

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

MUNICIPAL JUDGE IN AID TO STRIKING GARMENT WORKERS

The Municipal Court Chicago Arnold Heap, Judge In Chambers

Editor Daily Socialist:

Dear Sir—On my way home Saturday I purchased a copy of your paper and was amazed at the pitiable condition of some of the strikers' families as depicted in the columns of your paper.

Yours truly, ARNOLD HEAP.

BOSSSES IN DISTRESS MAKE LONG PLEA TO PUBLIC'S SYMPATHY

"Cry" Takes Up Seven Columns in Employers' Official Journal.

Distress has gripped the garment bosses with a vengeance. The clothing manufacturers have at last been hit in the only place that can make them wince and wail.

Prises Officials After unmerciful lambasting, the awful agitators and Socialists who are keeping the strikers from signing the "generous" agreements offered by the kind-hearted manufacturers, and seeing the rabid newspapers which have urged the strikers to secure a recognition of the union, the Trade Record fires a skyrocket by praising the city and county officials for their sensible stand in trying to end the strike.

It holds that the interests of the bosses must be protected and recognized.

Can't Recognize Union The manufacturers cannot recognize the union, says the "Trade Record."

Frightens Public The public must certainly understand that the manufacturers can expect from people who have done the things these closed shop strikers have done.

None Arrested for Slugging With the possible exception of but one or two instances none of the strikers have as yet been arrested for slugging.

On the contrary, all of the slugging and murdering has been done by the hired special policemen and thugs of the employers.

Over 400 strikers have been arrested

Gaylord Is Speaker at Big Meeting of Garment Strikers.

State Senator Winfield R. Gaylord of Wisconsin, as principal speaker Monday at a monster mass meeting of garment strikers held at Pilsen Park, related how the strike had been settled in Milwaukee.

Other Speakers Mrs. Raymond Robins, Agnes Nestor, A. Adamski and Abraham Gordon were the other speakers.

No Desertions There was no evidence of desertions from the strikers' ranks at the many halls.

Matter Forgotten Nothing further was thought of the matter until the police arrived and arrested Brodwin on a warrant sworn out by Walz.

Will Show Innocence Attorney John Sonstebly has taken charge of the case and will establish the innocence of both Brodwin and Fehel, who was arrested later as an accomplice, through a number of witnesses who were present when the altercation took place.

Had Evidence At the inquest held over Laznikas the coroner's jury found sufficient evidence of crime to hold Yacullo to the jury, but for some reason or another he has been set free and is walking the streets an "innocent" man.

Over 200 letters have been mailed to the manufacturers. The letters plead

for the strikers and strike officials are very indignant over the no-bill verdict returned by the jury which heard the evidence against M. Yacullo the special detective who shot and killed Charles Laznikas a strike picket at State and Harrison streets.

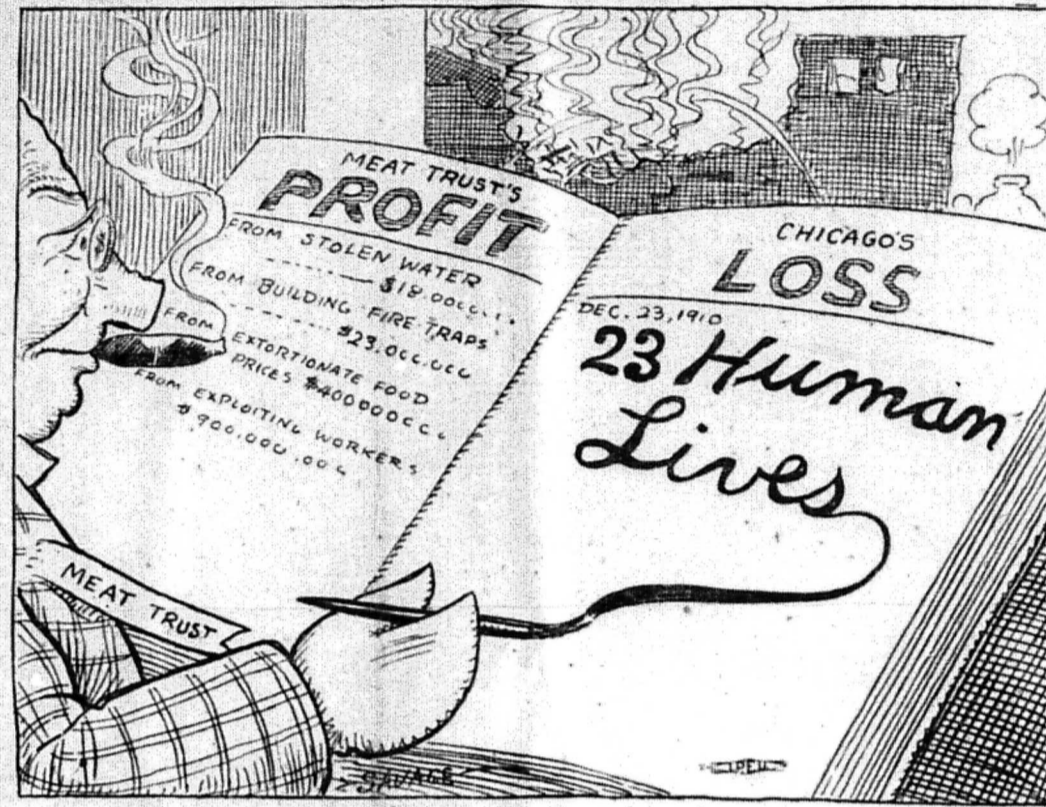
Warred Privately It is suspected, however, that the members were privately warned that the assembly would be dissolved if the memorial was presented to the throne.

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THE LATEST ENTRY



SPAIN STIRRED BY DISCONTENT

Growth of Strike at Saragossa Feared; Crisis in Cabinet.

Madrid, Dec. 27.—The ministers, at their meeting Monday, succeeded in averting the threatened crisis for some days, but it is considered that a recrudescence of the trouble is inevitable.

Ministers May Retire The determined stand against the government measures is attributed to the attitude of Senor Burell, minister of public instruction; Senor Calbeton, minister of public works, and Senor Merino, minister of the interior.

Factions Riot Seville, Dec. 27.—At a meeting of the Radicals here Deputy Azcarate was attacked by some of the speakers. The Unionists present vigorously protested against this, with a result that the rival factions came into a collision. Clubs were freely used and there were many broken heads.

Strike Grows Sargossa, Dec. 27.—The situation growing out of the labor conditions prevailing here is grave. In addition to the men who are already striking there is much unrest among all the trades, and a general stoppage of all work appears to be imminent.

PLEDGE CABINET TO THE CHINESE

People Asked to Prepare Program Providing for Constitutional Cabinet.

Peking, Dec. 27.—The refusal of the throne to create immediately a ministry responsible to the national assembly and to convolve forthwith general parliament was followed by the issuance today of an edict which, though peculiarly noncommittal, is interpreted as a call to the people to prepare for a programme providing ultimately for the establishment of a constitutional cabinet.

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TOBACCO AND LIQUOR USERS STINKPOTS, SAYS VOLIVA

Referring to them as "stinkpots," Wilbur Glenn Voliva yesterday again denounced the members of the Zionist colony who use tobacco and intoxicating liquors.

