

PERKINS IN DEMAND FOR OPEN TRIAL

School Architect Ousted by Busse Board Asks for a Public Hearing

DEFENDS HIS POSITION

Declares He Has Given the City the Worth of Its Money

Dwight H. Perkins, the school board architect who refused to resign from his position yesterday, will demand a public hearing of his case. President Alfred E. Urien, who asked the architect to resign, is preparing a series of charges, which the defendant believes ought not to be ruled upon in an arbitrary manner.

An Unfair Method

"This would be entirely unfair," he continued. "The charges are so peculiar that I feel that a public hearing would be most fair. The public should hear everything they have against me, and I hope the people will also be able to see both sides of the shield. There must be two sides to it, even in my case. I refused to resign, because I want this thing sifted out thoroughly. My standing in the community and in my profession entitles me, I believe, to a fair and open hearing."

Mr. Perkins expects to be suspended almost any minute. President Urien came to him late yesterday afternoon with a letter from the buildings and grounds committee, asking the resignation of the architect. The letter authorized the president to ask for the resignation, and in the event of not receiving it to take the necessary steps for removal.

Following the suspension of Mr. Perkins, the buildings and grounds committee will ask the board of education to discharge him. If the board concedes to the request of the committee and the architect still refuses to resign, his case will be taken to the trial committee, which is composed of Dr. Alexander L. Blackwood, Dr. J. R. McPatrick, Dr. Jeremiah H. Walsh and Oscar F. Greifenhagen.

The Result of Friction

The request for Mr. Perkins' resignation is the result of friction that has been noticed for months. The president of the board charges incompetency and extravagance against the architect. Mr. Perkins denies the charges. "There is nothing to them," he said. "I have done my work as economically as the board desired it. It is possible to spend more or less money on the construction of a building. The expense depends upon what you put into a building. I had specifications prepared in accordance with the instructions of the buildings and grounds committee. The men on this committee are practical men. They know how every cent under my charge has been spent. The contracts are let upon advertised bids. Perhaps some other man in my office will economize or perhaps utilize the 'cut and run' methods by other methods which I did not employ. I have all their accusations they have not charged 'graft' against me. They did not and can not."

Some Are School's Poes

The school board contains many members who are enemies of public education. Architect Perkins is not a Busse man. President Alfred E. Urien is attorney for Armour & Co. Chester M. Daves is in the legal department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road. T. W. Robinson is the vice president of the Illinois Steel company. John R. Morron is the head of the Diamond Glass company. Frank L. Bennett and George F. Koester are real estate men. Mr. Perkins was appointed in June, 1907, by the Carter Harrison school board. He has been in his architectural profession for twenty-one years. His education he received in the Boston Institute of Technology and in various big offices in the country.

P. J. OF E. DEAL DECLARED OFF

Owing to circumstances that are explained in an announcement in the advertising columns of today's Daily Socialist, the plan for the amalgamation of the Socialist periodical, the Progressive Journal of Education, with the publishing business of Samuel Bloch, has fallen through, and the Journal will appear about the middle of next week under its old management. A triple number will be issued, covering the months of December, January and the current month, February. The Modern Magazine will be merged with the Journal and its subscriptions filed. All letters intended for the Journal should be addressed to 43 La Salle street.

BOSSSES TRY TO SPLIT MINERS

Efforts Made to Oust Illinois Delegation From Toledo Conference

Toledo, Ohio, Feb. 5.—The question of the admission of the delegation of miners representing Illinois came up today at the joint conference of operators and workmen of Indiana, Ohio and western Pennsylvania to consider a new wage scale.

The operators object to the presence of the Illinois union delegates on the ground that the employers of that state are not represented.

Part of the Central Field

On a point of order Chairman Tom L. Lewis ruled that Illinois is regarded as a part of the central competitive field and that the miners are not responsible for the absence of the Illinois operators.

He cited precedents for negotiating with the miners in the absence of the operators and said that there would be no way to get Illinois back into the conference if the miners of that state were expelled.

"We are here representing the central competitive district," he said, "and indirectly the entire country is affected. We have no desire to establish a new precedent for admitting to this conference miners from other states."

States the Illinois Situation

John H. Walker, president-elect of Illinois, said that the Illinois operators had given the miners notice that they would not be bound by any agreement of this conference.

TO PROTECT LABOR'S FUNDS

In 1902 J. H. Hawthornthwaite, M. P. in British Columbia, introduced an amendment to a bill relating to trades unions. It was the first measure introduced in the dominion of Canada for the purpose of protecting trades unions and their funds. Old country workmen knew the far-reaching effects of the celebrated Taft decision, which drove the English trades unionists to take political action. Immediately following the decision, Mr. Hawthornthwaite introduced his amendment, which completely protects the funds of the unions, and until 1907 it was the only act of its kind in the British empire. The following is the important clause: "No trade union nor any combination of workmen or employes in British Columbia, nor the trustees of such union, or combination, in the respecting capacity shall be liable in damages for any wrongful act or commission, or omission in connection with any strike, lockout or labor dispute, unless the members of such union or combination or its council, committee or other governing body, acting within the authority or jurisdiction given such council, committee or other governing body, by the rules, regulations or directions of such union or combination, or the resolutions or directions of such resident in the locality or a majority thereof, shall have authorized, or shall have been concurring parties in such wrongful act."

STANDARD OIL GETS 25 PER CENT

The Standard Oil company, for the last quarter of 1909, divided \$85,000,000 in dividends, or, in other words, 25 per cent on the investment of the stockholders. The steel trust has passed around \$140,000,000 among such magnates as Morgan, Perkins, Carnegie, Clegg, Gary, Frick and Rockefeller. The Armour Packing company has distributed dividends to the extent of \$7,225,000 on an investment of \$2,900,000, which is equal to 25 per cent. The express companies have cleared up more than 100 per cent on investments during the year 1909, and yet some people are wondering why the masses of the people are bearing the burdens of abject poverty. The workers are so busy piling up wealth for the job owners that they have no time to make any thing for themselves—except trouble.

Union Labor Earns \$2,000,000,000 A conservative estimate of the approximate earnings of the members of organized labor annually is placed at \$2,000,000,000. This enormous purchasing power if used in the support of products of union labor exclusively, would make a few manufacturers "sit up and take notice."

PUBLIC ANGER BRANDS RITCHE 'WOMAN'S FOE'

Mass Meetings Will Be Held to Aid the State Ten-Hour Law

Louis D. Brandeis Cites Noted Authorities to Prove Sensational Charge

FATIGUE IS A POISON

Public indignation at the effort of W. E. Ritchie to force upon women long hours of labor has never been greater than at the present. Progressive organizations will hold meetings in various parts of the city to condemn his action.

The meetings will be in protest against the case in the Supreme court of Illinois on the ten hour law for women. W. E. Ritchie & company, of which W. E. Ritchie is the president, is the firm that secured a permanent injunction against the law passed by the legislature, at the last session, which forbids anyone to cause a woman to work more than ten hours a day.

The friends of the law have named Ritchie the "woman killer" because he insists that it is his right to work the girls in his factory any number of hours he sees fit. The Ritchie company being next to the largest paper box factory in the world reaps great profits in the employment of young girls and of women for twelve and fourteen hours a day.

A notorious Chicago street car magnate once said that street car profits are "in the straps." Ritchie says that the manufacturers' millions are made in the night hours.

The "woman killer," who wears out girls to exhaustion, is backed in his fight by the notorious Illinois Manufacturers' association. Reduction of hours under the pending law means loss of profits for all the slave drivers in the state.

Edgar T. Davies, chief factory inspector of Illinois, asserts that even the secretaries would profit by the reduction of hours of labor. He shows authorities on the fact that girls who are forced to work long hours become less in vitality. A girl who works less hours is more efficient. In the brief of Louis D. Brandeis, in the appeal from the Ritchie injunction, is the following:

The Results of Slavery

"The most serious injury to the health of the working women from excessive hours of labor is due to the fact that overexertion uses up their store of nervous energy. For all industrial work, whether it involves muscular effort or not, requires the expenditure of nervous energy. Overlong hours may therefore wholly exhaust the sources of nervous endurance.

"Nerve cells are the producers of energy; nerve fibres are carriers of the energy. Medical observation and science have shown that the poisonous waste products of fatigue have a paralyzing action upon the nerve cells, and that after excessive exertion demonstrable changes are found in the cells of the brain and spinal cord.

"Since the central nervous system controls all the vital functions, unpaired nervous fatigue is more fatal to the organism than the exhaustion of any other organ or function."

The same brief quotes the following from the "Weekly Rest Day," a discussion by M. Denis of Brussels:

Physiology of Fatigue

"In order to justify the intervention of the legislator the testimony of psychology must be added to that of the physiology of fatigue. We then learn that the consciousness of fatigue does not appear coincidently with the physiological phenomena of fatigue and the accumulation of waste in our body tissues. It comes on more slowly. 'The workman who works,' says M. Nitti, 'does not perceive the opening of a certain degree of intensity. This is the chief reason why society, desirous of preventing a wasteful expenditure of energy, must of necessity resort to a legal limitation of labor.' And we understand the import of these words when we read in Mosso:

A Poison in the Body

"Fatigue, which we may regard as a sort of poisoning, can alter the composition of the blood and the condition of life without our experiencing any other feeling than a vague sensation of weakness."

"The labor contract made by one individual with another may thus be vitiated by a sort of permanent error or illusion of the worker, and the principle of social convention is based upon the physiological constitution of being. The collective consciousness of injury must supplement the individual consciousness."

Vote in B. C. Heavy

The total vote polled in the last British Columbia general election was 47,928. Of this number the Socialist party's eighteen candidates, polled over 11,000 or 25 per cent of the total, with less than half the ridings contested. The wage workers' party has decided to place two or three permanent organizers in the field and the next election will be a straight fight between the opposition (the B. P.) and the conservatives (government). The legislature of Saskatchewan recently adopted a clause to the factories act, fixing the legal working day for women at a maximum of eight hours.

COAL RING UNDER MERRIAM PROBE

Shown That Fuel Concerns Sign Each Other's Bonds to Secure Contracts

John J. Hanberg, commissioner of public works, was put on the stand before the Merriam commission today and confronted with the startling evidence given by City Engineer John E. Ericson concerning the existence of a coal ring in the city hall.

Evidence of Coal Ring

Hanberg was very evasive in answering questions put to him, but it was brought out that a large number of coal companies were in the habit of going on each other's bonds, Chairman Merriam claiming that this showed the existence of some secret understanding between them.

The witness was questioned closely on the matter of letting coal contracts, the main object being to find out if any discrimination had been used in giving the business to favored concerns. It was brought out that the "evaporation test," recognized as official in testing coal, had been put aside for the benefit of certain coal companies, and the British thermo-unit test used instead.

Letter Confronts Hanberg

During the examination a letter was produced in which Hanberg had advised the letting of a coal contract. Hanberg claimed that he had not made the recommendation, claiming it was signed with a rubber stamp.

City Engineer Ericson talked freely and lifted the lid on several city hall graft scandals, following the sensational testimony before the Merriam commission involving Mayor Busse in the \$70,000 waste of city money in the Rogers Park water works scandal.

"I am not one of the city hall ring

NO BODIES ARE RECOVERED AT CHERRY MINE

One Fetid Corpse Was Reached, but It Was Not Brought Up to the Surface

Cherry, Ill., Feb. 5.—Instead of giving the idle workers of Cherry the chance of earning a little money as special deputy sheriffs, State's Attorney Eckert brought four men from Princeton to do the work.

Officers of the local miners' union, acting in behalf of the idle and needy, entered a vigorous protest against the action of the state's attorney.

