

### TRIBUNE STEAL CALLED VALID BY OFFICIAL

Roswell Mason, Master in Chancery, So Reports; Lease Proper, He Says

By a decision of the master in chancery, Roswell B. Mason, handed down on the validity of the lease to the property at the southeast corner of Dearborn and Madison streets, the Chicago Tribune company is permitted to rob the city schools for a while longer.

The master declared the instrument of the board granting the property to the Tribune for ninety-five years without a revaluation clause and on a ridiculous rental basis, as fair and without fraud and within power of the board to grant.

Under the lease under which the Tribune has built its huge building the board of education is receiving a nominal rental. Property all around the site is yielding rentals that make the concession to the Tribune look like a steal carried through within the limits of the law.

Edward P. Dune, as mayor of Chicago, started a fight to invalidate the Tribune steal. He found that the city school children were suffering a loss of \$125 a day through the unreasonable terms granted in the Tribune lease. Remnants of his school board, which are still interested in the fight, were given a week's time to reply to the decision of the master. Arguments will be heard on the measure before a judge of the Circuit court of Illinois.

#### The Midnight Lease

The lease was granted to the Tribune company in 1895. It was railroaded through the board of education under A. S. Trude, then president of the board and attorney for the Chicago Tribune company. This was declared to be an outrageous political coup which was sufficient to invalidate the lease without any further invocation of the statutes.

"The leases of school property given to the Tribune are a circumvention of the statutes," declared Judge Tukey on the matter. "They affect a sacred public trust fund." The great abortion in the lease is the omission of a revaluation clause on the property occupied by the Chicago Daily Tribune—the "world's greatest daily."

#### The Rental Basis

Property of the school fund is rented on a basis of six per cent on the valuation. The property leased to the Tribune is increasing in value every year; but, with the revaluation clause left out, the Tribune is charged a uniform rental for ninety years.

The Tribune is paying at a low estimate one dollar per foot less than McVicker's theater is paying, which had no grafting friends to secure a lease for it from the board of education.

## POLICE KILL A YOUNG BOY

Raymond Levy, 1424 Edgemont avenue, believed to be a member of a band of burglars operating on the west side, is suffering today from an injury to his right ankle, due to a bullet, and John Ryan, a companion, is under arrest following a revolver fight with Policemen O'Leary and Brophy of the Lawdals station. Levy is 18 years old.

Levy was removed to the County hospital, while Ryan was taken to the police station, where two other companions, arrested two days ago, are being held. The latter are John Cameron and Mandel Bernstein.

A fifth member of the band escaped arrest, and search for him is being made. The men are alleged to have burglarized a number of west side stores, the last of these being that of Isaac Keinigberg, 1522 West Twelfth street. Levy, Ryan and a third man are alleged to have robbed Keinigberg's general store of goods valued at \$1,000 and removed their plunder in an express wagon.

## WAYMAN BLOCKS THE GRAND JURY PROBE

### Docket Cases Taken Up; His Fourflush Now Shown to All

Yielding to State's Attorney Wayman's despotism will the February grand jury took up docket cases this morning, with the understanding, however, that the graft charges would be taken up as soon as the docket is relieved. How soon that will be only the

## CHAOS FOLLOWS PAROLE RULING

### Suit Is Threatened to Recover Pay of Parole Board Members

The state board of pardons is coming in for its share of the "persecution" that seems to be annoying ruling bodies in general. After the decision of the Illinois Supreme court yesterday, that the parole law of 1899 was void and unconstitutional, several lawyers who claimed to represent the tax payers that had opposed the parole law in 1899 announced that they would bring suit against the members of the board of pardons to recover the salaries they received as members of the parole board.

#### Get \$2,000 a Year

The salaries of the members of the state board of pardons amount to \$2,000 per annum, and the additional pay as member of the parole board amounts to \$1,500. It is for the recovery of the additional \$1,500 that the agitation has been started. If the suits are successfully carried through the refund to the state treasury will amount to about \$50,000.

The decision of the Supreme court has caused considerable confusion in legal affairs. Paroled prisoners are attempting to turn the decision to their advantage. Many criminals now serving indeterminate sentences in the penal institutions will seek their liberty on the ground that they have been sentenced under a law that was void and unconstitutional.

#### A Gain for Juries

Officials of the law throughout the state will now renew their efforts toward the investment of juries with the power and the duty to fix the maximum and the minimum penalty and thus do away with the indeterminate sentence. It is expected that much confusion will result in court records and that many cases will have to be tried over again and new sentences pronounced.

The action of the Supreme court in declaring the unconstitutionality of the law, has caused a movement among the victims of Benker Stensland to send him back to jail. It is reported that a petition is being circulated for signatures. Mr. Stensland is still at the St. Elizabeth hospital and is near a collapse as a result of the news.

## HOT FIGHT ENDS AT EAU CLAIRE

### Wisconsin Town Adopts the Des Moines Plan After Hot Fight

Eau Claire, Wis., Feb. 18.—After a very warm campaign Eau Claire has declared itself for the commission form of government. The city is the first in the state to adopt that form.