He accused one man of keeping a case of beer in his house, charged another with eating pork and keeping whisky, and a third with the use of both tobacco and whisky.

RUSSIAN STUDENTS DENY HAVING USED GUNS IN RIOTS St. Petersburg, Dec. 27.—A deputation of students from Odessa have arrived here to protest against the decision of the University of Odessa because of the recent disorders there.

B. & O. STRIKE REPORTED SETTLED—MEN RETURN JAN. 1 Washington, Ind., Dec. 27.—Following the official announcement of the resignation of J. D. Harris as general superintendent of motive power of all Baltimore & Ohio railroad lines, comes the information that the trouble between the company and its marshmen have been settled and that the men will return to work by Jan. 1.

WOULD DIE; FINDS WATER TOO COLD TO DO SO COMFORTABLY Chippewa Falls, Wis., Dec. 27.—John Christianson, aged 35, of Greenwood, jumped from a forty-foot bridge over the Chippewa river here to the rapids below in an effort to commit suicide. He went down twice and came up 200 feet downstream at an airhole in the ice, crawled out and came ashore. "Cold water made me feel better. My desire to die suddenly disappeared," he said.

ITALY'S KING MUST DELAY HUNT; PHONE WIRES STOLEN Rome, Dec. 27.—Seven hundred and sixty-three yards of the telephone wires between the Quirinal and regal castle of Castel Porziano was stolen Sunday night. The king will be unable to go shooting at Castel Porziano, as police surveillance is impossible until the telephone line is repaired.

ASKS LIMIT OF SALOONS TO ONE FOR EACH THOUSAND Evansville, Ind., Dec. 27.—Rev. Dr. W. C. Helt of this city, who is at the head of the National Reform League of America, has prepared a bill to be presented to the Indiana legislature limiting the number of saloons to one for every 1,000 persons and fixing the license at \$750 to \$1,000.

BUBONIC PLAGUE KILLS 23 CHINESE; 98 STILL SUFFERING Harbin, Manchuria, Dec. 27.—In the Chinese suburb of Fudziadian there were twenty-three deaths from bubonic plague in houses and in the streets on Christmas day. Ninety-eight persons suffering from the disease were taken to the hospital.

HOXSEY 11,474 FEET UP IN AIR

Daring Air Man Performs Wonderful Exploit in Breaking Record.

WORLD RECORDS FOR ALTITUDES Feet. Aviator. 1910. 3,445—H. Latham. Jan. 7. 4,164—L. Paulhan. Jan. 10. 4,641—H. Latham. July 9. 6,239—W. Brookins. July 9. 6,750—J. A. Drexel. Aug. 11. 8,471—L. Morane. Sept. 13. 8,792—G. Chares. Sept. 8. 9,186—H. Wymalen. Oct. 1. 9,714—R. Johnson. Oct. 31. 10,489—M. G. Legagneux. Dec. 9. 11,474—A. Hoxsey. Dec. 26.

Reaches Dizzy Height The young aviator reached the dizzy height of 11,474 feet—more than two miles—and surpassed by nearly 1,000 feet the next nearest record, that of 10,489 feet, made recently at Pau, France, by Le Gagneux.

Gets Big Ovation When he at last alighted safely after an extraordinary series of "toboggan slides" through the air, thousands of feet in length, he was given a tremendous ovation, not only by the great crowd on the field, but by more sophisticated admirers, his brother aviators themselves.

MINE BUCKET SPILLS FOUR MEN TO DEATH Beckett, W. Va., Dec. 27.—Four men are dead as a result of a horrible accident, which occurred at the No. 5 shaft of the New River Collieries company, at Eccles, W. Va., when a bucket in which the men, all employees of the Dravo Construction company, overturned throwing the men 500 feet down to the bottom of the shaft. All met instant death and the bodies were horribly crushed and mangled.

STOCK YARDS CONCERN IN FISHERY PURCHASE DEAL Seattle, Dec. 27.—According to the Times, negotiations are being carried on for the sale to Libby, McNeill and Libby of Chicago of ten salmon canneries in Alaska and the ships and other property owned by the Northwestern Fisheries Company, a Guggenheim corporation. The price to be paid is reported to be \$1,000,000.

? WHY ?

SOME QUESTIONS

Why should Chicago pay such terrible prices for progress? Why was the Troquois disaster required to secure safety of human life in theaters and other places of public assemblage? Why has the community waited for the killing of its chief fire marshal, an assistant fire marshal and more than a score of other brave men of the department ere it became

really interested in the question of providing against great and perilous conflagrations? It has long been known that conditions in the stock yards were such as to invite at least large property loss by fire. Yet owners of stock yards property and public officials alike have evaded the task of providing the needed improvements. — From the Daily News, Dec. 23.

ONE ANSWER

Armour & Co.'s report of earnings in the fiscal year ended Oct. 22, 1910, shows a total net income of \$9,808,000. After the deduction of administration and other expenses and interest on the \$30,000,000 of bonds and borrowed money in the past year, there remained a balance of \$5,817,000 applicable to dividends. This is equivalent to 29.09 per cent on the \$20,000,000 stock. The story of the dividends of the other big packing concerns, which make up the beef trust, better

known as the National Packing company, is the same. Whether it is Armour & Co., Swift & Co., or Morris & Co., the dividends show big at the end of the year. One way of securing big dividends is by running your business in fire-traps similar to those at the "yards," rather than in up-to-date structures, that call for "improvements." The Morris beef house that brought death to twenty-five men was over forty years old. There are buildings still older in the "yards."

'JUNGLE' YIELDS UP SECRETS OF TRUST'S INSATIATE GREED

Brutality of Utter Disregard for Human Life Is Bared.

Benny Rosenbaum, Suspected Pander, Made "Man Without a Country."

NO ONE WANTS WHITE-SLAVER

Deported Again He was placed on a steamship and sent to New York. On arriving here he was turned over to the immigration officials, who placed him under bonds to await trial as an "undesirable immigrant."

REBELS HOLD NEAL PASS AGAINST NAVARRO'S TROOPS

El Paso, Texas, Dec. 27.—Forty wood choppers with burros guard Cuidad Juarez, Mexico, and El Paso a war scare Monday that almost caused a panic. El Paso customs inspectors saw the wood choppers in the hills five miles west of Juarez, and sent in a report that revolutionists were marching on that city.

Must Earn Dividends Engines tooted, the little electric railways were in full motion. The hard driven slaves labored steadily. The yards must not pause. Dividends must be earned.

Can't Stop "Yellow Cars" Hoarse cries coming out of the darkness warned firemen and others working near the debris, as the yellow cars of the Armour Refrigerator Line ran over the tracks which must be crossed to fight the fire.

Will Compete with Grave Yard Trust

Will Compete with Grave Yard Trust

Packtown, reeking with smog, foul with the smell of slaughter, is yielding up hourly further secrets which reveal the insatiate greed of the beef trust.

Disregard Human Life That long policy of disregard for human life which culminated in the death, according to the revised lists, of twenty-five men, is being shown hourly in greater and greater brutality.

Warned by the Chicago Board of Underwriters, warned by the City Bureau of Electricity, warned by the Chicago fire chief who Thursday perished in the ruins of the Morris beef house, the beef trust made no move to change conditions.