They declare that the move was political and that Eckert gave those men to Cherry to give them a chance to earn public money easily.

The deputies will be placed around the mine to do police duty during the work of removing the bodies.

Body of One Miner Found

One shift of men forced a passage through to the air shaft today and found the body of one miner. They were unable to bring the body out because of the falls of rock that still block the passage.

An effort to allay the fear of the people that the pumping out of the poisonous water in the mine would spread disease throughout the town was made in a statement issued by Dr. E. C. Crawford of the state board of health; Dr. J. D. Howe, village health officer.

PROBE OF COMBINE FORCES PACKERS TO INCREASE OUTPUT

Killing Time Was More Than Doubled to Deceive Government Agents

Statistics gathered at Armour's hog house for the week ending Jan. 23 reveal the efforts of the packers to cover up evidence that would be valuable in the inquiry into the prevailing high prices in the meat market.

When the investigation began to assume alarming proportions, the amount of time spent in killing was remarkably increased within a very short time. Monday Jan. 17th just one hour of killing was on the program of the packing house; the next three days showed an increase of three hours and on Friday and Saturday of the same week, the killing force was kept at work for ten hours.

In order to offset this, however, and at the same time keep up the appearance of enormous output, the killing force was reduced. It has been ascertained that of a gang of 1,500 killers, only 650 are now at work.

The Killing Time

Some irregularities are found in the statistics of last week, but it can be seen that the increase in time in being kept up according to the following report, beginning Jan. 23:

Monday 12 to 5
Tuesday 10 to 12
Wednesday 12 to 10
Thursday 8 to 12
Friday 7 to 10
Saturday 8 to 2:30

The extremely unhealthy conditions in the plant of Swift and Co., and especially in the casing department, has been investigated and found to be even worse than it was reported to be. In the casing department on the fourth floor, there are no ventilation facilities whatever, and no lighting except by electric light. Ten machines are kept running here cleaning half rotten casing. This condition of half rottenness is necessary in order to properly clean the product and it may easily be understood what the conditions must be without ventilation facilities.

In all the houses of the Western Packing companies ready conditions were found that caused a death last month and has put two on the sick list at the present time. In every house in the yards windows are kept tightly closed, thus prohibiting the escape of steam that is constantly rising from the machinery and the workings. It rises to the ceiling and there condenses in contact with the cold surface. In this way the rain of dripping water is constantly falling on the heads and shoulders of the men working in the rooms.

Could Not Live Long

The strongest constitution would not long be able to withstand such conditions and the Western Packing company is continuously taking its toll of human life by allowing such negligence.

Schwartzschild & Sulzberger Packing company is active in its fight on union labor and the establishment of an open shop system. Wages have been reduced on the ground that work is scarce on account of the boycott. The output, however, which has been but slightly reduced, is being rolled into cold storage until the present agitation is over.

An interesting explanation of the present boycott of the consumption of meat is to be found in the statement of Homer D. Call, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America: "Now, this movement of boycotting the consumption of meats is another of the shrewd moves of the trust. After the 1904 strike of Packing house workmen, in which the union men were shut out of the trust ruled firms, the movement for organization was directed principally to the independent houses, and was successful in LaFayette, Ind., Evansville, Ind., Cincinnati, Ohio, Louisville Ky. and Wheeling, W. Va."

Trusts Seek Control

"It is known that the trusts are striving to get control in these cities and they know that if this boycotting of the consumption of meats can be pushed successfully for a few months it will virtually put these independent houses out of business, and then they can sit back and buy their stock direct from the live stock man at lower figures and reduce the wages of their employes on the ground that work is scarce and that there is no demand for their product at the same time keep right on slaughtering and rolling their dressed product into cold storage, until after the smaller operator is down and out, the employes on the verge of starvation and ready to accept any condition the employer sees fit to offer, raise the price of meat and make up in sixty days all that they have lost."

At Morgan's Call

At the beck and call of Morgan and his associates, it is pointed out, there is enough money-power and political power to enable him to do any of the following:

Bring about the passage of any financial legislation desired; stop a panic; start a panic; interfere with government finance by calling in millions of loans on short notice; grant or refuse credit totaling fabulous figures; manipulate bank reserves; move money from one part of the country to another; stop payment at hundreds of savings banks with a few hours' notice.

Of course, Morgan is not the only one opposing savings banks in post-offices. Some of the leading and most reputable independent bankers of the country are hostile to the idea. But the opposition of Morgan is the opposition which is counting; it is his influence that is obstructing the postal bank bill.

We Have Been Assured

"But," protest the friends of postal banks, "we have been assured the postal bank bill will pass the Senate within the next few days." The bill may or may not pass the Senate. (Continued on Page Two)

"HAND IN HAND"



of grafters and I am clearing my name of any suspicion that may exist that I belong to such a ring." Mr. Ericson declared. He said he had become angered at his treatment.

Ericson Will Fight

"I intend to fight and I don't care whom I hit. I don't know where the money has been divided in these deals. The facts speak for themselves. Furthermore, I don't intend to be forced out of office and I don't intend to resign."

Can't Remove City Engineer

"I can't be removed summarily by the mayor nor any one else. I happen to be a civil service employe. I would like nothing better than to have charges preferred against me. I want them to look into my acts. Every blow that they deliver at me will act as a boom-crang and hit the man who hits at me."

The Way Railroads Win

Railroad managers have known for a long time that the way to keep employes from receiving their own was to keep them divided, and when possible to get different unions fighting one another. When the railroad wage workers have as thorough an understanding of the way they are beaten as have their industrial masters things will happen.

cer, and Dr. A. I. Bouffleur, representing the St. Paul Coal company.

The foul water, the physicians say, is to be pumped from the third vein of the mine and deposited in a great tank on the second vein, and there thoroughly disinfected. From this tank the water will be pumped to the surface and turned into a coal company sewer that runs through the town and empties into a creek at the southern limit of the village. This creek is a tributary of the Illinois river.

That the popular fear of contagion and infection is shared by the officials in charge of the work of rescue was shown by the hasty treatment given State Mine Inspector Thomas Hudson, who cut his hand while working in the second vein of the mine. Hudson was hoisted to the surface immediately after the accident and the surest known preventives against blood poisoning were applied to the injured hand. All workmen now in the mine are constantly exposed to the danger of infection, and they are under strict orders to seek medical aid for any slight injury they may receive.

Take Up Eight Hour Bill

Western Canada unionists will be interested to learn that a special committee of the house of commons took up Mr. Verville's bill for an eight hour day on all public works. At the suggestion of the minister of labor, the committee accepted the services of Prof. Skelton of Queens University, to assist in research work. The secretary of the committee reported that a considerable number of letters of opinion on the bill had been received including western trade and labor councils. Manufacturers trade and navigation interests were all opposed to it, while agricultural, stock raisers, and similar organizations were not very favorable.

the political students assembled in Washington, friends of postal banks may as well abandon hope early, and thus avoid disappointment later on.

These men, who incline to the belief expressed, and they are men of both parties, who study causes and effects in politics, say that the only possible way for a postal savings bank bill to pass both houses of Congress at this session is for Morgan to change his mind.

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JOBLESS ISSUE CALL FOR FOOD

A committee composed of the following members: Charles Murphy, John Delaney, John Ford and William Cobb...

'BLOND BOSS' IS NOW A BANKER

Powerful financial interests in New York and Washington are said to have allied themselves with political and financial interests in the central west...

GERMAN TARIFF PEACE REACHED

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5.—By the tariff agreement with Germany announced today the United States has not only avoided a commercial war...

PEYTON BOSWELL

Personal Announcement Concerning the PROGRESSIVE JOURNAL OF EDUCATION

To the Socialists of the United States. Dear Comrades—The next number of the Progressive Journal of Education will appear about the middle of next week...

N. E. C. BALLOTS BEING TALLIED

Complicated Ballot Causes Trouble in Counting Cook County Returns

The members of Local Cook County of the Socialist party cast 196,933 votes for the members of the National Executive committee, and it took only 521 members to do the counting...

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR WILL MEET SOON

MORGAN FIGHTS POSTAL BANKS

In the House, the postal bank bill will be referred to the committee on Postoffices and Postroads. "Uncle Joe" saw to it this committee was packed against postal banks...

BOHEMIANS TO GIVE A BALL

"The Blossoming of Freedom," a gorgeous spectacle carried out along the lines of a living picture taken part in by a large number of beautiful Bohemian girls...

DREIFUSS WILL LECTURE SUNDAY

Adolph Dreifuss, editor of Neues Leben, the official organ of the German Socialists of Illinois, will give the concluding lecture of his series at La Salle street, Sunday morning...

The 1910 convention of the Washington State Federation of Labor will be held at Olympia. Last year's meeting was a marked success...

MORGAN FIGHTS POSTAL BANKS

In the Sixth Congress, for instance, the bill for admission of New Mexico and Arizona as states passed the House unanimously, but was strangled in a committee of the Senate...

RAILROADS OWN EXPRESS CO.'S

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5.—All of the big express companies are practically owned and actually controlled by the railroads...

RAIL FRAUD IS UP TO COMPANY

Directors of the Chicago & Western Indiana railroad will meet within a few days to decide whether criminal proceedings will be started against John C. Fetzer, Benjamin Thomas and Chas. R. Kappes...

BIG RIOT IS DANCE SEQUEL

New York, Feb. 5.—John Henry McCarthy held an amateur night, contest dance at Grand Central Palace last night that was not only a success, but a riot...

ELKINS IS NOW AN INSURGENT

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5.—Senator Elkins of West Virginia, regarded as a "conservative of conservatives," went off the reservation yesterday and on the floor of the United States senate declared "forcibly to Senator Aldrich and other members of the finance committee that he was 'in slavery'"...

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The ball is to be given for the benefit of the Spravednost, the Bohemian Socialist club. The Educational Karl Marx Club, Saturday night, at the Bohemian Slavonic American Hall, 1428-1430 West Eighteenth street.

After-Inventory Sale. A genuine reduction of one-fourth of the after Xmas prices--this bona fide offer ought to make everybody who is in need of an overcoat now or next year buy one... 25% REBATE ON ALL OVERCOATS. STEIN CLOTHING CO. NORTH AV. & LARRABEE ST.

RUPPERT'S OPPORTUNITY SALE

Will save money for you. All winter goods reduced. For instance: Our 8-Inch High Top Shoe, sold all season at \$3.50, on sale now \$2.45. Ask for Style 966. AT THE WORKINGMEN'S STORE ONLY. Clark & Harrison Sts. Open Evenings and Sundays.

Stock Holders' Meeting

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the I. D. A. Supply House will be held on Monday, Feb. 21st, 1910, 8 p. m., at Schwartz's Hall, 840 W. 12th st., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock...

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

A Combination Offer

Save Money on Your Subscriptions. Every Socialist should be a subscriber to the International Socialist Review. The regular price of this is one dollar per year, but we are able on account of special arrangements to make the following offer: The Review One Year and \$1.50 The Chicago Daily Socialist Four Months \$2.50

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Best Equipped RESTAURANT, SALOON AND PICNIC GROUNDS. 5061 N. 40th Ave., Chicago. PHONE IRVING PARK 3064

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HELP WANTED Female. 30 GIRLS WANTED to work on waists and dresses. NIGHT GOODS RIGHT PRICES AT THE RIGHT STORE. SOUTH END DEPARTMENT STORE. COR. 119th and Peoria sts. SAMUEL GREENBERG, Proprietor. Boys' All-Wool Suits \$3.95. Safety Razor Blades 21c. Wage Workers who Understand Socialism. ROOMS TO RENT. PURE HONEY FOR SALE.

