the men as a "dangerous and dirty bunch of rowdies," nothing developed from the arrests caused by the slight disturbance yesterday. The case dwindled to nothing in police court and the men were liberated.

Ed. Wolf, a striker, was the most seriously hurt of the small group of men who had a fist fight. It could not be learned whether the strikers or scabs started the fight.

The committee will demand that the Bursen company recognize the union. If the demand is refused it is declared fifty more men will walk out. The strike will be called upon to follow within a short time and the company will be almost hopelessly crippled.

Leader Arrested

John Peters, president of the Central Labor Union, was arrested on complaint of one of the mill officials, who stated that Peters was a dangerous character and never without a revolver in his pocket. A small penknife was the most dangerous weapon the police found and Peters was allowed to go.

In spite of the claims of the company that it is rapidly filling the strikers' places it is not thought that more than five men have been hired since the strike started a week ago. It is noticeable that the lights that used to burn all night for the night shift in the knitting room are now turned out at 9 o'clock. Part of the men who did not strike are camping out in the building.

SECRET WAR ON LABOR STARTED

Washington, D. C., March 5.—"The National Labor Alliance," organized at a secret meeting here, will oppose the influence of the American Federation of Labor in national and congressional elections. The meeting was attended by several members of congress who have been opposed by the American Federation of Labor and by members of the Knights of Labor and others.

The plans of the new organization include the raising of a fund to be subscribed by the manufacturers and others who have been in conflict with the American Federation of Labor, and by congressmen who have had to fight for their political existence because of their attitude on problems proposed by organized labor leaders.

A national headquarters of the new movement is to be opened in Washington, and work of organization is to spread throughout the United States.

SCAB FIRM IN LOSING BATTLE

Two years ago this month the firm of R. Harniss' Sons, harness makers, 125 North Halsted street, locked out their union employes in an effort to inaugurate the piecework system. The union never gave up the fight, and one week ago Edward A. Schultz, business agent of the Leather Workers, succeeded in completely reorganizing the plant and in calling out the entire shop once more in support of the old demands. At the present time there is every prospect of success, as the shop is closed tight and the union officials insist that when it opens it will be as a thoroughly union plant.

BAKERS WILL HONOR CERNY

(Continued From Page One)

lowing resolutions to be communicated to the Bakers' union by means of the press:

"Whereas, The Bremner Baking company, 1574 Clybourn avenue, has made itself a go-between for the Master Bakers' association to test the workers by importing a criminal and strike-breaker to act as foreman over respectable and well known bakery workers, so that by the scoundrelly action of this man they were thrown out of employment, and

"Whereas, This criminal scab foreman, on Monday, the 25th of February, committed a heinous crime in shooting down on the street Charles Cerny, member of Local No. 2, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Beer Bottlers' Union, No. 248, severely condemn the operations of the Master Bakers' association and specially the Bremner bakery, and holds them responsible for Comrade Cerny's murder, and be it further

"Resolved, That we shall with all our power work toward the arraignment of the Master Bakers' association to answer for the result of their operations, and be it further

"Resolved, Finally that we extend our most sincere sympathy to Bakers' Union No. 2 for the loss of such a faithful comrade and fellow-strugler in behalf of the principles of the proletariat, and a faithful and honorable friend, and that the charter of Local Union No. 248 will be draped for the period of thirty days in honor and remembrance of our comrade.

"Beer Bottlers' Local Union, No. 248, of Chicago, Ill.

"W.M. VORSATZ, Sec."

Brewery Workers Act

The Brewery Workers and Masters wrote a letter saying: "To the Bakers' Union, No. 2, of Chicago:

"Comrades: The Brewers' and Maltsters' Union, No. 18, participates in your struggle with the Master Bakers' association and the Bremner bakery, and is ready to support you in the conflict.

"The murder of the brave comrade, Charles Cerny, member of Bakers' Union No. 2, who was shot by Scab Foreman Beyer of the Bremner bakery, has aroused the Brewers' and Maltsters' Union, No. 18, and it declares that the Master Bakers' association is guilty of the murder as a result of its war against the organized bakers.

"The Brewers' and Maltsters' Union No. 18 sees in the action of the Master Bakers' association a conspiracy against the organized bakers and considers the actions of the Bremner Baking company as the first step in this direction and demands that nothing be left undone to bring the conspirators to account.

"The Brewers' and Maltsters' Union No. 18 is ready to join you in the fight against all non-union bakeries, that it expects all its members to agitate for the label of the Bakers' Union against all scab bakeries. With this sympathetic and fraternal spirit, we greet you in behalf of the Brewers' and Maltsters' Union, No. 18.

"CHARLES GAUDE, Sec."

CREW OF RUSS STEAMER SAVED

New York, March 5.—According to wireless dispatches received today from the steamer Caledonia, off Cape Race, the Russian steamer Korea, buffeted by storms on the north Atlantic and pounded into helplessness by heavy seas, was abandoned by her crew on March 1 and left to her fate. She was sinking fast when her men abandoned her. The crew of forty-eight men were taken off by the Caledonia, and are on their way here. The rescue was effected, the wireless told, at a point about 1,200 miles east-northeast from Cape Race.

The Korea sailed from Maribk, Norway, on Feb. 15, for Philadelphia, with a cargo of iron ore. When the Caledonia encountered her the crew were preparing to take to the boats. Her seams were started by the pounding she received in the series of storms she had encountered. The Caledonia is due to reach here late Sunday night or early Monday with the men she saved from the grasp of the sea.

The Korea was built in Flensburg in 1899, was of 2,857 tons net register and 400 feet long. She was owned by the Russisch Ostasialisch company of St. Petersburg.

NEW ELECTRIC TRUST FORMED

(Continued From Page One)

come more difficult as the monopoly of the American Telegraph and Telephone company around Chicago will become more complete.

The Officers

The officers of the Chicago Telephone company are E. B. Sunny, president; H. H. Smith, first vice president; A. E. Hibbard, second vice president; and C. E. Mosley, secretary and treasurer.

The General Electric with an authorized capital stock of \$50,000,000 was incorporated to manufacture all kinds of electrical apparatus and appliances. The Western Electric company is one of its competitors—manufacturing also electrical apparatus and appliances. The General Electric company has acquired the total stock of the Edison Electric Light company, the Edison Electric Electric company, the Thompson-Houston International Electric company and several other important organizations.

The Western Electric company, which has been the source of supplies for the American Telegraph and Telephone company, manufactures various kinds of electrical appliances and apparatus in addition to all the electrical instruments used under the "Bell Patents." It is an Illinois corporation.

Subsidiary to the Western Union are the Postal Telegraph company and the two American District Telegraph companies of the country.

GERMAN POLICE STOP MEETING

Berlin, Germany, March 5.—Forbidden by the police to attend meetings or to hold parades, the Socialists and agitators for franchise reform are adopting tactics which threaten to place the authorities in a quandary. The leaders of the party organization have issued a call urging all their followers to take a walk at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon to Treptow park, a pleasure ground in the vicinity of Berlin. If the weather is favorable it is believed that more than 100,000 Socialists will take part in the proposed promenade. The police are at their wits' ends how to meet this novel method of demonstration, and the right to take walks peacefully admitted cannot be annulled without invoking martial law.

The franchise committee of the Prussian diet failed to make any improvements in the election bill, which has come to its second reading. This has stimulated the agitation and the nervousness of the police as regards the outcome of Sunday's remarkable demonstration is growing. The royal palace is watched day and night by a detail of 100 policemen.

WOMEN MEET AS SOCIALISTS

Members of the Woman's Socialist League met on Saturday, Feb. 26, to discuss ways and means for reorganizing the league.

The purpose of the league is to organize and bring into touch with each other Socialist women and to do constructive work on questions affecting women.

The following officers were chosen: Chairman—Miss Hurlburt. Recording Secretary—Ida Soelke. Corresponding Secretary—Emma Fischer.

Treasurer—Dorothy Madsen.

The league meets every fourth Saturday of the month at the Bon Ami Lunch club, 41 State street.

FROM FACTORY TO FUNERAL

Middlemen's Profits Cut Out of the Undertaking Business

The Undertakers' Trust, if there is such an organization, in Chicago, is up against strong competition furnished by the Western Casket and Undertaking company, the new organization that recently purchased the plant and business of the Western Casket company of that city. The new company aims to lower the expense of burying the dead by dealing direct with the people, that is, by making caskets, selling them at prices about the same as they now charge the undertakers and furnishing undertakers who conduct funerals for much less than is charged by men who do not manufacture their caskets and other undertakers' supplies. They have a central office and sixteen branch offices in the city and are ready to respond to calls at any time night or day. They are running full page advertisements in the daily and Sunday papers, and if reports are reliable they are likely to revolutionize the undertaking business in the big city, or, at least, to cut down the cost of funerals considerably. Their plan and methods of business is quite clearly outlined in the following paragraphs clipped from their advertisements which are evidently written by an expert:

"During the past week we have been publishing in all the papers and in the street and elevated railroad cars, editorials on the proper principles and excessive charge in the undertaking business. We now want to show you how to remedy this so you may be guided rightly in the future. Economists and welfare workers have for years exerted their influence to reduce the cost of funeral services. They protested against a condition that made it impossible for many to give their beloved ones a respectable burial. The cause they have so long and ably championed has been realized; the thing they have worked and hoped for has become a fact.

"Why prices have been excessive—the undertaking business—for business it is—no overdone. There are too many funeral directors. This great duplication of concerns and employes is wasteful and against economic principles. High prices are the result. To be exact there are 410 licensed Undertakers in Chicago each averaging about one funeral a week. Six out of seven days they and their employes are idle while expenses accumulate. These conditions are the cause of prices being out of proportion to cost of casket and value of services.

"This subject must be viewed philosophically. It would be eminently unfair to call this matter to your attention when you are agitated. Therefore, we urge the people of Chicago to study the object of our organization and the benefits that it will bring directly or indirectly to them. The Western Casket and Undertaking company sell caskets at \$15.00 that cannot be bought from retail undertakers for less than \$35.00 to \$50.00. \$750.00 will buy a solid bronze eternal casket. This represents the maximum of value in casket construction. This casket is usually sold at from \$1,200 to \$3,000. Corresponding reductions on caskets of moderate grade. You can buy a casket from the Western Casket and Undertaking company at whatever price your purse or inclination permits, but always at least cost than elsewhere.

How to communicate with us.—In case our services are needed telephone Harrison 4487, at any hour of the day or night, and one of our directors will visit you and make arrangements. You will be saved the embarrassment of mingling with people, when you are ready to select a casket, as an automobile will call for you, conduct you to our central office, and return you to your home. The Western Casket and Undertaking company have confidence in the people of Chicago, and believe they will appreciate and take advantage of the benefits of the new conditions which they have made possible.

"We are the only funeral directors who manufacture caskets and furnishings dealing direct with the people."—From the Weekly Artisan, Grand Rapids.

IF YOU PILES HAVE PILES

send us the above coupon today. Return mail will bring you, prepaid, and in plain wrapper, a full \$1 Package of Dr. Van Vleck's great 3-fold Absorption Cure for Piles, Ulcers, Fissures, Tumors, Constipation, etc. ON FREE TRIAL. Give this treatment a thorough test. Then if you are truly satisfied with the benefit received, if you are convinced of your certain and speedy cure, you can send us one Dollar. If not, tell us so, and the treatment costs you nothing. You decide. You will realize that thousands of others have done this dreadful disease while you stay the present course. Address Dr. Van Vleck Co., MW 31, Malvestic Bldg., Jackson, Mich. Write today.

HORSE RUNS AWAY--SMASHES BUGGY--INJURES LEG--MAIMS DOCTOR.

(News report from C. D. & F., 11th.) Washington, Pa.—When Dr. David Bemis' horse limped into West Middletown with a battered buggy, a searching party went in search of the doctor.

He was unconscious in a snowdrift several miles from his home with a broken leg. His horse had run away while he was making his round of visits.