Trucks were kept moving through the streets which reeked with smoke, steam and the smell of slaughter and were as dark as railroad tunnels.

White-carriage men from some departments of the yards passed like ghosts.

Each death trap must yield up its last fraction of a cent to profit, before, perhaps some fire slight in origin called it to the fate of the Morris beef house.

Firemen were busy cutting holes under the tracks on the sidings, which connected with the Morris beef house, so that the lines of hose might not interfere with the freight trains which were shunted back and forth.

They dug their way along the line of hose and came on something crushed in among the wreckage.

Pieces of a rubber coat seen through the piled litter showed the something to be a body.

With strength revived after the terrible vigil, some men had been on duty

land for burial purposes. The site will be sectioned and graves sold at cost. The present plan will come under the law which is expected to be passed by the Legislature allowing the municipal council to buy land and build houses at cost for working men.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4.)

CONDENSED NEWS

LOCAL

RECOMMENDS VACATION BATHS

All the bath rooms in the public schools will be open in the vacation months next summer, if a recommendation of the board of education adopted is concurred in by the board. The action was taken on the suggestion of Superintendent Ella Flagg Young.

CAR-ENTER HURT IN FALL

John Gadszinski, 22 years old, 4741 South Hermitage avenue, sustained serious injuries to his left leg and side when he fell from a scaffold on the third floor of a building at Campbell avenue and Logan boulevard. He was removed to St. Elizabeth's hospital.

BOOKKEEPER KILLS HIMSELF

C. F. Bird, 56 years old, 2811 West Jackson boulevard, a bookkeeper, was found dead in bed with a bullet wound in his head. Despondency is believed to have caused him to end his life. He was left no note, and his widow, Mrs. Emily E. Bird, a school teacher, could advance no reason for his act.

KEDZIE LINE OPEN

The wishes of many residents of the southwest side of the city, who have been clamoring for a street car line to Kedzie avenue, are to be realized. It was announced that the Chicago City Railway company will begin the operation of a line on that thoroughfare, to run from 22d to 63d street, today.

CLIENT ACCUSES ATTORNEY

F. E. Hahn, 74 years old, who says he is a lawyer with a practice chiefly in the United States courts, has been arrested on a charge that he obtained \$50 by a confidence game. Joseph Vidusa, 2248 Winona avenue, is his accuser. "Vidusa requested me to start a suit against the International Harvester company," said Hahn. "I was given \$50. Several days ago some attorneys demanded the return of \$50, which I refused. I paid the costs of the suit and the money is mine."

DOMESTIC

FIRE AT MADISON LAKE, MINN.

Madison Lake, Minn., Dec. 27.—The business portion of this town was wiped out by fire. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. An antiquated hand fire engine was the only means of fighting the fire, which was fanned by a high wind.

CHARLES BATELL LOOMIS ILL

New York, Dec. 27.—Charles Battell Loomis, humorist, author and reader, is so seriously ill at his home in Leonia, N. J., that he has been compelled to postpone indefinitely all engagements, including a series of public readings. Mr. Loomis had an attack of grip a few weeks ago, and it has been followed by intestinal trouble.

HAVE BERRI-BERI AT SEATTLE

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 27.—One man in Seattle, Wash., Dec. 27.—One man is dead, another in the hospital in a dying condition, and four others are seriously ill at Berri-berri, a peculiar ailment that broke out on the British steamship Beechy, from China, early this week. The disease came to the attention of the health authorities when Arsal Ali, a Hindu sailor on the steamer, died.

TREASURY STATEMENT

Washington, D. C., Dec. 27.—At the beginning of business the condition of the United States treasury was: Working balances in treasury offices, \$34,859,042. In banks and Philippine treasury, \$2,970,401. Ordinary receipts Thursday were \$1,299,887, with disbursements of \$2,698,683. The deficit to date this fiscal year is \$8,181,790. These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

GOULD SAYS HE IS A PARISIAN

New York, Dec. 27.—Frank J. Gould declared to the customs officials on his arrival with his wife on the Cunard liner Lusitania that he was no longer a resident of the country, having decided to make Paris his home in the future. Mr. Gould made this statement to avoid paying duty on the contents of seven trunks which he and his wife brought with them.

IN 30 YEARS; SPURNS PARDON

Galveston, Texas, Dec. 27.—Thirty years an inmate of the state prison, Garret Weldon, a life-term convict, has refused a pardon. He is 65 years of age. Years ago he was a prosperous farmer in Stonewall county and had a family.

IN QUARREL OVER LAND DEAL HE SHOT AND KILLED A NEIGHBOR IN 1886

In a quarrel over a land deal he shot and killed a neighbor in 1886. He was given a life sentence. Since his conviction his wife and children have died.

VALUES HIS WIFE AT \$300,000

Washington, D. C., Dec. 27.—Within a few minutes after he was granted a divorce and given the custody of his five children, William F. Matteson, a real estate man, filed two suits asking \$35,000 damages from each of the two men he alleges wrecked his home. One man is a physician with a large practice, Dr. John A. Strutz. He is prominent in church work. The other man is Louis P. Holden. He is an employe of the bureau of printing and engraving. Mrs. Matteson, handsome brunette, has been a prize winning figure in the annual floral parades.

ALDRICH TO LEAVE HOSPITAL

New York, Dec. 27.—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, who underwent a slight operation in the Roosevelt hospital on Wednesday for a growth on the right hand, will be able to leave that institution probably today.

FIRE DESTROYS FOUR BLOCKS

Albia, Ia., Dec. 27.—One hundred thousand dollars loss was sustained in a fire in Albia when four business blocks were burned. The fire originated in an explosion of gasoline in the dry goods store of H. J. Cramer & Co. Women made their escape from the second floor by ladders.

J. G. PHELPS STOKES IS ILL

New York, Dec. 27.—Considerable anxiety for the health of J. G. Phelps Stokes, husband of Rose Pastor, is being felt by his friends. Mr. Stokes has had to give up active work and remain at home. He has gone to the Adirondacks for a long stay.

FOREIGN

AMERICA AND FRANCE MODELS

Lisbon, Dec. 27.—The plan of government for the new Portuguese republic has been decided by the provisional cabinet. It is based upon the parliamentary system of France, with certain modifications adapted from the United States. The president of the republic

WILL BE CHOSEN BY PARLIAMENT FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS, AND HE WILL BE INELIGIBLE FOR RE-ELECTION UNTIL A REGULAR TERM HAS INTERVENED. MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT WILL BE ELECTED FOR THREE YEARS.

\$5,000 FOR CHINESE VICTIMS

Washington, Dec. 27.—For the relief of the famine-stricken people of China, Acting Secretary of State Huntington Wilson cabled \$5,000 to Minister Calhoun as the initial contribution of the American National Red Cross Society.

CHILE PRESIDENT IN OFFICE

Santiago, Chile, Dec. 27.—Ramon Barros Luce has been inaugurated president of Chile, with the usual ceremonies and before a great concourse. President Luce was elected on Oct. 15 to succeed President Montt, who died in Europe August 16.

MAY SETTLE HAYTIAN CLAIMS

Port-au-Prince, Hayti, Dec. 27.—The diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, the United States, Germany, France and Italy presented a joint note to the Haytian government proposing an international commission to consider and settle claims against Hayti.