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TWAIN CROWNED HUMOR'S KING

John Kendrick Bangs reviewed the tribe of humorists "From Adam to Ahab," before the Twentieth Century Club at the home of Frederick Bulkley Tuttle, 3025 Michigan avenue, last evening and in the course of his remarks arrived at the conclusion that Samson was the first of the world's great humorists...

WATCHES!

15 JEWEL WALTHAM OR ELGIN MOVEMENT \$25.00 YEAR GUARANTEE. These watches are carried in all parts of the world. I will replace any unsatisfactory watch bought from me returned within thirty days of the purchase date...

FRANK JANSKY

3704 W. 26th STREET. SUPERIOR TO SANTAL MIDY CAPSULES RELIEVES IN 24 HOURS

RIGHT GOODS RIGHT PRICES AT THE RIGHT STORE

South End Department Store. COR. 119th and Peoria sts. SAMUEL GREENBERG, Proprietor. Boys' All-Wool Suits \$3.95. Continental Clothing House. Cor. Milwaukee and Ashland Aves.

Safety Razor Blades 21c

Made Sharper Than New. Protective process, no razor dulls. Durable, smooth blades and safe and easy to use. 510 Kneecap Bldg., 121 & 123 E. ... CHAS.

Wage Workers who Understand Socialism

Wage workers are usually socialists. Before I get into the question for yourself. Write your address on the lines below, mail us the coupon with 10 cents, and you will get a hundred wage illustrated magazine and a 25-page illustrated book that will help you decide very quickly which side you are on.

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BALLINGER IS HARD PRESSED BY L. R. GLAVIS

Review of Evidence Places Taft's Pet in a Dangerous Position

ABETTED LAND STEALS

Cunningham's Paper Shows Proof That Secretary Betrayed His Office

BY FRANK B. LORD

Washington, Feb. 5.—An analysis of the evidence thus far adduced before the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee in the form of official documents and the testimony of the witnesses, Louis R. Glavis, shows a strong indictment at least against Mr. Taft's secretary of the interior.

There has been no effort made to show that his acts were unlawful or that he was actually guilty of grafting, but a strong case has been presented to demonstrate the impropriety of his conduct both as an official and as a private citizen appearing as counsel for the coal land claimants. From this shows the committee and the public are left to make their own deductions and to draw their own conclusions.

The points made in regard to this impropriety are these: 1. That Ballinger knew from the affidavits obtained by Glavis and his assistants that there was collusion and fraud on the part of the claimants, and that "dummy" entries were being used; that the work upon the claims were being done in common, indicating that when the claims were patented they were to be turned over to one combine.

Journal Showed Graft

2. That the Journal kept by Clarence Cunningham, agent for the Cunningham group, showed that the claimants had entered into an agreement to turn their holdings over to a company; that the claim was reserved for Senator Heyburn of Idaho in return for legal services rendered the company.

3. That Representatives McLachlan and McKinlay of California were claimants, and Representative Kinkaid of Nebraska a prospective purchaser, for whom Ballinger acted as counsel; that Ballinger was not sincere when he stated that the only service he performed for the claimants as attorney was in regard to articles of incorporation.

4. That before becoming land commissioner Ballinger acted as attorney in the matter of an agreement concerning the Wilson Coal company of Washington, wherein it would have been necessary for the claimants to commit perjury in order to carry out the agreement.

Ballinger Welched

5. That within two weeks after Ballinger had directed Glavis to make a "thorough investigation" of the coal cases, they were "clear listed" by the general land office acting upon a report made by Special Agent Love, made four months before and in the office at the time Glavis was directed by Ballinger to make the "thorough investigation"; that, in fact, the Love report was not wholly favorable to the claimants. This action Glavis was successful in having revoked.

6. That Ballinger acted as counsel for the coal claimants after he had been commissioner and had had an opportunity to gain knowledge of the government's side of the case; that Ballinger considered the coal cases after he became secretary and was not sincere in saying that he had turned them over to his assistant for action.

7. That Ballinger requested Glavis not to resume the investigation until after the election in 1908 because he (Ballinger) was having difficulty in collecting campaign funds from some of the claimants who had been liberal contributors before, but were then "sore" at the administration because their claims had not been patented.

Coal Barons Won

8. That Judge D. A. McKenzie, one of the claimants, had boasted that the claimants had been able to bring enough influence to bear to prevent the president from reappointing James R. Garfield as secretary of the interior.

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because Garfield had been antagonistic to the patenting of the coal claims.

10. That Senator Guggerheim of Colorado went to the White House and urged the reappointment of Bennett as commissioner of the general land office, and that Representatives McLaughlin, McKinlay and Knowland, all coal land claimants, were also Bennett's political influence; that Bennett refused to comply with the request of the U. S. district attorney for permission to proceed criminally against the claimants, contending that the cancellation of their claims was sufficient.

Wanted to Save Ballinger

11. That a special agent was directed in a confidential telegram to "get into scare heads and the Associated Press, if possible" when the case was about to be exploded by Glavis' report to the president, a story to the effect that Ballinger was responsible for exposing the frauds.

There are a few of the chief points which have been offered as tending to show Ballinger's unfitness to safeguard the interests of the public in the natural resources of the country. Will he now be allowed to remain in the cabinet is the next question.

DELAYS ACTION ON PAINTERS' GRIEVANCES

Sentiment of the Building Trades Council Favors the Stand Taken by Local No. 194

The Painters' Conference board, the anti-Madden organization among the painters of the city, was practically upheld in its fight against the Painters' District council, the Madden organization, at the meeting of the Building Trades' council Thursday night. This is the latest blow against "Skinny" Madden in the fight to eliminate him from local labor activities.

Although no official action was taken by the Building Trades' council, the matter being laid over until the next meeting, it is practically certain that the seven locals comprising the Painters' Conference board will be upheld in the action they have already taken.

Gave Advice to Go Back

James Kirby, president of the building trades' department of the American Federation of Labor, came all the way from Washington, D. C., to be present at the meeting. He said that according to a provision in the constitution of the department all he could do was to advise the seceding painters to return to the Painters' District council. He was the only one who spoke during the meeting, however, who seemed to take this view of the matter. The other speakers all upheld the seceding locals in the action they had taken.

It was held that the Painters' District council had done nothing to become a member of the Building Trades' council, whereas the seceding locals had organized in the Painters' Conference board and seen fit to elect delegates to the Building Trades' council. It was believed that they lived up to all the regulations of the building trades' department of the American Federation of Labor in doing so.

Little Bitterness Shown

Little bitterness was manifested by any one at the meeting, and it is thought that the entire matter will be amicably settled in the near future in favor of the Painters' Conference board.

The seventh union to repudiate "Skinny" Madden and his Associated Building Trades was Painters' Local union No. 275. This means that only 2,000 out of the 7,000 painters remain who have not announced that they will have nothing more to do with any organization over which Madden has any influence. As the result of the meeting of the Building Trades' council Thursday night it is thought that the locals still outstanding will soon affiliate themselves with the conference board, making the Painters' District council a thing of the past.

Henshaw Was Defeated

One of the latest incidents in the rebellion was the defeat of George Henshaw, a Maddenite, for business agent of Painters' Local union No. 147, the balloting resulting in the election of James Woods.

BIG FOUR LOOT GROWS LARGER

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 5.—A chain of embezzlements extending over many years and finally culminating in the almost wholesale looting of the Big Four railroad treasury was the starting story told by Charles L. Warriner, defaulting local treasurer of the road, in his testimony today in the trial of Mrs. Jeannette Stewart Ford for blackmail.

Warriner represented himself as a man pouring out gold with both hands and in ever increasing amounts to keep soiled the mouth of the woman who through her alleged intimation for one of the accused embezzlers, E. S. Cooke, had learned the secret. Frank Comstock, Warriner's predecessor as local treasurer, was declared to be the third man.

Calmly and in untruffled tones Warriner told the almost incredible story. It was his fourth and last day on the witness stand, for when the court adjourned his examination was concluded. Only twice during that time did the man allow his marvelous composure to desert him, and then only for a few brief moments.

Living Cost Has Doubled

The actuary of the Chicago unions has sent to the department of labor in Washington communications showing that the cost of living has doubled since 1904.

INDIA HAS ITS FIRST AIRSHIP

Calcutta Electrician Startles the Land of Weird Religious Mystery

Calcutta, Feb. 5.—The first flying machine in India has been invented by Mr. W. E. Debrunner, proprietor of an electric and motor car company of Calcutta. The machine accomplished a successful flight Thursday evening at its very first appearance. The machine was designed and constructed under the supervision of the inventor. It was explained that the machine is only a model and not intended to carry passengers.

For some months past Mr. Debrunner has been experimenting with small models about four or five feet in length. From the top of the octagonal monument he has been throwing down those models weighted with lead—in all sorts of positions—in order to test their stability. The results of the tests were satisfactory, the models despite the angle of position in which they were thrown, righting themselves and alighting safely. As a consequence of these tests Mr. Debrunner had the present model built, and it was this model with which experiments were made on Thursday.

The inventor was so pleased with the result of Thursday's experiment that he is going to build a large biplane, which will be forty feet long and forty feet wide, which will have an engine of sixty horse-power, and which will carry two people. The big machine will be built of ash wood, which will have to be imported, as it cannot be got in India; and Mr. Debrunner expects to have this biplane ready in two or three months.

He is of opinion that aviation is superior to and safer than motoring; while "up in the sky so high" one gets pure air and avoids the dust so prevalent everywhere in Calcutta. He is further of opinion that flying machines will in time largely supersede motor cars; and in support of his assertion, pointed to the fact that big manufacturers of motor cars, both in England and on the continent, are devoting themselves to turning out all kinds of flying machines.

Mr. Debrunner, it may be noted, took out a patent in Calcutta for his model about two months ago.

AT THE PLAYHOUSES

With the word that the Paris flood is subsiding comes the news that the gendarmes are shooting down many of the "Apaches" who form a large portion of the criminal element of Paris. To all those who imagine that such men and women as those who inhabit the French underworld are mere human beasts of prey, it will come as a surprise that the demi-monde in all cities has its social conventions, its social life, no less prescribed by custom than is that of the highest social set.

The increased public interest in the social pastimes of the underworld is shown in the popularity of the many versions of the "Apache Dance." In "Ma Goose," to be presented at the American Music hall, Monday, a more elaborate insight than is usual will be given into the life of the "Apaches." As the French have a taste in dress which is world famous, so in the niceties of social etiquette in the underworld, the French also excel. "Ma Goose" is rather a sensational study in sociology than a merely risqué bit of drama.

Stephen Phillips, the best known writer of poetic English, has produced a play of spectacular proportions and intense interest in his "Herod." He has found an able interpreter in William Faversham, who is now managing and producing the play at the Garrick theater. His acting is beyond criticism, and in the tensest situations rises above the difficulties without evidence of strained expression, and with a truth of impersonation that is marvelous.

The terrible drama of Herod's life is almost too full of horror to allow of its reproduction. Herod's ruling passion was absolute power, his daily

diversion the shedding of his subjects' blood, and the satisfying of his lusts. The purpose of the play is to condense in a few hours the life of one of the most depraved monarchs the world has ever seen, and it proves almost too much for the nerves of the spectator. The setting of the entire play is admirable and especially superb the Audience Hall in Jerusalem.

Herod in the play is nothing but a gaudily bedecked murderer, a power crazed monarch, who reveals the mind of a savage. In the first act Herod finds his first victim in the brother of his queen, because there is a very direct possibility of his ousting Herod from the throne. In the second act the queen herself falls at the hands of murderers hired by Herod, who has been urged to the act by his mother and sister, who work on his fear of losing power and life.