All this fuss "cause there was no reinholder. Thousands have lost their lives in same way. Moral: If you use horses—BUT ONE OF OUR REINHOLDERS—and if you are "horsemen" take an agency with exclusive territory.

THE WORLD'S BEST REIN HOLDER.

Agents make about 100 per cent. Get busy—write us today. Circulars ready. JOHN M. CROOK, Sales Agent for U. S., 900 N. 53d Avenue, Chicago.

Revolutionary Cigars

—That Make—

Class Conscious Smokes

'They make a fellow fight! Get in the class struggle!

Start the New Year right by getting a box of BERRY'S cigars from our book department. Twenty-five in a box. Made of the best Porto Rico and domestic stock. Price per box, \$1.00. Postage extra if by mail, six cents. ORDER FROM THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, 180 Washington Street

See that this label

LATHERS WIN THEIR STRIKE

The strike of the lathers is over. Forty bosses have signed the new agreement and 90 per cent of the workers are back at work. The increase gained was from \$5.20 to \$5.50 a day.

The strike was declared March 1. Eight hundred men were involved. Bosses began to sign up on March 2, and only twenty-two bosses have failed so far to accede to the demands of the union.

These are members of the Employing Plasterers' association, and insist on arbitration. The union refuses to recognize them because they are interested in the industry not as directly as other employers. They submit the lathers to the lathing contractors.

HORRORS! TOMMY TAGGART REALLY GAMBLER, SAYS SLEUTH

French Lick, Ind., March 5.—Interesting testimony was given in the ouster proceedings against the French Lick Hotel company, of which Thomas Taggart is president, by Robert Harry Miller, formerly of Fairmount, now engaged in the lumber business near Seymour.

Mr. Miller was one of the former agents sent to French Lick by former Governor Hanly to gain information concerning gambling on the premises of the hotel company with a view to forcing the forfeiture of the company's charter.

Mr. Miller gave a vivid account of what he saw in the gambling Casino. He was on the stand for the state from 11:30 a. m. until 4 p. m. He described the various gambling implements he saw and explained several of the gambling games, spending some time in a description of a faro game and telling how roulette was played as he saw it.

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NAUGHTY STUDENTS BURLESQUE HOLY, OILY JOHN D. R.

Consternation in University of Chicago circles followed the discovery today that "Goliath," the play presented in Mandel Hall by students, was a covert attack upon the Standard Oil crowd, whose head at the time of the events pictured was John D. Rockefeller, benefactor of the University of Chicago to the extent of \$24,000,000.

The play was to be repeated this afternoon and tonight, but some of the friends of the oil king were insisting that it be barred from the university hall.

The play is based on the "Harper wheat deal," a board of trade panic of the year 1887, which wrecked twenty-three brokerage firms of Chicago and entailed a loss approximated at more than \$20,000,000.

Many Injured in Big Crash

Allentown, Pa., March 5.—A Lehigh Valley passenger train leaving here at 7:31 a. m. was wrecked near Redington, nine miles east of here.

A number of passengers are reported injured.

Calls have been sent to Easton for surgeons.

MAIL THIS \$1.00 COUPON

To Dr. Van Vleck Co., Dept. MW11, Jackson, Mich., with these lines plainly filled in: Name Address

This Coupon is good for a \$1 Treatment To Try Free, as explained below.

IF YOU PILES HAVE PILES

send us the above coupon today. Return mail will bring you, prepaid, and in plain wrapper, a full \$1 Package of Dr. Van Vleck's great 3-fold Absorption Cure for Piles, Ulcers, Fissures, Tumors, Constipation, etc. ON FREE TRIAL. Give this treatment a thorough test. Then if you are truly satisfied with the benefit received, if you are convinced of your certain and speedy cure, you can send us one Dollar. If not, tell us so, and the treatment costs you nothing. You decide. You will realize that thousands of others have done this dreadful disease while you stay the present course. Address Dr. Van Vleck Co., MW 31, Malvestic Bldg., Jackson, Mich. Write today.

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Revolutionary Cigars

—That Make—

Class Conscious Smokes

U. S. SIDESTEPS IN BEEF TRUST PRICE PROBE

Move in Washington, D. C., Looks Like an Effort to Give an Immunity Bath

Washington, D. C., March 5.—The packers as corporations will probably be indicted by the federal grand jury in Chicago, but a conference will first have to be held with the government officials here to determine whether the department of justice dare take such a step as to indict the individual packers. The packers, as individuals, are apparently perfectly immune from prosecution, being privileged criminals, not in the same class with the smaller fry such as counterfeiters, oleo men and other federal law violators.

Information has leaked out at the headquarters of the department of justice that proceedings will perhaps be instituted to dissolve the National Packing company by civil suit. This is the combine in which the packers have been carrying on their nefarious operations of manipulating prices. District Attorney Edwin W. Sims, Special Prosecutor James Wilkerson, and Indictment Expert Oliver E. Pasin will confer with Assistant Attorney General Fowler and Wade Ellis to decide whether it is safe to carry out the law. The grand jury in Chicago, it is said, is ready to indict the individual packers on the charges and the evidence presented. However, government experts and department officials advise against it, on the ground that it is an extremely difficult thing to indict and convict an individual under the Sherman anti-trust law.

Ellis to the Rescue

It is expected that Wade Ellis, who made the hurried trip to Chicago and back again to Washington, when proceedings were first instituted and forced by Judge Landis, will advise against indictments of individuals.

It appears from statements of packers that they are willing to undergo prosecution as a corporation and that they will submit to dissolution. This will enable them to carry off the plunder that the combination has been able to force from the people, without serious consequences. It is thought likely that the Attorney General and Judge Landis will clash again on the correct interpretation of the law; and that Wade Ellis' former apparent efforts to protect the packers will now be carried into effect, when jurisdiction falls into his hands. That the evidence presented by over a hundred witnesses will not be urged against the packers is probable. Secrecy shrouds the transactions of the department of justice as usual, possibly caused by the power and wealth of the men under investigation.

Act in New Jersey

New York, March 5.—Latest reports from the New Jersey proceedings against the packers display continued activity on the part of Prosecutor Garvin. James H. Edgiate, representative on the board of directors of the National Packing company from Swift & Co., was arraigned in the Jersey City court on the indictment charging him and other officials of the company with conspiracy in restraint of trade and control of prices. He was held on \$2,500 bail.

GERMANS GIVE SANGER FEST

Thousands Will Be Here in June for the Monster Celebration

Nearly one thousand singers from all parts of the country will sing in unison of the hope of the awakening working class and the joy of the struggle for freedom when the general conference of the German Singing Societies of the Northwest is held in this city.

The Program

The conference will take place on June 24, 25, 26 and 27. An elaborate program has been arranged to which all Socialists, unionists and sympathizers are invited. On Friday evening, June 24th a reception will be held in the North Side Turner hall; on June 25th there will be a grand concert in Orchestra hall; on Sunday, 26th, an entertainment in Brand's Park; on the 27th the visiting singers will be taken to various points of interest in the city and vicinity.

Keep Date Clear

The German Singing Societies have always done their share to aid the working class in the class struggle and to make their entertainments successful they now call upon other working class organizations not to make conflicting arrangements for the above named dates.

The Chicago Singers are making elaborate preparations for the occasion and in view of the aid of all other labor and Socialist organizations.

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

GUSTAFSON IN STRONG TALK

Candidate for First Ward Aldermanic Post Blames the Wealthy

"I feel some embarrassment," said Dr. Axel Gustafson, Socialist candidate for alderman in the first ward, "when I think of the coming battle between myself and the poet laureate of the Busse administration, or rather the Blunder-Buss(e) Plunder Administration, Bath House John. I have always thought that the poor drink to excess to drown misery and that the rich drink to excess to drown conscience. I do not know whether Mayor Busse agrees with me and I am not going to Murphy on the north side to find out."

"I was a prohibition agitator for years, in fact, I wrote the 'Foundation of Death,' which for a long time was called the bible of temperance. Then I began to study the life of the people. Then I saw that the cause of misery is deeper down than the question of whether or not a man drinks. I saw lots of people drunk and prosperous and lots of people drunk and poor."

Poor Man Jostled

"And just how the poor drunken man of the barrel house is jostled in the red light district of the first ward by the drunken man with the fur lined coat, who gets out of the taxicab to go to the Everleigh Club is a matter of which the conditions in the first ward give easy explanation."

"The socially starved, underpaid, hungry women of the department stores and the shops and the factories, and the underpaid men of the department stores and the shops and the factory are all underpaid, and socially starved because some one is taking the major proportion of the value of the product of their toil away with him."

"The first ward looks like a joke to people. But is it? Is it funny to meet a woman who has figured life out as a business proposition and decided that the red light district means more square meals a day than does work in Marshall Field's, or Mandel Brothers', or Stevens', or the Fair, or Rothschild's, or Siegel-Cooper's, or any of the many restaurants where the work day is ten to twelve hours long and the pay is almost nothing."

Bitterly Exploited

"The rich people that come into the first ward come to business or to the theater or to have what they call a good time. The workmen who live in the ward are bitterly exploited and the women of the red light district have either been exploited in the stores, or the shops or the factories, or have friends who have been and they want to escape and so are exploited another way. There's a dull, drab dreariness to the life of the men and women of toll of whom I speak and that's why they seek anything with color and light and gaiety."

"Even if the first ward is run by Hinky Dink, a shrewd, silent man who scarcely ever touches a drink of liquor, and by his partner, Bath House John, who commits the crime of writing bad verse; or at least signing his name to it, the first ward is not funny."

"Even if the good people who own the stores did unite with Bath House and Hinky Dink and J. P. Morgan, and Rabbi Hirsch, and Thomas E. Mitten, president of the Chicago City Railway, and with the vote buying petty underlings of Bath House and Hinky for votes to elect that polished and able man, Fred A. Busse, to the mayoralty, the first ward is not a joke."

"It's just plain experience that has shown me that the getting of the short end of the pay envelope and working long hours makes the greatest number of people miserable. Waking up with a headache, and worth a million, after a drunk is different than waking up without a cent. It's usually the difference between the Chicago Athletic

club and the Harrison street police station.

"I had some of the biggest meetings ever held in London to arouse people to prohibition."

"What's the use of pretending. What's the use of making believe that if women and children, are worked eleven and twelve hours in mills and factories by the good people who have money that the world will ever be happy, till there is justice. A man can stay sober and miserable. A man can stay drunk and miserable."

"That brings me to the point as to why I would rather sit in the city council than have Bath House there in the seat given to one of the aldermen from the first ward. The city council helps the good people to get more. It helps them to grind labor harder. It helps their low wage scales to fill the brothels and jails and the drunkards' graves. It does not seem to occur to people that a Socialist majority in the city council would strike at the root and give people a chance for self respect and hope, even if the good people earned smaller dividends and there were fewer in jail and the red light district."

Barber Law to Be Tested

William M. McClintock, president of the Barbers' Protective Association of Illinois, was arrested yesterday charged with violating the state barber law. He refused to take out a license so he could create a case which the law could be tested in court. The case is the first to be brought since the new statute went into effect on July 1. It will come up before Judge Seovel in the Municipal court next Thursday. The barbers contend the law is unconstitutional.

Rich Peorian Asks Divorce

Peoria, Ill., March 5.—Louis S. Kingman, millionaire implement manufacturer, filed a bill of complaint today, alleging desertion and petitioning for a divorce from his wife, Evelyn Kingman. His action follows the refusal, as he says, of his wife to live with him any longer in a local hotel.

In his bill, Kingman declares that on Wednesday she barred herself in her room and refused him admittance, and Thursday he says, she took her clothes and personal effects and left.



Money back guarantees money's worth.—Ruppert.

A Fine Shoe At a Small Price

This shoe is stylish and what's more it will wear. It will hold its shape and hold up under any and every condition.

Made in all styles and all leathers—come in and see it.



Work Shoes that are guaranteed to outwear any kind you have ever seen, at surprisingly low prices.

Harrison and Clark Sts.

Chas. Ruppert, Jr., Mgr.

