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NATIONAL EDITION.—PRICE ONE CENT.

FIX PHONE RATES HERE IN MANY DEVIOUS WAYS

Chicago Corporation Fails to Follow Rules Made by Court.

A preliminary report which will show that the Chicago Telephone company is not losing money on the basis of the rates charged under the present ordinance is expected at the meeting of the council committee on gas, oil and electric light, slated for tomorrow.

Summary of Full Report

This report is to be a summary of the full report which is being completed by William J. Hagena, chief statistician of the Wisconsin State Railroad Commission.

The present ordinance under which the Chicago Telephone company operates runs till 1929, providing for rate revision every three years.

Provides for "M. O."

It further provides that in 1919, and other dates named, the city may purchase the property of the company.

Those familiar with the work to be done by the council committee, the whole problem will be to fix a just depreciation charge.

To come from the broader proposition of national ownership of telephones, which is a demand of the Socialist party, to the narrower one of the problem now facing the city council in the matter of a new telephone ordinance, the key of the local situation is this, and the Hagena report will show it to be so.

Get Correct Basis

What is the correct basis for depreciation charges?

This is what was decided this year by the United States Supreme Court. It was decided in the case of the Knoxville Water company vs. the city of Knoxville.

The case was in the courts seven years.

Court Has Right

In deciding the case adversely to the water company the Supreme Court ruled that it had a right to review the facts presented to the lower courts.

It held that a law must be shown to be clearly confiscatory before it is proper for the courts to annul it.

The company would have come into court with a better grace, so the United States Supreme Court ruled, had the company been frank before the investigating body, as the result of whose sessions the rate had been fixed.

Statement Not True

The figures presented by both sides of the controversy were estimates, so the court held, as the company had not made a true statement to the city authorities, even though the authorities had sought such a statement.

The United States Supreme Court refused to set aside, as confiscatory, the ordinance which fixed the rate.

Having laid down such principles, the United States Supreme Court outlined a system of reckoning the value of plants with which the court would not agree.

Plan of Court

This was the plan denounced: The original value of the plant is taken. Then the total depreciation is figured out for parts which have been worn out entirely and partial depreciation for parts which are partly worn out.

These depreciation values are then added to the current value of the plant. The court announced the proper method of figuring depreciation in the following way:

Figure Depreciation

It is the company's duty to keep up equipment. Replacement must be made out of current funds or by the issuance of new capital. The latter policy would lead to disaster.

If the company fails to make such replacement, because of paying excessive dividends, the public is not responsible, nor can it be so held.

Not Public Burden

The cost of management, or errors in past judgment in the administration of the company's affairs, shall not be held to be a burden on the public.

The value of the company's plant can be scaled down by the court to the cost of its present duplication, held the court.

Where, then, does the Chicago Telephone company stand when Young & Co. claim that if proper depreciation is charged by the company to meet expenses, not yet incurred, but which may be expected in the nature of things to arise, the company shows a loss for the year ending Dec. 31, 1909.

Chicago Company's Position

The purchase of equipment was at "Bell" trust prices. The stocks and bonds were issued on the basis of an equipment, the price of which is fixed by trust prices. The stocks and bonds were not only against the equipment, but against the income which shall be acquired by the

CLYNES TELLS ABOUT STRUGGLE

He Goes to British Parliament From North East Manchester.

By J. R. CLYNES, M. P. (North East Manchester.)

London, Dec. 22.—We won in spite of our weaknesses. Previous successes made our friends take matters too easy, and obscured the dangers which were gathering.

Workers Gather

The absence of any organization whatsoever had to be made up by a band of devoted workers who flocked to the division during the last few days of the fight.

No monetary self-sacrifice can, however, make up for the great advantage which results from a permanent and properly established electoral machine.

We have, therefore, learned the worst, and will, I believe, profit by it. We had the usual furious and frenzied calumnies to combat as to what Socialists would do if they had parliamentary power.

We had to overcome unbridled misrepresentation used by opponents who had worked themselves up to a point of reckless endeavor in the hope of wresting the seat from us.

We had, on our opponents' testimony, the strongest possible man who could be found in the city to fight, in the hope of restoring to the Tory party the seat held consistently for more than twenty years.

Managed to Win

With an exceptionally strong man, aided by all the influences which sustained charity and kindly gifts mean in the impoverished quarters of a working class division I was to be given, as the Tory battalions said, "the fight of my life"—and it was so.

Asquith in Audience

London, Dec. 22.—Premier Asquith who came down from Scotland specially at the command of King George, had an audience at Buckingham palace.

It lasted only three-quarters of an hour. It is known the King is very anxious to side over the coronation period with the least possible political upheaval and that all his influence will be exerted with the parties in the direction of a compromise.

NEW DEMANDS MADE ON CHINA

Want Cabinet and Granting of Parliament Earlier Than 1913.

Peking, Dec. 22.—The Tau Cheng Yuan has adopted by a decisive vote a resolution to memorialize the throne asking that the grand council be made responsible to the Tau Cheng Yuan, pending the creation of a full parliament.

Result of Clash

This action is the culmination of the clash between the executive and representative branches of the government. The fight has a two-fold object—first, to obtain from the throne the definite pledge of the immediate creation of a responsible cabinet, and, second, to force the granting of a parliament earlier than 1913.

Continue Demands

The provincial assemblies are continuing their demands. Manchuria is the center of the agitation. Loan negotiations and other business is practically at a standstill.

Fight in Mexico

Mexico City, Dec. 22.—A special from Puebla stated that 100 armed men attacked the small town of San Andres Contita, in the state of Puebla.

They were said to have found no difficulty in taking possession of the town, but were routed in a short time by state forces ordered to the scene by telegraph.

More than a score of other border towns have been taken to hospitals, and it is estimated that at least twelve are still in the ruins of the structure. It is not believed they can be rescued.

MAYHEW PRESENTS CASE OF MACHINISTS TO PRES. TAFT

Washington, Dec. 22.—The case of the machinists employed on the Panama Canal was presented to President Taft by their representative, H. L. Mayhew. Mayhew wishes to extend the vacation allotment of the machinists employed by the hour.

He is well connected, but for more than a year has been afflicted with "speed mania." His usual procedure was to hire the fastest machine he could get and a fearless chauffeur. Then he would start out, after giving orders to the man to "hit only the high places." Some of his trips occupied a full week.

He was in the habit of telling his friends that he had to have high speed to live. A lunatic expert has been appointed to examine him.

A SEASONABLE AND NEEDED GIFT



OLD SEAPORT NOW AROUSED

Portland, Me., Feels Thrill of Milwaukee Victory; To Start Paper.

BY GEORGE ALLAN ENGLAND
Portland, Me., Dec. 22.—A notable awakening in Socialist activity is making itself felt in this city.

As a result of the recent great increase in the national vote, and the Milwaukee success, Local Portland has made up its mind to "mix things" and get into the fight in earnest.

And the citizens of this town certainly seem not only willing but glad to receive the message. The change which has become apparent in the last few months is very marked.

Plan Monthly Paper

Since election Local Portland has held a protest meeting in regard to the cases of Fedorenko and the Japanese comrades. It has also decided to print a monthly paper, "The Issue," which will be devoted not only to Socialism as a whole, but will dissect civic corruption in Portland and fight local issues, in the Milwaukee manner.

Many Offer Help

Already several offers of help have come from the other side, from men who cannot allow their names to be used, but who stand ready to give us any number of invaluable facts to help us wage our war on corruption. This in itself is a most encouraging symptom.

DETROIT BUSINESS MEN DON'T WANT TO HEAR ROOSEVELT

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 22.—A number of bankers and business men are threatening to withdraw from the Board of Commerce if President Larned carries out his plan of inviting Col. Theodore Roosevelt to address that body January 16.

Those who have determined to withdraw have put their intentions into black and white. The representations blame the defeat of Congressman Denby to Gifford Pinchot's speech, and assert that Ida Tarbell's visit had considerable to do with the overthrow of Julius Caesar Burrows.

They say if any more persons are brought here "who create distrust and uncertainty in the business world" they will quit.

27 KILLED IN BIG FIRE; 12 ARE STILL IN RUINS

Philadelphia, Dec. 22.—Fifteen policemen and twelve firemen lost their lives early this morning in a spectacular fire which wiped out the five-story brick structure occupied by the leather dealer, Dr. F. J. Glender, at 1129 North Broad street.

More than a score of other firemen have been taken to hospitals, and it is estimated that at least twelve are still in the ruins of the structure. It is not believed they can be rescued.

PUBLIC IS WITH THE WINNIPEG STREET CAR MEN

Winnipeg, Dec. 22.—Public sentiment is with the striking street car men of this city, because of the fact that the union did everything to avert the strike without success.

When it was discovered that the company wanted to break the union a strike was decided on, but the international officers insisted that capitulation should be tried.

This was tried and failed. The strike was then unanimously voted and went into immediate effect.

WORK OF THE DAY IN CONGRESS

(Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1910.)

SENATE

Interest centered in the report of the committee on privileges and elections on the charges that bribery had figured in the election of Senator Lorimer. The report was laid on the table to be called up later. A special message was received from President Taft urging Congress to adopt a joint resolution annulling that portion of the constitution of the new State of New Mexico which changes the boundary lines between New Mexico and Texas. The resolution was adopted. Adjourned for holiday recess to Jan. 5.

HOUSE

Practically all the time of the session was devoted to consideration of the bill codifying the judiciary laws. The President's special message was received. Adjourned to Jan. 5.

USE SAWDUST IN SUGAR SWINDLE

Federal Treasury May Net \$3,000,000 From Huge Fraud Refunds.

Washington, Dec. 22.—Customs experts from the treasury and special agents of the Department of Justice are making an investigation which promises to add another chapter to the story of sugar frauds against the government.

Flagrant Abuses

An alleged abuse of the so-called "drawback" privileges, principally at the port of New York, is under rigid investigation, and one official declares the revelation promise to put the government in position to recover nearly as much as it did in the underweight cases, when more than \$3,000,000 was paid to the treasury.

When sugar is imported it pays a duty, unless coming from the Philippine Islands, and when it is manufactured into a product and in that form exported, the duty is refunded in the form of a "drawback," except 1 per cent which is retained by the government to defray the cost of tariff administration.

Duty Low; Price High
It is charged that refunds have been paid on high grades of sugar commanding high duties, while in fact a very low grade of sugar was being used in sirups exported.

Under the system of examination which has prevailed the customs authorities are confronted with the probability that they may have been paying drawbacks on shipments which were not sugar at all, but might in fact have been sawdust, as far as the usual inspection developed.

Public Is With The
Winnipeg Street Car Men
Winnipeg, Dec. 22.—Public sentiment is with the striking street car men of this city, because of the fact that the union did everything to avert the strike without success.

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WORRY ABOUT ALFONSO'S JOB

Senor Mella Tells of Plot to Depose Spain's King.

Madrid, Dec. 22.—Senor Mella in beginning a speech in the chamber said he did not know whether to speak or throw a bomb at the ministerial bench.

Tells of Scheme

Then he attacked Prime Minister Canalejas, declaring he was a renegade Clerical and that the premier was cogitating of a scheme between Senor Mella and the Pope by which the throne of Spain was to be offered to Don Carlos, the son of the late King Alfonso.

Senor Mella intimated that the scheme was the outcome of the anxiety of Queen Regent Christina and the royalists to save the monarchy, and that his object was to amalgamate the rival houses and displace King Alfonso and his heirs.

At the time of the alleged scheme of making Don Carlos king there was grave fears concerning King Alfonso's health.