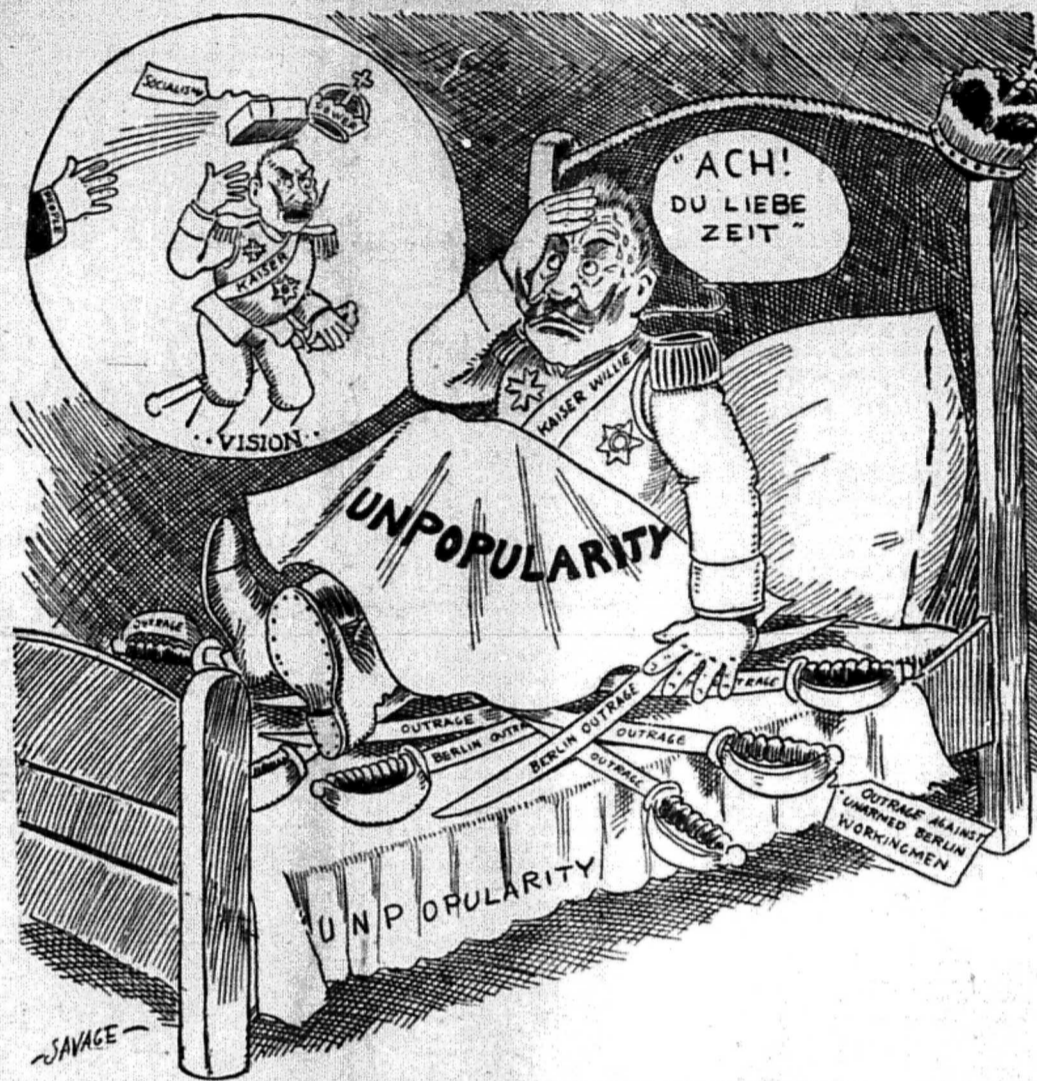
Union labor was divided on the question. They fought fiercely on both sides. The wildest scenes were caused when a riotous demonstration took place at the Grand Opera house. Union labor had a speaker here from Janesville in the person of O. A. Oestreich, a lawyer. Champions of the commission plan took the stage to answer the assertions of the other side. It carried the hour.

The day was one of the coldest and dreariest of the winter, but the number of votes cast was large. The day witnessed the largest registration in years. Interest has been waning since the campaign was inaugurated. In the negative stand union labor was backed up by a majority of the council members and Mayor W. H. Frawley, who entered his views against commission rule at recent addresses, at the opera house.

#### Explorer Thought Dead Back

Washington, Feb. 18.—Mourning as dead by his wife and friends for the last four months, Arthur T. Leth, a geologist, explorer and hunter, has returned, safe and well, from the frozen regions of Labrador to his home in Washington.

## THE ADDITION OF THOSE BERLIN SABRES



## COST OF LIVING NOT DUE TO THE SMALL DEALERS

### So Many of Them Fail They Can Not Be to Blame, Says Solon

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)  
Washington, Feb. 18.—Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture, who blames the corner grocer for the increased cost of living, has been "called" by Representative Charles H. Welles of Wisconsin.

Mr. Welles declares "Uncle Jim" is badly mistaken, and cites figures and facts to prove it. Welles is not only one of the leaders on his side of the house, but is an operator of large tanneries in the Badger state. Therefore he is especially qualified to discuss the issue as to whether the retail butcher or the beef trust is to blame.

"Secretary Wilson is wrong, dead wrong, in his statements to the effect that the high cost of food products is due to the immense profits of the little dealer," says Representative Welles. "What the secretary is trying to do is as plain as a bright, summer, sunshiny day. He is trying to take the load off the packers and trusts and shift it on the small dealers. If he would stop to figure a minute he would find in 13,400 failures of firms rated below \$5,000, only one that was rated \$500,000 and one a million. This is according to Bradstreet's reports on failures in 1909. This is argument enough to settle the question that it is the large packers and trusts that are robbing the little consumer and dealer.

#### Packers Got Their

"Now, if the secretary will also take Bradstreet's for January, he will find that the price of live hogs in 1896, in Chicago, was \$3.40 a hundred, while dressed hogs sold for \$3.87 a hundred, which left a profit of 47 cents to the packers for dressing. If he will look over the same report he will find the price of live hogs in January, 1910, in Chicago, was \$5.50 a hundred, while the price of dressed hogs was \$11.40, which left a profit of 59 cents to the packers for dressing, which is about six times as much as the packers received in 1896.

"If the secretary will ponder over the cost of articles of food as set out authoritatively in Bradstreet's he will find that it is not the little fellow, or the 'measly little trusts,' as he dubbed the retailers, that is making the money out of these extremely high prices. Under the inflated system of currency maintained by the present administration, and with the excessive import duties added to the cost of everything, it costs the retailer a great deal more to do business than it did ten years ago. The purchasing power of his dollar is almost cut in two.

"Thus protectionists are trying to put the blame on the retailer. The whitewash scheme may work for some time, but I believe that the people will take advantage of the articles on the free list in the Payne bill, one being tar and the other feathers, which were reduced to 15 per cent. A good coating of this effect has been issued by General J. P. Morgan, 'provisional' president, on the suggestion of the American consul at Bluefield, Mr. Moffat.

## GIRL STRIKERS WIN VICTORY

### Success in New York Shirt-waist Struggle Follows Gain in Philadelphia

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)  
New York, Feb. 18.—The shirtwaist makers' strike is at an end. The great battle in which 30,000 women fought bravely for better conditions, a shorter work day and the recognition of the union has culminated in a victory for the workers. An official statement has been issued by the union to the effect that the strike was over, that no more money need be sent in support of the strikers, that the Stubborn Associated Waist and Dress Manufacturers were conquered, that the Ladies' Waist Makers' union is now the strongest local in women's organizations, and that, with but a few exceptions, all is peace and quiet in the trade.