127 Van Buren. 11 92 Madison St.



VICTOR



Are you existing? Get a Victor and live! Enjoy the grand opera singers, the popular songs, the great bands and orchestras, old time melodies, sacred music, dance music—all the wonderful variety of melody, sentiment and mirth that comes with a Victor and makes life worth living.

By our easy-payment plan you can have the Victor right away and pay as convenient.

WILLIAM KRIZAN, 5500 S. HALSTED ST. Mail orders promptly attended to.

Named shoes are frequently made in Non-Union factories.

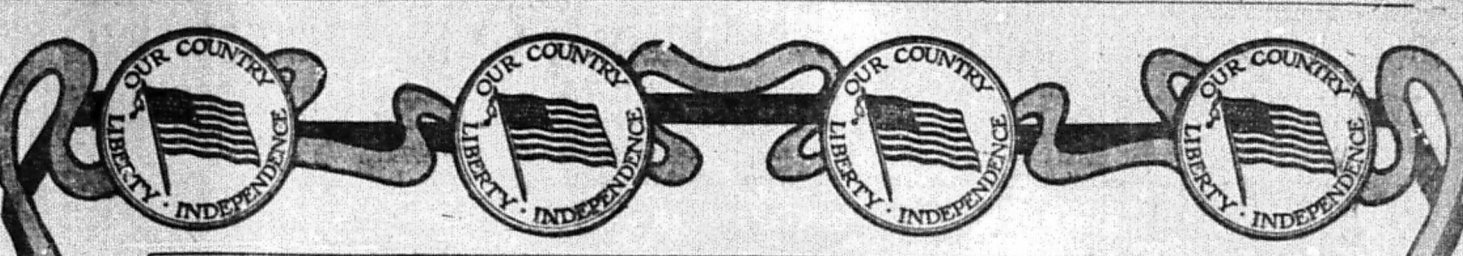
DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

no matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp.

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

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION,

246 SUMNER STREET, BOSTON, MASS. John F. Tobin, Pres. Chas. L. Bairo, Sec.-Treas.



An old legend tells us that "a new star is born for each new life and a star falls for a life departed."

On June 14, 1777, when the spirit of liberty and independence had drawn aside the curtain of night, the symbols of a new life appeared in a constellation. A new nation, uplifted by visions of the future, sent a new ensign aloft.

Born on a battlefield, the thunders of Saratoga sounded the flag's first challenge against despotism and it learned the first great lesson of its glory at Yorktown.

The flag is the symbol of all we are and all we hope to be. It is the emblem of equal rights. It means free hands, free lips, self-government and the sovereignty of the individual. It means that this continent has been dedicated to freedom and personal liberty. Cognizant of the meaning of all that the stars and

stripes stand for, the United States Manufacturers & Merchants Association, after mature consideration, in seeking an emblem representative of its stand against prohibition fanaticism and other forms of oppression, selected "Old Glory" as the fitting symbol of the purpose of the organization.

The Association maintains that it has taken a patriotic position in this fight for personal liberty and equal rights, and that the flag best represents these sentiments.

The anti-prohibition campaign button, here reproduced, should be worn by every citizen who loves "Our Country-Liberty-Independence." And if you have not already obtained one, they may be had at headquarters—216 Teutonic Building.

What CHICAGO "DRY" Would Mean.

Under this heading, within the next thirty days, the United States Manufacturers & Merchants Association, an organization of citizens in all branches of industry, will present to the people of Chicago facts and figures which will astound every man and woman who reads them.

If Prohibition become a law at the next election—April 5th—thirty days after that date, the sale, barter, exchange or gift of liquor in any form will be absolutely prohibited in every section of the city.

This means not only the wiping out of 7152 regulated and licensed saloons, but it means that private individuals, private homes, hotels, restaurants, clubs, and every other institution will be positively barred from ordering, serving or selling liquors in any form.

Not until this series of announcements is run in the Chicago newspapers and carefully read, will the people of this city begin to realize the danger which this movement threatens to every tax-payer, every family, every home, every business.

Shall the present order of things be dangerously revolutionized; shall the blind pig and the evil, clandestine dram shop take the place of the regulated and licensed saloon; or shall the citizens of Chicago work out the city's own betterment along safe and sane lines?

Shall thousands of men be thrown out of work; wages be lowered; and millions of dollars in property be destroyed; shall 7000 or more stores be thrown on the renting market thereby demoralizing real estate values; shall Chicago pass through the worst condition of "hard times" in its history? Or will the voters of Chicago awake to the situation before it is too late?

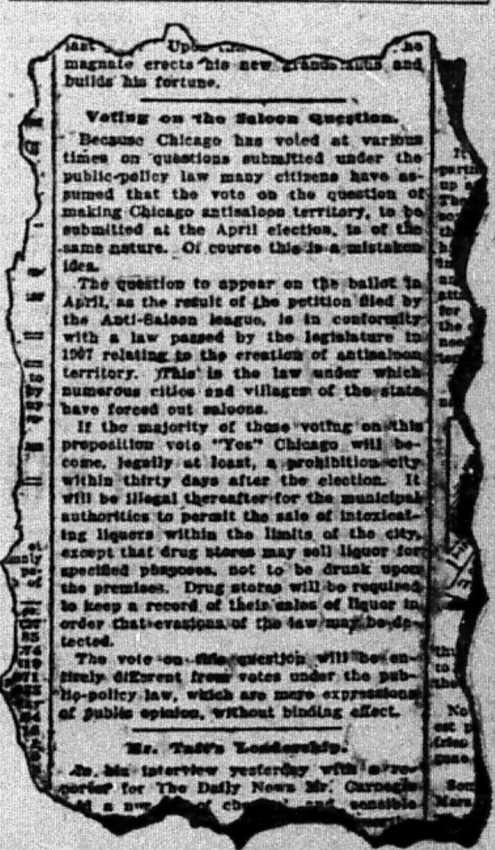
In an unprejudiced manner, these questions will be met and answered in this series of announcements with figures compiled by the former City Statistician, pointing out to every fair-minded citizen the serious importance of this movement.

Because of your daily responsibilities to yourself and your family; because of your love for independent government; because of your American spirit of rebellion against "Blue Law" Legislation, the United States Manufacturers & Merchants Association urges you to read carefully and ponder long over the articles about to appear.

The United States Manufacturers & Merchants Association,

Nathan A. Cole
Director of Publicity and Organization, Teutonic Bldg., Chicago.

Editorial from Chicago Daily News, Feb. 19th, 1910, indicating the serious consequences of an adoption of Prohibition in Chicago.

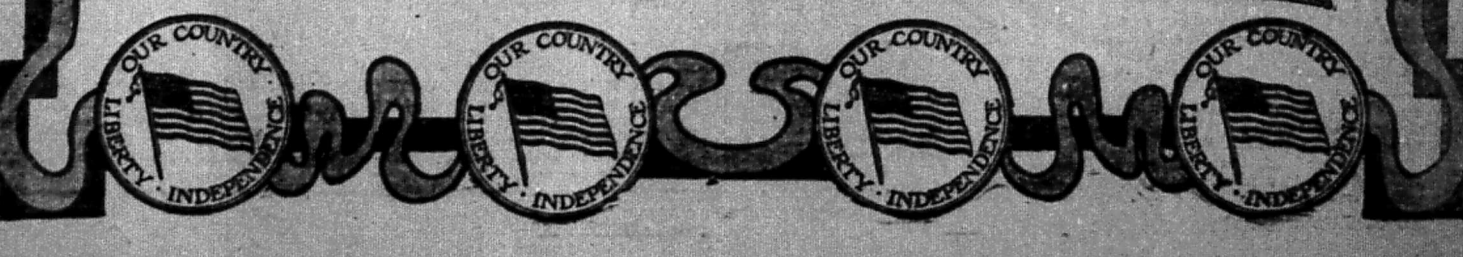


SPECIMEN BALLOT—ANY WARD

<input type="radio"/> REPUBLICAN	<input type="radio"/> DEMOCRATIC	<input type="radio"/> PROHIBITION	<input type="radio"/> SOCIALIST	<input type="radio"/> INDEPENDENT
For Alderman	For Alderman	For Alderman	For Alderman	For Alderman
<input type="checkbox"/> JOHN W. BROWN	<input type="checkbox"/> FRANK B. SMITH	<input type="checkbox"/> F. W. JONES	<input type="checkbox"/> JAMES R. GREEN	<input type="checkbox"/> GEO. F. STONE

Shall This City Become Anti-Saloon Territory?

YES
NO X



PACKERS GIVE LITTLE TO HIT WHITE PLAGUE

(Continued From Page One)

The name of "Mrs. J. Ogden Armour," and in the list of "Purchasers of Red Cross Stamps" were the names of "Swift & Company" and "Union Stock Yard Company."

Are Very Poor The report of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute for the current year has not yet been issued, but in spite of the fact that the "lords" of the stockyards are continually reaping increased dividends, their activity in three directions in aiding the tuberculosis fight has not increased their contributions in that direction. Instead the crumbs seem to be fewer and smaller than ever.

The only conclusion to be drawn is that the packers through "the trust" intend to rob the toiler of as much of his wages as is possible, just as the consumer is robbed. There is no one who will deny that wages at the stockyards have gone down in perhaps an even greater proportion than the cost of the necessities of life have gone up. If the wage earners must starve to produce the food products of the world, if he cannot clothe himself properly to do his work, if he cannot take decent care of his family, if his children are brought up in poverty, squalor, depraved environments, unhealthy surroundings and all the other conditions that go to kill the manhood and womanhood out of the human race, that is his own fault.

No Revolt Since 1904 There has been no revolt since the strike of 1904, now nearly six years ago. The packers seem to rest assured that there will be none in the future. As long as the toilers of "Packingtown" are willing to fight the tuberculosis germ, suffer and die from every other disease in the doctor's manual and slave through the days for a mere pittance, the packer will not object. As long as the meat eaters of the globe are content to eat meat handled by tuberculous infected workers the packers are certainly willing that they should be contented.

This brings us back to the sheep-casing shed of Bechtel & Company, Forty-fourth street and Packers avenue, one of the decrepit structures crouched in the midst of many aged buildings. The histories of these buildings show that they originally belonged to numerous rival concerns. Now they have all been brought into the fold of "the trust," also known as the National Packing Company.

Trust vs. Toiler That is why we are able to take the Bechtel Sheep Casing Shed as an example of the struggle of "The Trust" vs. "The Toiler."

It is an ideal example of wages slashed almost in two by the introduction of girl toilers for men, an evolution that is apparent everywhere in the stockyards.

Nurse Surprised Miss Caroline Ehlert, tuberculosis nurse at the Stockyards Free Dispensary, was somewhat surprised to hear that admission had been gained to the Bechtel plant, strangers not being permitted to enter casing departments of any of the stockyards institutions. It was a mere matter of walking into the place without asking anyone's permission.

"Sausage casings" are the product of this place. They are sent all over the world. Practically the first thing I saw was a group of men clustered about barrels into which they were sitting the casings preparatory to shipping them. That was the end of this work in the "yards" that had started far back on one of the killing floors with the slaughter of sheep.

The Real Horror I became accustomed to the semi-darkness, the chilling dampness and the utter discomfort of the place as I watched these men, practically the only remaining relics of masculine labor in the Bechtel plant. Then the horror of this dark inferno, the real horror, emerged out of the darkness and the fog in the form of ten young girls, seated close to ten troughs of running water from which they were sorting sheep "skins" into "small, medium and large" sizes.

The floors were running with water, the air was saturated with damp, the girls continually worked in water, there was no appreciable natural light because there were only a few small, dirty windows, and the only ventilation consisted of the gusts of winter wind that swept in through the main entrance when the big door was opened.

Every rule of health is broken. It seems that no effort is made to live up to any of them. The reason the girls were put to work there and the men taken away from the packers' standpoint, was because the packers were heavy. All that was needed was patience, perseverance and the submission to keep at work steadily and consistently for ten hours each day without offering a complaint. The girls have these qualities, perhaps, to a greater extent than the men. At least that is what the packers proudly claim. "Girls are better workers than men in the casing departments," is the packer's boast.