MME. STEINHEIL BUSY AGAIN

Paris, Dec. 27.—Gossip has it that Mme. Steinheil, who was tried on the charge of murdering her husband and mother, and was acquitted, has wrecked another home. It is said on good authority the wife of a well-known journalist who got a divorce recently named her as co-respondent.

BATTLESHIP USED FOR DANCE

Gravesend, England, Dec. 27.—Hear Admiral Howard and the officers of the fourth division of the United States Atlantic fleet gave a reception and deck dance on board the battleship Georgia. Five hundred guests from London and Gravesend were present. The ship was decorated with emblems of the Yuletide.

BUSINESS

\$19,000,000 WORTH OF SALMON

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 27.—The combined salmon packs of Alaska, British Columbia and Puget Sound for the season of 1910 show an aggregate output of 2,999,586 cases, the lightest "lean" year on record. The 1910 salmon pack brought to Alaska and the Pacific northwest canners is approximately \$19,000,000.

MINES BANKRUPT EDUCATOR

Utica, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Augustus S. Downing, an educator of Albany, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District court here, showing debts of \$111,996 and assets of \$10,002. He contracted his debts as maker or indorser of various notes to promote mining concerns of which he is an officer.

DETROIT COMPANY BANKRUPT

The Detroit Radiator company has filed a petition in bankruptcy scheduling liabilities of \$1,000,000 and assets of \$20,000. The National Lead company of Chicago is the principal creditor. The capital stock of the radiator is \$50,000. According to the officers of the company the failure was caused by "too enthusiastic preparation for business that did not come."

BLOW AT BOARD OF TRADE

Milwaukee, Dec. 27.—Although the Chicago Board of Trade is the place where the trading of the world is done, local business men assert that the Milwaukee grain receipts are many times greater than those of Chicago. Milwaukee barley quotans are the standard for the world, and yet Milwaukee has always done business in grain through the use of Chicago warehouse receipts. The Milwaukee board, after a spirited contest, has decided to repeat this rule making Chicago receipts deliverable here, the vote being 12 to 48.

RED CROSS WILL NET HUGE SUM

Sale of Christmas Stamps Will Reach \$1,000,000 in Nation.

(By United Press Association.)
New York, Dec. 27.—Up to date charity, conducted on the most modern, scientific business methods, is a complete success, according to Frank H. Magnus, secretary of the Commission on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society, in charge of the sale of Red Cross Christmas stamps in New York city.

Will Net Huge Sum
More than \$50,000 will be netted in New York city alone this year from the sale of these stamps. It is reported more than a million dollars will be the grand total from the entire United States.

The getting of the stamps into the hands of the Christmas purchasers in New York was placed in the hands of an expert salesman, J. W. Binder, who set about disposing of the stamps as though they were some household necessity.

Use Modern Methods

He entered into an elaborate advertising campaign, all free. More than \$5,000 worth of electric signs were used each month advertising the wares. Subway elevators had notices carried carrying posters, calling attention to the stamps. Billboards were covered with them.

READY TO START POSTAL BANKS ON JANUARY 3

Washington, D. C., Dec. 27.—All is now ready for starting the machinery of the postal savings bank throughout the country on Jan. 3 next. The forty eight postmasters, each representing a state, who have been in Washington negotiating information concerning the management of the postal savings work, have finished their training at Postmaster General Hitchcock's office, and the last of them left for home last night.

To Fight Consumption

Of the sum thus raised 12 1/2 per cent goes to the national nurses of the Red Cross in Washington to pay for the printing and distribution of the stamps and to be added to the national fund. The balance of the money will be expended in New York in the fight against consumption.

STRIKERS ARE NOT CRIMINALS

(Continued From Page 1.)

with the strikers to return to work after the Christmas holidays.

"The letters in part read as follows: 'We are ready to take back our employes without any change in wages or working hours. We want our employes to be comfortable, contented and happy.'"

Show Lies

The letters, following as they do a great plea for sympathy published on one whole page of the Trade Record, a manufacturers' publication, show conclusively that the bosses are in a desperate state of mind and brand as lie the statements that the strikers are returning to work by the thousands.

Seek New Blame

The police are looking for the individuals who blinded Edward Olson, 1617 North Hermitage avenue, by throwing some kind of powder into his eyes at Division and North Paulina streets. According to the police they are of the opinion that the powder was thrown by striking garment workers.

No Weapons

No weapons of any kind have as yet been found in the possession of the arrested strikers.

Miners Help

Centralia, Ill., Dec. 24.—Centralia Local No. 52 of the United Mine Workers of America donated \$300 to the striking garment workers of Chicago.

Will Push Case

The garment workers' union has determined to push the case against Robinson and bring him before the police trial board on the charge of drunkenness while on duty.

Robinson, barely able to stand on his feet, accosted two Italian tailors at work at Cohe & Riseman, a union shop, and smashed them in the face when they attempted being union men.

See Brutal Assault

The brutal assault was witnessed by Joseph Brimm, Brimm reported the assault to Noren, and later, both, accompanied by a Daily Socialist reporter, secured the company of several sergeants from Assistant Police Chief Hermann Schuetler, who were instructed to take Robinson off the beat if they found him drunk. The investigation followed.

Declare Action Outrage

"It was an outrage. The policemen were at the funeral with drawn clubs. The people were angry, very angry, and they expected trouble. It was only necessary for the police to touch one of the strikers to cause a riot."

No Cause for Assault

"The people surged to the front with cries of rage and it took all of our concerted efforts to settle them again. 'There was no cause for the assault of the police and it is not their fault that a bloody riot did not result.'"

Clamed Right

"If the strikers refused to go back to work by January 15 the bosses are done. They cannot get enough scabs and the orders will not be filled. Millions of dollars will be lost."

Will Lose Millions

"All that the manufacturers want is the sympathy of the public and an ending of the strike that will satisfy them. The fact that the public has been with the strikers unanimously heretofore has frightened the bosses, and their wail is a serious one."

Can't Blame Strikers

Several additional arrests have been made by the police investigating the murder of Donnelly, the teamster who was shot by some unknown persons, but thus far the police have failed to connect the strikers with the shooting.

EMPLOYERS WAR ON UNIONS—OUT ON SYMPATHY STRIKE

Gary, Ind., Dec. 27.—In an ultimatum issued yesterday the Employers, Builders and Material Men's association declared war on five unions. As a result a general building strike may be precipitated. Owing to factional differences in the electrical union, three other unions—the plumbers, lathers and steam fitters—are out in sympathy with the Collins-McNulty electricians. The employers say they will fill their places with nonunion men.

BARE BRUTALITY OF BEEF TRUST

(Continued From Page 1.)
continuously for over thirty-six hours, the firemen tugged at the debris.

MARKETS

Chicago, Dec. 27.—Live stock market at Chicago yesterday opened on a firm to slightly higher basis, only to close in a depressed condition, with early gains dissipated and much stock going over unsold.

RAISED INSURANCE

According to a statement contained in a report to the city bureau of electrical inspection, Morris & Co. were considerably obnoxious to the orders of the bureau after the Chicago Board of Underwrit-

STRIKE SITUATION BECOMES SERIOUS IN WINNIPEG

(By United Press Association.)