S. Shindler and J. Goldstein, the two men who stood at the head of the strike, speak cheerfully on the situation. "We will keep up the strike against the thirteen shops still outstanding which will be an easy matter, and treat with them singly. Please announce to the kind people who have been donating money, not to send any more contributions. Their support has brought us to a position where we can stand alone. Here are the figures," they said.

#### Weekly Income

Shindler then showed that the weekly income to the union from dues alone reaches the sum of \$1,150, and that the initiation fees of new members amount to about \$500 a week. To this is added the voluntary contributions of various shops. There are hundreds of workers, he said, who pay from 25 cents to \$1 a week in addition to their regular dues, and will continue to do so as long as some shops remained unsettled.

Goldstein had much to say on the service rendered by the Socialist committee of Local New York. He said: "The Socialists, both as individuals and as party members, have shown their loyalty to help labor. The Socialist party was one of the first organizations to vote a cash donation and to elect a committee to help us. Especially active were the women Socialists, who worked together with the members of the Women's Trade Union league, and save all their time to the strike. They acted as clerks, pickets, watchers and speakers and succeeded in collecting much money. They organized the demonstration to city hall, arranged for an entertainment for the strikers, held the monster mass meeting at Carnegie hall, helped with the Hippodrome meeting and served us in a hundred and one different capacities.

#### Refuses to Receive Wife

New York, Feb. 18.—Wald Jolon of Boston has refused to accept his wife and asks the immigration officials to exclude her. Mrs. Jolon arrived here on the steamer Hamburg on Jan. 20, with her three small children, and they are still on Ellis Island. Jolon said he would remit for the support of his children when they had returned to Russia. Mrs. Jolon has appealed to Washington.

#### Oust all American Tramps

New Orleans, La., Feb. 18.—All American tramps will have to leave the east coast of Nicaragua, according to an order received here today. An order to this effect has been issued by General Strada, 'provisional' president, on the suggestion of the American consul at Bluefield, Mr. Moffat.

## SWOPES WERE EASY MARKS

### Herb Doctor With "Magic Nostrums" Got Thousands of Dollars From Them

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 18.—Many sharp legal clashes seemed imminent when the attorneys interested in the Col. Swope mystery resumed their activities today.

The principal contest took place before Judge Walter A. Powell in the Circuit court at Independence, Mo., where the question as to whether or not John G. Paxton, executor of the Swope estate, must make public the letters and other communications he has received from Dr. Ludwig Hektoen of Chicago was argued. These letters pertain to the scientist's examination of the organs of Col. Swope and Chairman Swope and are supposed to contain information upon which Mr. Paxton based his formal charge of murder against Dr. B. C. Hyde.

#### Sought to Exclude Letter

The attorneys on both sides had prepared exhaustive arguments on the motion filed by Frank P. Walsh, attorney for Hyde, to compel Paxton to include the communication from Dr. Hektoen in his deposition in the suit for alleged slander brought by Hyde. Mr. Paxton answered the motion with the allegation that the letters were sent to him as the attorney for the Swope estate and that they were in the possession of Mrs. Logan O. Swope.

In obedience to Judge Powell's order the letters were sent to court today and Mrs. Swope was present to make a statement as to when they were turned over to her. Mr. Walsh contended that Mr. Paxton had no right to withhold the letters if he had not given them to Mrs. Swope before they were demanded by Dr. Hyde's attorneys.

Miss Lucy Lee Swope, who was taken ill with typhoid fever soon after her arrival home from New York in company with Dr. Hyde last fall, also was caused for contention today. Miss Swope will be asked to testify regarding her trip from New York, accompanied by Dr. Hyde, the family physician, who had been sent for her.

The preliminary hearing of Dr. Hyde, charged with the murder of Col. Swope, was to have been held today, but with the consent of all the attorneys Justice W. S. Lear of Independence continued it until next Thursday.

#### Were Easy Marks

How Cheering Hatted Chase Jordan, a colored man of Kansas City, Kas., who advertises himself as 'minister of medicine, medical doctor, and doctor of liver and gall stone,' an administrator of herb remedies composed by himself, obtained from \$10,000 to \$20,000 in about eight years for doctoring members of the Swope family was told by the "doctor" yesterday when he was called to give a deposition in the slander suit brought by Dr. B. C. Hyde against John G. Paxton, executor for the Swope estate.

The "doctor" name was first brought into the Swope case when Mrs. R. C. Hyde issued a statement expressing confidence in her husband's innocence and saying that Chairman Swope used Jordan's remedies.

Jordan testified that his medicines were harmless "herbs," as he called them.

## MINERS FIGHT - ACT OF LEWIS ON MEET WITH OPERATORS

### 'OLD SLEUTH' IN COUP OUSTS D. H. PERKINS; ANGRY

### Alfred R. Urion Shown as "Second Story Worker" for Armour

### Save Lawyer Was Exposed by Charles Edward Russell in Book

### WRECKED A BUSINESS

### Perkins Ousted

Architect Dwight H. Perkins of the Chicago school board was formally suspended yesterday afternoon. The action of President Urion was reported to the committee on buildings and grounds, and apparently caused no surprise, the purpose being evidently to pass it over with as little commotion as possible. There was some doubt, however, as to what action was to be taken with reference to Mr. Perkins' reports to the committee, whether they should be considered or not. All doubt was dispelled, however, and the slightly puzzled expression of various of the members disappeared when Business Manager Guilford announced that the suspension would not take place until 5 o'clock that afternoon. Mr. Perkins' plans and suggestions were accordingly commented upon and passed with the usual routine speed.

#### The Urion Letter

In Mr. Urion's letter to Mr. Perkins, the order of suspension is based on charges of incompetence as an architect, extravagance in maintenance and operation and general insubordination. None of the charges were particularly specified and Mr. Perkins has intimated that he will write to President Urion asking him to specify his charges. Mr. Perkins will then be in a position to arrange his defense. President Urion also stated, in his report of the suspension, that he had asked for Mr. Perkins' resignation, after the action of the board authorizing him to do so, and it had been peremptorily refused him. Mr. Perkins' trial will take place after ten days have elapsed in which to prepare his defense. It was not stated whether the trial would be secretly conducted or whether it would be open to the public. It is expected, however, that the trial will take place behind closed doors.

