

OKLAHOMA CITY GETTING READY FOR CONVENTION

Growing Movement in Western State Expects to Give Hearty Welcome to Socialists.

After the 1910 national congress of the Socialist party in Chicago the Oklahoma delegation decided that the national presidential convention of 1912 must "come to Oklahoma."

brought to rather, rivaling that in some of our industrial centers. The character of our population in Oklahoma has made our movement successful, says Branstetter. Old Oklahoma was settled by homesteaders from the western and middle western states.

COOK COUNTY SOCIALIST NEWS

NOTICE—For information about the Socialist party, how to join, etc., address the County Secretary, James P. Larsen, 205 West Washington street. Phone Franklin 1829.

Union Meetings TO-NIGHT

Barbers, 327, E. 4th, P. Hall, Hammond. Bartenders, 456, 330 N. Clark. Bricklayers, 29, 190th and Av. W.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY South Side

STATIONERY FOUNTAIN PENS WATERMAN, SWAN AND CONKLIN FULLY GUARANTEED \$2.50 to \$6.00

Northwest Side

MEN'S CLOTHING EDWARDS' NORTH AVE Near California's Clothing, Hats, Furnishings, Shoes

West Side

MEN'S FURNISHINGS MEN'S FURNISHINGS, HATS, GLOVES, SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR

North Side

JEWELER AND OPTICIAN SHOES AND SLIPPERS HEDSTROM All the Latest Styles for Men

Out of Town

ADVERTISE THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST'S LARGE CIRCULATION MAKES IT A FAVORITE ADVERTISING MEDIUM

Y.P.S.L. Notes

The Orchestra and Dancing Class meets every Tuesday evening. The Mandolin Club meets every Monday evening.

For Home Dressmakers



Union MADE Beer OF AMERICA COPYRIHT & TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1905

VISIT OUR MAMMOTH NEW SHOE DEPARTMENT We carry a full line of Men's and Women's UNION MADE SHOES

CLASSIFIED HELP WANTED MANAGERS, Organizers, Agents—Workers wanting work. Welfare Union, 2532 Grove-land ave., Chicago.

ROOMS FOR RENT NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS—Single or suite. Address Charles Knud (Socialist), 123 South Wood street.

FOR SALE—SIX-ROOM COTTAGE; PRICE \$2,400; \$500 cash, balance \$12 a month. Dr. Oenbaugh, 4522 Grace street.

HOUSES FOR SALE FIVE-ROOM HOUSES; PRICE \$12,750 \$100 cash, balance of interest. CRIPS BROS., 4764 MILWAUKEE AVE.

HONEY FOR SALE FOR PURE HONEY. C. STINSON, HOLLY, COLO.

PHONOGRAPH FOR SALE FOR SALE—COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH. 25 records, cost \$15, for \$15; 2504 Emerald avenue.

REWARD REWARD—If you see an accident, take names and addresses of witnesses, telephone numbers, and report to the Chicago Legal Protective Association, 1216 Fort Dearborn bldg., Central 2021.

CEMENT WORK WILLIAM WILSTRAUT Estimates furnished on general cement work. 423 W. Madison st.

The Diary of a Shirt Waist Striker By THERESA MALKIEL The only book of its kind. The best propaganda book to give the outsider. Full of object lessons on Socialism without sermons or technical phrases.

Patronize Our Advertisers

PACKERS CALL FOR ONE MORE IMMUNITY BATH

hope to Escape Punishment on Same Plea They Used Before.

Judge Humphrey's famous "immunity bath" decision was injected into the packers' trial today as an additional obstacle in the way of the government's attempts to fasten criminal liability under the Sherman law on the ten millionaire packers.

Citing the decision, the defense today gave notice of their objection to all evidence offered by the government concerning the packers prior to 1905. Specific immunity was demanded for Edward Tilden, Francis A. Fowler and Lewis H. Heyman.

The defense's claim was that these three defendants and the other seven had furnished information concerning their business to the commissioner of corporations, and, under the ruling established by Judge Humphrey's could not be prosecuted on the basis of this information.

While the jury was excluded, attorneys for both sides thrashed out the question. Judge Carpenter finally ruled that counsel on both sides should confer regarding the evidence which the government proposed to introduce relating to acts prior to 1905, that the defense should indicate specifically to which portions of this evidence they would object, and that the court would rule on the question when the government completed its introduction of direct evidence.

The defense, by bringing up the immunity question, hopes to secure a ruling from Judge Carpenter which will exclude all evidence of the operation of the old pool of the packers—the very evidence on which the government bases its plea that there was a motive behind the formation of the National Packing company, that motive being the intention to monopolize the beef packing industry.

Immediately after Judge Carpenter had ruled, the prosecution called to the stand Alfred H. Veeder, in whose offices in Chicago the meetings of the old of the packers were held.

Veeder traced the transformation of the Swift partnership into the Swift corporation and told of the organization of the National Packing Company, of which he said he was for a time the general counsel and treasurer, as well as a director.