Will Work Cheaper Then there is the biggest and best reason from a packer's viewpoint. The girls are taken out of the homes because they will work cheaper than their fathers, brothers and sweethearts. The girls at Bechtel's get \$1.25 a day for ten hours work. "Pretty good for a girl," they say.

But the girl has displaced the father and the brother, who was previously getting twenty-one and one-half cents an hour, or \$2.25 a day. The girls have been introduced gradually and the wages lowered a little at a time, and the brothers and fathers never joined their forces in an attempt to complain. Now the girls are firmly established in nearly all the possible branches of the packing industry. With their establishment comes the lowering of wages.

"What are you doing in there?" I asked of a man who was working at a bench with a girl at the bench in front of him, and another at the bench behind him. "Oh, I'm just filling in," he answered, telling how he had been put to work

THE 'OTHERS' DID SOME THING CREATING WITH SOCIALISM NOW

Those who have been waiting to see whether the "others" would help in this crisis need wait no longer. The report yesterday told just how much the "others" were doing. It showed that less than one-half the amount needed, and needed desperately, was at hand. It showed that the time had come for those who had been waiting to act.

Every dollar that is sent in at this time is receipted for in prepaid subscription cards. We are so close to safety that if the circulation can be increased a very little more the end of the struggle for life will have climaxed in victory.

Look up that dollar you had intended to send in. See if you cannot make it five. If you cannot do it alone, see the other Socialists in your neighborhood and see if they will not join with you. If they will not, send in your dollar TODAY.

You will receive subscription cards for it, and you can sell or give these away, and soon there will be thousands working for Socialism in your locality.

See what the "others" did. Note that nearly everything came in small sums. Most of those who responded had less than five dollars. But all together it makes a good START. It is only a start toward what is needed. It must be added to, day by day and hour by hour, for the next week with increasing rapidity.

If you live in Chicago there is a way in which you can help the paper and yourself at the same time. In fact, you do that always if you are a working man or woman. But there is an immediate special way to help.

From now on every Friday will be a special campaign edition. Each one will be made better than the preceding one. There will never be less than six pages, and with increasing advertising there will be more often eight. The two last pages will be given up exclusively to propaganda matter.

The news pages will cover the local situation. There will be more Socialist vote-making material than in twenty leaflets or several pamphlets. They will go into the houses where speakers cannot reach. There should be twenty thousand additional copies of these Friday issues circulated each week. That is a very low estimate of the work which thirty-five wards can do.

Now, if you have a few dollars or a few cents to spare, start a subscription list in your ward to purchase these papers. They will cost you 75 cents a hundred or \$7 a thousand.

The "others" have done something. WHAT WILL YOU DO?

with the girls as there was nothing else to do at that particular moment. This man knew the work of the toiler in the casing department from the first to the last. He was receiving twenty-five cents an hour, where a few years ago he was receiving thirty cents. The regular scale in this department is twenty-two and a half cents an hour, which is practically the same as it has been for ten years.

Men Were Displaced Thus there has developed a situation where the men have been gradually displaced by girls without protest while their own wages were maintained on the same level. As one man after another was discharged and a girl put in his place, the remaining men did not object as long as they held their jobs. They did not look ahead to the day when their day, too, would come.

At the first bench in the long row that recedes into the fog of vapor is a seemingly strong, healthy girl, working rapidly, silently as her fingers felt the size of and sorted the slimy casings, the cold water of the floor being an uncomfortable contrast to the "bake" warm water from which the casings are taken.

Grow Less Healthy Down along the row of benches, one behind the other, the features of the girls seem to grow less healthy looking, until at the end of the row was a very slender, tired looking girl, as much out of place in this industrial inferno as a sympathy seems to be foreign to the minds of the leading spirits in the "system" as represented by the beef trust.

"There's lots of hair here, anyway," someone remarked to the lone man in that row of girls. He shook his head unmovably by the rough stockyards humor.

As I tried to smile and look in another direction my eyes met those of another toiler, peering between two cross bars of a machine about twenty feet away. The face was pallid and the eyes were staring, but I did not take long in deciding that they belonged to either a very young boy or a delicate girl.

It did not take long to find out. It was a boy and he couldn't have been very much over fourteen years of age. He was tending a big, thundering machine that worked in a vapor bath of steam as it cleaned the casings before they were turned over to the girls. There the boy sat, feeding the ugly monster with this strange product of twentieth century commerce. At another machine was a boy just as young but a great deal stouter and seemingly possessed of greater endurance.

A Hell Hole I tramped through the slime and filth on the floors and got out of the place into the fresh air. Capitalism had drawn the child laborer, and the girl laborer into one of the worst of its hell holes. A little money in drainage facilities, and a little more in ventilating apparatus would serve to lengthen the lives of the toilers at least a few years. Perhaps the packers are humane after all. Why make the workers suffer longer than is really necessary, that is, longer than is really necessary to get the most profits out of them. There are plenty more anxious to go the self-same way.

Seattle, Wash., March 5.—Culminating in the Wellington disaster, weather conditions of the last ten days have been responsible for the loss of about \$2,500,000 to railway companies operating in the Pacific Northwest. This is the official estimate and covers loss of equipment, destruction of roadbeds and paralysis of traffic. Damage to other interests will bring the total to \$4,000,000.

The Great Northern is the heaviest loser. Its line through the Cascades has been cut off since the middle of last week. The avalanche at Wellington, it is figured, has cost the company \$1,500,000. The destroyed equipment, consisting of fourteen coaches, baggage, mail and express cars, four engines, a

WRECK DAMAGE IS \$4,000,000 DR. I. W. HODGENS My Treatment is Absolute, Certain, Sure. CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION FREE. Write if You Cannot Call. DR. I. W. HODGENS Permanently Established, Suite 206, No. 167 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

MOXLEY RUSHES HOME TO QUIZ

Congressman, in Fear of Grand Jury Probe, Hastens From Washington

Though he denied in Washington that the charges made in the three detailed confessions of butterine "moonshiners" worried him, Congressman William J. Moxley expected to arrive in Chicago today, and it was rumored that he would retain legal counsel and attempt to prove to the government that he is not in league with the "moonshiners" who have drawn his name into their gigantic frauds.

Has Secret Evidence Not only has a great mass of evidence been secured by local revenue men to be presented to the federal grand jury Monday, but United States District Attorney Edwin W. Sims has secured considerable documentary matter that has not been revealed. Mr. Sims plans to take up the fight against the oleo gang just as soon as he returns to Chicago from Washington.

There have been some startling new developments in the fraud probe. First, it was discovered the complaint of the free and easy distribution of government stamped wrappers for butterine had been made to Washington several months ago. Moxley's firm's name was included in the list of four factories that were declared to be violating the law in this respect.

Local Issue Daniel Hoan, candidate for city attorney, explained why the trust problem had become a local issue.

Alderman Emil Seidel, candidate for mayor, said that some people were much afraid that Socialists, if elected to office, would not be "free." He challenged any man to say that the candidates of the capitalist parties were as free as he, because he owes no man a job.

Rose Costly Speaking of the present administration and of Mayor Rose, Ald. Seidel said: "His ten years' administration has cost the city of Milwaukee more than you can conceive, not only in money, but in life and in blood—and tears, in broken family ties and in debauched manhood and womanhood. City officials have kept up houses of ill fame for the benefit of city officials, and public corporations have paid for it, for there were valuable rights to be given away."

Recently, Conrad Seidel said, he had addressed a ministers' meeting, at which a capitalist alderman said that he had voted against the city ordinance providing an eight hour day for city employees, and the ministers applauded. When it came to Conrad Seidel's turn to speak, he looked the presiding minister in the eye and said: "Mr. Chairman, I was one who voted for the eight hour ordinance. I hold that men are more value than property. When the city makes a contract, it provides in its specifications just what kind of lumber, just what kind of bolts, just what kind of material of every sort we cannot also specify that human conditions must be employed, than your charter is not a Christian charter."

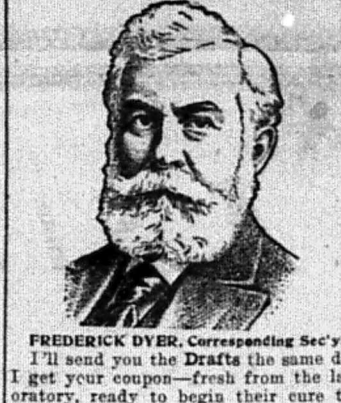
In conclusion Ald. Seidel urged his hearers to get together for the emancipation of the working class. If they would stand by each other, we cannot help but win the victory. And if we win, let us remain "week and earnest and sincere, hard working men and women."

Astor Alimony Huge New York, March 5.—The final decree granting an absolute divorce to Mrs. Ava Willink Astor from Colonel John Jacob Astor was signed today by Justice Isaac N. Mills in the Supreme court at White Plains. It is reported, upon what appears to be reliable authority, that the decree carries a sum of \$1,000,000 in cash or securities in a lump sum.

\$1,000 Horse Eats \$750 Gem Joplin, Mo., March 5.—Captain H. O. Bartlett, a veteran of the civil war and a wealthy Joplin mine owner, discovered an unsuspected epicurean taste in King, his \$1,000 black horse, to-day when the animal picked a four-carat diamond valued at \$750 from his master's shirt bosom, crushed it between his teeth and swallowed it.

Mail Me This Free Coupon with your name and address plainly written. Name Address You'll receive, prepaid, a 11 pair of Drafts to try Free as explained below. Magic Foot Draft Co. Dept. MW10 Jackson, Mich.

To every one suffering with RHEUMATISM I Make This Unlimited Offer



FREDERICK DYER, Corresponding Sec'y. I'll send you the Drafts the same day I get your coupon—fresh from the laboratory, ready to begin their cure the minute you put them on. They are curing every stage and condition of this cruel disease, whether chronic or acute—muscular, Sciatic, Lumbago or Gout—no matter where located or how severe. They are curing old men and women who have suffered all their lives, as well as all the milder stages. Don't neglect rheumatism, I urge you, for I know the horrible torture and deformity it so often leads to. Send today for the Drafts. I send them on free trial because I know what they are doing for many thousands, and I have faith that they can cure you likewise. Try the Drafts when you get them. Then, if you are fully satisfied with the benefit, I will send me one Dollar. If not, they cost you nothing. I take your word. Address Magic Foot Draft Co., MW10 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Michigan. Send no money—just the coupon. Write today—now.

"Lyons Hats" TWO STORES

601 Blue Island Ave. 12th St. & 40th Ave. STORE NO. 3 OPENS MARCH 1st. 4711 SO. ASHLAND AVE.

Your Tired Feet

Are you speaking to you? Do you hear them? They want you to make them comfortable and happy by wearing our Anti-Tender-Foot-Shoes. Peter'son's, Specialists 151-159 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

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If you're getting this paper without having ordered it, DON'T WORRY. It's paid for. Feel complimented. It's a sign that SOMEBODY thinks you're worth educating.