Mr. Urion refused to be interviewed, basing his denial on the "delicacy" of the situation. Whether the trial will be secret or open, it promises a hard fight on both sides. Mr. Perkins will have access to all the records of his department and if his attorney, Mr. Gansbergen, is able to secure specified charges from President Urion, it is probable that the ruling powers in the board of education will meet with a serious setback in their schemes for absolute control of the board's affairs.

President Urion appointed Mr. A. F. Essmender, assistant architect to Mr. Perkins, to the position formerly occupied by his chief, pending the outcome of the trial. It was the general opinion that the authority of President Urion to suspend on unspecified charges was without foundation.

### Delegates at Peoria Say He Dodged the Issue; Reply Made

### PERRY PRAISES CHIEF

### National Sec. Treas. Also Takes Up Cherry Horror; Laws Urged

### BY E. JAMES

(Daily Socialist Special Correspondent.)  
Peoria, Ill., Feb. 18.—Charging him directly and by intimation with side-stepping the most important issue that has faced the United Mine Workers of Illinois in many years, delegates and officials to the state convention went on record as demanding more explicit directions from T. L. Lewis, international president, as to the course to be pursued in the matter of a proposed joint state conference with Illinois operators during the present session.

The discussion was listened to in earnest by International Secretary Treasurer Edwin Perry, personal representative of President Lewis at the convention.

For Joint Conference  
The exhortation of President Lewis, for such it amounted to, followed the reading of a long awaited letter from the international executive, in reply to a telegram sent by State President Duncan McDonald, asking what action should be taken by the state association in the matter of a joint conference which the Illinois operators had agreed to for the purpose of settling internal differences.

According to the action of the state committee at the international convention in Indianapolis all districts were authorized and instructed to negotiate wage agreements, but no district shall sign a contract until all wage contracts are negotiated. The Illinois miners had refused a seating at the recent interstate joint conference at Toledo because the Illinois operators had refused to attend such a conference, and under the circumstances the national conference having decided that no district should enter into agreement with the operators until all had signed up, the Illinois organization desired explicit information from International President Lewis before proceeding to joint conference with the state operators.

Lewis' Answer  
The reply of President Lewis, which was declared entirely too ambiguous, arrived today, and was presented to the convention, as follows:  
"Duncan McDonald, president District 12, United Mine Workers of America: I am in receipt of your telegram dated Feb. 14, in which you state that the operators of Illinois have requested a joint meeting to discuss internal questions and want to know if it is satisfactory to have the meeting. You are aware that the interstate convention at Toledo adjourned without organizing and you are fully conversant as to the reasons why we adjourned. Yourself and your official associates are to be the judges as to whether or not you will hold a joint conference with the operators of your state. The policy governing the international and different branches of the organization is outlined in Indianapolis by the international convention. If you and your official associates desire to meet in joint convention, I shall certainly have no objection. You can appe your own judgment about the matter. With the hope this explanation is satisfactory, I remain, T. L. Lewis, President U. M. W. of A."

Walker Now at Helm  
The reading of the letter was met with a motion by Delegates Germer that the president be instructed to prepare a joint conference with the state operators, and that the substance of which was that it be in the opinion of the Illinois organization that the international president is attempting to shift off his shoulders a responsibility that he should bear himself.

"If we decide to meet the operators now in Illinois," declared President-elect Walker, "it puts the Toledo convention in a bad light. By doing this we substitute if it does not necessarily mean that we will not meet the operators. It simply refers it back to President Lewis, who is in a position to know what is the best course. Just as sure as Illinois agrees to meet its operators under present conditions the other states will demand the same thing and away will go your interstate movement."

Difficult Matter  
President Duncan McDonald summed the matter up by declaring that it was a case of "being damned if we do, and damned if we don't," and intimated that the Illinois miners were being put in a ticklish position by the action of the international executive. "If President Lewis does not say 'yes' or 'no' we should proceed to arrange a joint conference with the Illinois operators. I want to put him on record. If we don't set a direct answer I am willing to assume the responsibility,



## DAVIES PLEADS FOR SWEATERS OF CHILDREN

The Chief Factory Inspector, Forgetful of Ritchie, Says "Please Be Fair"

Child labor employers of Illinois found an ardent supporter in Chief Factory Inspector Edgar T. Davies, before the audience that gathered at Hull house to listen to L. W. Hine of New York, official photographer of "The Survey," give his illustrated lecture on "Two Years' Child Labor Investigation With a Camera."

Hull house, like all other settlements in Chicago, is a center of revolt against any attempt to enslave women and children in the factories. Part of the battle in favor of the women's ten-hour law is centering here. Chief Inspector Davies, who is paid by the state to see that the toilers are properly taken care of, was therefore a little out of place when he begged that the speaker of the evening be "fair" to the employees.

**Camera Is Useful**  
"It is my belief that the camera can be used to great advantage in taking pictures of conditions in and around factories and showing up the conditions that exist there," declared Hine, in answering questions after he had thrown pictures of the wretched and degrading child labor conditions in the cotton factories of the south, and in the glass and other factories in other parts of the country.

**Davies Is Disturbed**  
Mr. Davies was opposed to the camera, claiming that it was not "fair" to the employer. He said that the pictures would be misleading, because in the picture the child would appear younger than it really was. He claimed that many of the complaints coming to his office told of under-aged children working in factories, which, upon investigation, did not prove to be correct, the children being older than the necessary minimum age limit. Mr. Hine was not to be outdone, however, and asked Mr. Davies if there are many children whom you show in the picture who are older than they are? Mr. Davies then told of an experience he had had at one factory. He had gone there to look over the place with a small party. They were shown over the place by the president of the institution himself.

"So far as any member of this party could learn there were no under-aged children working in this factory," declared Hine. "As we walked along outside the building before reaching the factory, I could see little children peering out of the windows whom none of the party saw later. As we were shown through the factory later I lagged behind and saw the faces of small children looking down the elevator shafts. At the end of the day's work I got the pictures of fifteen small children, none of whom I saw shown to the party going through the factory, and all of whom I believe were under age."

**Rule in Chicago**  
In continuing the discussion Mr. Hine said he hoped some day to see Illinois as far advanced as Massachusetts in the matter of curbing child labor. Illinois does not have to apologize to Massachusetts or any other state in this respect. Our records will show this to be true," declared Davies.