The ignorance of the mass of the people of Jerusalem is startling, and the way in which they are led and the wool pulled over their eyes almost a little too improbable. Over all the action is felt the coming spirit of Christianity, and serves in a way to explain the unseeing attitude of the populace who are blinded by a greater light. Judea is hartered to the Roman Caesar and even then there is no disturbance. There is something hypnotic in the power that "Herod" exercises over his subjects in the play.

SWITCHMEN TO AID THE MINERS

J. B. Connors Says That His Union Is Faithful to All Workers

The switchmen's union will not be backward in giving its support to the United Mine Workers of America, in case it is asked to do so by the latter organization along lines contemplated at the annual convention just completed at Indianapolis, Ind., according to James B. Connors, international vice president of the switchmen.

Miners Will Unite

The United Mine Workers hope in a few years to have completely amalgamated themselves with the Western Federation of Miners, completing an organization that will have jurisdiction over every man who works underground in the United States and Canada. The plan then is to set out and form a closer relationship with the international unions that have just come together to form the railway department in the American Federation of Labor.

"We are willing to work with the United Mine Workers in anything that will be for the good of both organizations," said Connors. "In case of a strike by either organization, the matter immediately becomes a great concern of the other. The switchmen can do all in their power to prevent the shipping of scab coal, while the firemen can refuse to use it. In return the miners can refuse to mine coal for railroads that are not fair to labor."

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- Work Shirts** Black sateen, blue chambray, black and white striped drill, black duck all strictly union made. 75c value, sale price... 39c
- Underwear** Men's fleeced underwear, also Egyptian ribbed, extra heavy weight, single and double breasted, all sizes, 50c and 75c value, all perfect... 39c
- Overcoats** Bargain \$7.35. These overcoats, automobile and plain styles, were sold by us at \$12.00, everybody has found them well worth it. They are of the best fabrics and cut, made and trimmed proper and exact. Just come and see what they are, you will be glad to take one home with you, sale price... \$7.35

ERNEST POOLE'S PLAY IS STAGED

"None So Blind" Is Well Received by New York Audience

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST)

New York, Feb. 5.—Ernest Poole, the well known Socialist writer, is the author of "None So Blind," which has just started what promises to be a very successful run at the Hackett theater. It opened Thursday night before an appreciative audience that comfortably filled the theater.

Poole is well known to readers of the Daily Socialist, as well as other Socialist newspapers and periodicals. He wrote "The Voice of the Street," which appeared serially in the Daily Socialist, causing favorable comment. In addition he has proven himself a frequent contributor, when not taken up too much with other work.

Well Known to Public

He is well known to the American reading public in general through his contributions to many of the best magazines. Although he has been working on several plays, this is the first one to be presented to the public for its approval, and shows great promise for its author. Poole's home was formerly in Chicago, but he has come to this city to live. He is a member of the Socialist party.

John Mason has the leading part in "None So Blind," being supported by a capable company. In the role of a builder of bridges, Mr. Mason was the same convincing actor that he always is. He drew a fine portrait of a rugged man who faces the problem of blindness and the loss of his beloved wife with heroic manliness.

Miss Mabel Roebuck acts the part of the wife who vacillated when she had her head filled with foolish ideals. She was good in her part. Walter Hale acted the role of the man who tried to win her from her husband, but he scarcely appeared sincere.

The Sentimental Sister

Miss Ivy Troutman, as a foolishly sentimental sister, was quite lovable. Thomas P. Jackson was a fine sort of a chap, with a contempt for books and a love for girders and steel beams. There are two scenic pictures—both excellent. Especially beautiful was the final set—the scene from a mountain top at sunrise. The author is meeting with the congratulations of his many friends over the successful initiation of his efforts into the dramatic field of literature.

Admit Members of the Press

Unlike some central bodies in Canada the Vancouver, B. C., unionists admit the press representatives to their meetings, and the procedure and dispatch of business would do credit to more pretentious public bodies. It should prove a good training for future parliamentarians. The Vancouver, B. C. ministerial association has applied for affiliation with the Trades and Labor council and it will likely be accepted.

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- Men's Worsted Pants—cheap at \$2.75—we offer this sale at... \$1.95
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EDITOR STEAD RESENTS CURB ON FREE PRESS

Head of Review of Reviews Writes Letter to Lord Morley

RIDICULES ASTON'S ACT

Official "Would Call Anything Seditious"; Unrest in British India

Bombay, Feb. 5.—William T. Stead, editor of the Review of Reviews, has addressed a letter to Lord Morley, secretary of state for Indian affairs. The letter reads in part:

"My Lord—I venture with all respect to approach you with a humble but earnest request. Publishers, editors, booksellers and newsmen concerned in the publication and sale of papers and periodicals circulating in India now find themselves exposed to the summary confiscation of their property and the imprisonment of their agents without any right of appeal to a jury or without any hope of redress from an appeal to superior courts. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that news agents should demand from the producers of periodicals published in England or elsewhere a guarantee that each number sent them for sale contains nothing which might lead the Bombay police magistrate to send them to jail for disseminating seditious.

Aston is Timorous

"My Lord, it passes the wit of a man to conceive what Mr. Aston would not consider to be seditious. Judging from his recent decision in the case of the Swaraj, if he had been administering statute 123A in England, under Mr. Forster's regime of 1881-2, he would certainly have placed the editor and publisher of the Pall Mall Gazette under lock and key as persistent seditious mongers. But this uncertainty as to the measure of Mr. Aston's foot has led news agents in India to send the October number of the Review of Reviews to the police authorities instead of supplying it to their customers, fearing lest in the legitimate exercise of their lawful calling they might unwittingly have brought down upon themselves the wrath of a police magistrate. The fate of the Swaraj yesterday is the fate of the Review of Reviews today; it will be the fate of the Times, the Spectator and the Nineteenth Century tomorrow.

Terrorize News Agents

"By terrorizing the news agents the sale of any public journal or review which ventures to criticize any act or policy of the Indian administration can be suppressed, and in self defense we shall be compelled to advertise on the cover of our journal that we guarantee it contains no independent comment of any kind upon the administration of the Indian empire.

"I am well aware that no man alive can contemplate such a gagging of the press with more abhorrence than my old chief of the Pall Mall Gazette; nor do I believe that the conversion of an editor into a secretary of state can have effected such a transmigration of souls as to render it possible for you to regard Mr. Aston's decision, backed as it is by the high court, without a keen sense of humiliation, not to say of despair.

"The situation which confronts us today, compels me to approach you with a humble request that you will mitigate the severity of the arbitrary regime to which the press—the English press—is subjected in India by establishing without delay in the ante-chamber of the India office an official censor, to whom we can submit proofs of any article which we contemplate publishing, in order that, if it is passed, our news agents and booksellers in India may be delivered from the dread of imprisonment by pointing to the official 'imprimatur' of the censor."

QUIZ PINCHOT IN FRAUD CASE

Washington, Feb. 5.—Interest in the resumption of the Ballinger-Pinchot congressional investigation today centered in expected announcements regarding the employment of counsel to represent "the other side," as the accused officials of the Interior department have been designated officially by Senator Nelson, chairman of the joint committee which is investigating the controversy.

Prior to the meeting of the committee there was a report that a postponement until Monday might be taken to permit counsel to prepare for a cross-examination of Louis R. Glavis, star witness for the "prosecution."

Mr. Glavis is to stay in the city until full opportunity for cross-examination is given. Members of the committee have questioned him in desultory fashion, but owing to a lack of familiarity with the subject they have been limited in their quest for information other than that he has given voluntarily.

Glavis concluded his direct testimony and was cross-examined briefly last Monday.

Socialist News

"Daily" in Milwaukee Through the medium of the Chicago News company the Daily Socialist is to appear on all the news stands in Milwaukee and Wis. This is one of the large manufacturing centers of Milwaukee where the Socialists are endeavoring to organize a campaign in Milwaukee it is expected that the Daily Socialist will be in large demand there.

THE BUYERS' NEWS THE FOURTH ESCAPE

The above title is not one of a show that advertises in your Daily, but it is the title of a scene on the newspaper stage, viewed not alone by readers of this paper, but by the entire world of politics and power in Chicago and the West. At every crisis in the play in which YOU are the actors, YOUR Daily the victim and Capitalism the villain, the audience has expected the scene in which the victim, YOUR Daily, would give up its ghost.

Somewhat or other, the audience has been kept disappointed. The villain has not been able to accomplish his purpose and the Daily has kept on living. And right here we might as well know who the hero is. THE NAME OF THAT HERO IS PURCHASING POWER.

Your PURCHASING POWER has been the means of keeping the appeals for help from crowding out news and editorial space for longer and longer periods of time, and if you will use this power to your utmost, it will not again become necessary to draw directly upon your pocketbooks for the necessary energy to keep the pulse going in your newspaper.

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There are several "escapes" from the possibility of being annihilated, but the best "escape" is your "hero," PURCHASING POWER, and don't forget it.

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COST OF LIVING LAID TO TRUSTS

Chattanooga Socialists In a Hot Debate on the Prevaling High Prices of Foodstuffs

Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 5.—At a recent session of the Chattanooga Socialist party local the subject of discussion was "the cause of the high cost of living."

Mr. A. C. Reinhold opened the discussion and was followed by J. Forrester, J. W. Crouch and Dr. Steward J. Spence. Mr. Reinhold introduced his view with a discussion of the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy, showing that the interests of monopoly have so far won. Wages, he further remarked, are lower in the south and east, than in the west, and the cost of living higher than in the west, this being caused by the firmer hold of all forms of monopoly in the eastern states. He referred to Pinchot as a friend of the middle class, as he attacked monopoly with reference to the land issue. Mr. Forrester asserted that the principal cause of high prices is the profit system; the increase of productive machinery, he further remarked, consequently increases the profits going to the capitalists.

Suffering Will Awaken People

"Suffering that will undoubtedly be the result will finally open the eyes of the people to the real causes of the present conditions," he said.

Mr. Crouch maintained that the volume of money established prices, be they high or low. If there is an insufficiency of money the prices are high, and if the volume of money is great prices are low, he declared. The trusts, however, have it in their power to manipulate prices as they see fit and as far as the people will stand for it, was his opinion.

Dr. Steward Spence argued that the increased output of gold, the influx of people to the cities, the tariff and the increased prosperity among employers since the panic of 1907, are the real causes of the present high prices.

TAFT BOOMS WADE ELLIS

Washington, Feb. 5.—Wade H. Ellis, assistant to the attorney general, for governor of Ohio, is the tentative plan of President Taft for wresting his native state from the Democrats.

There was a long conference between the president and a group of Ohio leaders at the executive mansion previous to which Mr. Taft and Mr. Ellis had a long chat. No statements were given out, and Mr. Ellis made it clear that he would have nothing to say about the matters discussed. From a high source, however, it was learned the president has practically decided the situation in Ohio demands prompt action, and that Mr. Ellis is the strongest candidate that can be put forward to contest the state with Judson Harmon.

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

STEEL TRUST WANTS IT ALL

MARKETS

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 5.—The United States Steel corporation has decided to go after the steel jobbing trade and the steel jobbers' profits throughout the United States, while at the same time delivering a telling blow at the independent makers of steel. The plan was revealed today through the letting of contracts by the Carnegie Steel company for a huge warehouse in the heart of the business section of Pittsburg. The corporation will deal directly with the small consumer of steel in any form, something the big concern never before has done.

The Pittsburg warehouse, which is to be duplicated in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Buffalo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha, New Orleans and Dallas, will carry with it electricity to the extent of 650 horsepower to run cranes, cold saws, planes, punches, etc., in order that the small consumer, who hitherto has bought from the jobber, can have his material cut and fitted before it leaves the warehouse. This open bid for the retail iron and steel trade of the country is semi-officially explained here by the statement that there has been much complaint from the small consumers over the unsatisfactory service given by the small jobber, who has taken his material from the storehouses of the corporation or of the independents.