Veeder divided the credit of the organization of the National Packing Company with Louis Krauthoff, then personal attorney for J. Ogden Armour. He testified that he acted at the time as personal counsel for the individual members of the Swift group and for Francis A. Fowler.

These defendants were in court and the government attorneys asked them to stand up and be identified. They did.

Whenever an ecclesiastic is found condemning Socialism it is quite significant that he also will be found condemning the public schools or the Encyclopedia Britannica. — Milwaukee Leader.

Mothers' Pensions

The Philadelphia North American says editorially: "Pension laws have been given a great deal of notice lately."

"The new pension bill in Congress and the national insurance law in England, which provides pensions for the industrial workers who become sick, or who are thrown out of work, both are epoch-making measures."

"The new Illinois law is the Act to Pension Mothers; it provides that where a mother is left with dependent children for whom she is unable to care for property she shall be given a sum of money ranging from \$5 to \$10 a month, for each child dependent on her."

"Previously, the state took them away from her, and placed them in different institutions, and \$10 a month was paid to the institution for their keep."

"For the crime of poverty a mother is usually condemned to the severest punishment which a mother can suffer—separation from her children or breaking up the home."

"There are, no doubt, full-fed and comfortable persons who see in the Illinois law a devilish Socialistic device. Every act of the state to consider human beings is so denounced by many of our very best people."

Jury in Trial of Beef Packers



1, C. H. Nare, drug salesman; 2, H. O. Bates, tailor; 3, J. H. Edwards, telephone inspector; 4, G. J. Gleim, photographer; 5, Adam Clow, farmer; 6, Thomas A. Scott, millwright; 7, Jay E. Harvey, merchant; 8, E. J. Ryan, contractor; 9, Asa Bannister, dairyman; 10, H. I. Bucklin, retired; 11, B. H. Myers, real estate; 12, W. J. Thomas, clerk.

THE PARTY FORUM

Wherein Are Discussed the Affairs of the Socialist Party.

Communications should not be longer than 200 words. Unessential portions will be eliminated. Where not all letters on one subject can be given space, The Daily Socialist will endeavor to give something from both sides.

HUNTER GIVES VIEWS To the Editor: I do not intend to allow my criticisms of the Kerr company to be turned into a personal dispute. That is the obvious intent of Charles H. Kerr's answer to my charges.

By no stretch of the imagination can it be assumed that I made any criticism whatever of Haywood for receiving high fees for his services for that company. I could not blame Haywood for taking fifty or hundred dollars a night for pushing the Review. I do, however, feel that a working class party can not afford to pay a hundred dollars a night for a speaker, especially when that speaker's argument is to undermine working class political action.

However, even this is beside the point, and Comrade Kerr shall not be allowed to turn an attack upon his company into an attack upon one of his employees. Nor will I permit him to lay the blame for my action upon any other member of the N. E. C. The only one I consulted concerning my motion before I made it was Comrade Hillquit, and he advised me against it.

There is, however, no reason for disguising the fact that the members of the N. E. C. have long looked with alarm upon the dangerous tendencies and the growing and irresponsible power of the Charles H. Kerr Publishing company. I think most of the members see in it an organization that is today far more powerful than the N. E. C. itself.

At any rate, the thing that has alarmed me most is this, that while the Charles H. Kerr company is becoming daily more powerful, the N. E. C. and other committees of the party are daily becoming less powerful. We are trying our committees down by rules and regulations which are literally hamstringing our action as a party.

Perhaps no agency in the country has been more active in its efforts to enforce party action than the Kerr company. Every referendum to deprive our committees of power has been supported by that company, and its effort to force a reduction in national dues was to my mind intended to literally destroy our national organization.

Now the comrades must keep this supreme fact in mind, that however faulty party organization may be, it is absolutely the only instrument that they can control. If they can afford to delegate any power whatever, they can certainly afford best to delegate that to committees which they have the power to control.

And despite all this cheap and ridiculous talk about bosses in the party, every sensible comrade knows that the N. E. C. is elected by popular vote, that its acts are carefully limited by our constitution, reviewed by the national committee and overturned whenever necessary by the general membership.

Every act is published and every member is subject to recall. This arrangement seems to me about as democratic a method as can be devised, and to my mind it is an insult to the intelligence of the Socialist party to talk of bosses and dictators in our official party organization.

Now let us have the contrast. The Kerr company is a supreme power in itself. It can do what it will. Its officials suffer no publicity. Its acts can not be reviewed. Its "dictators" depend not upon an election for their power, and no one of them can be recalled by the party membership.

They are not limited by any constitution, nor blocked by any referendum. If the party selects an organizer, it is limited to the payment of a miserable wage. Comrade Kerr can pay whatever he will; he has only to consider the one question as to whether or not his organizer can deliver the goods.

Now, comrades, decide whether in your opinion the Kerr company or the party needs most attention at this moment. Every dollar the Kerr company comes from the party. Its stock is largely owned by the party. Its books and literature are sold by the party. Yet the party has no more control over this organization than the ordinary steel worker has over the management of the steel trust.