Declared Untruths

Premier Canalejas declared Senor Mella's assertions regarding his were calumnious untruths.

FIRE SWEEPS MORRIS PLANT AT UNION STOCK YARDS

Fire which swept the mammoth beef house of Morris & Co. at the stock yards threatened this morning to spread through the stock yards.

The inflammable nature of the stock, thousands of tons of it, that filled the floors of the building, caused the structure to burn like an oil torch, and after an hour of battling with the flames Marshal Burrows departed of saving the building.

Instead, he found himself confronted with the possibility of a conflagration that would cause a loss running into the tens of millions. Three extra calls for engines were sent in and at 5:30 o'clock the blaze was totally beyond the control of the firemen.

The basement of the big structure was stored with thousands of hides in the process of curing and tons of hemp twine used in tving them.

When the fire reached the hemp deadly fumes were generated, similar to the narcotic vapor known as hashish, which is a product of hemp.

Thirty firemen were overcome. Twenty other firemen were hurt by falling from the rising platform.

CHINESE SENATE FIGHTS TO ABOLISH GRAND COUNCIL

Peking, China, Dec. 22.—In the face of the throne's rejection the fight of the imperial senate to abolish the grand council and to establish a constitutional cabinet has been renewed.

Some time ago in secret sessions the senators decided that they would no longer tolerate a grand council which was not responsible to the imperial senate and would not execute that body's resolutions.

Yesterday an imperial edict announced that the creation of a cabinet was refused, and that the throne likewise declined to accept the resignations of the great councilors. Some observers think the action of the senate presages a serious situation.

RANKS OF STRIKERS SOLIDIFY AS BOSSES GIVE OUT 'STORIES'

Police Fail to Fasten Crime on the Garment Workers. Scabs Make Botches of Clothes They Attempt to Turn Out.

Detectives in the employ of the city, with their eyes just as blind as ever to the slugging which has been going on for the last month by provocateurs in the employ of the garment bosses, are attempting to place the murder of John Donnelly, a teamster, yesterday upon the backs of the strikers.

Work Among Strikers

It has been a known fact to the officials of the garment workers' organization that these agents have been working among the strikers for the purpose of inciting them to commit some violence in order to discountenance the strikers in the eyes of the public.

Conflicting reports received regarding the shooting of John Donnelly, a driver for Bernard Jacobson, 1232 Fry street, tend to prove that these agents have not stopped at slugging in order to accomplish their ends, but have actually committed murder.

Fire Twelve Shots

John Donnelly was turning the corner of Milton and Chicago avenues when three men emerged from a building and fired twelve shots at his wagon. The men then ran into the same building and disappeared from view.

Both the man and the horse were hit by bullets which were fired wildly. Donnelly dropped the lines and the horse and wagon careened down Chicago avenue nearly a mile before it was stopped by a moving car.

Dies at Hospital

Donnelly who fell back into the wagon was picked up unconscious and was taken to the Passavant Hospital, where he died shortly after.

Detectives and police at the East Chicago avenue station, none of whom were on hand when the horse was wildy dashing down the big highway, past Kentucky Ward's and the railroad viaducts, were immediately impressed to rope in strikers for the purpose of using third degree methods to force a confession.

At the headquarters of the union, officials said that there was no apparent reason for the shooting of the teamster by strikers.

Strikers Guiltless

The fact that nobody had been molested at the different places where the contractor was distributing his work for sweatshop finishing, they said, proved that the strikers were guiltless.

On the other hand in this very district, sluggers have endangered lives of strikers and other peaceable citizens time and time again.

The shooting occurred in an Italian district. The Italians have been the most solid in standing out for union principles and have been very cautious not to become entangled with the police.

Police Not There

Julius Rohoff, the officer who is supposed to patrol the district, did not appear on the scene where Donnelly was picked up until twenty minutes later, although the place was less than four blocks from the West Chicago avenue station.

Robert Edelson was held up shortly after on Milton avenue by thieves who attempted to take some money from him.

Will Gather Evidence

The coroner's jury which was empaneled during the afternoon will hold sessions for ten days with the hope of being able to get the real assassins of Donnelly.

'IN HIS STEPS' AUTHOR BARS IRRELIGIOUS ACTORS IN PLAY

Chapelk, Kans., Dec. 22.—The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," has refused all offers to allow the book to be dramatized unless it is to be played by Christian actors exclusively, and no theatrical manager has been found who would agree to this.

Dr. Sheldon says that it requires devout Christian actors to enter into the spirit of the story.

SIoux CITY JOINS IN PROTEST FOR FRED WARREN

Sioux City, Ia., Dec. 22.—At a mass meeting held here resolutions of protest against the sentencing of Fred Warren were passed and President Taft will be asked to pardon Warren.

The whole prosecution is denounced as an attack on the right of free speech and a free press.

SEIDEL SPEAKS AT LABOR TEMPLE DEDICATION

Negaunee, Mich., Dec. 22.—At the dedication of the new \$20,000 labor temple here, Mayor Emil Seidel, of Milwaukee, spoke. 2500 Finns prominent in the northward were present. Seidel spoke on Socialism.

STARVING—STEALS—JAILED—EATS

Stoles, by a starving man, one beef-steak result, one winter in a cozy cell with food galore.

Castig one's bread upon the waters may be all right, but when Richard Alward drew three months today, because he ranked a rich, juicy beefsteak from a police station window where it awaited Desk Sergeant Patrick Kelleher's

While Martin J. Isaacs, secretary of the Wholesale Clothiers' association, is sending out fictitious reports to the effect that there were large increases of the forces in the shops of the independent manufacturers, the strikers themselves at their forty odd meetings throughout the city are proving the statements of the bosses' representatives as being without foundation.

Stand Out for Union Shop

The breaking off of all peace negotiations, according to Organizer Samuel L. Landers, has only tended to further solidify the ranks of the strikers and renewed resolutions to stand out until union conditions as instituted in the shops of the big clothing barons are being made.

Those who have charge of the food commissaries in the four parts of the city say that there is no falling off in the ranks of the strikers. Just as many are being supplied with food and necessities as ever before.

Four Thousand Pledge to 'Stick'

At a meeting of the Polish strikers at Walsh's hall, over 4,000 strikers crowded the hall and when the speakers asked whether they wanted to go back to work under the same slave conditions as before they were met with: "No!" that nearly lifted the roof.

The shops in the vicinity are closed tighter than coffin lids. At a few of them where the electric lights are seen

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6.)

300 MINERS ENTOMBED BY DEATH BLAST

Feared That An Enormous Death Roll Will Follow Fatal Explosion.

Place and Date Killed
Johnston, Pa., July 11, 1902..... 112
Cananea, Mex., June 3, 1906..... 197
Hannah, Wyo., June 30, 1903..... 200
Harwich, Pa., Jan. 28, 1904..... 189
Pas de Calais, France, March 10, 1906..... 1,000
Fairmont, W. Va., March 15, 1908..... 107
Cananea, Mex., June 3, 1906..... 160
Darr Mine, near Pittsburgh, Dec. 29, 1907..... 200
Jacobs Creek, Pa., Dec. 21, 1907..... 200
Redan, Prussia, Jan. 28, 1909..... 150
Chihuahua, Mex., Feb. 18, 1908..... 190
Tokio, Japan, July 22, 1908..... 430
Fang Tee, Peking, China, Aug. 20, 1908..... 112
Monongah, W. Va., Dec. 6, 1908..... 410
Jacobs Creek, Pa., Dec. 19, 1908..... 254
Binefield, W. Va., Jan. 13, 1909..... 100
Cherry Hill, W. Va., March 13, 1909..... 120
Palmy, Ala., March 5, 1910..... 120

BIG MINE DISASTERS OF THE PAST TEN YEARS

(United Press Cable.)
Manchester, England, Dec. 22.—Three hundred miners were entombed by an explosion today in the Hulton Coal mine, near Leigh.

It is feared that an enormous death roll will result. Rescuers went to work immediately following the explosion and saved seven miners near the entrance, when their work was temporarily stopped by the mass of debris that choked the shaft.

It is believed that the workings of the mine were completely wrecked.

Keep Friends Away

Hundreds of relatives and friends of the entombed men gathered at the mouth of the mine and a detail of police was necessary to hold them to check.

The mine pit took fire shortly after the explosion, adding a deadly peril to the work of rescue.

Owing to the impassable condition of the shaft, the rescuers entered the workings through an adjoining mine. Mine Manager Tonge is leading the rescuing party.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6.)

SPENDS MONEY; HE IS DECLARED INSANE

(By United Press Association.)
New York, Dec. 22.—Because in one year he had paid bills amounting to \$5,500 for "automobile joy rides," friends of Charles A. Belling, third vice president of the Bronx National Bank, believe he is insane.

Belling is in the Tombs charged with having secured \$25,000 from numerous banks in this city by means of forged bank checks.

According to his lawyer, Belling has acted strangely since his arrest, following a fall which fractured his skull.

He is well connected, but for more than a year has been afflicted with "speed mania." His usual procedure was to hire the fastest

CONDENSED NEWS

LOCAL

BROKER'S WIFE TAKEN AS THIEF Mrs. Charles C. Germain, wife of a wealthy board of trade broker living at 183 Bellevue place, was arrested and charged with stealing articles valued at \$77 from a State street department store.

MRS. YOUNG HURT IN WRECK Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of schools, her private secretary, Miss L. P. Bravon, and about thirty other Chicagoans were badly shaken and suffered painful injuries in a Chicago & Alton wreck and panic at 15th street.

FIGHT CITY SANITARIUM BITE Declaring that the average price of nearly \$1,000 an acre is too high, members of the aldermanic committee on finance criticized the site in 40th avenue, between Bryn Mawr and Peterson avenues, proposed for the municipal tuberculosis sanitarium by the trustees of the institution.

\$2,000 TO SUICIDE WIDOW A jury in Municipal Judge Maxwell's court awarded Mrs. Hilda Watson, widow of John T. Watson, who committed suicide by hanging himself Jan. 28, 1910, \$2,000, in a suit brought by Mrs. Watson against the New York Life Insurance company to secure the insurance on Watson's life. Watson was held to have been insane.

KENTUCKIAN IS HUNTED John J. Carr, 21 years old, of Louisville, a wood turner, who came to Chicago in search of work, but who disappeared after appealing for shelter in the municipal lodging house in November, is being hunted by the police on request of Carr's parents in Kentucky, who want to arrange to have him home for Christmas.

GIRL SUICIDE; CLERK HELD Miss Vera Rankin, 19 years old, 112 West Ontario street, committed suicide by drinking a half ounce of bicarbonate of mercury in a room of the Delavan hotel, 625 North Clark street. Robert Hickman, a clerk, 626 North Clark street, who the police allege accompanied the girl to the hotel, is under arrest at the Chicago avenue station pending an investigation. No cause for the suicide is known.

CITY'S INSANE LIST GROWS New statistics on the insanity record of Chicago came to light when it became known that City Physician L. Blake Baldwin had examined 900 cases of insanity in the Harrison street police station in three years. This large list is proportionately duplicated in the other stations. With the growth of the city it would appear necessary to establish a corps of city physicians to handle the cases. Of the 900 cases examined an approximate average of 46 per cent of delinquent cases is said to have been found.

DOMESTIC

STOLEN VAN DYCK IS FOUND? Boston, Dec. 22.—The customs officials refused to deliver to a local art dealer an oil painting which is said to have been purchased abroad for \$10, which is thought to be a famous Van Dyck stolen from a private gallery in Germany. The painting was withheld at the request of the German authorities.