IS CITY FATHER GAMBLING KING?

The police found some real evidence yesterday that one Bauler is actively identified with the Mont Tennes gambling syndicate. The evidence was in the form of a number of racing sheets taken in a raid on a handbook clearing house at 260 Clark street.

Assistant Chief Schuetler said he could not go into court and prove the evidence found that the Bauler is, Ald. Herman J. Bauler, of the Twenty-second ward. But his suspicions pointed that way.

Ald. Bauler was found in the evening at a downtown restaurant with a party of friends. When told of the raids and the sheets bearing his name he expressed surprise.

"I guess that's another scheme to get me in bad," he exclaimed.

The alderman wanted to know all about the raids, who made them; how many sheets were found, and what names appeared on some of the others. He was told that O'Leary's name was one.

"That's fine business," he said, "mixing me up with those gamblers."

"How do you account for the name Bauler on the sheets?" he was asked.

"Must be some other Bauler," he said.

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Class Conscious Smokes

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

Start the New Year right by getting a box of BERLYN 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

PADDY LAVIN HITS 'APPEAL'

Notorious Police Inspector Orders Papers Attacking Grosscup Off Stands

Possible efforts to drive the Daily Socialist from the news stands of the loop district, which may result in eliminating the news stands themselves as the result of the installation of slot machines, are seen in the police activity against the Appeal to Reason, the Socialist weekly of Girard, Kans., which has been conducting a fight against Judge Grosscup.

In order to get the Appeal to Reason off the news stands, the police have already shown themselves willing to drive all other "foreign" newspapers of the stands with it.

Lavin declares that he is not trying to interfere with the sales of the Daily Socialist, saying that the present order does not concern it at all.

The police officers, however, who were left to enforce the order against the news stands went off of their way to give the newest impression that the Appeal to Reason, the Saturday Evening Post, the racing charts and every other periodical not strictly a Chicago newspaper, was to be driven off the stands, because of the attitude taken by the Daily Socialist. This naturally aroused the newsmen against the Daily Socialist as their profits were cut down considerably as a result of the police action.

Lavin in Denial

"This order has nothing to do with the Daily Socialist," declared Inspector Lavin, when questioned with regard to the matter. "If anyone thinks it does send them around to me and I will try to put them right in the matter."

With the elimination of everything but Chicago newspapers from the stands, it is only another step to put the stands out of business themselves as the result of the proposed installation of newspaper vending slot machines by the Chicago City Railway company. It is expected that these slot machines will be the immediate cause of driving about 2,500 newsmen out of business.

LAST CHANCE Rebuilding Sale!!



Only a Few Days to Sell 269 Overcoats Almost Given Away.. I have divided all Overcoats in three lots, regardless of cost or profit: Best Protector and Flip-Front Overcoats, worth \$15, \$12 and \$10..... \$4.98 Every Overcoat must be sold in Lot 2. You will find handsome Overcoats, worth \$12, \$10 and \$8..... \$7.98 Never in the history of Overcoat selling could you buy better quality garments than any tailor would price at \$12, \$10 and \$8..... \$9.95 15-cent Collars, from the best makers; all shapes, but some sizes have been selected, at..... 1/2c 104 dozen suits of Underwear, in heavy blue ribbed, at..... 39c 70 dozen Shirts for dress wear, at..... 49c 150 Crush Hats..... 49c 50 pair and Soft Hats..... 98c 200 Hats..... \$1.35

Timothy R. Brink, (Opposite the Boston Store) 128 Dearborn St.

STOP IT-- Stop your horse running away, but better still—HINDER him by sending to undergarment at once 25 cents for the World's Best Rider Holder. When received, attach it to dash board, and you can slip reins in and out like a flash. Made of brass plate and heavily nickel-plated. Screws and nuts go along. An attachment in itself and a sure preventive of runaway. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Money Facts and True Figures await your inquiry. No charge for information of course. We'll loan you \$10.00 (more if you want it). See us today. Call or phone. Ask for Mr. Baker, Manager. FIDELITY LOAN CO., 134 Monroe St., Room 504, Cor. Clark & 6th Floor, Telephone Central 5569. Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Branch Office (Open Nights) 211 W. 52d St. Telephone Wentworth 537.

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

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UNDERTAKING UNION CO-OPERATIVE AND PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, 147 W. Madison st., furnished complete funeral outfit, broadcloth, suit, embalming and hearse for \$25. Undertakers' Trust price is \$7 for casket alone. Valuable certificate free. For prompt service call Monroe 4723. AMUSEMENTS BENNATE to THEATRE—Madison and Halsted streets. The best 50 theatres in Chicago. One hour show of the best and latest educational and industrial pictures daily. Louis Ritter, chief operator. STREIT HATS ALL STYLES UNION MADE 312 WEST 27TH STREET. DRY GOODS—HOUSE FURNISHINGS The S. B. Store 117-119-121 W. 5th St., near Clark Park av.

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Northwest Side BOOTS AND SHOES NELSON BROS., 248 WEST 39TH AV. For all kinds of Footwear and Repairing. OTTO J. BECKMANN, RELIABLE SHOES, 846 NORTH AVENUE. CARPENTER WORK E. ANDRESEN, carpenter, contractor and general jobber, new No. 1235 Powell st., opp. Wicker Park, near Robey. Phone Humboldt 659.

North Side AMUSEMENTS JANET THEATER, 617 North av., near La Salle st.—On the Great White Way—One Full Hour Entertainment. Admission 5c. Matinee Thursday, Saturday and Sunday. Change of Program Daily. SHOES AND SLIPPERS Gagnon German Felt Shoes and Slippers manufactured in every size; always on hand. A. Zimmermann, 1421 Clybourn av., nr. Larrabee st.

Out of Town PUBLICATIONS We WILL mail you "Approaching the World's Greatest Industrial Crisis," the pamphlet which circulates now on four continents. Address: Friedrichs, 111 Hewitt st., Los Angeles, Cal. PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS APPENDICITIS AND CANCER CURED without the knife. Dr. J. C. Specialist, Centralia, Ill.

THE ROAD TO POWER By Karl Kautsky. Translated by A. M. Simons. The greatest Socialist Classic since the Communist Manifesto. It should be in the hands of every thinking Socialist. CONTENTS: I. The Conquest of Political Power. II. Prophecies of the Revolution. III. Growing Gradually Into the Co-operative Commonwealth. IV. Economic Evolution and the Will. V. Neither Revolution Nor Legality "at Any Price." VI. The Growth of Revolutionary Elements. VII. The Softening of Class Antagonisms. VIII. The Sharpening of Class Antagonisms. IX. A New Period of Revolution. "There is nothing that our opponents fear more than this increase in the feeling of strength. They know that the giant is not dangerous to them so long as he is not conscious of his own strength. To keep down this feeling of strength is their greatest care. Even material concessions are much less hated by them than moral victories of the working class, which increase its self-confidence. Therefore they often fight much harder to maintain the right to 'run their own business' than against increases in wages."—From "The Road to Power," page 47. Price in paper 25 cents In cloth 50 cents CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, 180 Washington Street.

The Great Darrow-Lewis Debate

Will take place next Sunday morning. The doors will open 15 minutes before 10 o'clock and Darrow, will begin his opening speech at 10:15. Mr. Herbert C. Duce, Garrick theater manager, will preside. Committee advises you to buy your seats tonight or tomorrow at theater box office or be down Sunday before 10 o'clock. Box seats 75c; Main floor and balcony 50c; second balcony 25c.

Question: THE THEORY OF NON-RESISTANCE

For: Clarence S. Darrow.

Against: Arthur M. Lewis.

Don't Lose Time.

Will you help us to get out a 20,000 edition of this great debate? It cannot be done without you. Advance orders will be filled at the very low rate of six copies for 25 cents, or twenty-five copies for \$1.00. We must be able to show the postoffice advance cash orders amounting to 10,000 copies before we are allowed to print 20,000 of "The Evolutionist" containing the debate in full. If you will send a paper dollar in an envelope with your order for twenty-five copies, or, if you can't do that, send 25 cents' worth of stamps for six copies, you will help the publisher and at the same time be helping yourselves. Sit down and attend to this now. Don't lose time. Send all orders to "The Evolutionist," 180 Washington street, Chicago.

A Special Lecture.

Please remember the great lecture for the Sunday after the Darrow-Lewis debate on "The Famous Controversy Between Professor Huxley and Mr. Gladstone on the Relation of Science to the Book of Genesis." In this lecture Lewis will deal with one of the finest scientific controversies that ever took place in the history of debate. This is one of the lectures which has been promised in response to many special requests since Lewis promised a lecture on this question some time ago. Remember, Sunday, February 13, at 10:15.

FROM THE GARRICK LECTURER

I have received pressing requests to lecture from several large cities within a radius of a thousand miles of Chicago. I expect, in response to these requests, to make a lecture trip between Sundays, beginning about the first of April. I shall go as far north as Minneapolis, as far west as Kansas City, as far south as St. Louis and Cincinnati, and as far east as Pittsburgh, Buffalo and Toronto. Any Socialist organization or educational society located within this belt desiring lectures about this time will please write me as early as possible, care "The Evolutionist."



ARTHUR M. LEWIS



CLARENCE S. DARROW

OPEN FORUM

High Prices
The price of meat and other commodities has furnished the capitalist editors with a text, from which they preach a sermon about the "Robbery of Consumers."

Now this is not strange, since they are not producers, and they like to have the people think that all are robbed.

If all are robbed, it's as fair for one person as for the other, and so nobody in particular has any kick coming.

But such is not the case. Such a thing as "Robbery of Consumers" is a fallacy.

And the strangest part of it is that the fallacy has spread to the Socialist papers.

High browed intellectuals, as well as ordinary proletarians, are ranting against the wicked trusts for exploiting the consumers.

One writer in the Daily Socialist even goes so far as to say that if a Social-Democratic administration should be elected in Milwaukee next spring the trusts would let up some.

We cannot believe that these writers do not know any better. But if they do, they will find to their sorrow that falsehood will not turn out a capitalist government. Let the bourgeois politicians have a monopoly of misrepresentation. It pays them well—but we always lose by it.

But if these great men really believe all the truck they read in Democratic and Hearst papers about exploitation of consumers, we might respectfully suggest that they hire someone to read Karl Marx's "Capital" or "Value, Price and Profit" to them. If they have never heard of Marx, we might explain that he was neither an intellectual (of the reform type) nor an opportunist. He was one of those hated impossibilists. Of course, there is an excuse for his failure to catch the reform itch. He never lived in Wisconsin; and never advocated anything but working class ownership of the world.

The Marxian theory of exchange value, which has never been successfully refuted, not even by Mallock, is as follows: "Every commodity, whether it be beef, oil, or labor-power, sells on the average at its cost of production. At certain times, it will sell below its cost of production, at other times above, but over any long period of time, it regulates itself. For instance, if five hours of socially necessary labor are required to produce a pair of shoes, and ten hours of socially necessary labor are required to produce a coat, one coat will exchange on the average for two pairs of shoes. For if one commodity sells for more than the cost of production, capital which has been employed in a poorly paying business will "flee" (in Balfour's words) to the one which is producing the best results. This will increase the supply, while the demand remains the same; consequently the reduction in price, which will balance the previous rise.

For this reason the consumer, if he be a working man, pays the product of one day's labor for the product of one day's labor (remember not always, but on the average; the result is the same).