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THE SALE OF AN APPETITE. By Paul Lafargue, translated by Charles H. Kerr and illustrated by Dorothy Deane. A modern allegory telling of a starving laborer who signed a contract to digest a fat capitalist's food for him. It is delightful reading and good propaganda. Cloth, 50 cents.
SOCIAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL STUDIES. By Paul Lafargue, translated by Charles H. Kerr. Explains why capitalists are usually interested in some kind of theology, orthodox or liberal, while wage workers are usually indifferent. It also explains the origin of abstract ideas, such as goodness and justice. Cloth, 50 cents.
SOCIALISM, POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE. By Robert Rives La Monte. A volume of brilliant essays that will serve as a stimulus to clear thinking. The one entitled "The Nihilism of Socialism" may shock the sentimental convert to Socialism from the "upper" classes, but it will do him good, and it will delight the thinking wage worker. Cloth, 50 cents.
THE RIGHT TO BE LAZY AND OTHER STUDIES. By Paul Lafargue, translated by Charles H. Kerr. The cleverest and most brilliant of Socialist satires on capitalism. A stimulus to clear thinking. "Socialism and the Intellectuals" is included in this volume. Cloth, 50 cents.
ETHICS AND THE MATERIALISTIC CONCEPTION OF HISTORY. By Karl Kautsky. Third edition, revised. Kantily is editor of the Neue Zeit, and the literary executor of Marx and Engels. This is on the whole the most satisfactory work on ethics from the Socialist viewpoint. Cloth, 50 cents.
THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION. By Karl Kautsky. In two parts. Part I, "Reform and Revolution," explains a vital distinction too often overlooked. Part II, "The Day After the Revolution," answers some of the frequent questions as to what the working class would do if it came into power. Cloth, 50 cents.
FEUERBACH: THE ROOTS OF THE SOCIALIST PHILOSOPHY. By Frederick Engels. Translated, with Critical Introduction, by Austin Lewis. A critical study of theology and philosophy from the Socialist point of view. Cloth, 50 cents.
THE POSITIVE SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY. By Enrico Ferri. Translated by Ernest Untermann. Three lectures delivered at the University of Naples, showing that modern criminology recognizes the fact that what is called "crime" is the necessary product of capitalism, and can be abolished only by abolishing capitalism. Cloth, 50 cents.
GERMS OF MIND IN PLANTS. By E. H. France. An illustrated book full of interesting proofs that "mind," so far from being limited to man, is found even in plants, and is everywhere subject to physical laws that no "free will" can withstand. Cloth, 50 cents.
THE ORIGIN OF THE FAMILY, PRIVATE PROPERTY AND THE STATE. By Frederick Engels. Translated by Ernest Untermann. Shows that wealth and poverty are not eternally inevitable, but the result of historical causes, and soon to be ended by the revolt of the working class. Cloth, 50 cents.
GOETHE'S FAUST A STUDY IN SOCIALIST CRITICISM. By Marcus Hitch. Shows that the ethics of great poems are not, for all time, but are of necessity closely related to the economic structure of the society in which the poet lives. This is illustrated from Goethe's masterpiece. Cloth, 50 cents.
CHANGES IN THE THEORY AND TACTICS OF THE (GERMAN) SOCIAL DEMOCRACY. By Paul Kampffmeyer. Translated by Winfield R. Gaylord. This book, while written by an opportunist, contains arguments from well known German Socialists, both for and against "immediate demands," together with a history of Socialist party tactics in Germany. Cloth, 50 cents.

Get Ready for the Commune Celebration and Festival

GIVEN BY THE SOCIALIST PARTY of Cook County SUNDAY, MARCH 13, 1910 Commencing 3 P. M. Wicker Park Hall North Avenue, Near Robey St. Tickets 25c.; Wardrobe 10c. Entertainment, Dancing and Speaking: Fifty per cent of Profits to the Daily Socialist.

NOTE TO NEW SOCIALISTS READ SOCIALIST BOOKS. Ready 1,000 described in our new catalogue, "The Question of the Hour." All pamphlets and leaflets at lowest prices. WILHELM BOOK COMPANY Clearing House for All Socialist Literature, 800 William St., New York, N. Y.

Boys' All-Wool Suits \$3.95 This is an unusually good value—plain and knicker styles—worth at least \$5.00, but offered at lowest price. See the book "A Physician in the House." Call or write. Dr. J. H. Oyster, 52 Dearborn St., Chicago.

CLASSIFIED HELP WANTED

WANTED—Man. Must be willing to learn and capable of seeing as our representative; no salary; see the book "A Physician in the House." Address National Co-operative Society Co., 1212, Marden Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Men and Women Agents—You can make money selling a good family medical preparation. Large profits. See the book "A Physician in the House." Call or write. Dr. J. H. Oyster, 52 Dearborn St., Chicago.
Portrait Agents—Best work guaranteed; low price; write for price list. A. K. Ziskind, 8 1/2 New Era Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE BEFORE BUYING Come and see our new five-room houses; all modern improvements; lots \$20x125; two blocks to Milwaukee; can line; \$2,300 up; up \$150 cash; balance to suit. ALSO FINE "MOUNTAIN" LOTS FROM \$150 UP. See CRIFE BROS., 414 Milwaukee Ave.

FARM LANDS SEND 2c STAMP FOR CIRCULAR ISSUED by Commercial Club, Evanston, Wyo., entitled "THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY FOR THE INVESTOR, HOMESEKER AND FARMER." First class advice from an organization that has nothing to sell you. Certain lands there have doubled in value since Jan. 1st; farm lands sure to follow. Write "MOUNTAIN OPPORTUNITY," care Chicago Daily Socialist.

FARMS FOR SALE FARMS at all prices; now is a good time to look at them. Write for new list to Booth & Gracey, Greenville, Mich.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES are paid well for easy work; examinations every month; expert advice, sample questions and booklet free; describing positions and telling easiest and quickest way to secure them; free; write now; Washington Civil Service School, Washington, D. C.

COTTAGE AND BARN FOR SALE FOR SALE—Cottage and barn in good condition; 500 sq. feet front; clear title; price \$1,100; \$100 cash. Apply owner, 8513 Elizabeth St.

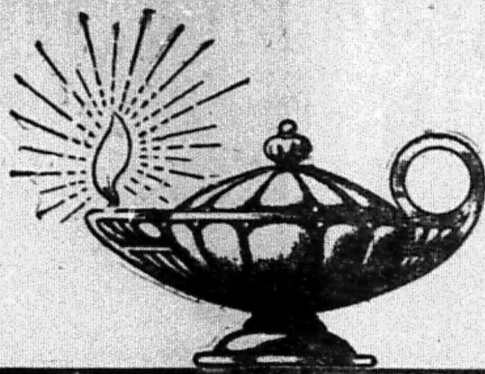
ROOMS TO RENT TO RENT—Pleasant furnished front and bedroom for one or two; right at Humboldt Park; steam heat, bath, etc. 2523 North St., Victor.

BARBER SHOP FOR SALE FOR SALE—A one-chair barber shop; also a two-chair shop; such a bargain. Address Herman Redlake, 907 Adams St., La Crosse, Wis.

MONUMENTS MONUMENTS—Going out of business; selling at one price. Long list. Come at once. CHICAGO MONUMENTAL WORKS, 215 Division St., Near California Ave.

PURE HONEY FOR SALE PURE HONEY—C. STIMMON, HEEKEEPER, HOLLY, COLORADO.

Read not to contradict, nor yet to believe, but to weigh and consider.—Francis Bacon 180 Washington Street



A STRONG ENDORSEMENT of The Western Casket & Undertaking Company

"We know the Western Casket & Undertaking Company, we know the men who are back of this organization. We know their past reputation for integrity, and their sincere plans for the future. With full knowledge of the import of this statement, we wish to say that we believe that the public is fully justified in giving this institution its entire confidence and implicit trust.

"We particularly want to endorse the high grade manner in which they are presenting the facts regarding the undertaking business, through the medium of the newspapers and street cars of this city. Rich and poor alike will be the greatest benefactors in this movement, and an institution of this high standard should be encouraged."

The above official testimonial is from one of the greatest Labor Organizations in the country. We will show you the original document at our temporary central office. It is not the only one. Every patron of ours recommends us and verifies our claim that we charge only for actual service and wholesale prices for caskets and furnishings. Clergymen, social workers, labor organizations, fraternal societies—rich and poor men alike commend our methods. No other undertaking establishment ever had such universal approval and recommendation.

WE DID NOT go into this business to reform it. We realized that the public was ready for simple, honest, straightforward business methods in funerals. If we could so cover the field that at a moment's notice we could answer calls from any part of Chicago, and could immediately supply any grade or style of casket desired, and conduct whatever manner of funeral services were wished, we could keep a large force busy every day. The very magnitude of our operations would enable us to preserve a minimum scale of prices.

Immediate Service Day or Night

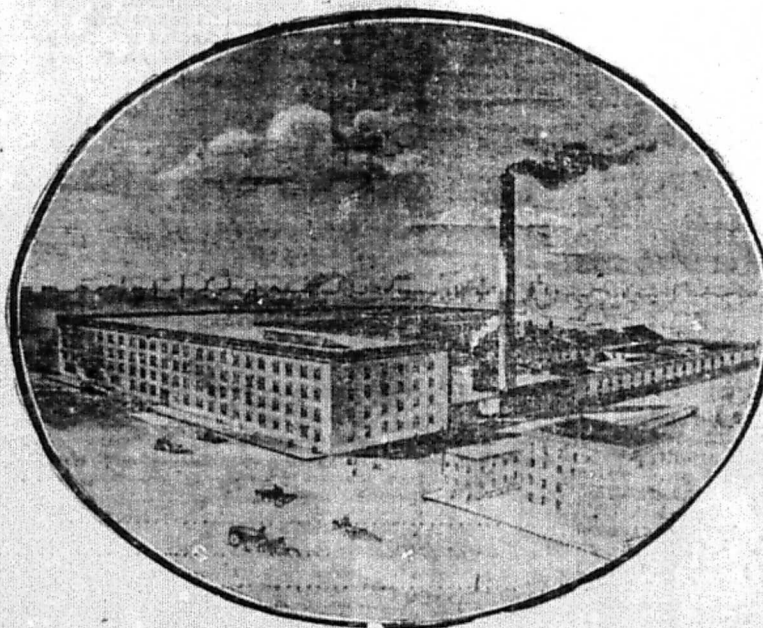
WE KNOW that you are willing to pay what our goods are worth and what our services are worth. If you know that you are paying simply that and nothing more—not a cent of overcharge because of expensive upkeep of idle men, horses, hearses, rent and other running expense—you will be convinced we are in the right. We believe the public is already satisfied that we are just what we say we are and that we do just what we say we do.

This is what we have: Sixteen branch offices in Chicago, each managed by an expert funeral director, known and trusted in the section where he is located. Under him is a staff of licensed embalmers and licensed undertakers. Each branch office is so equipped as to give instant service, no matter at what hour of the day or night it is called for. At our temporary central office we display a complete line of our funeral goods. We send an automobile to convey you and any members of your family to the central office if you wish. There you may choose from our entire factory line. The transaction is direct with the manufacturers; the price is the wholesale figure, which eliminates all jobbers, middlemen and small undertakers, and their discounts and profits. We are ready with any kind or quality of casket; we are always prepared to take charge of the humblest or most pretentious funeral. We handle all on the same business plane. Every funeral we conduct is under direct supervision of the central office.

Men Who Command Your Confidence

THE PERSONNEL of our staff is the highest possible. Our representatives are selected with the utmost care; our employes have undergone the most rigid investigation as to character and trustworthiness as well as to proficiency in their profession. They are men who uphold and maintain the dignity of embalming and undertaking, and who know how to direct funeral services with the utmost gentleness and delicacy. We have men who speak any language heard in Chicago. We have men who are affiliated with the different fraternal organizations and societies and can conduct funerals according to the rituals provided by the lodges. There is no nationality, creed or society whose members we cannot serve with knowledge and promptness.

The only funeral directors manufacturing caskets and furnishings and dealing directly with the people. Any suspicion that this institution is a monopoly is readily dispelled by knowledge of the fact that its representatives number but 16 out of a total of 410 undertakers in Chicago.



OUR FACTORY—LOCATED AT 1156-1166 W. 20th STREET

business and weight guarantee its responsibility for every transaction you have with it. Its city-wide operations are convincing proof of the character and skill of its men. We feel it is due to you to present the proposition fairly and fully and frankly.

A Purely Business Transaction

IT SOMETIMES HAPPENS that people have exhausted their ready money because of the expenses attached to sickness, and when death occurs in the household they are financially embarrassed. If that be the case we treat you as would any other business house from which you desire credit. There is no occasion for you to be harassed or worried; if you are a stranger to us we need but to be shown that you are a responsible person and the matter is arranged simply, satisfactorily and quickly.