'POT-BELLIED' COPS TO GO Columbus, O., Dec. 22.—No more 'pot-bellied' policemen are to be retained here, the Columbus police force, Mayor George S. Marshall gave his ultimatum to that effect today. 'We simply cannot keep these physically deformed and inefficient men on the force,' said the mayor.

COMMISSION CONTROL LOSES Sycamore, Ill., Dec. 22.—Owing to the seeming indifference of those in favor of the commission form of government, that proposition was defeated by a very narrow margin in the first vote taken in Illinois on this question. The vote was a very light one and indicated that the commission form's supporters had not given the matter a serious thought.

RECALL PETITION IS FILED Seattle, Wash., Dec. 22.—The petition for the recall of Mayor Hiram C. Gill, who is charged with permitting gambling and other vice to be conducted by syndicates which paid for their privileges, has been filed in the controller's office. It contains 11,200 names, 631 being those of women. The election must be held within forty days.

FLY FROM SHORE TO SHIP Washington, D. C., Dec. 22.—That aviators will try to land their flying machines on the deck of a battleship during the San Francisco aviation meet was announced by the Navy Department, which directed Rear Admiral E. B. Barry of the Pacific Fleet to designate a vessel for the purpose of the experiments. This feat has never before been attempted.

DREW IN 'SCOUT' INQUIRY New York, Dec. 22.—John Drew was a witness before the grand jury in the inquiry into the management of the affairs of the American Boy Scout organization, which the collector said was a 'scout' inquiry. Mr. Drew testified that he was asked to become a charter member of the Scout organization, which the collector said was a 'scout' inquiry. Mr. Drew testified that he was asked to become a charter member of the Scout organization, which the collector said was a 'scout' inquiry.

CELEBRATES 80TH BIRTHDAY New York, Dec. 22.—Mrs. Helen Taylor Torrey, better known to the world of magazine readers as Marian Harland, will today celebrate her 80th birthday by entertaining her eleven children and grandchildren at a unique dinner in the West 58th street home.

DIVORCEE WEDS CHAUFFEUR Boston, Mass., Dec. 22.—Word received from Bridgport, Conn., states that Nellie Eldridge Shaw, former wife of State Senator J. P. Shaw, has become the bride of H. Keno Marble, former chauffeur to the Shaw's, with whom she went to Santa Barbara, Cal. Mrs. Shaw's divorce became absolute Oct. 29 last.

PINTSCH GAS EXPLODES Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 22.—A passing switch engine broke a Pintsch gas pipe

In the local yards of the New York Central railway early today. A spark from its firebox ignited the gas and there was an explosion which shattered windows in nearby cars and buildings and shook the buildings in the neighborhood. It was a miniature reproduction of last Monday's disastrous explosion in New York.

WEARS TWO-INCH DIAMOND Washington, Dec. 22.—Mrs. Edward B. McLean, daughter of the late Thomas F. Wain, has created a sensation in society by wearing what is said to be the second largest diamond in the world as a pendant and another of enormous size in a bandeau about her forehead at a theater party recently. The diamond is two inches long and is an oval. She also wore a sapphire cloak worth \$100,000.

DISMISS CONTEMPT CHARGES New Orleans, Dec. 22.—Judge Foster has dismissed the contempt proceedings against Francis W. Bird of New York, special assistant United States Attorney, and Frank L. Gabarino, special agent, who were charged with administering the 'third degree' to witnesses summoned before the special grand jury which is investigating alleged frauds in sugar importations at this port.

CHARGES \$300,000 SWINDLE Charging that he has been swindled out of more than \$300,000 by Benjamin F. Graham, president of the Graham Island Lumber company and the Graham Steamship and Lumber company, in a business deal, D. E. Sharpe, in a suit filed in the Superior Court seeks to restrain the First Trust and Savings Bank from disposing of assets of the defendant, to have a receiver appointed for the property, and also asks that an accounting be made.

WINTER TODAY AT 10:48 Just because snow has been on the ground for the last few weeks and the mercury has been hovering near the zero mark, is no indication that winter is with us, according to Lieutenant J. H. Comfort of the United States naval time service and hydrographic office, for winter will arrive, this morning at precisely 10:48 o'clock. Today likewise will be the shortest day of the year, the sun rising at 7:15 o'clock a. m. and setting at 4:22 o'clock p. m.

FOREIGN

HONDURAS IN A PROTEST Washington, Dec. 22.—The Honduran minister has protested to the state department against permitting the departure of the steamer Hornet from New Orleans on the ground that that vessel contemplates leading a revolutionary expedition against President Davila.

TO ENTRAP REBELS Mexico City, Dec. 22.—The Tenth Battalion of Infantry, a battery of light artillery and one rapid-firing gun has left here in two special trains for the zone of insurrection in Chiapas. Another train carrying two regiments of infantry is said to have left Guadalajara for the same destination.

GUERRA IS DEFIANT IN CUBA Havana, Dec. 22.—General Pina Guerra has published a manifesto in which he intimates that the administration is responsible for his attempted assassination. He says he will not do anything calculated to produce another intervention by the United States, but will join any revolution needed to uphold respect for the constitution. He adds that for the present he is content to become a private citizen.

'CARLOS CHOICE FOR KING' Madrid, Dec. 22.—A sensational story is current to the effect that while Senator Moret was prime minister he and others made an agreement with the pope by which the throne of Spain was to have been offered to Don Carlos, one of the conditions of the offer being that Prince Jaime, Don Carlos's son, should marry the Infanta Isabella, princess of the Asturias, the 17-year-old niece of King Alfonso.

BUSINESS

TO MONOPOLIZE OYSTER BEDS Behind the entrance of banking interests into the Sealship Oyster System, a concern which began modestly enough in the bulk oyster trade a short time ago, is a plan to monopolize the oyster business of the Atlantic coast.

DEARBORN TERMINAL IS HELD UP Plans of the Chicago and Western Indiana railroad for the building of a new passenger terminal to replace the old Dearborn station have been held in abeyance, pending a final decision of the city authorities on the plan for widening 11th street.

HARAHAN MAY QUIT I. C. New York, Dec. 22.—It is reported that the resignation of James T. Harahan from the presidency of the Illinois Central Railroad company probably will be tendered to the directors at its meeting here today. The resignation, it is said, will take effect on Jan. 17 when Mr. Harahan will have reached the age of 70 years.

SPORT

'WHITE MAN'S HOPE' GOOD Sappula, Okla., Dec. 22.—Carl Morris, the 'white man's hope,' who is touted by Jim Corbett as a world beater, is today a step nearer the championship as a result of knocking out Marvin Hart, formerly world's champion, in the fourth round. It was Morris' left hand that did the work. He floored Hart with a left jab to the head in the first and had the former champ groggy from that time until the beginning of the fourth, when Hart's seconds threw up the sponge.

BARNARD TAKES OUT CARD IN THE SOCIALIST PARTY William Francis Barnard, whose debates with A. M. Lewis in Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, New York, Philadelphia and other cities will be remembered, has joined the Socialist party. Barnard is well known on the lecture platform in this country and in Great Britain, where he lectured in all the large cities during three years.

BERGER IN OKLAHOMA Oklahoma City, Okla., Dec. 22.—Victor L. Berger, Socialist congressman-elect from the Fifth Wisconsin district, will speak here on the 23rd.

STRIKE NEAR: PEACE SIGHT

Advisory Board of Engineers Summoned; Final Conference Called.

Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, today declared that the next twenty-four hours would decide whether the traffic of the west would be paralyzed by a strike of 32,000 engineers on sixty-one western roads.

Meet for Peace 'We will not strike before night,' said Stone. 'Labor Commissioner Neill, who is acting as mediator, will meet the railroad managers today. Before evening he will confer with me. 'If at that conference Dr. Neill has not something more definite to report we will take action, sharp and decisive. We will not stand for further dallying by the roads.'

Not since the strike of the C. B. & Q. engineers in 1894 has that conservative body been so near to a strike as today. Eighty-Five Per Cent for Strike More than 85 per cent of the men have voted to strike if their demands for approximately 15 per cent raise of wages are refused.

To date the railroads have offered an increase of 9 1/2 per cent. That was refused by the men. Now the railroads plan to offer arbitration of the whole dispute. That, too, has been refused. The union leaders intimate that if the railroads will agree to arbitrate the difference between their 9 1/2 per cent offer and the union demands that some agreement is possible, but on this point the railroads have so far made no definite reply. They are expected to do so today.

Commissioner Neill Silent As a last effort to clear the way for a settlement Labor Commissioner Neill today is holding conferences with both parties. Interviewed as to the chances of peace Neill refused to talk. 'I am doing what I can,' he said, 'to prevent trouble. I cannot discuss the progress of negotiations.' That there is a strong possibility of a strike being called is significantly indicated by the summoning of the brotherhood's advisory board to Chicago. On a hurry call by Grand Chief Stone its members are arriving here today from their posts all over the west, and while no further statement by Stone is said that there could be no other reason for his calling his advisers than the anticipation that it may be necessary to call out the engineers before tomorrow night.

WILL SOON FIX THE PHONE RATE

(Continued From Page 1.) sale to the public of service performed with exceptionally priced apparatus.

Answer Is Given Where do these facts leave the Chicago Telephone company in the light of the Knoxville water case and the right of the city to fix rates? Here's the answer: A just rate is a rate which will yield a reasonable return on a plant valued at the cost of its present duplication. A just rate is a rate which will suppose to pay excessive dividends. A just rate is a rate out of which current depreciation may be charged on the basis of repairs needed.

Cost of Labor The labor cost, of course, the cost that is the pay of all the workers in the company, would have to be considered in the fixing of a just rate, but it would be covered by operating expenses.

PERKINS SEES SPECTER OF SOCIALISM AT BANQUET New York, Dec. 22.—George W. Perkins, addressing the Quill club tonight at a dinner, argued for governmental supervision of corporations.

'It is either good management, government ownership, or Socialism,' he said, 'and it is not hard to say which is the best choice.' Mr. Perkins spoke at length on the relations between capital and labor. The motto of corporations, he said, should be 'Right is might.'

'Such large enterprises,' he said, 'in their vast endeavors become semi-public in their character, and it is proper that there should be governmental supervision so that the government may examine them and inform the public of their activities and necessities.' The corporations must have good management to succeed, he added.

MAY APPEAL TO HAGUE TO SETTLE GERMAN CLAIMS Berlin, Dec. 22.—The North German Gazette says that Great Britain, replying to Germany's claims for compensation to Germans arising from the Boer war, has refused to examine the claims which were submitted to the compensation committee in South Africa or to arbitrate them at The Hague.

England has consented, however, to submit to the Hague tribunal some of the claims which the commission has not examined. Germany has promised the claimants to approach Great Britain on the subject again.

BELLEVILLE SOCIALISTS RAISE \$200 FOR SPRING CAMPAIGN Belleville, Ill., Dec. 22.—The mayoralty campaign is on in this city. Nominations have been made at a caucus of the city ticket and an opposing ticket will be offered at the primaries. 'Belleville, the Illinois Milwaukee,' is the slogan of the campaign. W. A. Carr was nominated in the caucus for mayor; H. Meyers, Jr., for city clerk. Seven candidates for alderman were named. At a campaign dance held here about \$200 was raised for expenses of the Socialists in the municipal election.

HUSTLERS & COLUMN CONDUCTED BY WM. CHERNEY

'There are now just ten more days, 'Twas but a day ago when there were eleven, And in another day there will be nine'

(Shakespeare revised and reversed.) It's a walkaway, Hustlers. Just look: Number of subs received during the week ending Dec. 17..... 719 Expirations..... 343

Actual net gain..... 376 Three hundred and seventy-six net gain! This is not as big as the last few weeks, but, considering that this is the holiday season, it is doing remarkably well.