Oil is cheaper under Rockefeller's regime than formerly. If John D. R. could, as many seem to think, set the prices as he pleased, we would pay five dollars per gallon, but it sells for

less only because the cost of production under up-to-date methods is less.

The working class gains nothing from this, and it loses nothing from the high prices of meat. The iron law of wages forces labor power to sell at its cost of production. The cost of production of labor power is food, clothing and shelter; and just enough of each to keep the class in existence. We, as a class, are assured of our existence, no more and no less, under capitalism. We should be no more interested in the selling price of meat than horses are interested in the selling price of hay and oats. You can't rob the proletarians as consumers; you can't take from them that they haven't got; you can't get blessed out of a wheelbarrow.

The idea of robbing the capitalists as consumers is equally absurd. They have produced absolutely nothing. How can they be robbed?

Then where does the exploitation of labor come in? At the point of production, and no where else.

When a man (or rather a wage slave) works five days he sells his labor power for approximately the product of one day's labor. I trust this is clear to all. See the government reports. He is robbed in production to the tune of about eighty per cent. Then with the other twenty per cent (in money) he buys from another capitalist the product of the day's labor of some other wage slave. He gives dollar for dollar, cent for cent, labor for labor. It must be plain to everyone that he neither exploits the man with whom he makes the trade, or is exploited by him (in consumption).

The amount of dollars and cents passing through his hands does not change the fact. To go back to the previous example. The worker manufactures five hats a day. What does it matter to him whether he is paid two dollars all to buy one hat back again. As the value of gold fluctuates the price of all commodities (as expressed in gold) likewise fluctuates. When, as at present, the cost of production of gold decreases, the value becomes less, hence the money value of other commodities (including labor) goes up.

I think the above fully explains the foolishness of all this crazy talk about robbery of consumers, etc.

I am merely giving you the Marxian theory of value, but am not attempting to defend it; it is not necessary.

Pick a flaw in it if you can, prove that consumers are exploited, or that the theory of exchange value is founded upon a false basis; if you are able, you will be doing something which is beyond the power of any bourgeois economist in the world.

But if you admit that Marx's political economy is correct, don't be inconsistent, don't chatter about robbery of consumers, taxing the workmen, and all that rubbish.

Don't write about the election of any particular city government scaring the trusts into reducing the prices.

You can't bust the trusts. You can't make the trusts sell at less than the cost of production. They can not sell cheaper. The prices are determined by an inflexible economic law.

There is nothing for it but working class ownership of the trusts. Raise the red flag of revolution.

CLARENCE V. HOAR.
Portland, Maine.

Our First Strike

BY THERESA MALKIEL



THERESA MALKIEL

Back in the early nineties the trade of infant cloak making was one of the best paying industries for women. It had withstood all the onslaughts of the

outsider it may mean only a slight decrease of wages; to us it meant the defeat or victory of the entire organization.

At last the long dreaded day, when the new prices were to take effect, arrived. We had learned beforehand of the plan of action adopted by our employer, who did not know how many of the fifty girls employed in his establishment belonged to the union. On that memorable morning each girl entered the workroom with the intention to lose her job rather than submit to the expected reduction. They yelled, vowed and hoped to stick by each other. Ina alone remained silent and seemingly calm. It was the outer calm of a great sorrow—she was coming from the sick bed of a dying brother.

Ina was the best worker in the place, and because of her experience and long years of service to the firm she had the privilege of choosing her work. We were aware that the employer had picked her out for his target. Her immediate discharge, in case of refusal to accept the lower price, would be the best warning for the rest of the girls. On the other hand, he knew that she was the sole support of a large and sickly family, could not afford to lose a single day's work, and would not likely dare to oppose his decision.

The forelady handed her a bundle of work, at the same time informing her that Mr. M.'s order was to make it for thirty cents a piece, or leave the work room altogether.

From deadly pale Ina's face turned crimson, her eyes became bloodshot; the refusal to work meant more than an ordinary discharge—she was sure to be blacklisted throughout the trade. She was now earning fairly good wages and supporting her family, but the human being within her rebelled against turning traitor to her co-workers. She knew that her submissive acceptance of this lot of work eventually would mean a general cut in the prices. After fifteen years of work for the firm, after exerting her strength and ability to reach perfection, she was being turned out because of her first refusal to do their bidding. Every fiber of her body revolted against this terrible injustice.

A dead silence had fallen over the workroom when Ina rose from her chair, ready to go out into the unknown. The pale and frightened girls were unable to decide upon a plan of action—all had families to support—but some of us had hearts and consciences as well; we could not remain while Ina was driven out. Slowly, one by one, six of us rose, and shaking off the threads of slavery from our garments, declared upon our against our employer.

The next day every newspaper had something to say about us. They ridiculed us as "Seven Debses in Skirts," who dared to declare a strike against a trade that counted over five thousand employees.

We were no exception. Every industrial strike brings forth numerous commentaries from those who know but little of the inner conditions in the different work rooms, of the actual relation between employer and employes. To the outsiders most of the strikes seem absurd and unnecessary—a mere tactless act of the overworked workers. But those who have sat on the work bench, who have undergone all the humiliation and hardship that goes

with it, know that the workers do not strike unless compelled to do so, that every strike has its legitimate, unavoidable cause.

This seeming farce was to us a grave tragedy, that had left a lifelong impression upon us. Our self enforced idleness meant also the suffering of those dependent upon us. We were aware, while leaving the work bench, that we were jeopardizing the welfare of our families, but there was no alternative—we had to go. It was a case of upholding a fellow worker who had suffered through and for us, of saving the whole trade from approaching ruin.

We did not succeed in calling out the rest of the girls, but had gained, nevertheless, a stay of reduction for them. Mr. M. removed the fatal coat from the sample line, deciding to bide his time before resuming further drastic measures. The loss of seven best workers, the sulky attitude of those who remained, threw the work room into a turmoil, warning other firms to be more cautious in their actions.

Surgical Instruction by Cinematograph

The use of the moving picture in the teaching of surgery will probably soon become an assured fact, we are told by American Medicine (New York). This has been announced before, but apparently the method has not yet found permanent place in any course of instruction. The paper just named:

"It requires only an ordinary imagination to conjure possibilities that would completely revolutionize many of the teaching methods now in vogue. Already moving pictures are being utilized in some of our schools—for zoological instruction more particularly at the present time—but now that the manufacture, exposure, and reproduction of these pictures have been placed on a practical basis, there is no reason why this simple but none the less wonderful invention should not be used scientifically in many diverse ways.

"For instance, a surgeon may be the originator of some special operation. Through special study, application, and experience he soon becomes the recognized authority or expert in that particular operation. Hereafter, medical men desiring to acquire facility with any particular method have been obliged to make pilgrimages to the clinic or hospital of the recognized expert. Soon this will be unnecessary, for each medical school can have its own collection of films showing classical operations by the world's master surgeons.

"In a practical no less than a sentimental sense this will be a splendid thing, for every student will thus be able to study and observe first-hand each famous surgeon's methods; not only coming in close relation with each operation itself, but under the most ideal conditions, that is, as actually performed from start to finish by the man best qualified to demonstrate his particular technique.

"The next one dwells on the possibilities, the more they broaden. No small medical school need feel the handicap

of lack of surgical material much longer. In fact with a well chosen series of films, depicting operations by the country's leading surgeons, operative technic can be much better and more accurately taught than by our present methods.

"Every physician knows how unsatisfactory are the practical surgical courses in many colleges, a condition due in most instances to lack of cases suitable for demonstration purposes. With, however, a series of films properly selected at the outset and added to as opportunity offers, the smallest and most unpretentious medical school can soon train its students as well in surgical technic as its most successful metropolitan competitor.

"Other branches of medicine will receive similar benefit as the feasibility and practicality of the moving picture idea becomes an established detail of medical instruction. The consummation of the whole proposition is simply a question of time and the regulation of cost, but it seems improbable that business enterprise will long allow such a promising field to remain dormant.

"We have not spoken of the value of moving picture films for recording and preserving for all time in tangible form examples of the work of the world's great surgeons. Some of our prominent, endowed, scientific institutions could well undertake the collection of films and preserve them solely for this purpose. That they would become priceless in time, goes without saying."

For Home Dressmakers



3159, 3172 UP-TO-DATE LADIES COATS. Paris Patterns Nos. 3159, 3172

All Seams Allowed.

For early spring the garment pictured (No. 3159) is the latest style, possessing as it does a long shawl collar and turn-back cuff. Its length is 29 inches, and the fronts closing in slightly double-breasted effect offer opportunity for the display of handsome buttons or frogs. A suggestion for material is Russian gray lightweight broadcloth, with deeper gray bengaline for facing the shawl collar and cuffs, while the buttons can be covered with the silk. Other materials which may be used are covert cloth, tweed, serge, chevrot or unshaded wool.

The pattern is cut in six sizes, from 28 to 36 inches, bust measure. For 28 bust the coat requires 3/4 yards of material 44 inches wide.

Each extra-sized chest is used for this handsome outdoor garment. The coat (No. 3172) is in 24-inch length, and has a shaped shawl collar and pointed lower edge. The front closing is selected in standing line, and the back is arranged to correspond. The close-fitting sleeve is finished by a turn-back cuff. Among the materials which will lend themselves attractively to the development of this design are Venetian or covert cloth, chevrot, serge, Panama cloth or heavy silk. The shawl collar and the cuffs may be faced with contrasting material or heavily braided or embroidered. The pattern is cut in five sizes, from 26 to 34 inches, bust measure. For 28 bust the coat requires 3/4 yards of material 44 inches wide.

Price of each pattern, 25 cents.

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 22, 1904, at P. O. Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879.

By carrier in city of Chicago—Daily, per month, 50c. Order by postal card or telephone, Franklin 1188.

NOTICE.—The expiration date opposite your name on the yellow label indicates the time of the expiration of your subscription.

Crime to Protect Life

The prosecution of two members of the bakers' union for distributing circulars exposing the foul character of scab bread illustrates once more the anxiety of the law to protect profits rather than human lives.

The bakers' union has made a sincere effort to improve the conditions under which the "staff of life" is produced. It has not concerned itself alone with the protection of the conditions of labor as they affected the men.

In its fight for the health of its members it has also been battling for human life. It has demanded the abolition of foul and dark cellar bakeries. It has called attention to the terrible extent to which its members, working under such conditions, suffer from tuberculosis.

It is hardly necessary to say that any condition that produces tuberculosis among those engaged in the production of food cannot but help to spread that disease among those who consume the product.

In its fight for the lives of its members and of the eaters of bread it has met with continuous and powerful opposition from the most powerful interests in society.

The ordinance abolishing the deadly basement workshops has been fought in the courts at every step and would have long ago dropped into oblivion had it not been for the persistent efforts of the union.

Now when the union attempts to circulate literature telling the simple truth about the conditions of scab bakeries, a long-dead ordinance against littering the streets is revived as a means of prosecuting the distributors.

Fortunately, one of the effects of that prosecution was to give the circular of warning a far wider circulation than it would have otherwise obtained.

To secure fair wages for the workers is the object of the union, and certainly such objects are deserving of your support.

Will you assist the bakery workers in their efforts to earn enough money to properly support, clothe and feed their families?

Do you realize that a nonunion bakery worker is compelled to work unreasonable hours? (in many places eighteen long hours). This will injure his health and shorten his life, and thereby his wife and children are deprived of their lawful support.

The only way to prevent this effectively is to render us your aid by BUYING BREAD AND BAKERY GOODS WHICH BEAR THE UNION LABEL.

It stands for cleanliness, sanitary conditions, shorter working hours and decent wages. Kindly look for it whenever you buy a loaf of bread.

Very respectfully THE ORGANIZED BAKERY WORKERS OF CHICAGO.