Our Prices Always Less Than Elsewhere

THERE IS NO DETAIL of a funeral we do not handle. We take charge of everything, or we will supply only the casket, or we will do the embalming—in short, whatever you wish us to do we are ready to do, and we guarantee our prices will be less than any other undertaker, whether it be for a casket alone or for an entire funeral. It is our aim to relieve your mind of every care and anxiety incident to the actual funeral, and for that reason we employ none but men who know what to do and how and when to do it. There is no fancy in this advertisement. It is based on facts and figures. It shows why the policy of the Western Casket & Undertaking Company is one that cements the confidence of the public and gives us a patronage that increases daily.

We Charge Only for Actual Service

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Among the Theaters

Ballet dancing is one of the entrancing arts, which is frequently not fully appreciated. Like all the more developed branches of human entertainment, it is so intricate that only after some study can one comprehend its beauties.

Naturally the art of ballet dancing has developed its technique. The more highly developed dances are the most

member of the Williamson Opera company, her friends filled her stateroom with many presents.

Kangaroo Mascot

Among the gifts was a little cage of bamboo and in the cage a tiny kangaroo, with a note from a friend asking her to carry the animal along as a souvenir of the antipodes and as a mas-

and although the services of a veterinary surgeon were procured he was beyond human aid and turned up his little toes and died. There was an elaborate funeral service for the little pet and he was sent to a taxidermist to be stuffed so that his form might be retained as the mascot of the little actress.

The Eastest Way

After an unusually prolonged and successful season at the Stuyvesant theater, extending to nearly three hundred performances, Frances Starr will be seen at the Garrick theater on Monday, March 14, in "The Eastest Way," Eugene Walter's great play of "a particular phase of New York life." She will have for her brief engagement the support of the original cast, including Joseph Kilgour, Edward H. Robins, William Sampson, Beatrice Morgan and Violet Rand, and the scenic equipment will be identical with that provided by David Belasco for the run of the play at the Stuyvesant theater.

Realistic Play

In direct and convincing manner "The Eastest Way" depicts that aspect of New York life which is concerned with the tragedy of those women who are so wedded to luxury that they will pay any price, even their virtue, for its enjoyment. The theme is handled in so serious and telling a manner that the play becomes, as one critic declared, "better than a sermon." Produced under the personal direction of David Belasco, the perfection of its setting is unquestioned. The first act discloses a scene of exquisite beauty amid the rolling foothills of the Rockies, radiant in the golden light of the afternoon sun. Not less faithful is the theatrical boarding house interior shown in the second act, which is followed by a superb setting of the interior of an expensive hotel in New York.

Lucy Weston Popular

Lucy Weston, whose ingenuous affection covers a rather daring selection of ballads, proves easily the star at the American Music Hall this week. Miss Weston has changed considerably since she divorced herself from vaudeville last fall to play under the management of Mr. Dillingham in the "Candy Shop."

Costumes All New

Her costumes are all new and fresh. With the exception of two of her songs with which her vaudeville career is linked irrevocably her repertoire is likewise new and fresh—fresh as a spanking norwester that is not too careful, that tosses things about with noticeable breeziness, but yet is not so rude as to be unpleasant.

Miss Dillon Fortunate Arriving in New York Miss Dillon was fortunate enough to secure an immediate engagement with "The Yankee Mandarin," which was to be given a try out in Boston. At the rehearsals little Mel was the delight of all the members of the company and the chorus girls took particular pleasure in hugging him around and playing with him. At the initial performance he occupied a place of honor at the switchboard and watched the entire performance.

Pet Dies

But, sad to relate, the attachment of the chorus girls for Mel was his undo-

complex in their details. Position of foot in the art would require a full volume of exposition.

Ballet Technique Complex

Placing the feet ankle to ankle and toes in an opposite direction, so that the feet are parallel to the audience is known as "Position No. 2." It is considered faulty performance for a ballet dancer to keep her toes towards the audience.

A story is told of a German ballet master who was so used to the "second position" that he was in the habit of walking in the streets with his feet in the position of the hands of the clock at 6 o'clock. Mlle. Rayo, the premier of the bird ballet at the Lyric theater, recognized the man as the well known ballet master when she met him on the streets of Berlin one afternoon. The old gentleman was astonished when Mlle. Rayo told him how she was sure it was he when she saw him walking in the "second position."

Louise Dresser Pretty

Dick Whittington with Louise Dresser continues playing to amused audiences at the Lyric theater. The fanciful musical comedy keeps the interest of Chicago as it did in other metro-



FRANCES STARR With the "Eastest Way"

politan cities. Beautiful Miss Dresser as the model and as the Scotch lassie makes a lasting impression on fan lovers.

Members of the cast of Dick Whittington have a stuffed "mascot" over which they have a jocular theme behind the scenes. It is the property of Irene Dillon, who would not part with the mascot "for anything in the world," because it has a history and is a memento from friends. Miss Dillon is from Australia. Upon leaving her country, where she had gained popularity as a

ing, as has been the case many times before. Warned that he must be fed nothing but vegetable matter, the young women were in the habit of bringing various things for him to eat. One day, however, one of them thought to try an experiment and began feeding him non-veg. Mel liked them, that of them could be no question, for he ate all the girl had and then begged for more. Dinking to see him go unfed the girl secured another pound and proceeded to feed them to the little pet. That night Mel was in sore distress

OPEN FORUM

Esperanto

In my opinion Esperanto would be the best thing to solve the problem of language.

If every nation would take up the study of Esperanto, then it would be useless to know about five, six, or ten languages in order to trade with the nations of Europe; of South America, of Asia, etc.

The only way to accomplish such a thing is to interest the government of every nation in having Esperanto taught in the public schools as an auxiliary language, just as Greek and Latin are the auxiliary languages of the men of letters; otherwise it will never be an accomplished fact, simply because people are not interested in language study.

Esperanto is in the minds of the majority of the people a vague dream, without reflecting that if a man is willing to study a language he can easily master it in about one to three years. The essential thing is to interest everybody and have it taught in the schools.

Many people ask, "Why study Esperanto when we have a language that is spoken by hundreds of millions of men, such as English?"

Then, if English is the predominant language, why not use English as the universal language? England and America naturally would be pleased if English were adopted, but the other nations would not accept such a step in favor of English. Every nation would claim her language as the one to be adopted. This naturally will bring us to the question, which of the languages is the best, the simplest, the most advantageous?

English claims to be spoken more than any other language of Europe, and to be the briefest to write, but the vowels have too many sounds and this renders the pronunciation difficult.

French claims to be the language in which the deepest thoughts can be expressed, but its verbs are difficult to write, and the whole language contains too many mute letters, as in English.

German claims to have an enormous stock of words, but it includes too much technique, and this renders it very difficult. As German is not connected with Latin, it will scarcely be considered by men of letters.

Spanish claims to be spoken by sixty million men, and approaches Italian for harmony, but the alphabet is too long and it includes some difficult pronunciations.

Italian claims to be the most harmonious, the easiest to pronounce and write. The alphabet has only twenty-one letters. It excludes all difficult letters, such as k, y, x, and w, but it has many long words.

The following is a comparison between the principal languages: English, let us take as a walk; French, allow me to present you; German, lassen sie mich spazieren gehen; Spanish, vamos a dar un paseo; Italian, facciamo una passeggiata; Esperanto, in promenadu.

Now, if every language has its advantages and its disadvantages, which is the best? In conclusion, I cannot tell which is the most advantageous of all. Is there somebody who is able to say which is the best?

If the people are willing to accept one of the European languages as the universal, they must propose an international congress where they could discuss the five living languages of Europe and decide which ought to be adopted as the universal.

Naturally, the simplest and most perfect ought to be adopted. Each nation ought to be represented at the congress by an equal number of men who have mastered completely the five living languages of Europe, so they would be able to judge for themselves which is the best of all. VINCENT DI JULIO, 449 N. Carpenter st., Chicago, Ill.

Resolutions Adopted by Local Cleveland of the Socialist Party

Whereas, the capitalist controlled courts of the state of Connecticut have fined the United Hatters' union \$250,000 and declared illegal the use of the boycott in the battle of labor for better wages and better working conditions, by judicial interpretation of the Sherman anti-trust law; and

Whereas, the court proposes to confiscate the homes of the workmen composing the United Hatters' union in order to pay the instigators of the prosecution the fine levied, while, on the other hand, gross violations of the same Sherman anti-trust law by the oil trust, the steel trust, the beef trust and other combinations of capital go unpunished, although the workers suffer from the high prices of food and other necessities, which are largely the result of these combinations of capital; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Socialist party, of the city of Cleveland, do condemn this discrimination and favoritism in the application of the Sherman anti-trust law, and demand that congress amend this law so as to specifically exempt from its operation organizations of labor—without which the working men and women of the United States would be at the mercy of the greed of their exploiters, and would become mere slaves of the employing class, as witnessed by the treatment received by the employees of the steel trust at McKees Rocks and elsewhere—and thus make impossible for judges to interpret the law so as to make it applicable to labor unions; and be it further

Resolved, That hoping little from petitions and demands addressed to representatives and senators controlled by the employing class, we call upon the unions and working men generally to assist us in sending real representatives of labor to the legislative assemblies of the state and nation by supporting our candidates at the polls; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be mailed to each labor union in Cleveland, with the request that they pass similar resolutions and give them the widest circulation, so as to arouse the working class to protest and to use its power to make further oppression of like nature impossible. (Signed) JACOB GUILLE, Chairman. (Signed) C. E. RUTENBERG, Recording Secy.

How Long Will It Be? It seems that if one could attribute intelligence and feeling to natural forces like steam or electricity, they, though filled with such boundless possibilities, have remained practically undeveloped for thousands of years up to our late era, then one could imagine how restless and mortified those forces must have felt at seeing themselves so unjustly neglected and how they must have longed for the coming of men who would liberate them and give them a chance at astonishing the world and becoming a friend to mankind where

hitherto they had been compelled to act only as an enemy.

But how more vast are the possibilities lying hidden in human nature and which the fight for private wealth instead of harmonious co-operation at collective production and distribution has compelled us to manifest practically only its savage egotism and selfishness, disgracing history with smoking ruins and long traces of blood, while, if we had only known, commonwealth and co-operation could have made of those wasted energies the means of a universal happiness to mankind.

How many men and women are born today full of great and sublime possibilities for themselves and the world, but a money worshipping world has not given any thought of utilizing them where they could astound the universe and like unapplied steam and electricity they will go unknown to their graves.

It is the infinite sadness of such conditions in our society, which in irony we have called civilized, that has immortalized Gray's "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard," only that it could be equally applied to our city cemeteries, with the further explanation that private greed is the principal cause. When will it be that Socialism will have a chance to demonstrate publicly how it pays to put human beings over dollars; that it is this world's greatest asset to develop human nature, physically, mentally and intellectually to its highest possibilities? JOSEPH L. GRANGER, Kankakee, Ill.

Essence of Socialism

Socialism means, essentially and fundamentally, the social ownership, social control and social use of all the material means of social life, and the consequent abolition of the class domination on the one side, and subjection on the other which necessarily and naturally arises from the class ownership, control and use of these things.

The first principle of Socialism is that wealth in modern society consists in an abundance of things which can be sold for profit. There is no economist of note who makes objection to that statement, though it is often confused by political economists.

The second principle is that wealth is produced by labor applied to natural resources. By labor power or capacity for labor is to be understood the aggregate of those mental and physical capabilities existing in a human being, which he exercises when he produces a use value of any description.

The third principle of Socialist economics is that the value of things produced for sale is, under normal conditions, determined by the amount of labor socially necessary, on an average, for their production. This is called the labor theory of value. This law applies only to things produced for sale, also that it holds true only under normal conditions.

The fourth principle is that the wages of the workers represent only a part of the value of their product. The remainder is divided among the non-producers in rent, interest and profit. The fortunes of the rich idlers come from the unpaid labor of the working class. This is the great theory of "surplus value" which economists are so fond of attacking.

It is the next step in social evolution. And shutting ones eyes to these facts will never retard its progress by the breadth of a single hair. LELAND M. ROOSE, Sac City, Iowa.

How Are the Intellectuals?