A gain. A big gain. Who would want more? 'Any little gain that's a nice little gain is the right kind of stuff for me.'

For weeks you have been piling one gain upon another, and stuffing it in between with an occasional increase. I knew that you fellows were wound up to last until the end of the year. Oh, yes. Yesterday and today the mail looked sort o' slim. But, then, no doubt, you took a day off to do your shopping. You won't stop now. You wouldn't give up less than two weeks before victory.

The time has dwindled down to ten days. We are getting there in time, and we are getting there in making a 1910 record. Show a big increase in subscriptions this week and another big increase next week and you will sail out of the old year with colors flying, and will enter 1911 with something to show for the work you have done.

Less than two weeks. Just ten days, that's all. I know you will not enjoy your Christmas dinner, if you were not sure that you will make good in these few days. But you will make good. You know it and we know it. So go on and

Get Another In Now.

Locals, Attention.—The Fifth district of the Twenty-seventh ward wants to know if you can give a point, and for fear that you cannot they submit the following: 'The point is this: The problem of putting the Daily Socialist where it should be—the largest circulated paper in the city of Chicago—cannot be done by one person. BUT IT CAN BE DONE THE SAME WAY THAT THE WORKING CLASS IS GOING TO WIN THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT THAT IS THROUGH CO-OPERATION. There are in the United States thirty-two hundred and thirty-two million people. There are in the city of Chicago one million and one hundred and thirty-two thousand people. There are in the Twenty-seventh ward one hundred and thirty-two thousand people. Here is our fourth one dollar, and we are going to keep this going every month, and feel quite sure this method will do the trick.'—Fifth District Twenty-seventh Ward, Chicago.

The Socialist party local, Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass., votes a two-dollar donation to the Daily. The list below contains the names of locals who have remitted recently on the monthly pledge, in your local among them: Wewaka, Okla.; Lancaster, Okla.; Lehigh, Okla.; Piqua, Ohio; Newton, Mass.; Roxbury, Mass.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Jersey shore beach, N.J.; Ottumwa, Iowa; Fourteenth Ward, Chicago; West Tampa, Fla.; Omaha, Neb.

We may be a long way from you in miles, but we are very close in thought. Some of us have given you our capitalist duties to take our own Socialist daily. Although it may not reach us in three or four days, it is still a contribution, for we get the correct news. I enclose eighteen subscribers to our local fund. I am also instructed to call for four dollars' worth of sub cards, the same to be sold to apply on our literary fund. 'I wish we were nearer so we could make

'VALUE ROADS,' SAY EXPERTS

Truth Is Now Hidden Congress Hears; To Regulate Late Phones? Machines and 'Good Men' Are in Confusion; Favors Socialists.

(By United Press Associations.) Washington, Dec. 22.—Urgent demand for the passage of a law for the physical valuation of railroads by the government is the feature of the annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission submitted to congress today.

In demanding the legislation the report referred to the 'well-known fact that no court or commission, or account, or financial writer, would for a moment consider that the present railroad balance sheet statements purporting to give the 'cost of property,' suggests, even in a remote degree, a reliable measure, either of money invested or of present value.'

Since Dec. 1, 1909, thirty-one pieces of guilty violation of railroad laws were received, and the fines imposed amounted to \$62,000. Fight Is Not Won 'The fight against discrimination,' said the report, 'is by no means won, practices still remaining which are more insidious and more difficult of extirpation than open rebating, by reason of the fact that they are hidden in contractual arrangements entirely legal except for the effect produced.'

The total operating revenues of the railroads during July, August and September of this year were \$748,124,294, an increase of over \$42,000,000, compared with the same quarter of 1909. The operating expenses in the three months, however, were \$485,659,574, an increase of over \$46,000,000, compared with the same quarter in 1909.

Raise Phone Query There are from 25,000 to 30,000 telephone companies which make provision for the interstate communication, and the commission is in doubt whether it was the intent of congress to place all these companies under its supervision and control.

The number of passengers killed during the year ended June 30, 1910, was 450; injured, 15,317; employees killed, 3,418; injured, 63,235, a total of 3,968 killed and 84,449 injured. The commission says it has no money to pay for the investigation of accidents. The railroads are criticized for not making better use of safety appliances.

INDORSE TRADE UNION FIGHT Toronto, Dec. 22.—The Socialist party has passed resolutions endorsing the fight which trade unions are making for better conditions and advising members of the party to join the unions.

300 MINERS ARE ENTOMBED

(Continued From Page 1.) party. The cause of the explosion has not been determined.

The ventilation of the mine has been seriously interfered with by the jamming of the cages in the shaft. The total number of men rescued so far is eleven. Twenty dead bodies have been taken out and there is little hope of effecting any more rescues.

Fire Gains Rapidly The fire gained rapidly until the mine became a roaring furnace. Flames spouted eighty feet above the mouth of the mine. Unless the entombed men were able to escape to another gallery from that in which the explosion occurred, it is doubtful if many have survived. One corpse has already been found by the rescuers.

A later estimate of the number of men in the mine at the time of the explosion placed it at four hundred.

Make Operators Pay (By United Press Associations.) Denver, Col., Dec. 21.—Coal mine operators in Colorado heretofore have been compelled to pay a special tax to the state to safeguard their miners, if Governor Shafroth has his way.

In an interview today, the governor suggested that the operators be compelled to pay one per cent per ton on their entire output, the fund thus raised to be used by the state exclusively to improve the state department of mine inspection.

Governor 'Roused' The governor has been roused to action by the three recent mine disasters, at Starkville, Delagua and Leyden, Colo., which have claimed the lives of nearly 200 miners within less than two months. When the legislature meets the special tax idea and other drastic mine legislation will be recommended by the governor in his annual message.

SCABS DO POOR WORK IN STRIKE

(Continued From Page 1.) to burn through the white-washed windows, only the regular force of private detectives and slugs in the employ of the bosses are seen to emerge each evening as the lights are turned off.

In other places the lights are kept burning all night, but no whirring sound can be heard of running machines nor the tread of the tailors' goose. This more than proves that the employers are making a sadly concocted attempt to deceive some of the more unyielding strikers into believing that everything is running smoothly.

Merchants throughout the country are becoming exasperated with the letters being sent out by the clothing corporations 'to wait just another week' and we will have your orders ready for you. This is the same stereotyped reply that has been sent the merchants in the towns and cities of the west for the last five or six weeks.

Canceling Orders Thousands of orders are being cancelled daily. The feeble attempts of a few of the houses who have recalled scabs and placed them in the shops along Market and Franklin streets are coming to naught. The help that is being secured is proving more dangerous to the future business of the clothing concerns than the strike itself.

One merchant in the country, upon opening the packages of scab made garments that were sent him to fill an order of two months old, found that out of the entire shipment of twelve garments nine of them were in such a condition that he was compelled to send them back. The other three were 'rush' orders for his best regular customers and he was able to make alterations on them so that the customers could wear them at a reception given to the retiring county board in the little town.

Crime Increases Crime throughout the city is on the increase. On the North Side on streets formerly patrolled regularly, officers are not seen for hours, because of the mobilization of officers at the different clothing shops. On the other hand the police department, which so far has been a willing tool in the hands of the employers, is falling down in its attempts to convict the 67 strikers who have been arrested since the beginning of the strike.

Arrests Prove a Farce John J. Sonstebj, who has been handling most of the strikers' cases, announced yesterday that the arrests in most cases were due to the successful picketing done by the strikers by convincing those who applied for work that it would be a disgrace to scab at any price offered by the employers. It appears that this so riled the foremen of the different shops that they reported to the inspectors and lieutenants of the different police districts that the police were amiss in their duty.

The police officers, trembling under the political lash wielded by the department so hastily by the ward heeler, the employers' henchmen, immediately attempted to 'make good' by arresting pickets indiscriminately.

Elwood, Ind., Dec. 22.—Following the killing of Grant Ewing, a Socialist of this city, who was in the tin plate mill here, and the maiming of a Hungarian working in the same place, local Socialists are circulating a petition demanding adequate safe-guarding of dangerous machinery. All are being urged to sign with a view to impressing on the members of the legislature from Madison county the need of an employers' liability law. Socialists are now supplying articles on Socialism which are being used by local newspapers.

SAY WARREN SENTENCE IS IN KEEPING WITH 'SYSTEM' Jovonville, Ind., Dec. 22.—The Socialists of this city passed resolutions condemning the sentence of Fred W. Warren to jail for six months and to pay a fine of \$5,000. The sentence was denounced as in keeping with the general brutality of the present economic system.

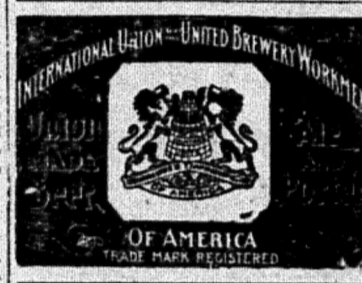
ANCIENT SOCIETY OR Researches in the Lines of Human Progress: From Savagery Through Barbarism to Civilization

One American and only one is recognized by the universities of Europe as one of the world's great scientists. That American is Lewis H. Morgan, the author of this book. He was the pioneer writer on the subject. His conclusions have been fully sustained by later investigators.

This work contains a full and clear explanation of many vitally important facts, without which an intelligent discussion of the 'Woman Question' is impossible. It shows that the successive marriage customs that have arisen have corresponded to certain definite industrial conditions. The author shows that it is industrial changes that alter the relations of the sexes, and that these changes are still going on. He shows the historical reason for the 'double standard of morals' for men and women, over which reformers have wailed in vain. And he points the way to a cleaner, freer, happier life for women in the future, through the triumph of the working class. All this is shown indirectly through historical facts; the reader is left to draw his own conclusions.

Cloth, 686 large pages, gold stamping. Until lately this book could not be bought for less than \$4.00. Our price is \$3.50, and we will mail the book to YOU for 50c, provided you send \$1.00 of the same time for a year's subscription to the International Socialist Review. Address

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Co-Operation and Socialism the Hope of the World This magnificent engraving, 11x14 inches, should have a place in every Socialist Local and in every workman's home. Just right to insert a Socialist group of a family picture if you wish. It will bring sunshine into your home. Call or write. Consumers Alliance-National, 1109-12 Steger Building, Chicago, Ill.

Visit Our Mammoth New Shoe Department We carry a full line of men's & women's Union Made Shoes

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CLASSIFIED HELP WANTED GARMENT WORKERS, men and women, good talkers, can make \$10 per day until January 1st. All expenses travel, meals optional. Socialist group, 1109-12 Steger Bldg., near Halsted.

ORGANIZERS WANTED ORGANIZERS WANTED—It is to your interest to investigate our proposition to organize and agitate. Call or write. Consumers Alliance-National, 1109-12 Steger Building, Chicago, Ill.

LOST AND FOUND WATCH FOUND ON 26TH ST. OWNER can have by identifying same. Call Daily Socialist Office.

ROOM FOR RENT TO RENT—Large, 6 or 7 room, good transportation, all expenses travel, meals optional. Socialist group, 1109-12 Steger Bldg., near Halsted.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY BUFFET BRISBANE HALL ANNEX 1109-12 Steger Bldg., Chicago, Ill. International headquarters for Socialists.

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR HERMAN C. LELAND, CAPTAIN AND CONTRACTOR, 1314 E. 19th Ave., Forest Park, Ill. Phone, Forest Park 859.