Poor Recommendations

The Busse "big business" school board is after the scalp of Dwight H. Perkins, the architect of the board. It is needless to say that the Daily Socialist has no brief for Perkins.

On that subject, as on many others, it has published a mass of material that no other paper has dared to print.

In the course of its investigations no shadow of suspicion of dishonesty has ever been cast upon Perkins. That very fact renders him a shining mark amid the crowd that is managing the Chicago schools.

There was another peculiar fact about him. Whether it was because of craftsmanship or otherwise, he seemed to be one of the very few persons in that department whose idea of a school building was not a cross between a German military barracks and a New England cotton mill.

He has dared to suggest that the buildings in which the work of education is to be carried on should not, in themselves, increase and aggravate the misinformation of the pupils in regard to beauty.

Again, we do not pretend to know his qualifications as an architect, but we have never heard them questioned. The two things that have distinguished him from the rest of the Busse administration have been just the two mentioned—a reputation for common, ordinary honesty and an eye for beauty, combined with utility.

The very fact that the possession of these characteristics seems to have marked him out for attack speaks loudly, if in a somewhat different key, of the prevailing character of the Busse administration. Such a man is out of place, is somehow incongruous with his surroundings. The members of the school board are right in their instinctive feeling that he does not belong with them.

Yet this was the administration that received the ardent support of the highly moral element of Chicago. It was claimed at the time that the Sunday preceding Busse's election heard more sermons preached in his support than were ever delivered in favor of the candidacy of any Chicago nominee for office.

Yet many very nice people are trying hard to find out why workingmen do not go to church.

THE BOYCOTT ON MEAT

BY ROBERT HUNTER.

Socialists are often placed in an extremely unpleasant position. They see a fine spirit of protest arising and they would like to play their part in it.

Yet the boycott on meat furnishes for agitation purposes an exceptional opportunity. All such spontaneous revolts bring together the most revolutionary portion of the population.

As the present boycott on meat is non-partisan in character Socialists should be active in it and do what they can to lead it into a really "intelligent protest."

However shortsighted the immediate object of the boycott may be it is nevertheless a national protest against a serious evil.

That protest means something and it should not only be heaped but pressed forward wherever that is possible.

Whether a boycott of such a character is wise or unwise is a small matter. It is a spontaneous revolt and can be most useful to Socialist propagandists.

As a boycott it will fail, but as a means of leading men to consider the solution of the problem of monopoly the boycott is of value.

All over the country men are asking what is the solution of the trust problem? Politicians are playing the old game, "bust the trusts."

That is a perfectly safe proposition the hands of the police and police magistrates. The strike had been going on for weeks and the strikers had been receiving assistance from the Women's Trade Union League, Socialist and progressive labor organizations.

The appearance of society women in the working women's movement is of very recent date. The Women's Trade Union League is largely under the guidance of wealthy women, some of whom are opposed to Socialist propaganda among the working women.

But these are not the women workers, in the peculiar and sacred meaning of that term. And the majority of the active leaders are either active Socialists or favorably inclined toward Socialism.

The Civic Federation contains a number of "society" women, who play the same decorative role as they do in their exclusive "society." The Civic Federation exists for the purpose of corrupting the labor leaders, emasculating the labor movement, and fighting the spread of Socialism.

Accordingly, it is the function of the "society" women in the Civic Federation to flatter and cajole weak minded labor leaders, whose heads are turned by the unaccustomed attentions of the "great ladies."

But in the working women's movement proper the "society" women first made their appearance in the shirtwaist makers' strike that is now approaching a successful termination.

At first it was Mrs. Belmont who came to the aid of the strikers, primarily in order to advance the woman's suffrage propaganda. Later Miss Anne Morgan and her more exclusive coterie also came out in aid of the strikers.

But in connection with this two things should be noted. First, that these "society" women did not come to the aid of the strikers until the clamor had been reached and public opinion had been aroused over the indignities and injustices that the strikers suffered at

because it cannot be done and the politicians know it. The Chicago Federation of Labor advocates federal or national slaughterhouses. The Toledo Central Labor body advocates a federal or national slaughterhouse.

And so we see that the boycott isn't to end by men denying themselves food. The real object is to destroy monopoly and on that point the Socialists have a message to deliver.

There cannot be any considerable development of municipal slaughterhouses in this country. The day is past for that.

The trusts have organized the meat industry into a great machine that not only controls the industry in this country but exports a tremendous quantity of meat each year.

The whole food supply of America is in the grip of this monopoly and as the monopolists grow more and more greedy we shall see more revolts like the present, each one becoming more and more revolutionary than the previous one.

For Socialists to take no part in such passionate protests and even to sneer at them, that would be suicidal. Strikes against high rent, protests against high prices, rebellions against low wages are all conditions that we must take advantage of.

In a sense all strikes are utterly foolish. After an immense effort some little insignificant gain is made but capitalism goes on.

But strikes against high rent, protests against high prices, rebellions against low wages are all conditions that we must take advantage of.

But the "society" women have not been content with rendering aid. Accustomed to giving orders to a numerous array of servants, they consider themselves the proper persons to dictate to the strikers the conduct of the strike and the terms of settlement.

They did not like some of the speeches made at strikers' meetings. They want the strikers not to insist on the recognition of their union. They do not like the Socialist spirit of the strikers and of several leaders of the Women's Trade Union League.

Hence they are now conferring on ways and means for starting Women's trade unions that shall be under the control of anti-Socialists. In order to accomplish their purpose they will, of course, have to break up the Women's Trade Union League, which has been doing pioneer work in the organization of women.

And whom do these "society" women enlist in their noble endeavor to control an important part of the working class movement? None other than Mrs. Valesh, who has been the chief adviser of the American Federation of Labor, and Samuel Gompers, the president of that body!

In yesterday's New York American there appeared a long diatribe against the activity of Socialists in the strike, delivered by Mrs. Valesh before that conference of "society" women.

Mrs. Valesh, by the way, is now in receipt of a salary from the Civic Federation. In the same paper it was stated that Miss Morgan nodded approval to the anti-Socialist remarks of Samuel Gompers. What a precious role for a president of the foremost national labor organization!

Will these "society" ladies succeed in their noble efforts to obtain control of the working women's movement? Will they succeed in disrupting the Women's Trade Union League, which seems necessary in order that they may succeed in their noble effort to obtain control of the organizations of their wage-slaves? With the aid of Samuel Gompers and his understrappers it is possible that they will succeed—for a time.

But in the long run their will prove to have been a labor of Sisyphus. In the long run the exploiters will find that they can control the labor movement no more than they can dam the ocean. They have attempted the same trick in France and in Germany and in other countries, under one pretext or another. But experience has shown that every organization of labor started by the exploiters for the purpose of fighting the independent organizations of labor is bound, sooner or later, to turn against the exploiters and to join with the independent organizations of the working class in the common fight against the common enemy.

The efforts of the exploiters will prove to have been made in vain. But what a despicable role Samuel Gompers is playing in seconding those efforts! No other country presents this disgraceful spectacle—the foremost official representative of the labor movement assisting the exploiters in their efforts to obtain control of the labor movement or any part of it.—Editorial from New York Call, February 1.

A DISGRACEFUL SPECTACLE

Last Saturday there took place in this city a conference of "society" women, ostensibly for the purpose of furthering the organization of trade unions among working women.

The appearance of society women in the working women's movement is of very recent date. The Women's Trade Union League is largely under the guidance of wealthy women, some of whom are opposed to Socialist propaganda among the working women.

But these are not the women workers, in the peculiar and sacred meaning of that term. And the majority of the active leaders are either active Socialists or favorably inclined toward Socialism.

The Civic Federation contains a number of "society" women, who play the same decorative role as they do in their exclusive "society." The Civic Federation exists for the purpose of corrupting the labor leaders, emasculating the labor movement, and fighting the spread of Socialism.

Accordingly, it is the function of the "society" women in the Civic Federation to flatter and cajole weak minded labor leaders, whose heads are turned by the unaccustomed attentions of the "great ladies."

But in the working women's movement proper the "society" women first made their appearance in the shirtwaist makers' strike that is now approaching a successful termination.

At first it was Mrs. Belmont who came to the aid of the strikers, primarily in order to advance the woman's suffrage propaganda. Later Miss Anne Morgan and her more exclusive coterie also came out in aid of the strikers.

But in connection with this two things should be noted. First, that these "society" women did not come to the aid of the strikers until the clamor had been reached and public opinion had been aroused over the indignities and injustices that the strikers suffered at

the hands of the police and police magistrates. The strike had been going on for weeks and the strikers had been receiving assistance from the Women's Trade Union League, Socialist and progressive labor organizations, the Socialist party and press, and numerous Socialist women, before the "society" women appeared on the scene.

And secondly, that the financial assistance rendered by the "society" women to the strikers amounted to, perhaps, one-twentieth part of the total sum raised by working class organizations. The "society" women's part in the strike took up a great deal of space in the newspapers, but the great bulk of the material aid given to the strikers came from poor men and women.

But the "society" women have not been content with rendering aid. Accustomed to giving orders to a numerous array of servants, they consider themselves the proper persons to dictate to the strikers the conduct of the strike and the terms of settlement.

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REASONS FOR BEING A SOCIALIST

BY RUDOLPH RONGE.

Candidate for Mayor on the Socialist Ticket, Duluth.

After several years of earnest study of the writings of Socialists, I find that Socialism stands for a "square deal" for everybody, old and young, male and female, black and white. Its fundamental doctrine is: Every adult should perform useful labor with head and hands, and receive the full product of his toil, less his proper portion of the expenses of maintaining the commonwealth.

Among its mottoes are: "An injury to one is the concern of all"; "equal rights for all, special privileges to none"; "every one according to his deeds"; do unto others as you would that others should do unto you; "peace on earth, good will to men."

Socialism opposes usury, speculation, profit by which one man gets from his fellows something for nothing, and would substitute peace for war, democracy for monarchy, cooperation and brotherhood for competition and selfish greed, and champions the cause of the oppressed everywhere.

In all civilized countries on earth and in every language spoken it is crying "Justice, justice, justice." Socialists are not only praying, but working and voting for "The kingdom come and the will be done on earth as it is in heaven."

Who is opposing Socialism? The answer is, all kings and emperors and monarch and plutocrats and monopolists and extortionists, all speculators and stock gamblers who want to get something for nothing, all men who believe in war, that might is right, and "to the victor belongs the spoils," and all those whose motto is "everybody for himself and let Satan take the hindmost."

Among its opponents are those who insist that the incentive of man must not be curbed or restricted in acquiring wealth by any and all means, not forbidden by man-made statutes. There are even professing Christians who have no higher moral code than the statutes enacted by their favorite political party. All those who sneer at the Golden Rule, and say it is not practicable, oppose Socialism.

A gentleman once asked me if I thought Socialism was practicable. My reply was yes, because the right is always practicable, the wrong always impracticable. Individualism, competition appeals to the base, the selfish in man; it has robbed the world of its nobility, it has filled our asylums with the insane, our prisons with criminals, our poorhouses with paupers, our houses of ill-repute with unfortunate, our shops and factories with slave children, and concentrated into the hands of 25,000 rich men most of the wealth of this great nation, while it has made propertyless more than 40,000,000 of industrious American citizens. It has for centuries cursed the world by its selfishness, malice and greed.

Gen. Sherman said, "War is hell." Competition, capitalism, is war, bitter, selfish, heartless, cruel war. Under it no man succeeds only as he despoils and exploits his fellow.

which would support the happy homes of those who create it, could they receive it, is being used by him who has possession without having given value received to purchase the virtue of women of his own race and to drive the white girl as well as the black into a slavery more terrible than the punishments of hell.