I beg the party members to seriously consider this big question. To my mind it is the biggest problem in organization that confronts the party. After three years' service on the N. E. C. I declined to run again, fully realizing that if a man wishes to exercise power in the party he can do it far easier by estab-

CANADIAN PARAGRAPHS

The Vancouver, B. C. Firemen's Benefit Fund has been taken over by the city and will hereafter be administered by a civic board of control. The fund at present amounts to something over \$14,000, raised by dues, donations and proceeds from entertainments of one sort or another. It is possible that a similar arrangement may be made to apply to the police department. So far as the writer is aware no such progressive legislation obtains any place else in Canada, if, indeed, on the continent.

The British Columbia Telephone company recently announced a raise in rates. A federal board of investigation recently awarded the line men a raise of "two bits a day" in wages. This is given as an excuse for increasing the tolls sufficient to pay the men double the wages at present received. Coincident with the company's notice comes advice from Victoria that the city council of the capital city will assume ownership and control of the entire system, as the only solution of the problem. The agitation will receive the hearty support of many other organizations before the next session of the legislature adjourns.

Press cablegrams announce that our very own Joseph Martin has started the natives of his adopted land by moving an amendment to a government measure asking for the nationalization of railways as a solution for the vexed problem of the wage dispute. Joseph's nose already gave him a good start along the All Red route.

Officers of organized labor have been protesting against the flooding of the labor market of Canada at the instance of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association during the past year. No heed was paid to the protest. The Salvation Army immigration department needed the bonus and other rake-offs given by the government and steamship and railway companies. Now even the daily press is crowded with tales of suffering and want among the unemployed of the nation. The glowing stories of real estate boosters, politicians and other apologists of the employing class, including the daily press, have made Vancouver, B. C. particularly conspicuous in this connection. With the result that hundreds of jobless men and women are confronted with all the pangs and fear consequent upon unemployment. Vancouver is getting a glimpse of the other side of the "prosperity" dollar mark.

DOZEN VERY CURIOUS LAKES

Caspian Sea The Caspian Sea, with all its 680 miles of length and its area of 169,000 square miles, is a salt lake, the largest in the world. Its size may be the better appreciated when it is compared with Lake Superior, the largest body of fresh water in the world, which has an area of more than 31,000 square miles.

Lake Victoria Nyansa Lake Victoria Nyansa, the largest lake in Africa, ranks second among the fresh-water lakes of the world, having an area of 30,000 square miles. Situated at an elevation of 3,580 feet, with the equator cutting across its northern portion, it presents, perhaps, the most remarkably wild scene of any lake in the world.

Crater or Sunken Lake Crater or Sunken Lake, situated in the Cascade Mountains of Oregon, is the crater of an extinct volcano. It is more than six thousand feet above the sea, and is walled about with volcanic cliffs of tremendous height. It is twenty miles in circumference and its depth is unknown.

Dead Sea The Dead Sea, which lies sixteen miles southeast of Jerusalem in the ancient "Vale of Siddim," is, like the Caspian Sea, below sea level, though the physical peculiarity of the latter fades into insignificance when it is considered that the Dead Sea is no less than 1,312 feet below the level of the Mediterranean.

Morat in Switzerland Lake Morat, in Switzerland, for centuries was regarded by the Swiss with superstitious dread. It is surrounded by the cantons of Fribourg and Vaud, and every ten years it is said to turn blood-red. Even today many of the peasants regard the change as an omen of evil.

Green Lake, in Colorado, has two claims to fame. One is that it is the highest body of water in the United States, its surface being 10,252 feet above the level of the sea. In addition, its waters are said to have a petrifying effect. It is a fact that from the surface one may look down through water as clear as crystal and see at the bottom a very extensive petrified forest of dazzling whiteness.

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Black Sea The Black Sea differs in a most remarkable manner from other lakes and seas. A surface current flows continually from it into the Mediterranean, and an undercurrent from the Mediterranean into the Black Sea.

Asphalt Lakes, which are really deposits, rather than reservoirs, of mineral pitch, are widely dispersed through the entire world, especially in the tropical regions. At present the two most profitable asphalt lakes are in Trinidad and Venezuela, from which is obtained much of the asphalt used in this country.

Medical Lake, so called on account of the remedial virtues of its waters, is situated on the great Columbian plateau in southern Washington, at an altitude of 2,300 feet above the level of the Pacific.

It is about a mile long, from a half to three-quarters of a mile in width, and with a maximum depth of about sixty feet.

The composition of its waters is almost identical with that of the Dead Sea, and, like its oriental counterpart, no plant has yet been found growing on or near its edges.

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In appearance an asphalt lake is solid; the surface can be walked upon and, in fact, wagons and railroad trains are driven over it; but in reality there is a continual movement and flow.

Excited Investors—Do you mean to say this check is worthless? Bank Clerk—Not exactly. It seems to have been worth \$10 to the man who gave it to you.

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Happy New Year to the Socialist Movement will be the GRAND FINALE of the SOCIALIST MASKED BALL AND CARNIVAL Saturday, Dec. 30, 1911 7th Regiment Armory 34th Street and Wentworth Ave. Tickets 25c—at Door 50c COME ON ALONG!