Hine did not show any pictures of child labor conditions in Chicago, saying that he had a very difficult time of it trying to get pictures without antagonizing the employers in their home city.

**Warfield Angered by Critics**  
Butte, Mont., Feb. 18.—"Music Master," increased at Butte newspaper criticism of his company, this afternoon, declared Hine. "As we walked along outside the Broadway theater this evening if a Butte newspaper man was in the audience, and further that he would have a man of his own at the door of the theater to see that no one passed on a press pass."

**AMUSEMENTS**  
**McVICKER'S** Pep. Mat. Tomorrow. Wm. A. Brady and Joe. H. Grier announce **THE MAN OF THE HOUR** By George Broadhurst. LAST TIME SATURDAY, FEB. 19. NEXT SUNDAY—FOR 3 WEEKS. **EXTRA MATINEE** TUESDAY, FEB. 20. (WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21) REGULAR MATS, WEDS. AND SATS. Frederic Thompson will present **POLLY 10, CIRCUS** SEATS READY THURSDAY. **MAT. TODAY AMERICAN** 25c. 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Music Hall. Vanderville Debut—The Broad. —The **Nellie McCoy Operator** Geo. Ford (Paris by Nite) Resonator **Ma Gosse** **Garrigue Dean** **110 Star Acts** **GARRICK** Matinee Sat. **GRIN LAUGH ROAR** **LEW FIELDS** IN **"OLD DUTCH"**

## The Hustlers' Column

BREAKING HISTORICAL IDOLS

Some capitalist historian has just discovered what the Socialists have known for many years—that the "fathers of this government" were not a lot of "Stained glass angels who never sinned" but to paraphrase a famous remark of Robert Blatchford's.

Now, when hundreds of newspapers have just been talking about the characters of John Hancock, Adams and Franklin, is a good time to find out what some of the other "great men" have done. The one book that will help you to this knowledge is *Gustavus Myers' "Great American, Fortunes."* He tells just how these men were made "great."

In this book will be found the story of the accumulation of great fortunes in colonial times through the manipulation of land grants. Then came the time when the "revolutionary fathers" were gaining their wealth. This is a chapter that is omitted from the school histories. It makes good reading. The Astors are today much more powerful in New York than any municipal officer. In fact, they are the power that controls governments. Nowhere else is the story of the gathering of this tremendous mass of wealth told truthfully.

The Marshall Field fortune rules Chicago as the Astor fortune dominates New York. You may have thought of Field only as a merchant. His heirs own a controlling interest in the Pullman works which he acquired long before his death together with a host of other industries not commonly coupled with his name. He is often instanced as the best example of how personal ability and integrity built up a great fortune. Myers tells of some other factors in the accumulation of that fortune that played an even more important part. This is a book that every Socialist ought to read, and that he would like to read because of its entertaining character. It sells regularly for \$1.50. You cannot buy it for any less.

The Daily Socialist has arranged to give this book absolutely free to every person who sends in three dollars worth of subscriptions. You can get the book and three dollars worth of cards good for subscriptions at any time for the price of the cards alone. This is a remarkable offer and may be withdrawn at any time. You will be sorry if you do not take advantage of it.

One yearling and a batch of sub cards go to the credit of Gustavus Myers, Oakville, Colo. With a college yell three new ones rush in, whooping it up for Arthur St. Clair, O'Fallon, Ill. "I enclosed please find one dollar to help out," writes G. H. Culpain, Chicago, Ill. Five dollars' worth of these new sub cards go to local Springfield, Mo. Great guns! That's certainly smoking steam, is it not? A. H. Hensler, Reading, Pa., comes across with another list of fourteen. And to put on a smooth finish he takes a handful of sub cards to boot. Some more sub cards accounted for. Three dollars' worth are taken by D. C. Ferris, Seattle, Wash.

**HOW'S THIS?**  
Chicago Daily Socialist.—Dear Comrades: Our little boy is too busy to write, and asks me to write you to send him fourteen copies of the Daily instead of ten. He now has twelve steady subs and hopes to get a few extras. We think that he has done none. He has got to go to school. He is just twelve years old and continually says that he is going to be a great Socialist. It was interesting to see how interested he was last Sunday at the Debe meeting. Wish you success. I remain yours,  
MRS. M. B. CHAMBERS, Dayton, Ohio.  
**12 YEAR-OLD BOY CAN GET TWELVE STEADY AFTER SCHOOL, HOW DURING THE DAY?**  
P. Headstrom, Denver, Mich., passing through Chicago, drops into the office and takes a look at the plant. Before he leaves he takes a batch of cards. In this way he keeps the Daily going and at the same time keeps a record of the latest news of the labor world. Twenty trial subs sent from Mrs. H. E. Stinett, Richmond, Ill. That's a good idea. Pay for the sub a short time and by the time it expires he'll be about ready to subscribe for a longer period. Olaf Larson, Chicago, gives us another call and takes three dollars' worth of sub cards. Every three months he comes in and takes a batch of cards. In this way he keeps the Daily going and at the same time keeps a record of the latest news of the labor world. Four yearly subs, all made of the right kind of stuff, are made a part of this institution through the services of A. Loughbee, Port Arthur, Ont. H. P. Collins, Oakville, Mo., takes three out of the harness and shows them the way out of their misery. Four more are added to the credit of E. James, Herrin, Ill. Two frisky ones that seem hard to train arrive with great splendor from C. A. Williams, Bucyrus, Ohio. Another batch of two come sailing in from Panama, Ill., under the command of R. Leveaux. Probably one of the liveliest towns down the state is O'Fallon, Ill. A. W. St. Clair is one of the live wires there. He keeps after the mailmen all the time. Just now he uncovers a nest of three. Two more are added on to the roll call by W. Nieman, Seattle, Wash. A couple comes strolling in and keeps us com-

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If you live in Chicago, mention which flat.

**Personal Property Tax Hit**  
New York, Feb. 18.—"In spite of the futility and weakness of the personal property tax in this city, its cruelty is sometimes heart-breaking. I have seen \$320 taken from an income of \$1,000, the sole support of a widow and orphan. Such things ought not to be permitted for a day in a so-called civilized city."  
Lawson Purdy, president of the tax board, thus referred to the personal property tax law of this state in speaking before the real estate brokers' board of this city. Mr. Purdy and Mayor Gaynor have recently joined hands in advocating the abolishment of the tax.