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

Advertisement for Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. Text: 'Named shoes are frequently made in Non-Union factories Do Not Buy Any Shoe no matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this union stamp All Shoes without the Union Stamp are always Nonunion Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp Boot and Shoe Workers' Union 248 Summer Street, BOSTON, MASS. JOHN P. TOBIN, President CHARLES L. BAINE, Sec'y-Treas.

The Conline Illustrated Lectures On 'SCIENCE AND THE TRADITIONS OF MAN' at Stedden Hall, 49 E. Randolph St. The series will be given next Friday, December 23, 8 p. m., on 'The Garden of Eden and the Prime Origin of Life'

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

Thank God we have a system of labor where there can be a strike Abraham Lincoln

In the world's broad field of battle Be a hero in the strife! —Longfellow

R. R. SHOPMEN SIGN COMPACT

Strike on Missouri Pacific Aid; General Walkout Was Considered.

(By United Press Associations.) St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 22.—An agreement ending the machinists' strike on the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain system, which is virtually a compromise for both sides, stops automatically ballooning on a general strike proposition affecting Gould lines, according to James J. O'Connell, president of the machinists.

Won't Announce Ballot Balloting among shop employees of eight Gould lines was to have been completed today and the returns counted and announced as soon as possible in Washington, D. C. The result of the balloting probably never will be announced.

President O'Connell said that 34,250 machinists, on strike since May 2, and 1,975 allied trade unionists, who joined in a sympathetic strike Oct. 21, will return to work.

This was corroborated by J. A. Franklin, president of the boiler-makers; J. W. Kline, president of the blacksmiths, and John E. Bray, secretary of the sheet metal workers.

To Be Reinstated A. W. Sullivan, general manager of the Missouri Pacific system, said that the former employees will be reinstated as rapidly as possible, 400 being given work immediately.

Under the terms of settlement the men win a wage increase of 3 cents an hour and revised shop rules, in accordance with the Chicago agreement effected last March. The seniority rule remains unchanged.

The strikers conceded to the railroad the selection of 146 shop foremen. They conceded the ten-hour day in the engine houses for a nine-hour day in the repair shops.

ENGINEERS MAKE WARLIKE MOVE; TIE-UP LOOMS

Relations between the western railroads and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which have been strained for several days, reached a critical stage last night and a strike of the most gigantic proportions in railroad

Trades Unions

Foster education and uproot ignorance. Shorten hours and lengthen life. Raise wages and lower unemployment. Develop manhood and balk tyranny. Enlarge society and eliminate classes. Establish fraternity and discourage selfishness. Reduce prejudice and induce liberality. Create rights and abolish wrongs. Lighten toil and brighten men. Cheer the home and reside. Make the world better for those living today.

All wage workers should be union men. Their progress is limited only by those who hold aloof. Get together. AGITATE, EDUCATE, ORGANIZE! Don't wait until tomorrow. Tomorrow never comes. Don't wait for someone else to start. Begin yourself. Don't harken to the indifferent. Wake them up. Don't think it impossible. Three million organized workers in the American Federation of Labor prove different. Don't weaken. Persistence wins results.

history loomed up as a strong possibility.

Following a conference at the Auditorium hotel between the engineers and Labor Commissioner Dr. Charles P. Neill, the government official, practically admitted that his efforts at mediation had failed.

Neither side would yield a point and after leaving the conference Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the engineers, telegraphed the members of his advisory board to come to Chicago at once.

Arbitration will be offered by the railroad managers as a last resort after mediation has failed, but the engineers will not arbitrate the entire question of wages and conditions. The managers already have offered an increase of 3 1/2 per cent, while the demands of the men are for an advance of approximately 13 per cent.

FEEHAN'S ELECTION ASSURED AS DISTRICT NO. 5 PRESIDENT

Greensburg, Pa., Dec. 22.—It is stated here with authority that President Feehan's re-election as president of District No. 5, of the United Mine Workers of America, is assured.

From reliable estimates received at the offices of the organization it is figured that Feehan's majority will be around the 4,000 mark.

The campaign was the bitterest ever fought in this or perhaps any other district of the national miners' organization. The exact figures will be made public at the district convention in February.

OPERATORS HOLD ANNUAL BANQUET

Discuss Protective Laws at Chicago Automobile Club Rooms.

The first of three mine rescue stations which were voted by the last legislature will be opened in Springfield, Jan. 1, according to a statement of Prof. H. H. Stook, state mining commissioner, made at the first annual banquet of the Illinois Coal Operators' association at the Chicago Automobile club.

To Open Others Next Year The other two stations, at Du Quoin and in La Salle county, the region of the Cherry mine disaster, will be opened within a year, it was stated.

"The Springfield station will be one of the best equipped in the country," said Prof. Stook.

"The cost of the station will be about \$10,000. There will be maintained three rescue railroad coaches, thoroughly equipped for any emergency, which may be rushed on a moment's warning to the scene of any accident."

Laud German Laws W. L. Schmieck of St. Louis urged protective legislation.

"We should work to influence the legislature and congress to protect the industry and place us in a position where we not only can safeguard life and limb, but make earnings sufficient to afford the best equipment and protective appliances," he asserted.

"Our legislative bodies should enact laws similar to those adopted in Germany and which have proved most beneficial to operators and miners."

Elect Officers The annual meeting of the association was held during the day in the headquarters in the Fisher building. Reports and routine matters were presented, followed by election of officers.

The new officers are: President, Harry N. Taylor of Chicago; vice president, W. L. Schmieck of St. Louis; secretary-treasurer, F. C. Honnold of Chicago; commissioner, C. L. Scroggs; recording secretary, Clarence McLaughlin.

MAN SHOTS 2; FREED BY JURY

Boss Thug Released; Slayer Given Six Months and Small Fine.

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Columbus, O., Dec. 22.—The jury in the case of Gerald O'Leary, alias Geo. W. Brady, who shot and wounded two women and a little girl during the late strike, returned a verdict of not guilty of the charges.

Was Thugs' Leader Brady it will be recalled is the man who had charge of the strike breakers imported by the Coach Detective agency of Cleveland and was known to the scabs as the Big Irishman.

One night while looking over the situation in his auto and incidentally ordering people off the streets, on the west side, he shot twice in the dark wounding the women and little girl.

Then holding the gun to the head of his chauffeur he ordered him to make haste and get away.

The police officers of that vicinity gave chase but he escaped.

Had Harmon's Authority This man had state police power given him by Governor Harmon. A small reward was offered for his capture. He could not be found. However, he finally gave himself up (presumably after someone had assured him that he would be acquitted) and he was bailed out by the Columbus Rail and Light company.

A. D. Doty, the scab conductor, who shot and killed Clifford Eoot in an altercation over a fare and who was charged with murder in the second degree, was fined two hundred dollars and costs and sentenced to six months in the workhouse by the same court.

Changed to Assault The jury changed the charge to assault and battery with a recommendation that he was not guilty, and they had placed this verdict in order to avoid a hung jury and other expensive litigation.

ASK 25 PER CENT INCREASE FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES Washington, D. C., Dec. 22.—Representative Cary of Wisconsin has introduced a joint resolution increasing by 25 per cent the salary or wage of government employees receiving less than \$2,500 a year. The increase to become effective March 1.

In his resolution Mr. Cary says the high cost of living has come to stay; that it is attributable to the decreasing value of gold measured by the market; and that congress has set a bad example in increasing the salaries of legislators and high officials while neglecting the clerks.

HOW U. S. WORKERS GET BENEFIT OF HIGH PROTECTION

One of the items in the settlement of the New York express strike is that the drivers and helpers shall have "an 11-hour day and pay for overtime."

Pretty long day that, isn't it? Probably no business in the country has enjoyed more special privileges than have the big express companies.

They have prevented Uncle Sam from giving the people the parcels post.

Many of them have made prodigious profits, and from time to time have "cut melons" for their stockholders.

Recently a committee reported that one of the big steel plants (a highly protected tariff industry) worked many of its men 12 hours, paid starvation wages and otherwise oppressed its workmen.

It seems pretty clear, doesn't it, that the working people do not enjoy any of the special privileges.

This whole idea of protecting and favoring business for the benefit of the workers is balderdash.—Los Angeles Record.

FACTORY BOSS FORCED TO BOW

Socialist Health Chief Compels Employers to Obey Sanitary Laws.

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 22.—A ray of light for Milwaukee's factory workers is to come from the office of Health Commissioner Kraft.

The city council recently authorized him to appoint five factory inspectors, one of them being a woman. The first two were appointed yesterday.

"We have had factory inspection in Milwaukee for the last six years," says Commissioner Kraft, "but almost nothing has been done. We are going to have an inspection now that will mean something."

"We are going to do some things that will show the working men of Milwaukee that we really mean business and that we are out to help them."

Has Taken Action Since the commissioner took office he has done something in the way of enforcing factory laws, using sanitary police as inspectors.

In one factory where sixty men are employed, in what he terms a dirty hole, the inspectors found toilet facilities entirely inadequate and below the standard required by state law. He gave the case his personal attention, signed the order for changes, sent men to see that the order was properly served and then went again to see that it was properly carried out.

It just happened that in that particular factory the men did not know much

about what kind of people controlled the city government these days, and didn't care much beyond now a id then voicing an opinion that they really were not accomplishing very much.

The changes in conditions in that factory were not made to make political converts, but to judge from the remarks to be heard there now, political converts were made, nevertheless.

Kraft Voices Change Speaking of the case Health Commissioner Kraft said: "I care more about the sixty men downstairs than I do about the six upstairs."

"There have been many cases like this given attention by the new commissioner. The two new men will devote their time to this kind of work and the two men still to be appointed will join them.

What it will mean to Milwaukee in the way of decreasing disease breeding conditions, loss of health, loss of sight and even loss of life, cannot be estimated, but the commissioner deems it one of the most important phases of his work.

Some of the Milwaukee doctors have been interested enough in the new commissioner to say that he was not much of a doctor Cryhow and that he didn't stand very high in their estimation.

But the commissioner doesn't mind their verdicts very much and is proceeding with all his energy to improve conditions of those people who Mayor Seidel in his inaugural address termed the city's biggest asset—the workers.

Commissioner Kraft will name a woman inspector before long and her work will be as important as that of the men.

STRIKE FUNDS RECEIVED OVER C. D. S. COUNTER

The following contributions to the fund for the aid of the striking garment workers have been received at the offices of the Daily Socialist since the last published acknowledgment:

- T. E. Brink, \$18; Harry Gubrick, \$1; L. Kuhn, \$9; John Bros. employees, \$8.30; Carpenters' Union, No. 419, \$50; B. Feldman, 50 cents; Wm. Schoettle, \$1.75; Dr. F. G. Whamond, \$2; Harry Whittemiller, \$1.75; Math. Mansfield, \$3.10; Vac. Vesley, \$2; H. W. Tischer, \$1.80; Henry Schumacher, \$2; National Socialist party, \$50; Cook County Socialist party, \$11.25; Hyman Levin, \$2; C. B. Rebel, \$2; H. T. Olson, \$2; Chas. Schwake, \$2; R. Beaurajan, \$1; collected by J. Hroz, \$1; C. C. Klump, Oak Park, Ill., \$5; Miners' Union, Virgden, Ill., \$50; Socialist Local, Rhineland, Wis., \$2.40; Adolph Germer, East St. Louis, Ill., \$1; Teamsters' Local, Herrin, Ill., \$5; Carpenters' Union, Marion, Ind., \$5; United Hat and Cap Makers' Union, Indianapolis, Ind., \$5; David H. Williams, Bellevue, Iowa, \$5; A. E. McNaughton, Omaha, 25 cents; George Albert, Cincinnati, \$1; J. D. Reinhart, Tulare, Cal., \$6; Wm. Multon, Slushing, Mich., \$5; collected at Spargo lecture, South Bend, Ind., \$9.05.