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 27.—Thirty street cars manned by strikebreakers were fired in all parts of the city Friday night, and one was burned at Logan avenue, in front of the Canadian Pacific railway shops. The crews of the car fired and possession was taken of them by the rioters, who ran them off the track. They upset one and set fire to it.

The company so far has had fifty cars wrecked since the strike was declared and is in fear that large terminal barns will be burned.

Armed guards patrol outside these big buildings.

The strike to date in the loss of business, the cost of strikebreakers and the damage to property has cost the company \$50,000. Not a single striker so far has returned to the service.

A Maxim gun reached the city today from the government arsenal at Halifax. Its arrival is significant in view of the strike.

BOSSSES MAKE DISTRESS PLEA

(Continued From Page 1.)

and the charges against them are "disorderly conduct" and inciting a riot.

Find No Weapons

No weapons of any kind have as yet been found in the possession of the arrested strikers.

Yet the Trade Record blames the murders, assaults and riots on the striking garment workers with the hope that the public will be influenced.

Heavy stress is laid by the Trade Record reporter on the fact that Christmas week is here and that it was inhuman of the liberal agitators to keep the strikers in suffering and starvation during the holidays.

Then the well-paid reporter, who acknowledges that at heart he is with the strikers, plunges into a highly colored description of the great and laudable industry perfected under the open shop system, and points a warning finger at the calamity that is to follow if the employes secure a union shop.

His Argument Falls

The reporter fails to show, however, how the building up of a great industry to the absolute satisfaction of the bosses benefited the workers, who were forced to stand abuse at the hands of the straw bosses hired to sweat work out of girls for a ridiculous wage.

In closing the terrible arraignment of the strikers, working class papers and "agitators," the Trade Record reporter takes a final long breath, and the following digest of the seven-column plea for sympathy is the result:

Says Strike Is Over

"In effect, the strike is practically over. The strikers will accept nothing but the closed shop, and the closed shop they cannot have."

"It is not possible that they will be longer allowed to do the city of Chicago and to continue the 'most vicious strike Chicago has ever known,' in their efforts to enforce an illegal conspiracy."

"If the press and citizens of Chicago who desire peace and good will at this time will give the clothing manufacturers and city authorities the powerful influence of their loyal support toward ending the strike, that most desirable result should be practically attained this week."

Christmas Week

"It is Christmas week, and Chicago is weary and ashamed of her clothing strike. Its closed shop object and its continued violence are indefensible. Decided public opinion can stop it promptly."

"It is time the spirit of the season was recognized and that citizens knew whether the city and the clothing trade are to be controlled by violence or by law and order."

"The clothing manufacturers of Chicago are weary and ashamed of her clothing strike. Its closed shop object and its continued violence are indefensible. Decided public opinion can stop it promptly."

"They will gladly welcome back to work all those who care to have work at this time, and for whom they now have room in their factories."

Shows Bosses' Despair

No better evidence than the seven-column plea is necessary to show the despair of the bosses.

In the page article the manufacturers have taken off the mask of hypocrisy and have shown that the strike is getting on their nerves.

The strike must be over by January 15 if the bosses are to make their annual spring season profit.

Salesmen have been out in the country taking orders for spring clothing.

The orders, to a large extent, are all in, and the cutting and tailoring must be finished by February.

Will Lose Millions

All that the manufacturers want is the sympathy of the public and an ending of the strike that will satisfy them. The fact that the public has been with the strikers unanimously heretofore has frightened the bosses, and their wail is a serious one.

BARE BRUTALITY OF BEEF TRUST

(Continued From Page 1.)

A body, the head crushed beyond recognition, was found. Pipeman Edward Doyle of Engine Company 28 was among the strikers.

A key to the bearing a name plate was the means by which young Doyle recognized his father, Dennis M. Doyle, captain of Engine Company 28.

Doyle's body was the last to be recovered. The bodies of Michael McNameery, Peter Powers, Patrick Reaph and Frank Walters had been found earlier in the day. They were similarly situated to that of Doyle's.

RAISED INSURANCE

According to a statement contained in a report to the city bureau of electrical inspection, Morris & Co. were considerably obnoxious to the orders of the bureau after the Chicago Board of Underwrit-

STRIKERS ARE NOT CRIMINALS

(Continued From Page 1.)

ers had raised the firm's insurance, but neglected to take any action.

On May 12 Morris & Co. received a letter from the Bureau of Electrical Inspection ordering it to protect its wiring. On Dec. 14 an inspector visited the plant and found that Morris & Co. had done nothing.

Here are some of the perils which Morris & Co. were neglecting.

Neglected Perils

Fuses, supposed to melt and shut off the current if too high a current were carried over the wires, and thus to prevent the heating of the wires, so as to cause the melting of the insulation, which could cause a fire, were of such a character that they permitted too high a current to be carried.

Wires strung along the walls in the interior of Morris & Co. buildings were not protected sufficiently to prevent fraying of the insulation of the wires by contact with objects which might be placed against the walls, and thus cause a fire.

In the oleo section of the Morris plant the protection was declared to be insufficient.

Not Fireproof
"Bunched wires" were not covered with fireproof covering over the ordinary insulation, which is mainly formed of rubber compounds.

Insulation in refrigerating rooms was declared insufficient.

One electric light circuit in a building of the Morris plant was found without any fuse protection at all.

Similar conditions were reported by the Chicago Board of Underwriters at about the same time they were ordered by the city. They have not yet been complied with.

The City Electrical Bureau is consolidating itself for its shortcomings in the yards through the report of the inspectors, who, though finding conditions in other plants the same as in Morris & Co.'s, have decided that the Morris fire was not due to electricity.

What Inspectors Say
The city authorities assert that the beef house basement in which the fire started, was supplied by one main feed wire.

The fire started in one corner of the basement, whereas the feed wire runs down the center, with branch wires running to either side.

There was no current, the inspectors say, in any but the feed wire, as far as they know, on the morning of the fire.

Get Water Now
Commissioner of Public Works Bernard J. Mullaney, formerly in the employ of J. Ogden Armour, is taking care that there shall be sufficient city water available for the stockyards.

Heretofore the yards have installed secret mains and in other notorious ways stolen city water.

By May of this year, however, according to talk in the city hall, 78,000,000 gallons additional city water will be pumped into the stockyards district every twenty-four hours.

New Supply
Thirty-eight million gallons of this new supply are to come from the new Roseland pumping station and 40,000,000 additional will come from the new pumps at the Twenty-second street pumping station.

TEACHERS PLAN PAY INCREASE

State Association to Take Up Legislation Along This Line.

A demand for legislation that will increase the salaries of country teachers above the minimum of \$50 per month now paid them probably will be made during the convention of the Illinois State Teachers' Association, which opens, this evening for a three days' session.

The question of a bill advocating the increase has been under consideration for some time.

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of the Chicago school, is one of the staunchest supporters of the movement.

Six Thousand Delegates
If the majority of the delegates favor the plan it is more than likely that the bill will be framed during the convention.

It is expected that 6,000 delegates will be in attendance when the convention opens in Orchestra Hall.

The principal speakers at the opening session will be President Alfred F. Union, Mrs. Young and Dr. Andrew F. West, dean of the graduate school, Princeton University.