A system which can work these results, which can produce from the seed the life of one generation a civilization so foul that when its inner blackness was uncovered by a commission appointed by President Roosevelt to study the home life of our nation, that the printed edition of that report was exhausted so quickly as to be open to the charge of having been suppressed; a system, I repeat, which can produce these results in the life of a free self-governing nation would gather sufficient strength sooner or later to control the price of the food products of that nation.—R. W. Moore, in speech in House of Representatives, Jan. 27, 1914.

How is your boy Fritz getting along in the college? "Ah! He is halfback in der football team and all der way back in his studies."—Boston Globe.

Mine Host of the Golden Apple

BY THOMAS WESTWOOD.

A golden host one day was mine, A golden apple his only sign, That hung from a long branch, ripe and fine.

My host was the beautiful apple tree; He gave me shelter and nourished me With the best of fare, all fresh and free.

And light winged guests came, not a few, To his leafy inn, and sipped the dew And sang their best songs ere they flew.

I slept at night on a downy bed Of moss, and my host benignly spread His own cool shadow over my head.

When I asked what reckoning there might be, He shook his broad brows cheerily— A blessing be thine, green apple tree!

PAPER MONEY NOT A MODERN IDEA

Paper money—properly guaranteed—is now generally recognized throughout the world as the most satisfactory and convenient form of currency. It is not, however, as is very generally supposed, a comparatively modern idea.

The celebrated traveler, Marco Paulo, of Venice, was the first person to announce to Europe the existence of paper money, in China, under the Moguls. It was subsequently introduced by the Moguls into Persia, where their notes were called djanu, or djaw, a word evidently derived from the Chinese word schalo, signifying "a want of specie."

The fact of the Moguls having, in China and Persia, made use of paper money, has induced the belief that they were the originators of it. But in the history of Tchinghis-khan, and of the Mogul dynasty in China, published in the year 1723, the author speaks of the suppression of the paper money, which was in use under the dynasty of the Soung, who resided in China previous to the Moguls, and he also mentions a new species of notes which were substituted for the old in the year 1264.

The original financial speculation of the Chinese ministry, to provide for the extraordinary expenditures of the state, was in the year 119 B. C. At this period were introduced the pi-pi, or value in skins. These were small pieces of the skin of deer, which were kept in a pen, within the palace walls. They were a Chinese square foot in size, and were beautifully ornamented with painting and embroidery. The price of these skins was fixed at a sum equal to about \$65.—Harper's Weekly.

STUDY COURSE IN SOCIALISM

Authorized by the National Executive Committee

LESSON XIV.—THE SOCIALIST IDEAL

The ideal of social reorganization consciously held by the Socialist parties of the world and more or less clearly indicated in the policies of labor unions and other working class organizations is not a mere project invented by certain thinkers, offered to the world for acceptance or rejection, and supported by some millions of followers. It is a scientific forecast of the social state which must result from the victory of the working class and its allies over the capitalist class and its auxiliaries in the struggle forced upon both by existing economic conditions.

Primarily a mere prediction, it becomes a goal to be striven for by all whose interests lie with the working class or who see in that class the champion of the best interests of civilization and humanity. Even though conceded as a prediction of fact, it is an evil to be striven against and postponed by those whose interests lie with the capitalist class or who think the existence of privileged classes necessary to the progress of civilization.

The Socialist ideal could not arise until after the introduction of power-driven machinery. It differs essentially from the communistic schemes of Plato and More, the communistic practices of the early Christians and of the Shakers and other sects, and even the plans of the Utopians of the early nineteenth century—Saint-Simon, Fourier, Cabet, and Owen. All of these sought to assure harmony or equality by regulating the private lives of the people in a communal manner. Socialism takes up the problem from the side of production and distribution, not that of consumption, and does not involve interference with individual and family life.

Socialism does not attack private property as such, but only private property in the socially necessary means of production. When production was individualistic, involving the use of small farms and shops and simple tools by persons working separately, private ownership was the form of property best suited to assure individual freedom and the highest economic efficiency then possible. But when production has become social, involving the use of vast aggregates of land and machinery run by the joint labor of many persons, private ownership of these things divides the people into hostile classes, deprives the workers of personal liberty, and subjects all classes to the control of impersonal economic forces, compelling everyone to be a victim or a beneficiary of exploitation, regardless of his wishes. Socialism aims to adapt the system of ownership to the actual methods of production.

The Socialist ideal of social reorganization may be stated as follows: Collective ownership of the socially used and socially necessary means of production and their operation under democratic control to produce goods for the satisfaction of human wants.

Let us elaborate this definition. "Collective Ownership."—This does not necessarily mean ownership by the nation. It is an association of the ownership of the means of production centralized on a national scale, nor that it be organized according to any uniform and hard and fast plan. It is probable that the owning and controlling units will be many and various—voluntary societies, municipalities, states, nations, international agencies—according to the nature of the various industries.

"The socially used and socially necessary means of production." Observe, first, that the Socialist ideal does not include collective ownership of use-goods—homes and furniture, books and pictures, clothes and ornaments, pianos and bicycles, as its parodists pretend. On the contrary, it implies that the means to acquire and the leisure to enjoy such things will be extended to all, instead of being limited to a few, as now. Observe also that the Socialist ideal does not include collective ownership of all means of production, but only of means of production which can be operated only by the joint labor of many persons and whose use is necessary to the life of society.

This includes mills, factories, mines, and quarries, with their engines and machinery, but not hand tools, sewing machines, and the like. It includes roads, bridges, tunnels, railroads and street railways, canals, docks, steamships, telegraphs and telephones, waterworks, lighting and heating plants for cities and public buildings, power plants for public industries, irrigation plants for arid regions, adequate forest and water-power reserves, but it does not include privately used wagons and carriages, boats and automobiles, etc. It includes land at least in so far as this is not used by its owners; it does not necessarily include all the land; it is conceivable that private ownership of farms, might long exist within a Socialist state; whether or not this will be so will depend largely on the development of agricultural technique.

The Socialist state need not prohibit any persons from engaging in industry in an individualistic manner, if they choose to do so and can find anyone to buy from them and work for wages for them. Its purpose will not be to repress private enterprise, but to give every person the opportunity to share the benefits of public enterprise.

"Democratic Control."—This does not mean that all superintendents and foremen will be elected by those working under them, nor that a referendum will be taken on every question of industrial administration. The details of the system will be worked out as they present themselves. All that is necessary to assure their arrangement in an effectively democratic manner is that production and distribution be recognized as public functions and that the people have the power of electing and recalling the officials entrusted with the supreme authority in these, as now in political matters. It is probable that there will be fewer elections than now, just as there will be less bookkeeping and less litigation.

"To produce goods for the satisfactions of human wants," as opposed to the present system of production for the sake of profit for the masters. It will be observed that we do not lay down any rule as to the distribution of the product—whether under the form of wages or otherwise, by the use of money or time checks or public accounts, whether equally to all or with an inequality based on the unpleasantness of the work, the ability exercised, or any other consideration. It seems probable that the use of money or something similar will long be found convenient, as well as the form of wage payment, though the essential nature of wages will change with the disappearance of the master-and-servant relation. It seems probable that in order to attract enough persons to work which is exceptionally arduous, unpleasant, or dangerous, or which requires exceptional preparation or devotion, special inducements will be offered in the form of higher pay, shorter hours, longer vacations, or honorary rewards. It also seems probable that eventually the productive power of society will be so greatly increased that the question of distribution will disappear, because there will be plenty for all, and that the maxim "To each according to his needs" will eventually be the general rule. But these are mere speculations. All that can be predicted is that a democratic society, taking charge of production and distribution, will make the most just and humane arrangements practicable at the time and will progressively eliminate any elements of injustice or inhumanity, none of its members any longer being driven to be unjust and inhuman in self-defense, as almost all now are.

During the next week each student is urged to read at least one, and if possible all, of the following: 1. Spargo, "Socialism," Chapter IX, "Outlines of the Socialist State." 2. Hillquit, "Socialism in Theory and Practice," Chapter V, "Socialism and the State." 3. Vandervelde, "Collectivism and Industrial Evolution," Part II, Chapter III, "The Administration of Things," and Chapter IV, "The Formulas of Distribution." 4. Kautsky, "The Social Revolution," Part II, from p. 103 to the end in the Kerr edition.

SUGGESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION In Lesson XIII we set forth six general reasons for the Socialistic tendencies of the wage working class. In accordance with these considerations, which of the following sections of the working class will generally be most and which least susceptible to Socialist propaganda: Workers in factories and mines, workers in offices and stores, workers in sweatshops and domestic industries, workers in personal service (barbers, waiters, etc.), or agricultural laborers? Give reasons for your opinion. Do the observed facts confirm your opinion?

In accordance with the same considerations, which is more conducive to the success of the Socialist propaganda, the success or the failure of the strikes and boycotts by which working people seek to defend or improve their present condition?

Ever Hear of Neon? Italian Cliff Vineyards

The telephone and the telegraph trusts, both formed within the past few weeks, will have to go out of business, says a reporter of the New York Times. Prof. William L. Dudley of Vanderbilt University. For in the near future, Professor Dudley promises, every man will be his own independent wireless telegraph station.

Prof. Dudley believes people will talk to each other from any place to any place, without outside aid. It will not be telephony, for telephony will not be necessary. All one will have to do is scratch his dome of thought and send a message; that is, if he has his supply of neon.

Never heard of neon? It isn't to be wondered at, because there's only a pint of neon in the whole world.

Neon is just a gas, an exclusive, aristocratic gas, that exists in such small quantities that in order to get a milk bottle full you'd have to extract it from about 200 tons of air.

"Neon is an element, of the properties of which we know next to nothing," said Prof. Dudley. "So far it has only been discovered that it is the best conductor of electricity of any gas. It is so sensitive that when inclosed in a glass tube with a globe of mercury the least friction generates enough electricity to illuminate the neon, which emits orange flashes of light."

"It would be premature," said Prof. Dudley, "to say how far the commercial use of neon may go. Enough has been learned, however, to make it probable that before long it will be of great use in wireless telegraphy, and it may be that in time will spell the downfall of the big companies, when every man with his medium of neon may have the means independently of projecting his message through space with no other aid than a pocket apparatus."

Of course, there are big words. Translated it means "It" to the wire trust.

The steepest vineyards in all Europe if not in all the world are situated on the northwest coast of Italy. I have seen grapevines growing in many countries and in many queer places, but nowhere have I ever seen vineyards located like those on the seacoast between Levanto and Spezia.

The vines in some places along the Rhine grow on very steep hillsides, but nothing to compare with those growing on the lofty Italian cliffs. You can now and then get a good glimpse of these vineyards while riding in the train from Genoa to Pisa, which follows the coast almost all the way. The trouble is that tunnels succeed each other in rapid succession, thus continually breaking off the view of the sea and of the rocky coast.

After leaving Levanto, a small town situated on a semi-circular bay, and going through a long tunnel, you soon come to what are called the villages of the Cinque Terre. Each village is separated from the other by lofty cliffs. The vines cover the face of these bold cliffs, which are almost perpendicular. As such places can be reached only by ladders or ropes, the difficulty of working the vineyard and of gathering the crop of grapes can easily be imagined.

Almost as striking are those places where the vines are trained upon wire across gorges made by the streams which cut the rocky coast. This whole region is probably unique in its viticulture. Only men like the Italian peasant farmers, who love the vine and its luscious fruit, would go to so much labor and trouble as to plant vineyards on the face of sheer cliffs.—Exchange.

One Thing at a Time "Look here, doctor, how much are you going to charge me for this operation?" "Oh, you've got enough to worry you now, without facing that."—Life.