Owing to typographical errors, the list of previous donations is hereby republished:

- J. R. P., \$1; B. Gossgr, Seattle, Wash., \$5; E. H. Millisen, Parsons, Kan., \$20; H. Stillman, Sioux City, Ia., \$8.25; Local Dubuque, Dubuque, Ia., \$2.05; J. B. Della Vedova, Bear Creek, Ia., \$5; Iron Molders' Union, No. 178, Peoria, Ill., \$5; Brewery Workers' Union, \$1.50; Bartenders' Union, \$1;

Painters and Decorators, 40 cents; sales from strike editions, \$2.35; Wm. Dew, Belfry, Mont., \$1; Fellow Workers, in Mills, Garfield, Utah, \$16.50; Local 27, International Association Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, James Kindred, Salt Lake City, Utah, \$50; R. L. Summers, Gentry, Ark., \$5; Ottomar Carlschek & Co., \$1; E. Klemmner, \$5; collected by Jennie Fisher, Waukegan, Ill., \$4.35; Havana-American Cigar company employees, \$26.20; Kohn Bros. cigar factory, \$6.75; from Sympathizer, \$2; Unknwn, 20 cents; H. Schwartz, \$15.45; R. S. Rolson, \$2; J. E. Stocker, \$5; George DeBliss, \$1; from Thirty-first ward, \$10; H. Abbin, \$3.50; Unknwn, 25 cents; Fromers' Cigar factory, \$13.95; Mrs. E. M. Staungland, \$5; S. Bakaler, \$5 cents; Unknwn, 25 cents; Leonard & Lemert Cigar company, \$1.10; Joseph Thomas, \$1; Unknwn, \$1.

MARKETS

CASH GRAIN TRANSACTIONS

Winter wheat by sample—No. 2 red, 93 1/2¢; No. 3 red, 91 1/2¢; No. 2 hard, 93 1/2¢; No. 3 hard, 91 1/2¢; 94 1/2¢. Spring wheat by sample—No. 1 north-east, \$1.04; No. 2 northern \$1.02; No. 3 spring, 93¢; No. 2, 46 1/2¢; No. 3, 45 1/2¢; No. 4, 45 1/2¢; No. 5, 45 1/2¢; No. 6, 45 1/2¢; No. 7, 45 1/2¢; No. 8, 45 1/2¢; No. 9, 45 1/2¢; No. 10, 45 1/2¢; No. 11, 45 1/2¢; No. 12, 45 1/2¢; No. 13, 45 1/2¢; No. 14, 45 1/2¢; No. 15, 45 1/2¢; No. 16, 45 1/2¢; No. 17, 45 1/2¢; No. 18, 45 1/2¢; No. 19, 45 1/2¢; No. 20, 45 1/2¢; No. 21, 45 1/2¢; No. 22, 45 1/2¢; No. 23, 45 1/2¢; No. 24, 45 1/2¢; No. 25, 45 1/2¢; No. 26, 45 1/2¢; No. 27, 45 1/2¢; No. 28, 45 1/2¢; No. 29, 45 1/2¢; No. 30, 45 1/2¢; No. 31, 45 1/2¢; No. 32, 45 1/2¢; No. 33, 45 1/2¢; No. 34, 45 1/2¢; No. 35, 45 1/2¢; No. 36, 45 1/2¢; No. 37, 45 1/2¢; No. 38, 45 1/2¢; No. 39, 45 1/2¢; No. 40, 45 1/2¢; No. 41, 45 1/2¢; No. 42, 45 1/2¢; No. 43, 45 1/2¢; No. 44, 45 1/2¢; No. 45, 45 1/2¢; No. 46, 45 1/2¢; No. 47, 45 1/2¢; No. 48, 45 1/2¢; No. 49, 45 1/2¢; No. 50, 45 1/2¢; No. 51, 45 1/2¢; No. 52, 45 1/2¢; No. 53, 45 1/2¢; No. 54, 45 1/2¢; No. 55, 45 1/2¢; No. 56, 45 1/2¢; No. 57, 45 1/2¢; No. 58, 45 1/2¢; No. 59, 45 1/2¢; No. 60, 45 1/2¢; No. 61, 45 1/2¢; No. 62, 45 1/2¢; No. 63, 45 1/2¢; No. 64, 45 1/2¢; No. 65, 45 1/2¢; No. 66, 45 1/2¢; No. 67, 45 1/2¢; No. 68, 45 1/2¢; No. 69, 45 1/2¢; No. 70, 45 1/2¢; No. 71, 45 1/2¢; No. 72, 45 1/2¢; No. 73, 45 1/2¢; No. 74, 45 1/2¢; No. 75, 45 1/2¢; No. 76, 45 1/2¢; No. 77, 45 1/2¢; No. 78, 45 1/2¢; No. 79, 45 1/2¢; No. 80, 45 1/2¢; No. 81, 45 1/2¢; No. 82, 45 1/2¢; No. 83, 45 1/2¢; No. 84, 45 1/2¢; No. 85, 45 1/2¢; No. 86, 45 1/2¢; No. 87, 45 1/2¢; No. 88, 45 1/2¢; No. 89, 45 1/2¢; No. 90, 45 1/2¢; No. 91, 45 1/2¢; No. 92, 45 1/2¢; No. 93, 45 1/2¢; No. 94, 45 1/2¢; No. 95, 45 1/2¢; No. 96, 45 1/2¢; No. 97, 45 1/2¢; No. 98, 45 1/2¢; No. 99, 45 1/2¢; No. 100, 45 1/2¢.

LIVE STOCK

All semblance of liquidation in live stock circles has disappeared. A midweek market resulted in further soaring of prices. Buyers were afoot and the saddle early, eastern demand being broad. Advances of 10¢ to 15¢ per cwt. were the rule in every branch of the market, with plenty of spots where 20¢ to 25¢ was put on, the appreciation being very irregular.

Bulk of the cattle supply sold above 6¢. Hogs were appraised largely at \$7.70 to \$7.85, with a sprinkling at \$7.90. Lambs made \$6.80.

POULTRY MARKET

The poultry market showed more activity than all other lines on South Water street combined. The offerings, which were of good size, were well absorbed by buyers, all classes taking hold quite freely. Local retailers showed some partiality for dressed turkeys.

Butter trade continues slow, with buying being confined to the choice market. Arrivals are in excess of requirements and stocks are accumulating. The cooler weather of the past few days is responsible for the better feeling that prevails in the egg market.

Buyers refuse to take hold of boxed apples, although a fair business is being done in barrelled stock. Oranges, while moving well, are not being taken in as large quantities as receivers expected they would be. Other fruits were quiet and prices were without change. Vegetable and green stuff trading was practically at a standstill.

Quotations in round lots: Butter—Extra creameries, 28¢; extra firsts, 28¢; firsts, 23 1/2¢; seconds, 23¢; ladies, 23 1/2¢; dairies, extra, 27¢; firsts, 25¢; seconds, 23¢; packing stock, 19¢ to 20¢; prices to grocersmen and small dealers 11-20 over quoted prices.



CLARENCE S. DARROW

will deliver an "ORATION ON TOLSTOI" on Christmas Day in the Garrick Theater

at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. All seats are reserved and all are the same price, 25 cents. The seats are now on sale at the box office of the Garrick Theater every day from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. The heavy sales since the sale opened show that the longer you delay getting your seat the nearer you will be to the roof when Darrow begins. Mr. Gordon Campbell, pianist, and Miss Bess Stacy, vocalist, who delighted the Garrick audience last Sunday, will furnish the musical program next Sunday. Doors open at 2:40.

The Darrow-Lewis Debate

From all over this country demands and requests have come in for a better edition of the famous debate between Arthur M. Lewis and Clarence S. Darrow on "The Theory of Non-Resistance." The demand comes from those who have read the 10-cent edition and wish to have it in a better one. It has been decided that this want shall be supplied. A new edition is now ready on good book paper, splendid type and good margins, stiff paper covers, with fine copper plate engravings of the two principals, at 25 cents a copy. This edition will be on sale at the Garrick next Sunday. Mail orders should be addressed to The Workers' University Society, 180 Washington Street, Chicago.

NOTE.—Special rate, seven copies for \$1. Postage paid here.

The Lewis-Carr Debate

New Year's Day will see a grand crush at the Garrick Theater. The Rev. Edward Ellis Carr, editor of "The Christian Socialist," may be relied upon to give Garrick Lecturer Lewis a battle the echoes of which will be heard in Chicago for many a day. The subject itself is a guarantee of a grand struggle. Here it is: "Does the Evidence Justify Belief in the Existence of God?" All seats will be reserved and the same price—25c. The seat sale will open Friday morning (tomorrow) at 10 A. M. at the box office of the Theater and continue every day until New Year's Day, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Ward's Lecture Sunday

At 11 o'clock Sunday morning, H. Percy Ward will lecture at the Garrick on "Giordana Bruno, the World's Greatest Martyr for Truth." This lecture will be specially worth hearing and it is free. At the close of the lecture you can yet your seat at the box office for the Darrow Oration in the afternoon or the Lewis-Carr Debate the following Sunday.



THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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Dr. Elliot's Blunder

Fortunately one need not account for the blunders of the learned. It would be impossible.

Recently, Dr. Elliot lectured before the City Club in Milwaukee. Here, above all places, one would have expected a correct statement of the essential doctrines of Socialism.

According to Dr. Elliot, Socialism proposes to periodically divide up all property.

There would be no order, no industry and no morals. What has the doctor read? What speakers has he heard?

Socialism does not spell communism. It holds to private property in things one creates, raises or gets in honest exchange for service or other things.

SOCIALISTS BELIEVE IN PRIVATE PROPERTY, BUT THEY DO NOT BELIEVE IN PRIVATE CAPITAL.

Surely, Dr. Elliot knows the essential difference between private property which is not capital and property which is capital?

Factories, railroads, warehouses and mines are capital. They are means of production and distribution. Their output, created by human thought and muscle, is necessary for the well-being of the nation.

To place these things into the exclusive keeping of private persons or groups of persons (corporations) gives them a tremendous advantage over the rest of society; makes them, in fact, the masters of society. This is capitalism—private capitalism.

Socialism will not divide up the machinery of our factories; it will not distribute the freight cars of the railroads among the people for corn cribs and the Pullmans for parlors; it will not give a portion of a mine to A and another portion to B. It will operate all these and other industries even as they are operated now, only more effectively and smoothly.

Production will continue to be collective. It will become more and more completely collective. All capital will eventually become collective, because it is more economical to co-operate, and, besides, human beings like to work together.

Barring lock-outs, boycotts, strikes, long hours and insanitary conditions, which will all disappear under Socialism, there will be but little difference in Socialist production and the high-grade capitalist production of today.

The great world-wide difference between capitalism and Socialism is in the distribution of wealth after it is created or produced.

Capitalism divides the net product of human labor, applied to the raw material furnished by nature, into four parts.

After wear and tear of machinery, the deterioration of buildings and other property, risk of fire and accident have been deducted, the remainder is awarded to rent—that is, pay for the land occupied; interest, i. e., pay for the credit used; profit, i. e., premium for the owner of the business; and labor, employed in production.

Rent, interest and profit rate in accordance to certain laws, statutory and commercial, which of late years have come quite well under control of the capitalist class. They usually are assured of their share before the business is launched.