Following these speakers Mrs. Young who is president of the association, will deliver her annual report. A number of committees will also be appointed at the opening session.

Dr. Evans to Speak
At the LaSalle Hotel Wednesday morning the delegates will be addressed by Health Commissioner William A. Evans, Dr. Wm. H. Allen, director of the bureau of municipal research, New York; Miss Jane Adams of Hull House and Dr. W. O. Thompson, president of Ohio State University. In the evening in Orchestra Hall the committee on resolutions will make its report.

firm undertone at the outset and sales of good quality, medium and heavy-weight beets were made at prices which were a shade to the higher than obtainable at the close last week.

HOOGS</

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 we are here in the vanguard—Langfellow

DRESSMAKERS PREPARE FIGHT

A. F. of L. to Back Union in War for Decent Conditions.

New York, Dec. 27.—Morris Wintchewsky, secretary of the Ladies' Waist and Dress makers' union, has received a letter from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday, saying that he would accept the invitation to address a meeting of that organization to be held on January 6.

The union is planning to engage one of the largest halls for the meeting, and expects to secure other speakers. Gompers will make the trip to New York to confer with the officers of the waist makers which are about to expire and the strengthening of the union.

The organization is preparing to give a fight to all firms that refuse to renew their agreements and also to organize those who are still under the control of the organization.

A. F. of L. to Aid

It was stated yesterday that the American Federation of Labor will back the union in its fight for the establishment of decent conditions in the waist and dress trade and that a fight to a finish will be waged should such a step be necessary.

All the officers of the union, as well as delegates to the conference of labor bodies formed to aid the waist makers, were out visiting manufacturers, trying to bring about an amicable settlement, by having their agreements renewed.

Twelve Bosses Sign Up
Twelve manufacturers have already renewed their agreements and more are expected to come into line. Committees will be out every day with an effort to renew the contracts with the firms which signed up with the union after the general strike last year.

With all the union firms having renewed their agreements, the efforts of the conference and the union will center upon those shops and that portion of the trade which has been a drag on the union by reason of the non-union conditions that prevailed there.

To Organize Solidly
The loyalty and faithfulness displayed by the workers during the last strike, and from the interest they have taken in the union during its life, means a thorough and absolute organization of the entire trade.

SEAMEN SEEK TO END ABUSES

To Take Solid Stand Against Unendurable Conditions on Board Vessels.

Detroit, Dec. 27.—That the food which nearly all the steamship companies dish out to their seamen is of so low a grade, and in many cases so positively foul that most seamen become physical wrecks after some years in the service of the steamship companies, were the facts brought out at the annual convention of the International Seamen's union, which just closed here.

Seamen Loose Teeth
It was shown that most seamen lose their teeth before they reach the age of thirty-five from decay, beri-beri and other diseases due to malnutrition and the cheap quality of food given to the men. Nearly every seaman is afflicted with some sort of intestinal trouble. This underfeeding of seamen, together with the insanitary conditions under which they are compelled to live and the small wages they get, are creating a great deal of discontent, and at the convention it was determined to take concerted action to force better conditions from the steamship companies.

Will Strike if Necessary
The British delegates to the convention who were represented by proxy, reported that over in England they were trying to get a government conciliation board to look into the conditions under which the English seamen live and work.

If a conciliation board fails to bring any improvements from the steamship companies then a strike of seamen will be in order. When such a strike of seamen is called it will be made worldwide, for the conditions of seamen everywhere, and more especially in the United States, are even worse than in Great Britain.

Average Wage \$22.50
The average wage of American seamen is \$22.50 a month. The average workday nominally is twelve hours a day, but there are few seamen that work less than sixteen and quite frequently men are made to work eighteen and twenty hours a day, the law being that a seaman must obey orders and work as told to. The seaman knows of no Sundays and no holidays. A day off is a rarity.

The average time a seaman is employed is eight months a year. Split this average wage of \$22.50 for the eight working months to cover the twelve months in the year which the seaman has to live, and the average of \$22.50 a month is reduced to \$15 a month all the year round.

Trades Unions

Foster education and uproot ignorance. Shorten hours and lengthen life. Raise wages and lower usury. Stop malfeasance and back 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 freedsie. 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.

RAISE FUND TO FIGHT A. F. OF L.

Anti-Boycott Association Continues Fight on Labor Officials.

In an effort to secure a large fund with which to push its fight on Samuel Gompers, and other officials of the American Federation of Labor, the American Anti-Boycott association is sending a strong appeal to various business men.

Frighten Business Men
Judging by the letters of appeal sent out thus far by the association its purpose is to frighten the little business men by holding before them the dangers likely to result from the boycott system if it is not defeated in the courts.

To Punish Gompers
In the letter signed by H. F. Lee, secretary of the association, the first paragraph reads:

"I inclose copy of our special bulletin on the status of the litigation soon to come before the United States Supreme Court, by which we hope to uphold the power of the courts to grant protection to property by injunctive process and, incidentally, to have Messrs. Gompers, et al, punished for their flagrant contempt of our judiciary."

Appeal for Funds
The letter continues with an oft repeated appeal for money with which to push the charges against Gompers for contempt of court and points to the Buck Stove and Range company as its first victory.

It also alleges that it had been the power behind the Danbury hat case. The last two paragraphs of the lengthy letter are as follows:

"The necessity that we be supplied with funds to meet every exigency in this crisis is apparent. The measure of our support is therefore left to your good judgment, in hopes that you will esteem it a pleasure to co-operate."

Act in Confidence
"Assuring you that whatever action you take will be treated confidentially by this association, I am,
Very truly yours,
"H. F. LEE, Sec'y."

A perusal of the bulletin referred to in the latter shows it to be an article of rejoicing over the fact that the cases against Gompers and other labor leaders will be prosecuted to the finish and that they will not be relieved from liability to punishment for their contempt of the federal judiciary.

Questions Involved
"There will now be decided," the bulletin continues, "the question of the right to boycott; the question of whether the right of free speech can be used as a shield for the protection of those who would spread the gospel of coercion and intimidation for the injury of property rights; the question of whether the courts may issue injunctions to protect business from ruinous attacks of conspirators; the question of the right to punish for contempt of court without a jury trial and the question of the right to defy an injunction which has not been modified or vacated by appeal or otherwise.

In short, may the court protect property by injunctive order and uphold its dignity by punishing those who violated such an order?
Look to Supreme Court
"These questions of vital importance to the business interests of this country are to be settled by the Supreme Court of the United States."

Then follows a contribution blank with some more burning words of appeal, but powered with the exception of that of the secretary, is there a sign of the names of persons interested in the "laudable" and patriotic work.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL OUSTS CARPENTERS DELEGATES

Following orders received from the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, delegates from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and from the United Association of Steamfitters were ousted Friday at the meeting of the Chicago Building Trades Council.

TRIES TO RID STREETS OF ALL ITS BEGGARS
Madrid, Dec. 27.—Some time ago the Imperial, in connection with the agitation to rid the streets of the capital of the large number of beggars infesting them, started a subscription to aid these unfortunate. The subscription closed today with a total of \$14,400.

LABOR DEMANDS ANTI-JAP LAWS

Race Feeling Becoming Intense; Federal Intervention Has Failed.