**Loses Eye in Peculiar Way**  
New Brighton, Pa., Feb. 18.—While standing at a window watching his father, E. H. Headland, in a friendly snowball battle with a neighbor, Frank Headland, two years old, was struck by one of the snowballs thrown by the neighbor, which crashed through the glass and destroyed the sight of one eye. A fragment of the glass penetrated the eyeball, and at the hospital where the child was taken it was found necessary to remove the eye.

**Refuses to Receive Wife**  
New York, Feb. 18.—Wald Jolon of Boston has refused to accept his wife and asks the immigration officials to exclude her. Mrs. Jolon arrived here on the steamer Hamburg on Jan. 20, with her three small children, and they are still on Ellis island. Jolon said he would remit for the support of his children when they had returned to Russia. Mrs. Jolon has appealed to Washington.

## WEAK 'INJURY' LAWS ATTACKED

Edwin Morris in Pearson's Points Out Crime of Assumed Risk

In the current number of Pearson's Magazine under the caption of "The Injured Working Man vs. The Boss," Edwin Morris writes of the iniquity of our damage laws. The author points out that the laws are made more for the protection of property than for the safety of men. The article in part is as follows:

"Different countries sometimes do the same things in different ways. 'In England, for instance, a lady's cook started to cross the street to mail a letter. She was a good cook—had been in the family forty years—but she was a poor walker on ice. And, the cook being old and the pavement being slippery, she fell. Broke her wrist in two places. Hurt her spine. Never was able to cook again. The cook's employer refused compensation. Wanted money. Her employer refused. Said it wasn't her fault that the pavement was slippery. Intimated that the cook was careless, anyway. She could see the ice and should have walked more gingerly. The cook 'put the law' on the lady. Plaintiff and defendant in court told their stories. Finally, the judge asked: 'Was it your cook's letter that she was about to mail when she fell?' The lady said it was not. 'Whose letter was it?' 'It was mine. The law does not look into the man's home or into his penitential pockets to see why he did not seem to care—'assumed the risk.'"

**Speedy Justice**  
"That ended the case. The lady was ordered to pay her cook half of her weekly wages until she recovered or until she died. 'There was nothing else for the court to do, for such is the law of England. That's the way England compels compensation for accidents that detail employees. If the cook had been trying to mail a letter of her own, she would not have received a farthing. 'In this country, our courts dispose of accident cases differently. 'Two New York painters were working on a scaffold. One painter tripped over a pot of paint and fell to the ground—not very far; just far enough to break three ribs and an arm. But, in falling, he also knocked the other painter from the scaffold, breaking his back, as the result of which, he died. The painter who survived, having nothing to live on while he was laid up, sent for a lawyer. The lawyer was told to bring a suit for damages. If the scaffold had been wider, the painter would not have fallen. The lawyer shook his head. The painter pricked up his ears. 'Can't bring a suit for damages—why?' Because the painter, himself, was careless, and, by consenting to work on the scaffold, even if it were too narrow, had forfeited his right to sue for damages. In other words, he had been muzzled by the legal principles of 'contributory negligence' and 'assumed risk.'"

**Made Stutterer by Blow**  
Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 18.—Describing a poolroom row in synopsized speech, after spending several weeks in the hospital, Joseph Ruprecht told a magistrate how he became a confirmed stutterer. Ruprecht had been struck on the head with a billiard cue, and knew nothing more until he found himself in the hospital. There physicians tried in vain to repair his speech. He has used Joseph Sisky, whom he charges with striking

**Assumed Risk**  
"The widow of the painter who was killed also sought a lawyer. She, too, wanted damages. She had five children to support and not enough money to pay the next month's rent. How much should she sue for? 'It was useless to sue. Courts would throw her case out. It was true that her husband had been killed at his work. It was also true that he had not been guilty of contributory negligence. But he had been guilty of something else. He had been guilty of working with a painter who was not proof against tripping over paint pots. And, the law of New York says that one employer cannot recover damages for injuries sustained by reason of the carelessness of another employer. So, of the two painters who fell from the scaffold, one could not recover damages because of 'contributory negligence' and 'assumed risk' and the widow of the other was sent away empty-handed because of the 'follow on' clause in our employers' liability law. A Change Coming  
"There is a growing feeling in this country that the employers' liability laws of the various American states are all wrong; inhuman, unjust—shamefully behind the times. Comparison of our laws with the laws of other countries tends to intensify this feeling. Every enlightened nation in Europe has abandoned the fundamental principles upon which our laws are based. 'See what we require: 'We require that the employer himself shall be careful. 'We require that the man with whom he works shall be careful. 'If a careful man is hurt by a careless man, we will not let the careful man be paid anything, though, if the injured man be not an employee, we will let him be paid something. 'We require the employer to exercise due diligence to prevent the maiming of his men. 'We specify sometimes certain devices that he should use. 'But unfortunately for the employees, fortunately for the employers—we do not always enforce our requirements with regard to safety appliances. The law may say that certain gearing shall be covered. A workman's arm may be torn off. If so, he has no remedy. The legal doctrine of 'assumed risk' takes his remedy away. He may never have seen the gearing until it ate his arm off. That doesn't matter. The law assumes that when he entered the factory he assumed the risks of the machinery. The law assumes that he knew his employer was violating the law by not covering the gearing, but did not care. The law does not look into the man's home or into his penitential pockets to see why he did not seem to care—'assumed the risk.'"

**Assumed Risk**  
"The widow of the painter who was killed also sought a lawyer. She, too, wanted damages. She had five children to support and not enough money to pay the next month's rent. How much should she sue for? 'It was useless to sue. Courts would throw her case out. It was true that her husband had been killed at his work. It was also true that he had not

## DIRECT PRIMARY VICTORY TODAY

Forces Ready to Pass the Gibson Measure and Advance Main Bill

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 18.—Direct primary champions expect to take the last roll calls on the subject in the house today and thereby flash primary legislation at the special session. This was the plan of the Deeney forces before the house convened, and the last act will be staged unless it appears that all the direct primary men are not in their seats. The "directs" are counting on at least ninety votes. They need only seventy-seven. On the passage of the original primary bill the house showed 109 votes. The Gibson bill for the nomination of members of the general assembly by a special order on its passage to day. The main bill is ready to be submitted on a vote to occur in the senate amendments.