Labor, on the other hand, is treated as a commodity. It is bought in the cheapest market without regard to the general welfare or the welfare of the laborers. Thus owners may get rich while laborers, who create the wealth, remain poor.

The interests of the owners and the workers are not mutual. They are antagonistic. This constitutes the class struggle.

Socialism would have the workers divide the products of their joint efforts, produced upon machinery jointly owned, standing upon land that God or nature gave them, in proportion to the share of labor each rendered. This product would be the private property of each individual to use and enjoy without let and hindrance.

Capitalism produces collectively, socially, but distributes individually. It gives what the many have made to a few.

Socialism will distribute socially and equitably. All get what all have created.

Bank Earnings

Our attention has been called to the published earnings of the First National Bank and the First Trust and Savings Company of South Bend, Ind.

These thrifty concerns declared an extra dividend of 50 per cent in addition to the semi-annual dividends of 6 and 5 per cent. It goes without saying that the stock of these institutions, as well as those of all well-managed banks, is very valuable.

To the unthinking layman it is a puzzle how a banker can make twenty or more per cent on his investment every year when he only gets 5 to 8 per cent for money loaned.

There is a joke in the proposition. The joke is on the borrowers. THE BANKER LENDS THE BORROWERS THEIR OWN CREDIT.

The nominal deposits in the United States banks exceeds the total amount of money in banks by over ten times. The bankers own but a small amount of the money in banks, hence, it is obvious that they do not lend their own money, nor the money of their depositors, but that, by an adroitly arranged system, they are enabled to charge their clients INTEREST on their own credit.

It is nothing unusual to have the deposits of a bank exceed the total capital ten times.

Suppose that eighty per cent is loaned out and all the capital. This makes nine times the amount of the capital, say at seven per cent, which would make a gross of sixty-three per cent. Deduct from this the cost of running the bank and it leaves fifty or more per cent.

All banks do not as well, but, on the whole, it is a profitable business.

Bank dividends, like all other dividends, are a direct tax upon productive labor.

Banking is an exchange of credits. It is nothing else. It is a public function and, under a sane system, will be performed by a public department.

Fedorenko Free

Every lover of humanity will breathe more joyfully at the liberation of the great Russian revolutionist, Fedorenko.

All honor to the noble efforts of the Americans who have successfully resisted the deportation of this comrade.

The clutches of the Czar are long and sharp, but, thanks to the devotion and vigilance of a noble band of men and women, they are foiled this time.

The Political Refugee Defense League has now become effective. It is well organized and will be used for the defense of refugees from tyranny. It first organized for the defense of Jan Poren and took up the case of Rudovitz. Then came a number of political prisoners, who had been condemned to Siberia, across the Straits of Behring. These also received the effective help of the Defense League.

It is the pride of America that it furnish a safe asylum for political offenders of all the world and it is well that we should guard this high honor.

Germany is forging ahead. Recently a Radical was elected to the reichstag from a back Prussian district which has been Conservative for thirty years. He was successful on the second ballot, when the Socialists threw their votes for him.

This is significant, because it shows that Socialism is no longer confined to city workers, but is extending through the rural sections, which heretofore have been solidly for the old order. The peasants have been the mainstay of the emperor and bureaucratic capitalism that is oppressing the fatherland. When the peasants give in to the new ideas the emperor and his advisers will have to change front or emigrate.

THE MAN WHO SAW THINGS TWICE

(A CONTINUED STORY.) BY RALPH KORNGOLD

"No-er mind, I'm all right," said Conrad, holding up his hand to stop Hawley, who was going to run for a glass of water. "Just caught the ague, that's all. It's chilly here." He shivered again.

"I believe I'll go home," he said, after a while, getting up at the same time, for he had sat down, hoping this better to be able to control himself. "And I believe I'll take this with me. It's a copy, I suppose." He folded up the type-written sheets which Hawley had handed him and stuck them in his pocket.

"I've been just telephoning to the chief of police," remarked Hawley. "He promised to let us have four policemen to help guard the county jail. There is some talk of lynching. I don't think anything will come of it, but there's nothing like being on your guard."

"All right," said Conrad, "I guess there's nothing to be done before tomorrow. I am off. I want some rest." He had well-nigh regained his natural color and had stopped trembling, but was impatient to be alone. He took his satchel, said "Well, so long," and left the office.

"My God! but he had a bad case there for a while," said "Bob" Martin to Hawley.

It was the only remark that passed between them regarding the sudden indisposition of the district attorney; it never entered their minds that the case of Jack Robin could have had anything to do with it.

Conrad, his felt hat pulled over his eyes, his collar up, walked quickly down the street. Rutherford street, which was the principal business street in that city of some thirty thousand people, was rather deserted that night. Most of the businessmen and store clerks had already gone home. Electric sign-boards shone in utter desolation, reflecting themselves in the wet sidewalks. Gusts of sudden wind blew a cold, thin rain, a rain which stung like needles, into the faces of the passers-by.

The house in which Conrad lived was situated not far from the business section of the city. It was the property of his wife, left to her by her father, and one of the oldest houses in town. Its architecture, very similar to that of the courthouse, with which it had been built simultaneously, greatly exasperated Conrad, who wanted the "old brick" torn down and a modern residence substituted for it.

It, but his wife, submissive in all other things, sentimentally clung to the old house and had refused to give her consent.

The old house, with its narrow Gothic windows, looked very dark and gloomy on this inclement night. The Virginia-creeper around the decaying porch shivered audibly as it blew about in the rain. Conrad rang the old-fashioned bell, and a moment later the door was opened by the servant girl. His wife came to meet him. They had long ago dispensed with the formality of kissing, so they merely exchanged greetings, and his wife asked him whether he had had his dinner. He answered that he had not, but that he did not care to eat. She would oblige him by telling the servant girl to make a fire in the grate of his study. He was not feeling well and wanted to be alone. Furthermore, there was that case.

Emma Brown sighed and did as she was told. She was a woman of about forty. She had never been particularly bright nor pretty. She had realized fully well that Conrad had not married her for love. Her father had been a circuit judge and reputed to own considerable property.

Conrad had married her for the advantage her father's political standing and money would bring him in his career. Yet, having known all this, she was disappointed. While her husband did not love her, she, in a quiet, domestic sort of way, was in love with him. Long ago she had realized her absolute inability to win him or to establish any true intimacy between them. Having lived together for fifteen years they were utter strangers to each other.

Conrad, too, had been disappointed. His father-in-law had proven himself a tight-wad, and he had not helped him to any appreciable extent, and at his death had bequeathed his property to his daughter, binding it with so many restrictions that, apart from a moderate income which they received from it, it was of no further avail to them. So Conrad felt that he had made a bad bargain and had a legitimate grudge against his wife.

The servant girl announced that the fire was laid. Conrad climbed upstairs, went into his study and locked the door behind him.

(To be continued.)

The Next Revolution

BY R. P. PETTIFICE

Few men in the international movement of the working class have a thorough appreciation and conception of the historic struggle for freedom, of which we are a part. Having grown up amid the turmoil and strife of the present-day industrial system, our vision has been somewhat obscured. The trials and privations of our fathers and mothers, the early assumption of the same responsibilities by us as children, lack of opportunity to receive even ordinary education, and being constantly engrossed with the necessity of holding a job or looking for one, has very much mitigated against a proper understanding of the political and industrial whirlpool in which we now find ourselves absorbed.

But, despite these many handicaps, there are today more statesmen to be found in the international labor movement than in all the other schools of thoughts combined.

For this phenomena there is a fundamental cause. A careful reading of C. Osborne Ward's two-volume history of the Ancient Lowly further emphasizes the fact that the workers—slaves of all ages have rarely done anything for themselves until they had to as a matter of self-preservation.

A close scrutiny of the world's events just at this time must go far to convince any student of sociology or economics that just such a period is now upon the threshold of unfolding. In fact, in a parliamentary phrase, it is the next order of business.

Look where one will in England, in Germany, in France, in any portion of what is called the British Empire, or in the United States—there is a social upheaval under way. The mind of the worker, after years of ceaseless propaganda, is in a ferment. And on top of this agitation and organization the industrial onward march and political triumph of capitalism has forced us to see and admit the limitation of our efforts so long as

the law-making and enforcing powers are in the hands of the corporate class, who own our jobs—hence our lives.

Recent conventions of labor organizations, both trade and legislative, in England, at Copenhagen, at Fort William, Canada, and now at St. Louis, United States, ring clearer than ever before, this conviction and determination on the part of the organized forces of the world's wage workers.

In all except the United States a straight declaration for absolute independent political action on the part of wage workers has been made and repeatedly reaffirmed. In no uncertain manner. And in every instance with the same exception has the preamble or declaration of principles set forth, been essentially the same, namely, that the present form of property ownership must be changed from corporate to collective.

We now read of the political revolution, when the workers were given the franchise to assist the factory owners to overthrow the feudal lords; we also know of the religious revolution of a comparatively few years ago, when the right to worship who or what one liked, or not at all, was secured forever. The world is moving rapidly. The next revolution will be the ushering in of the international program of the propertyless working class. We are in the middle of it right now, with so many of the participants so busy eking out a living that they know not the part they are playing in this history-making epoch.

The organized movements of the working class are now serving as the training school. Subsequent events and development will compel a correct line of action. Our duty, then, as members of the working class, is to fit ourselves for this responsibility. What loftier motive could prompt and spur us on to action?

The gigantic task has been but fairly begun. Let's dig in and finish the job.

Mr. Dooley "Defends" Roosevelt

"The Colonel has been disappointing to everybody like myself who is looking for excitement. His theory of public orations is to utter the obvious commonplaces and the tritest truths, with the appearance of the utmost passion.

"I think the gentlemen who have written in terror of his speeches have pictured to themselves the Colonel's gestures and facial expressions in speaking.

"He will recall 'Mary had a little lamb' in a way that will make you think he is ranting. 'Ca ira' when he says: 'Be good and you will be happy,' his gestures are so comical and his voice so hoarse that you are sure until you read the verbatim reports in the morning papers that he has added: 'And I will throttle with my own hands the dastard, coward, and traitor, who denies it.'

"To a man looking for trouble these speeches are milk-food for conservative babies. He advocates direct primaries, a political platform made prominent by Gov. Hughes, the idol of the conservatives. He urges conservation, which is not exactly a revolutionary doctrine, whatever else you may think about it. He denounces

political corruption with the customary vehemence of all popular orators.

"He would force capital to respect the rights of labor, but he would force labor to respect the rights of capital.

"He believes that newspaper and magazine writers should write nothing but the truth, a sentiment that may be revolutionary but is also familiar.

"He denounces great aggregations of wealth, but he would protect wealth honestly acquired against envious or malicious attacks. The Spencerian copybooks of my infancy taught revolution in the same language.

"Then he gives the usual sound advice to his hearers about the conventional moralities, bids them love their country, bring up their families to be patriotic citizens, read good books and remember that honesty is the best policy, a stitch in time saves nine, it never rains but it pours, all is not gold that glitters, easy come easy go, and who would be free himself must strike the first blow.

"After which he reads a few of the Ten Commandments and goes his way. If he has nothing worse in store I will not put up my shutters, send the children to the country and shoulder my musket in defense of our threatened institutions."—The American Magazine.

Dots and Dashes

BY SILAS HOOD

The difference between a Socialist of face-holder who makes good and an old party office-holder who makes good in the interest of the people is that the latter is retired to private life as soon as his term expires, while the Socialist is rewarded with a re-nomination. Think that over.