(By United Press Association)
San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 27.—The anti-Japanese feeling in California promises to break out afresh with the assembling of the incoming legislature immediately after Jan. 1.

Situation Serious
So serious is the situation considered that it is giving Governor-elect Johnson and his advisers much concern. It was stated on authority today that as soon as the legislature meets the labor element in the state will demand that it pass laws prohibiting the ownership of land in the state by Asiatics and excluding the children of Chinese and Japanese from schools attended by white children.

Three years ago the intervention of President Roosevelt alone prevented the California legislature enacting these laws. They were scheduled for passage when it was announced on authority from Tokyo that such legislation would be considered an "unfriendly" act.

Teddy's Promises Unfulfilled

Roosevelt promised that if the matter was left in the hands of the federal government he would see that the conditions complained of, such as the attendance in the public schools of grown Japanese youths, who are given seats with white children many years their juniors would be corrected.

This has not been done, the labor union officials assert. Because of this, a meeting of the Japanese Exclusion League has been called for next week. It will prepare new bills prohibiting ownership of land in the state by Asiatics and their attendance at the public schools. These bills will be introduced early in the session and, according to the men behind them, will be pressed to passage.

Expect Japanese Protest

It is conceded that there will probably be a protest from the Japanese government against the bills but their sponsors assert that President Taft will hardly interfere as President Roosevelt did.

The anti-land bill is claimed to be certain of enactment. The labor people, the farmers and fruit growers' associations throughout the state are behind this bill. The California Fruit Growers' association has adopted resolutions favoring the passage of a bill prohibiting ownership of land by aliens of any nationality.

Step on Farmers' Toes

This association insists that the Japanese are interfering with the white farmers and it has great influence with the incoming legislature.

That there will be another "war scare" following the agitation for the bills seems certain, but those responsible for them say this fact will not deter them from forming their passage.

MACHINISTS WIN UNION DEMANDS

Turned Down at First, Contract Men Organize; Increase Conceded.

Mobile, Ala., Dec. 27.—Contract machinists who walked out on strike Oct. 1, and were then compelled to return to work because they had not made their demands in a collective manner, have gained a victory by securing an increase in wages from \$3.50 to \$3.75 per day.

Other Concessions
The new scale is based on a flat rate. In addition to the increase the agreement calls for a nine-hour day and double time for all overtime, Sundays and holidays.

One week after they had walked out for an increase on Oct. 1, they were told by the employers that, as no official notice had been given of their intentions and that the contractors would require a written demand in order that they might add the increased cost of labor to their contracts, it was up to the men to return to work.

This point the men conceded. As soon as they had gone back, Organizer W. E. Terry of the International Association of Machinists was sent to the grounds to mobilize the men. He succeeded in bringing the men into the organization and during the last week arranged for a meeting of a committee of the workers with the employers. The result of the conference was the conceding of the demands of the union.

To Organize Gulf Coast

The organization of the contract shop machinists is known as River Front Lodge of the International Association of Machinists. Because of his diligent work, Organizer Terry may be delegated by the international union to bring the union movement of the entire Gulf Coast section to the front.

INDICT IN VOTE FRAUDS
Cleveland, O., Dec. 27.—One hundred and seventy-two more indictments were returned yesterday by the grand jury at West Union, Ohio, against men accused of buying and selling votes. This makes 535 in all. Seventy-five men have pleaded guilty and received fines and suspended sentences.

Additional Election Returns

Note.—The daily papers apparently will not print the Socialist vote. To obtain it Socialist secretaries must visit or write to the secretary of state, which many are slow to do.
Most reports now coming in are of official state votes in a lump, or of precinct votes, the latter too late to be worth mentioning.
In many places the real vote was not clearly reported. Wm. T. Bradford reports 17 counties in North Carolina, with the alleged total vote of the state, but adds:
"There is no relation between the vote cast and the vote counted. There were votes cast in twice as many counties as the number reported."

No doubt the same is true, in a measure, of many other states.

	1910	1908
Alabama	19,872	15,288
California	7,802	28,569
Connecticut	12,292	5,170
Delaware	536	246
Illinois	49,423	34,711
Indiana	19,532	13,476
Michigan	5,992	11,586
Montana	5,184	5,835
Missouri	19,872	15,288
New Jersey	11,596	10,253
New York	43,659	38,379
North Carolina	487	545
Nebraska	6,379	2,484
New Mexico	8,042	1,046
Ohio	60,837	38,815
Oregon	8,043	7,389
Pennsylvania	59,148	33,913
South Dakota	1,573	2,542
Texas	10,590	8,996
Tennessee	4,161	1,808
Utah	4,837	4,895
Wyoming	2,155	2,486
Washington	15,948	14,182
Wisconsin	29,315	25,146
Vermont	1,955	247

Estimates

Alabama	3,285	1,290
Arizona	3,000	1,912
Arkansas	9,149	6,387
Colorado	11,245	7,960
Georgia	1,090	584
Florida	5,450	2,337
Idaho	9,900	6,400
Iowa	9,534	8,287
Kansas	18,879	14,447
Kentucky	6,487	4,185
Louisiana	4,960	2,538
Maine	2,390	1,733
Maryland	5,500	2,332
Massachusetts	13,500	10,770
Minnesota	24,624	14,094
Mississippi	2,000	978
Nebraska	6,282	2,524
Nevada	1,250	2,034
New Hampshire	2,000	1,299
New York	37,000	38,451
North Carolina	714	245
North Dakota	6,560	2,421
Oklahoma	23,432	21,779
Rhode Island	1,500	1,385
South Carolina	500	181
South Dakota	4,000	2,842
Virginia	5,200	255
West Virginia	15,000	2,579

Appeal to Reason.

SEEK TO START MORE REFORMS

Follow Padlock Bill With Sweeping Anti-Church Measures.

(United Press Cable)
Madrid, Dec. 27.—It has developed that the "padlock bill" passed in the cortes by a vote of 198 to 20 is the forerunner of a more sweeping anti-church measure that Premier Canalejas hopes to push through early next year.

Canalejas' Statement

In explaining the absence from the bill of provisions demanded by the progressives, Canalejas said: "It was necessary first to clear the road for a more complete measure."

"This statement is accepted as the gauge of battle by the Carlists, clericals and other government opponents. They are hurriedly preparing for a furious resistance to the premier's program. They say they will inaugurate an open and armed revolt before submitting to the premier's proposals. "Citing to the overwhelming vote by which the bill was passed, the premier is being criticized by many of his own party for not putting through the complete reform "while he had the votes." Canalejas' theory, however, is that it will be wiser to effect the contemplated reforms by gradual stages in the hope of thus avoiding an uprising by the clericals."

SHOEMAKER IS EDITOR OF SOCIALIST PAPER

J. M. Pratt, a Socialist, 70 years old, shoemaker, journalist and editor, has just started a quarterly Socialist paper in Gainesville, Texas.
The editor in introducing his paper to the public says:
"It is the only paper in the world today whose editor makes a living at his trade, shoemaking, and does all the work on his paper."
"If you are an intellectual it would not be food for your mind, but there are others in the 'ABC class' you can subscribe for."
The Oak Valley Socialist is a quarterly magazine and published at 10 cents a year. The address is Gainesville, Texas.