Within the Socialist party of late we have heard much about the "intellectuals." Indeed, they are a bone of contention on all sides. Some maintain that they should not be allowed to join the organization. Others think they should, but advise that they be given no seats on important committees or positions as editors and organizers. Still others urge that they have as much right in the party as anyone who subscribes to its platform and pledge, and that if they are more competent to fill office than others, we should not curtail their field of usefulness.

Now, how is one to tell whether such and such a comrade is an "intellectual" or not. There are two ways, firstly, by his vocation; secondly, by his point of view.

Professional people who join the Socialist movement are commonly called "intellectuals." Likewise with merchants, employers of labor and the well-to-do. These people throw their forces on the side of the rising proletariat, not because their material interests so dictate, but because they regard Socialism as a worthy ideal, or because they consider its philosophy to be correct, or because they are sensitive to economic and social injustice, or because they are disgusted with capitalism and its brutalities. But wage workers may also, espouse the Socialist cause from artistic, scientific, philosophical and humanitarian considerations rather than from a desire for more material comforts. And these too are "intellectuals." W. R. S., Toronto, Canada.

What's the Matter With the People?

Instead of asking what's the matter with the Socialists, we should ask, What's the matter with the people? The Socialists are on the right track trying to change the system that affects the country. It is the class struggle. The classes against the masses. The classes represent a very small part of the population. The masses represent the people, the toilers, the workers, the bread winners, the producers and the distributors of wealth including God's poor, the Devil's poor and the poor devils.

The classes—the trusts, the corporations, the interests—we will call them the gods of mammon. The gods of mammon now control the commercial, industrial, financial and political destiny of our nation. While they divide their forces in the economic and political field, yet they can consolidate and concentrate their power at short notice. "Ten men in the city of New York," said Senator Depew, "can stop every wheel on every railroad, lock every switch on every telegraph line, close every mine and every factory in twenty-four hours."

They control the federal congress, they dictate the nomination of presidents and have filled the Supreme court bench with movement of the army and navy and dictate the financial policy of the nation and can force a ruinous panic upon the people at their own sweet will. These gods of avarice and extortion have inflicted upon our country such conditions of iniquity and inequality that one per cent of the population own three-fourths of all the wealth, and 82 per cent of the people are without homes. PROF. T. S. HANLEY.

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BY ROBERT HUNTER.

It is a very, very great pity, but it won't work.

It would feel good if one could get justice in the courts on this matter but one can't.

It's logical, it's just, but it won't work.

Perhaps I ought to tell you what I am talking about at the start. But I warn you, it won't work!

The Steamfitters' Union has sued the bosses of the Building Trades in New York because they have blacklisted union men.

The evidence in this case is quite clear and it may be that in this case the employers will lose.

The by-laws of the Bosses' Association state as one of its purposes the blacklisting of union men. There is evidently then a clear case of a conspiracy to boycott union labor.

The circular letters also of the Bosses' Association clearly show the purpose of the Association to be the blacklisting of union men.

But as a general scheme for getting equal-handed justice this court business won't work.

Clarence J. Shearn, a very able attorney, says that "What's sauce for the goose is also sauce for the gander."

But he knows well enough that that is not always true.

Even if the courts were models of their kind they could not destroy the blacklist.

It is more difficult to discover a secret agreement for blacklisting than it is to discover a secret agreement for controlling prices.

If all the bosses were foolish enough to put in by-laws and circular letters that their purpose is to blacklist union men something might be done through the courts.

But the bosses are not so foolish as that and so there is rarely any evidence to be obtained concerning the blacklist.

There will certainly never again be any evidence if the sauce for the goose should also become the sauce for the gander. Therefore labor should not permit its hopes to be raised in this matter.

William R. Hearst and various other gentlemen have declared that both the boycott and the blacklist should be outlawed but the fact is that you can very easily outlaw the boycott and you can't outlaw the blacklist.

That should be as obvious as your hand.

In order to successfully boycott you must inform thousands of different individuals. You must state publicly the

purpose of the boycott. It must be generally known throughout the labor world.

To blacklist you need not publish a line; you need only inform the few friends of your inner circle. A personal letter or a word to a few trusted employees is enough. A man may be blacklisted on the railroads or in the steel industry by methods which neither the men nor the courts can get legal evidence of.

The fact is the only way to equalize the rights of the men and the rights of the bosses is to allow the one to boycott and the other to blacklist at will.

Under the present Trades Dispute Act of Great Britain the employers can blacklist and the men can boycott.

When the Labor party brought that bill into the House of Commons the chief solicitor of the Liberal party balked at granting the right to boycott.

He wanted to deny the bosses the right to blacklist and to deny the workers the right to boycott.

But the labor men in the House of Commons showed clearly that while you can stop by law the boycott you cannot stop by law the blacklist.

The labor men have proved conclusively that laws prohibiting the boycott and the blacklist would destroy the boycott and DO NO HARM to the blacklist.

After a bitter fight in committee the Trades Dispute Act was brought out and passed, allowing employers freedom to blacklist and the men freedom to boycott.

It was decided that an industrial dispute was between two sets of persons and that these parties would be allowed the boycott and the blacklist as their means of combat.

The laws and courts of this country have outlawed the boycott and pretended to outlaw the blacklist.

The latter's decision and various other similar decisions have made it impossible for labor to boycott.

But no law and no court decision can force the employers to give up the blacklist.

If they are not allowed to blacklist openly they will blacklist secretly and they will do it with ease and dispatch without the man or the courts being able to get any legal evidence against them.

And so what is sauce for the goose is not always sauce for the gander. And this suit brought by the Steamfitters' Union will have no effect whatever upon the general situation.

It is a pity, but this is another one of the equal rights enjoyed by both capital and labor that helps the one and destroys the other.

PARAGRAPHS FOR PEOPLE

BY R. P. PETTIPiece, VAN COUVER, B. C.

"It is quite evident that there are many constituencies where the liberal will not again be nominated, as the industrial centers are rapidly making a

clear ground between labor and conservatism and a dwindling liberal vote alongside of increases in both Tory and labor votes in these constituencies indicates that the electors have an understanding of the nature of the last general election for political expediency which has yet to come." So concludes W. R. Trotter, discussing the political situation in Great Britain.

Everything in which there is no profit is already owned collectively.

No panic among the wage workers of industrial centers in their anxiety to "get back to the land."

Under the conditions that now seem permanent and well assured, the workman is fairly sure of two things in respect to this boasted right. He has the right to go from place to place and ask for work, and if he finds no one that will take his services at living rates, he has a right to go to the poor house for support.—Clarence Darrow.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada executives have issued another leaflet for distribution in Great Britain pertaining to "misrepresentation indulged in by shipping agencies." The pamphlet, entitled "Let Truth Prevail," is the product of W. R. Trotter, Winnipeg. Among many other interesting statements the following will be of interest to Western Canada wage workers: "We have had reason on several previous occasions to call public attention to the misrepresentations indulged in by shipping agencies when dealing with prospective emigrants to Canada. Some of the most flagrant examples of this disregard for veracity have been proved against the Salvation Army Emigration office, and we now supply another proof of mendacity in the efforts of the same office to present a false picture of an emigration fever in the British Isles for the purposes of profit to their organization. In the Salvation Army Emigration Gazette, which is being circulated extensively among the workers in western Canada, because the individual has too good a chance of acquiring property for himself." The heads of the Salvationist Emigration Department know very well that there are two Socialist M. P.s in the British Columbia parliament and one in the Alberta house; and further that the recent election in British Columbia found seventeen Socialist candidates in the field, the total vote showing a tremendous increase over previous records. Also that the Socialist candidate in Winnipeg polled one-eighth of the total vote in a three-cornered fight. We do not know why the Salvation Army adduces the growth among the workers of the west must be known to them. Again we read: "Absolute poverty as we are only too well accustomed to it in the home cities is conspicuously absent." For unadulterated and "inexactitude" commend us to this. Read quotations during Christmas week and compare the experience of the Salvation Army in Winnipeg with the statements of their Emigration Bureau in London. Remember also that every Canadian city has seen the Salvationist "kettle" on its tripod at the corner and an officer begging alms for the poor who, according to the Emigration Gazette of the same body, do not exist."

"What I feared and predicted would happen with the labor party and the independent labor party, here in Great Britain, has unfortunately taken place. In order to make sure of retaining their seats in the house of commons at the general election, both the labor party and the independent labor party have come to terms with the liberals in a manner which must shake all confidence in them in future. When a body of men, returned to parliament to represent labor interests exclusively and independently, enter upon a whole series of bargaining with the national and local organizers of one of the great capitalist factions, not for the purpose of obtaining social advantages for the laboring class, but to assure political and personal benefits for themselves, they do an amount of mischief to the whole movement which I am quite ready to believe they do not fully comprehend."—H. M. Hyndman.

Another Shame
"What was the best job you ever did?" inquired the first barber.
"I once shaved a man," replied the second barber.
"Go on."
"Then I persuaded him to have a hair cut, shampoo, facial massage, singe, seafoam, electric buzz, tar spray, and tonic rub."
"What then?"
"By that time he needed another shave."—Washington Herald.

Nearly Surrounded by Water
At a school one day a teacher, having asked most of his pupils the difference between an island and a peninsula without receiving a satisfactory answer, came to the last boy.
"I can explain it, sir," said the bright youth. "First get two glasses. Fill one with water and the other with milk. Then catch a fly and place it in the glass of water. That fly is an island, because he is entirely surrounded by water. But now place the fly in the glass of milk, and it will be a peninsula, because it is nearly surrounded by water."

Misinterpreted
Helen—Why, you yawned three times while I was talking to him!
Myrtle—Perhaps he wasn't yawning. He may have been trying to say something!—Modern Society.

Use for Repair
Artist—I am really flattered to see you like my picture and offer such a good price for it. But it's not quite finished.
Motorist—It doesn't matter. I just wanted the canvas to repair a burst cover.—The Scotch.

Realistic
The Author—Well, how did you like my play?
The Critic—Oh, it was very nice. The Author—Didn't you think the church scene realistic?
The Critic—Intensely so. Why, a great many of us actually went to sleep while it was on.—Cleveland Leader.

Quick Trip
Employer—"Did you tell Mr. Boreham who called that I had gone to America?"
New Office Boy—"Yes, sir; I told him you had started this morning."
"Good. What did he say?"
"He wished to know when you'd return, sir, and I told him I did not think you would be back until after luncheon."—Tit-Bits.

Forewarned
"How is the water in the bath, Lisette?"
"Cold, my lady. It turned baby fairly blue."
"Then don't put Fido in for an hour or so."

Free to Choose
Heiress—Tell me, truly, Arthur, is it your love or your reason prompts you to marry me?
Arthur—Just as you like, dearest.—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

Shaky
"I have been the architect of my own fortune, sir."
"I thought so. It's lucky the building inspector wasn't around while you were making it."

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First of the Kind
"Tell me, darling, what the earnest lover, 'am I the first since you ever had?"
"Well," replied the giddy girl, "you're the—er—first red-headed fancee."

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UNDER THE LAW

BY R. J. CALHOUN

"By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread."

While this seems to be a universal and beneficent law of nature, every living thing seeks to evade or violate the law and satisfy its wants without effort. While we speak of parasitic plants and insects this is just as misleading as to look upon the man who tills the soil for sustenance as a parasite. The oak is the world to the mistletoe, as is the leaf to the tiny parasite that fastens itself upon it.

The intelligent effort, if such an expression can now be allowed, which plants put forth under this law is a source of astonishment to one who is first introduced into this department of nature's workshop. The tiny rootlet seems guided by a high intelligence as in the darkness it burrows laboriously through the hardest soils seeking nourishment.

The plant on the desert, through ages of effort, finally perfects a method of storing and utilizing the scanty supply of moisture.

The orchids show an intelligent engerity in their own preservation and perpetuation that almost passes belief. Among insects a wisdom no less wonderful excites our admiration, culminating in the ant, which seems to furnish a complete working model for a capitalist society, even to the marshaling of armies and holding of slaves, while added realism is given to the picture by the keeping of "domestic animals" and other functions of a high civilization.