**Press on to Victory**  
After a day of warfare, with the obstructionists using every trick known to the legislative game, the direct primary crusaders pressed on to victory yesterday afternoon and sent the Gibson bill to third reading, with amendments intended to improve the measure. Speaker Shurtleff, who took the floor and fought the bill, failed in an attempt to kill it on a vote to strike out the enacting clause. The riel test came on Shurtleff's move, which was defeated by a vote of 50 yeas to 79 nays. Seventy-nine yeas was two more than the needed majority. Several members did not vote, and it is predicted there will be more or less of a band wagon rush on the final call. The Democrats who follow the leadership of Roger C. Sullivan stood, as they have all along on the primary question, with the state administration Republicans.

**Typhoid Epidemic in Omaha**  
Omaha, Neb., Feb. 18.—From twenty to thirty-five cases of typhoid fever are being reported daily in this city and the city health officials declare it is the result of using Missouri river water. The matter was reported to the city council and a committee was named to investigate.

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MONUMENTS—Going out of business; selling at great low prices. See our list of prices. CHICAGO MONUMENTAL WORKS, 232 Division St., near California Av.  
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FOR PURE HONEY—C. STIMMONS, HENRY KUPER, MOLLY, COLORADO.

TARIFF LEADER STRICKEN NOW

Joseph Chamberlain, "Protectionist," Carried into House of Commons; Takes Oath

London, Feb. 18.—Joseph Chamberlain, who has not been in the house of commons since he was stricken with paralysis, four years ago, was literally carried in to be sworn as a member of the new parliament.

To Ourb Lords It is rumored that the majority of the cabinet members favor acting on the lords' veto, but Premier Asquith is guided by the influence of the king.

COURT DEMONSTRATIONS WILL NOT ALTER VERDICT

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 17.—Courtroom demonstrations for the purpose of unduly influencing a jury must be objected to at the time they occur, otherwise the supreme court will not consider them in reviewing the jury's finding.

BROWER IS BIG SUCCESS IN 21ST WARD LECTURE

James H. Brower spoke on "Militant Socialism" to an enthusiastic gathering at the new headquarters of the Twenty-first ward branch of the Socialist party last night, at 16 West Ohio street.

8-HOUR DAY BILL IS SMOTHERED

Corporation Agents Blocking Labor "Law" Which Is "Dying in Committee"

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—Representative Gardner of New Jersey is apparently unable to gather a quorum with which to consider the eight hour bill.

No Quorum At half-past ten, after thirty minutes waiting, two Republicans and four Democrats are on hand. No quorum.

The Lobby System Not on the floor of the house do popular bills receive the deft stroke which puts them to sleep.

TAFT SMILE IS CUNNING SNARE

Cute Little Joker Knocks Out Publicity Feature of Corporation Tax

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—As a sequel to the president's "smiling" administration a little joker has been found in the corporation tax law, by which the publicity features of the corporation tax will be made an impossibility.

Up to Uncle Joe In turn, Acting Secretary of the Treasury Norton-Secretary MacVeagh still being confined to his home by a cold—sent a letter to Speaker Cannon laying the situation before him.

Henry to Run for Governor Portland, Ore., Feb. 18.—From what can be learned here tonight Francis J. Henry, special prosecutor in the government land fraud cases here, has considered his declination to run for governor of California.

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

"STINK BALLS" STOP SHOW

Officials of the Actors' union were today acquainted with the news that the performances at the Palais Royal theater, on West Madison street, had been called off last night because of the throwing of "stink balls."

HITS AT MAIL RATE BOOST Former Senator Asks Why the Postoffice Is Made "an Example"

The Postmaster General has again raised a shout at the enormous deficit in the Post Office Department, and this time has put all the blame on the rural free delivery and the delivery of magazines at the rate of one cent a pound.

Why the Outcry? Is that department worth so much less to the people than the other departments that it should be penalized for existing? If the Post Office Department is to be required to meet expenses, why not have the Post Office Department charge all the other departments for handling their mail which is now handled free of charge?

Losses Eye in Peculiar Way New Brighton, Pa., Feb. 18.—While standing at a window watching his father, E. H. Headland, in a friendly snowball battle with a neighbor, Frank Headland, 2 years old, was struck by one of the snowballs thrown by the neighbor, which crashed through the glass and destroyed the sight of one eye.

Randits Raid Bowery Hotel New York, Feb. 18.—Two desperados with drawn revolvers raided the lobby of the Waverly hotel, on the Bowery, shot and probably fatally wounded Fred Devlin, a guest, who, when they demanded money for drinks, was held to produce only a dime, and then held up and robbed the clerk of the night's receipts.

The Wind-Up Any OVER-COAT in the House Values up to \$15, \$22 & \$25 Less than cost of material \$9.95

ment is to be required to meet expenses, why not have the Post Office Department charge all the other departments for handling their mail which is now handled free of charge?

The railroad's pro robbing and undermining this one department, which comes nearer to the people with its beneficent functions than any other department. Sixty thousand dollars for the use of a single car for twenty years that cost the company only two thousand to build.

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DAILY SOCIALIST MAGAZINE PAGE

THE SPIRIT OF THE STRIKERS

MARY BROWN SUMNER

"I hear they say this strike is historical," said a young working girl who stood watching a group of shirt-waist pickets. She did not follow her words up; probably she did not know exactly what she meant to express, but between the lines of slighting jocularity in the newspaper accounts of the strike and the strikers, she had somehow caught an idea that made a strong appeal to her imagination.

massacre of her race was going on at Kishineff. So the two children settled down again to the machine and in a year the third boy took up the work. But they wished for something better and studied at night for the regents' examinations. The older brother matriculated at a dental college and has been passing her examinations a year ago, but the strike came and the money went and it will be back to the machine again when the strike is settled, not to save for the future but to make up arrears of debt. The younger brother, a tucker on undergarments, is laid off now as his employer fears the strike will spread to his trade and so refuses to cut out new work. That is the situation as it stands today.

In the four years preceding the strain was continuous—to adjust oneself to mechanical work at high tension all day and then turn to mental work at night and all Sunday. And during that time distress and worry of mind were seldom absent. The student frequently lost her place because school prevented her from working the prescribed number of hours a day—that is, from 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. for about six months in the year, and Sunday from 8 to 1, or sometimes to 5. For the same reason her pay was small, even when she had work.