In Japan, when Socialists are arrested at the instigation of the government, the prisoners are denied a trial and lawyers who volunteered to defend them are threatened with death. In the United States things are done differently. A trial is granted, the defendant is found guilty after a delay of many months; then a new trial is granted at the expense of many thousands of dollars and many sleepless nights; then the victims are permitted to take an appeal at more expense; then they are found guilty and are fined and sentenced to a term in jail. When the American courts get through with its working-class victims, they are physical wrecks; their bank accounts are thousands of dollars less than nothing, and they are in a beautiful frame of mind to howl about the glories of the constitution. Which is the better way—the Mikado's or Uncle Sam's?

When plutocracy's chief representative in the White House appoints a democrat to the highest office in the land, that of chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, it is pretty good evidence that there is no difference between the two old parties. The Socialists have been making that claim for years. How much longer will the stupid working class voters continue to take part in the sham battles of capitalism?

Four million-acre cattlemen, convicted of land frauds in Nebraska recently, began serving their one-year terms in the state penitentiary at Hastings. These capitalist criminals were given a month's preparation for the ordeal and were granted the privilege of selecting the jail they would prefer to occupy. After several conferences with the Hastings warden they decided that his hotel looked good to them. The quartet of wealthy crooks took a Japanese chef with them and have furnished their cells with expensive furniture, oil paint-

ings, athletic apparatus, and Turkish rugs. A fine library, containing a liberal supply of joke books, has been installed and they have subscribed to a large number of daily papers and magazines. It is rumored that a theatrical agency has been engaged to furnish vaudeville talent to entertain these plutocratic thieves during the time the law is being vindicated. In addition to all this, the relatives of these wealthy convicts have leased magnificent residences near the jail and there are some persons so unparitric as to believe that the aristocratic crooks will be permitted to occasionally spend a few hours with their families. These four worthies with regard the affair as a huge joke and they are preparing to have the time of their lives. And all this in free America, where the constitution grants to every citizen an equal (?) opportunity. Oh, piffle!

THE "BO'N ORATAH"

It is narrated that Col. Breckinridge, meeting Majah Buford on the streets of Lexington one day, asked: "What's the meaning, sub, of the cono's befo' the co't house?"

To which the Majah replied: "Gen. Buckneh, sub, is making a speech. Gen Buckneh, sub, is a bo'n oratah."

"What do you mean by a bo'n oratah?"

"If yo' or I, sub, were asked how much two and two make, we would reply 'foh.' When this is asked of a bo'n oratah he replies: 'When in the co'se of human events it becomes necessary to take an intech of the second denonimiation and add it, sub, to an intech of the same denonimiation, the result, sub—and I have the science of mathematics to back me in my judgment—the result, sub, and I say it without feah of successful contradiction, sub—the result is fo'.' That's a bo'n oratah."—Lycumite.

NO OBJECTION

The late Mr. Levy of the Daily Telegraph once asked Mr. Sala if he had any objection to his boy being edited in the office. "Mr. Levy," he replied, "I am like a butcher. I sell you so much meat—to me it is a matter of profound indifference whether you served it fried, boiled, or roasted."

Recollections of Mrs. T. P. O'Connor.

FRED D. WARREN

Concerning the Fred D. Warren case, Hope, the Socialist cartoon monthly, says:

"The courts, those pliant tools of subserviency to the capitalist class, have issued their ultimatum—WARREN MUST GO TO JAIL. Why must Fred Warren go to jail—because he was inquisitive. He wanted to know why there are certain laws for capitalists and certain laws for workmen. Had he been a sullen slave, a knave or a coward and had kept silence he would not total be behind the shadows of gray walls. But he dared to look up from the dust.

"He dared to ask why. "So has it been with those who dared all ages. From Christ to Ferrer men have suffered and died for asking why. Now the time has come—even in the shadow of this nation's most recent disgrace—the incarceration of Warren—the time has come when the millions of exploited American wage slaves are reiterating Warren's question 'why?'

"You are not alone, Fred. "Ten million hearts beat in sympathy with you today, ten million comrades voice their contempt of the courts and system that seeks to degrade you. Locked behind these penitentiary walls we know in your heart rests only the desire for the altruistic service of your fellow man. Outside ten million comrades are going to fight your fight—our fight. You are not alone, Fred—we are with you to a man."

"But these children," she said, "to whom the gentleman referred do not realize their misfortune while they are children; for they see very little of their father's misdeeds. I think these children heard a story about a lonely little New-Port boy whose mother called him to her and said:

"Robert, your father and I are going to separate. With which of us do you wish to remain?"

"The boy hesitated, his mother waited anxiously, and then he replied:

"With— with the chauffeur."

Washington Star.

Why People Have Respect for Legality

BY VICTOR BERGER

If the stage of civilization of a country could be judged according to the number of laws, then the United States would stand far above any other country, China being a poor second. Only with this difference. It took China about 10,000 years to pass its laws, while we made all ours in about 134 years.

However, in these 134 years we have piled up such a terrific number of federal and state laws that one of the greatest living lawyers of the country said last year that there is not a man in America who knows anything about their ins and outs.

Now if the best jurists of the country do not know what is right or wrong in that regard, how should the common people know? And yet ignorance of the law is no excuse before the law.

But that does not make any difference at all. Year after year our congress and our state legislatures keep the mill going,—to the number of 500 to 600 laws per session, thus heaping Felion upon Gssa.

What is going to be the end? The people are losing all respect for legality. In fact have already lost it. No one has any faith in the laws, no one knows them. Most of them simply reposes forgotten in big, bulky volumes—unless some cunning lawyer digs out one, because he can use it for his purpose.

Our multitude of laws has become a curse to this country. Instead of security there is insecurity for the poor man. There is security only for the well-to-do or for the plutocrat, because he has enough money to hire shrewd lawyers for defense or attack.

Most of the corporations employ a firm of lawyers by the year, and do not care how many cases they have. The law firm is bound by contract to do their "law business." This is the case with many of the larger concerns in New York, Chicago, Milwaukee and other cities.

In no other country are there so many lawyers as in the United States. The lawyers are among the worst pests of America. In no other country do lawyers get such great incomes, some of them in the largest cities making hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

These big lawyers do not get such fees because they know how to enforce the laws, but because they know how to evade them.

What we now need most, therefore, is a tremendous house-cleaning in our law repositories. One-half of all the federal laws and three-fourths of all the state laws ought to be swept out, and the rest so revised that every man of common sense could understand what the law is driving at.

We ought not to strive to apply Seventeenth century methods, Seventeenth century language and then Seventeenth century spirit to Twentieth century laws.

Of course, I understand that all the profit patriots, big thieves and their loud-mouthed tools, and also all the lawyers, will decry this as sheer anarchy. But it is plain to see that the profit patriots and big thieves gain by this condition of things, and that the lawyers live by it exclusively.

Because the more laws, the more law suits. And the more law suits, the more attorneys' fees. However, it is doubtful whether the locusts, the rats or the lawyers do most damage to the American people annually. I am inclined to think that lawyers do more harm than the rats and locusts combined.

Nor is the cost the only drawback.

The judges are supposed to decide according to this multiplicity of laws, most of which they do not know themselves, and many of which contradict each other. The judges, therefore, decide according to the most plausible construction of these contradictory laws when brought to their attention by the respective lawyers of the opposing sides.

Any one can see clearly that it is almost impossible under such circumstances even for the most upright judge to be just. Moreover, in no country of the world does the judge have such a far-reaching power as in America.

The judges not only have the right to construe the law according to their own opinion, but they also have the absurd power of declaring laws unconstitutional. This makes the judiciary the absolute law-giving power of the country in the last instance.

The real rulers of this country are the judges. They not only have the power to decide legitimate law suits, but they can interfere at any time in the administrative or executive functions of the government by upholding the injunction of some rich crook, thief or corporationist, who is willing to spend his money to block progress in any direction.

Under these conditions our so-called liberties are only paper liberties. The freedom of the press and freedom of speech are far safer in England, Germany, or France, than in the United States of America.

And the old story that the worst form of "archy" is the oligarchy, and that the most contemptible expression of an oligarchy is the plutocracy—a form of government based solely upon wealth—is finding a glaring example in the American republic of the Twentieth century.

The Woman-Worker Prays

By E. C. E.

O Thou dear God, who on the heavy cross Wast lifted high as sacrifice for man, Are all Thy bloody sufferings held a loss, Is Thy fine gold now tarnished from our dross, Hast Thou, indeed, wrought all a strong God can?

O God-heart hidden in a fleshy mask, Who toiled in sleepy, solemn Nazareth, Thy muscles aching from the common task, A word from Thee, O worker, we would ask; Save Thee we have no other friend but death.

Within the streets our little children die; Our sweat is bloody, but they are not fed; Once Thou didst love them, or Thy servants lie; Must they in vain, O Jesus, on Thee cry? Wilt thus give stones to babes who wail for bread?

Our daughters eat the bitter food of shame; We tortured, pant upon a child-birth bed; Who brings a cup of water in Thy name? O Thou who once healed all the blind and lame, Let us be sterile or bare children dead!

They are at rest, these little ones, but we— Each morning prods us with a sharper pain: So, brother-worker, hear this prayer to Thee: Lay not life's curse on women crushed like me, Or else, dear comrade, come to us again.

Some New Books

THE NEW ETHICS, by John Howard Moore. Published by Samuel A. Block, Chicago, Ill. Cloth binding; \$1.

Emotional literature has about finished its centuries of popularity. The desire in the mind or the thoughtful and reading public seems to be to get books that contain facts—hard, sensible facts, without any play upon words to give them interest.

Between the old literature of emotion and the new literature of science, comes a book with a happy blend of both. John Howard Moore, in the "New Ethics," bases his argument in scientific truth and upon those truths builds a new system of ethics which will embrace the whole world of living, breathing things.

This new system of ethics, according to Mr. Moore, embraces the moth, the grasshopper, the guinea pig, the cattle that go to death in the stock yards. In short, all creatures that live and breathe—all things in nature that have sensibility. The scientific data presented by this author is convincing and the logic incontrovertible, so that one with Moore finds himself recognizing his kinship with all the creatures that fly or swim or walk.

Last summer a young man and an elderly companion were walking along a cement walk by Englewood. They were talking upon a caterpillar crawling slowly across the walk directly in front of them. The young man stooped and picked up the worm, carried it to the curb and laid it down out of the way of the careless feet of the passer-by.

The older man, amused, asked him why he was so thoughtful of a worm, which in his opinion served no good purpose in the world.

"I have just been reading 'The New Ethics' by Professor Moore," replied the young man, "and have gained from it a new religion, which prompts me when going about to help the helpless, who by misfortune have gotten into an unfavorable environment. This religion is the only one I know of that is based on science, and it is at the same time soul satisfying.

"As for the usefulness of the worm, that is a matter of viewpoint. When you say he is not useful, you merely mean that he is not useful to you. Might not the worm with equal logic hold that you are a superfluous product of nature because you do not serve the worm?"

"This suggests the scope of Professor Moore's book. SAMUEL W. BALL.

MARRIAGE REFORM IN PORTUGAL

The new Portuguese law of divorce was published in the Official Gazette on Saturday last, and is now in force.

The right of divorce is conceded in cases of long sentences of imprisonment, insanity, the adultery of either party, as also in cases of mutual consent. The law in its main outlines is based on the French divorce law, except in regard to mutual consent.

The law ordains that now any married couple, if they are tired of the marriage bond, will, on applying jointly to the court, have it conceded to them.

The new law has been very well received throughout the country. Not only in Lisbon and Oporto, but everywhere, numerous couples were anxious awaiting the enforcement of the law in order that they might apply for divorce. The minister of justice has received a great number of telegrams congratulating on the measure.

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