This effort to supply the most wants

with the least exertion lies close to the heart of biological evolution and may in itself be sufficient to account for civilized man as we find him today.

Man prides himself on having grown beyond the brute stage. How vehemently he resented the claim which Darwin finally formulated into irrefutable evidence, that man was a creature of evolution from a lower plane and order. It seemed too degrading to the "image of God" to consider such a source.

But the old idea of the divine right of kings and grafters of the "noble" class had become badly shattered, and slave owners after thousands of years of privilege saw their finish. And there was more of the same kind of "hand-writing on the wall." Even the more respectable and democratic sources of exploitation were beginning to be questioned and looked into.

When the new science made man a concealed monkey it sorely hurt his dignity; but the same new science also promulgated the law of "survival of the fittest," and here he found a help for his wounded feelings.

After all what difference did it make about his origin and descent. As an owning class he was willing to declare a truce with science, and drop the matter of descent for the sake of the law of survival, which seemed to leave him even more firmly entrenched and invulnerable in his privilege of exploitation.

He might have to make over his religion or even dispense with it altogether; science might connect him with the monkeys or any other creature if it only left him this last and dearest privilege of all. He may have shared Bun-

yan's disgust for the "crawling plimire," but now that this humble insect helped to fortify him in his position as a privileged class he could consider it with an increased respect which nothing else could have given.

His predicament suggests the position of the owning class before the rising tide of Socialism. They are willing, if need be, to give up one divine right after another if they will only be left in possession of the things which people must use in order to live. This will give them ample power to extract all the best out of life for themselves.

If they could only stop evolution while they still own the earth and the means of life they could easily forgive all the past, but the handwritings on the wall grows ever more distinct and more easily deciphered, even to the unthinking. The same progressive knowledge that knocked the religious props from under privilege and swept away the divine right of one man over another will not halt until exploitation is abolished and man is free to provide for his wants by his own industry. He will then no longer search among animals or insects or plants for "natural laws" to justify a system so evidently evil.

Freud from the heavy chains of infernal interest he will no longer fear the truth and skulk in the dark shadows of falsehood, misrepresentation, superstition, anything that can prejudice ignorant minds, in order to enjoy the fruits of injustice.

But no one can contemplate the teachings of the exploiting class today without realizing that this is their position.

A PRIESTLY CONCEPTION OF HUMOR

BY JACK BRITT GEARTY

"I'll tell you one thing, and that is if you Socialists should in some way happen to get a sense of humor you wouldn't live ten minutes. You'd laugh yourselves to death over things you advocate," declared Father Martin, a Roman Catholic priest, at an anti-Socialist meeting in the Cathedral College in New York City on February 23.

Socialists lack a saving sense of humor!

What is there in the demands of the Socialist movement that would provoke Socialists to kill themselves with laughter if they were possessed of the keenest sense of humor?

About ten million people are on the poverty line even in fairly prosperous times in this richest and most fruitful country of the world. About ten million people denied plenty of good food, good clothes and good shelter. Not to speak of any of the higher things of life, such as literature, art and music, and the leisure for their enjoyment.

And Socialists do not laugh!

One-half of the workers in this country are unemployed part of the time each year, according to the eighteenth annual labor report of the United States government.

And Socialists do not laugh!

Nearly two million little children are toiling in filthy shops, mills and mines. Nearly two million little slaves denied the rights of childhood, an opportunity to romp and play and shout gleefully in the sunshine, an opportunity for education both physical and mental.

Nearly two million little bodies being broken on the wheel of profit. Nearly two million little minds being blighted for the profit of the masters of the machines.

And Socialists do not laugh!

In 1903 eighty-one of every hundred working class families lived in rented homes. About eleven of every hundred working class families owned their homes free of incumbrances. And eight of every hundred working class families lived in mortgaged homes. The figures are quoted from the eighteenth annual labor report already mentioned.

Most working class families live in rented homes, always filled with fear of being dispossessed if they cannot pay their rent.

And Socialists do not laugh!

Father Martin and his ilk may laugh, but Socialists demand a social reconstruction which will give those who do the world's useful and necessary work certainty of life and leisure for physical, mental and moral development. Socialists believe that the toilers of this and every other land ought to receive the fruits of their labor, ought to be in a position to own their homes and give their children play time, freedom and an education to fit them for happy, healthy manhood and womanhood.

Socialists may lack the sense of humor possessed by the well fed, and they do not laugh at the misery and woe of the weary toilers of the world, Father Martin, but they do demand life and liberty for all!

On the Firing Line

BY MONOSABIO.

The age of steel and the age of graft are synchronously welded together.

To the workers: Take off your blinders; look around you; truth will not hurt you.

Hail, killer of our little brown brothers of the jungle! Soon we shall hear thee clattering thy box of ivory in praise of this valiant deed.

The New York City liquor dealers have, it is said, stopped the \$500,000 annual graft given to the police for "protection." Why? Because they can get a "liberal Sunday" much cheaper, direct from the new mayor.

The dream of Socialism is the nightmare of capitalism.

It is reported that Standard Oil is largely interested in the Childs' restaurant. During the Hudson-Fulton celebration they started to remain open Sundays, "to accommodate out of town visitors," and they have forgotten to close since. Just like Holy John's wicked partners, isn't it?

There is another queer disease for which capitalism is responsible—that of pretending to be hard up so that no one will attempt to borrow of you. Russell Sage had it in an acute as well as chronic form. "Er jammet immer mit dem vollen Bauch," said a German friend of him. "He always cries with a full stomach."

"The Lethal-Nice, quiet rooms to die in: absolute comfort in last moments; persons in last stages of disease are poverty welcome; the entirely destitute admitted free; suicides decently arranged. N. B.—Medical Colleges supplied with subjects." Such may be the latest form of chartered capitalist philanthropy, if things continue to progress in the direction of the higher civilization.

That old clear store Indian known as the Speaker of the House of Representatives recently intimated, in a speech, that if it had not been for his Spartan frugeness the expenditures of the United States government might have reached two hundred billion dollars a year. Also harping on "economy," after stuffing the trusts like geese fattening for pake de sole gras. Fit companion to that earth-pawing, dust-raising capitalist bull, Aldrich.

"Poor people are laying by less and less money each year," declared President Mulry, of the New York Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, in a recent interview. This fully accords with the claim of Socialists that the poor are getting poorer and the rich richer right along, but Mr. Mulry does not find the reason in unjust economic conditions. Like a true capitalist parasite he ascribes the decrease in savings to the desire for "luxury and style" on the part of his humble depositors. Oh, for the good old times when the laborer was content to live on a straw a day!

A certain Mr. Delaney some time ago offered a revolutionary invention to the Western Union telegraph monopoly. As usual with monopolies, it was not in the mood to purchase—perhaps it could later. Well, Delaney, plucky old man, got any kind of support he could, at what would ordinarily be considered outrageous rates; he built some telepost lines and began sending messages of fifty words for twenty-five cents or better. And what does the Western Union do now? Offer a similar service, during the night. Evidently it could not steal Delaney's invention; so it will try to crush him. If this does not succeed, then Delaney will be absorbed or assimilated.

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Artist—I am really flattered to see you like my picture and offer such a good price for it. But it's not quite finished.
Motorist—It doesn't matter. I just wanted the canvas to repair a burst cover.—The Scotch.

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Arthur—Just as you like, dearest.—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

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Fix the Guilt

Charles Cerny was a martyr to the cause of labor. He died a victim of cold, calculating greed. He was the victim of a conspiracy more deadly in its aims, more murderous in its methods, more widespread in extent than any "Black Hand" gang that ever roused the heated imagination of the police force.

The strike in which he lost his life was not an ordinary struggle between an isolated firm, pressed by competition, and its employees. It did not come as a result of a direct conflict over wages or hours. It was one result of a deliberately planned plot to crush the bakers' union.

The Master Bakers' association is formed to fight the organized workers. The employing bakers have good reason to hate the union. They have all the reasons that can be furnished by thwarted greed. The master bakers are determined to manufacture bread in foul underground holes reeking with tuberculosis germs. Rent is cheaper there. Life is cheaper there.

The bakers' union is determined to stamp out such bakeries. One-half the members of the union under present conditions are doomed to die of the white plague. Do you like to think of having your daily bread prepared by consumptives? The union is fighting for the lives of its members and for the lives of all who eat bread.

The union is fighting for shorter hours of work and against labor at night. Long hours in darkness predispose to tuberculosis. They also yield large profits.

The bakers' union has been backing up the health department in its fight against these things. It has been struggling in every possible way to improve the hours and wages and the surroundings of the makers of bread.

For these reasons the master bakers hated the bakers' union.

A conspiracy was formed to destroy that union. The Master Bakers' association selected the Bremner Baking company as the outpost in their line of attack. They set about provoking a fight. They deliberately imported a professional thug, strikebreaker and scab and made him a foreman in the Bremner bakery.

The union men refused to work with him. They notified the master bakers of the character of their tool, although it is scarcely probable that such notification was needed. He was not hired because of IGNORANCE of his character, but because he was just the sort of man needed for the dirty work to be done.

Among the men who were selected to picket the Bremner bakery during the strike was Charles Cerny. He was a union man and a Socialist of long standing. He was one who never hesitated when called upon to work for his union or his party.

Cerny, the union man, the picket, the Socialist, was in the road of the Master Bakers' association. He was interfering with profits drawn from basement workrooms, tuberculosis breeding and spreading conditions of labor, and the whole list of things against which the organized bakers were fighting.

So he fell a victim to the ready revolver of the imported man-killer of the Master Bakers' association. His life stood in the road of the blood money drawn from infecting bakers and consumers with the germs of consumption.

THEREFORE HE WAS SHOT.

But no hue and cry is raised against his murderers. The authorities are blind, deaf and indifferent. They act only as they are spurred on by the bakers' union.

They will not act at all unless a public sentiment is roused so strong that it cannot be dodged.

The present city government is not interested in prosecuting that kind of criminals.

Senators Not Frightened

The same Justice Wright who sentenced Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison for contempt in the boycott case has just decided that certain members of the United States senate are also in contempt of one of his writs. He has announced the doctrine that the courts are superior to all other branches of government and that the senate is subordinate to judicial action.

We are informed that this decision is, for the present, "purely academic" and that there is no intention of enforcing it. It has been noticed that nearly all court actions against trusts and senators are "purely academic."

No senators will go to jail—at least none of the members of the present senate need have any fear. Such a decision might have some value in the future. If a Socialist should be elected and should become troublesome to the powers that now reign an attempt might be made to reach him under the precedent just established.

It has even been suggested that if the workers should capture both houses of congress this decision would still leave them helpless. Right here another precedent might be cited. When the triumphant capitalists of the north were enacting the "reconstruction" legislation, by which it was hoped to put the government permanently in the hands of the Republican party, slight heed was paid to constitutional provisions. The Supreme court showed signs of trying to interfere. A joint resolution was promptly passed through congress NOTIFYING THE SUPREME COURT THAT THIS LEGISLATION DID COME WITHIN ITS JURISDICTION.

The bewigged old gentlemen on the Supreme court bench took a look at the powers that controlled the army and the legislative departments and decided to look the other way until congress felt more agreeable.

The Supreme court is a very important institution UNTIL IT MAKES ITSELF SUFFICIENTLY CONTEMPTIBLE. When a majority of the population hold it in the contempt it deserves it will not be able to punish anyone for contempt.

Aldrich and his senate know that they are the real power in this country, or at least that the trusts behind them are the real rulers. They are above the Supreme court. They own that court. They can afford to have a contempt for it and need fear no punishment.

It is to be noted that the Socialists in the Belgian chamber of deputies are the ones who are uncovering new depths of depravity touched by King Leopold, while the clerical defenders of the family are trying to shield his memory. Any body of people will have black sheep among its members, but when an organization protects and defends its villainous members it must expect to be considered as sharing in their villainy.

One Man, One Vote; One Woman, One Vote

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION IN ENGLAND

(The following is a leaflet issued by the People's Suffrage Federation of England.)