At sixteen her real education began in the shop. Her description of the slow and blundering way she placed together the relation of the workers to their work and their employer recalls the slow dawning in Judge Lindsey's mind of the outline of the "Beast." What outraged her most from the beginning were the petty persecutions, the meannesses, and the failure to recognize the girls as human beings. She tells of the forewoman following a girl if she left the room and hurrying her back again, of the pay of the new girls kept down because they did not know what the market rate was, of excessive fines, of frequent "mistakes" in pay envelopes hard and embarrassing to rectify; of a system of registering on the time clock that stole more than twenty minutes from the lunch hour, of the office clock covered so that the girls could not waste time looking at it, or put back an hour so that they should not know that they were working overtime.

WOMAN THE MENTOR

BY THERESA MALKIEL

This boat she moored upon her faint and lit. A living spirit within all its frame, Breathing 'as soul of hope into it. —Shelley.



THERESA MALKIEL

Very soon she began to say things that made her parents call her a "Socialist." She thought more deeply about her industrial experiences in America, and became one. At the same time she joined the International Union of Shirt-waist Makers—one of the handful of unions alive. From that time she became an agitator in a small way. She had no personal grievance. She was a draper, always well paid and in demand. She needed money, furthermore, because she wished to take a course in medicine, but this did not prevent her from trying persistently to organize every shop she worked in.

mark's persecution of the Socialists, stood bravely by the side of the latter. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," gave an impetus to the anti-slavery movement which resulted eventually in the freeing of the negro. During the French commune women were among the most fearless fighters, building barricades and leading the men in battle. The heroism of the revolutionary woman in modern Russia has been praised in song and story the world over. And today, when the great problem of the human race is the securing of an existence, the protection from material want, woman is becoming a great factor in the struggle for economic independence.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Business Directory listing various services such as Printing, Stationery, Tailors, Amusements, and more, categorized by South Side, West Side, North Side, and Out of Town.

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 22, 1896, at P. O. Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879.

By carrier in city of Chicago—Daily, per month, \$6. Outside, per month, \$7.50.



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

Dark Deeds Require Secrecy

Busse's big business school board is finding it necessary to cover its proceedings with the mantle of secrecy. There is a law that especially forbids secret meetings of the school board save under certain most exceptional conditions...

It would be wholly proper to preach a little sermon on the desirability of possessing a law-abiding school board as an example for the pupils. Plenty of such sermons on the majesty of the law will be preached in the schools next Tuesday...

Understanding this attitude, we are not surprised that the representatives of beef, steel, coal, etc., who make up the school board, cannot understand why they should be expected to concern themselves with the provisions of the law...

Let the City Own the Beef Trust. In nearly all the cities of western Europe there are municipal abattoirs where animals are killed and prepared for food and markets where the meat is offered for sale.

The first step toward any such action is to secure a working-class government of the city of Chicago. It would accomplish but little to turn the beef trust over to a city administration controlled by the traction trust...

It could secure decent conditions for the workers in the packing houses. It could eliminate the tremendous profits now obtained by the owners of this industry and use these profits to reduce the price of meat and increase the wages of employes.

It could guarantee that the product would be clean and healthful. It could abolish the unsightly, foul and disease-breeding conditions that prevail in the present packingtown.

These things would mean better, longer lives for hundreds of thousands of human beings. They are at least worthy of the trouble of voting for. The only party whose candidates will work for such action are those nominated by the Socialist party.

THE BLEACHED GEYSER

BY ARTHUR UPPSON. I sat in the forest at sundown. On the trunk of a fallen tree; There were calm, low lights to westward.

TRIFLES 'Tis the little things—not great—that make up the sum of human happiness or woe.

Private Property to Be More Widespread Under Socialism Than Today. Socialism, it cannot be too strongly emphasized, is not the fulfillment of a great plan of social organization...

Bleached Flour

Flour is now whitened artificially by the chemical action of certain nitrous gases. This process, it is claimed, does not injure the flour itself, but whether it may not enable dishonest dealers to make bad flour look good...

Let the City Own the Beef Trust

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The Wisdom of Nature

BY MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN. The death frost lies where late the roses threw. A thousand petals on the soft June grass.

IS IT A MELON OR A LEMON?

BY ROBERT HUNTER. The other day President Mellen of the N. Y. N. H. & H. railroad spoke sweet words to 5000 engineers and firemen at a mass meeting in New Haven.

Paragraphs for People

BY J. R. PETTIPiece. Manitoba general elections are in sight for April. If the wage workers of the prairie province really want a workingmen's compensation act...

Supposed to Be Humorous

Alarming! Alarmed Motorist (after collision)—Are you hurt? Butcher's Boy—Where's my kidneys?—Punch.

The Ultimate Consumer

"Civilization," remarked the cannibal king, "promotes some strange ideas." "To whom do you especially refer?" inquired the missionary.

From the Depths

Knicker—They say that when you are sinking you remember everything. Bocker—Nonsense; it's when you can't keep your head above water that you forget your creditors.—Brooklyn Life.

SEAPORT FOR SWITZERLAND

Little Switzerland has always grieved because she had no seaport. Now, however, she has a port, in a certain sense. A steamer has come from London by sea and up the Rhine to Basel.

OPEN FORUM

Why Not Accumulated Social Capital Out of Waste Dollars? Two matters seem to be awakening an interest among Socialists. One is "What is the matter with the organization?" and the other, the best method of cooperation for material aid.

Reply to Stover

In your issue of Thursday, Feb. 10, Carl Stover breaks into print regarding a resolution introduced at the last meeting of the C. F. of L. Sunday, Feb. 6.

Diaz' Cruelties

In Monday's issue of the Daily Socialist you publish an article on the "Diaz' Cruelties" admitted by Miss Owens.

Dr. White's Meal for a Working Man.

It set my blood on fire when I read the other day in the Daily, the kind of diet Dr. Franklin W. White, the Harvard expert on dietetics (?) would put the working man on.

Intercollegiate Socialist Society Formed

In your issue of Dec. 22, which just came to my notice, the Debs meeting here was not reported correctly. The Athenian Literary society, of forty young men, agreed to have Debs lecture in the Auditorium and charge 25 cents admission.