GARMENT WORKERS TO JOIN STREET CAR MEN IN STRIKE

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 27.—Winnipeg is facing another strike.
The garment workers are threatening to go out because the electric railway company gave an order for hundreds of uniforms to be made for nonunionists now operating the street cars, and the contractors met with a refusal of their employees to carry out contracts.
If the contractors persist, it is said the union label will be withdrawn from their goods.

WELSH MINE STRIKE ENDED—AGREE TO ARBITRATION

Cardiff, Wales, Dec. 27.—The great Welsh coal strike, which for weeks has caused great suffering among the 40,000 idle miners in the Aberdare district, was ended today. At a mass meeting of representatives of the miners it was decided to terminate the strike, the men to return to work immediately after Christmas. The grievances of the men will be submitted to arbitration.

VICTORY SCORED BY RICHMOND, VA.

Example of What Any City in Earnest Can Do.

It is a strange thing that while Philadelphia's Municipal Gas was wrecked through the combination of bad public administration and greedy capital and while Hamilton, Ohio, from all indications has met a similar fate, Richmond, Va., has won.

Stock Argument
It is the stock argument with the gas magnate that a city either can't or won't run a gas works so as to furnish gas and make the plant pay and make repairs. Both Philadelphia and Hamilton split on the same rock.
They failed to maintain the gas plants in fit operating condition.
In both instances when the plant had run down to the point at which heavy expenses must be incurred for replacement, the cities lost heart and private capital stepped in and took up a profitable enterprise.

Richmond, Va.

The annual report of the Superintendent of the City Gas Works of Richmond, supplied by the courtesy of Superintendent W. P. Knowles, shows that Richmond is winning out.
In the report of the Richmond Gas Works for the year ending Dec. 31, 1909, as presented to the city council, occurs the following, page 17:
"During the period of thirty years, beginning 1877 and ending 1896, the gas works of the city paid into the city treasury the sum of \$1,174,553.29, over and above the amount drawn out for running the works and producing the gas."

Some Figures

"The amount exceeds the total of the construction and extension accounts for thirty years by \$57,283.57, and deducting the cost of the plant, etc. previous side paying back to the city its entire outlay for grounds, buildings, plant, pipe and all other appurtenances, has a surplus to its credit of \$135,996.31."
"This surplus must be further increased by differences between the gas furnished the city for public consumption and the interest allowed the city on the cost of the works, etc. say \$253,074.23, making a total surplus of \$492,680.54, after paying the city for its investment."

Actual Results

"Actual results: The city owns its gas works, with entire outfit, without cost, and has received a bonus of \$493,980."
"The net revenue up to 1896 more than reimbursed the city for its entire outlay; therefore, a proper calculation of interest would more than double the surplus of \$493,980.54."
After having reached such a condition, had matters in Richmond followed the Philadelphia course, the plant would have been allowed to run down and a private company would have leased it about the time when it would have been ready to be rehabilitated.

Still on the Job

But Richmond did not follow the course either of Philadelphia or Hamilton. Richmond is still on the job.
Richmond is not Milwaukee, but it has reason to be thankful that it is not Philadelphia.
Richmond had at the close of 1909, 104 miles, 2,490 feet of municipally owned pipe.

Extensive repairs have been made, also large improvements in service through the installation of new pipes and yet \$204,369.32 was shown as a balance in favor of the gas works for the year 1909. Both coal and water gas was furnished by the city.

Any City Can Do It

Richmond is an example of what an ordinary city can do if it is in earnest. Its gas, according to its report, averaged 23 candle power, while the general average for the gas companies in the state of Massachusetts is 22 candle power, those companies being privately owned.
Proof of the fact that the plant is maintained at a high grade of efficiency, the leakage and condensation (loss of gas), in distribution was 9.44 per cent, which is equal to the best performances of foreign cities and the best equipped private companies.
Even in old party politics, Chicago has a lot to learn from Richmond.

Ideal Labor Conditions

Note.—As has been previously stated, municipal ownership under a Socialist administration means ideal labor conditions.
It must not be understood from the foregoing that the Daily Socialist indorses the labor conditions at the Richmond gas works.
Nor does the Daily Socialist enter into the proposition of the treatment of the negro worker at the works in Richmond.
The Daily Socialist prints an account of the Richmond gas works to show that technical efficiency in management and financial success can be gained by municipal ownership.

N. Y. SHOE WORKERS WALK IN AND RIGHT OUT AGAIN

New York, Dec. 27.—John Albert & Sons, shoe manufacturers, Lexington avenue and Broadway, Brooklyn, have gone back on their settlement with strikers, who walked out recently and the fight against them has been renewed.

This firm settled last Tuesday and when the workers went to work they were given to understand that they would be given employment if they agreed not to recognize the Industrial Workers of the World.
They refused to do this, walked out of the shop, and marched back to the strike headquarters. They then met and decided to continue the fight to a finish.

It was said at the strike headquarters yesterday that the bosses had used the Albert firm to make a test as to whether the strikers would settle with one individual firm.
The strikers declare that the strike is not a fight between the Industrial Workers of the World and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, but a struggle for higher wages and better working conditions.

SIX ARE DEAD IN RAIL SMASH

Two Trains Running at Terrific Speed Collide; Many Injured.

(By United Press Association)
Bucyrus, O., Dec. 27.—Six trainmen were killed and a dozen passengers injured, some critically, as the result of a collision of two fast passenger trains on the Pennsylvania railroad between Nevada and Atten a few miles west of here.

Wrecked on Curve

Train No. 15, from Pittsburg, hit train No. 143 on a curve. The trains were on the same track because a freight train had blocked one track of the double-track system. They were running at high speed when they came together.
It is reported that the locomotive of train No. 15 derailed the engine of train No. 43 and plowed into the baggage car. The engine crew of the train, two baggage men, and two men whose identity is uncertain, are said to be buried in the wreckage.

Dead and Injured

The following is a list of dead and injured in the Pennsylvania wreck at Nevada, Ohio:

DEAD

William A. Dowler, representative of the Reeve Rubber Company, in Pittsburg, residence No. 4328 Calumet avenue, Chicago; Mr. Freidstein, 1133 Calumet avenue, Chicago; D. C. Beebe, baggage master, Fort Wayne, Ind.; G. E. Horton, baggage master, deadheading on No. 15; C. C. Craig, engineer on No. 43; C. C. Miller, student passenger engineer on No. 43.

INJURED

Margaret Nott, 27 years old, 1206 E. Main street, Meadville, Wis., back scratched; Mary Lynch, Bangor, Mich, shock; N. G. Gibson, 131 S. Water street, Chicago, neck injured; A. J. Bamford, 931 Alexander place, Chicago, forehead injured; H. S. Bamford, 931 Alexander place, Chicago, leg bruised; W. R. Spore, fireman on No. 15, injured about head and back; W. S. Single, engineer on No. 15, scalp wound and both hands burned; Fort Wayne, Ind.; F. E. Linsinger, conductor on No. 15, hand cut and ankle sprained; C. H. Connolly, fireman on No. 43, head badly cut; Mrs. D. C. McCready, Pittsburg, Pa., head and arm injured.

Blocked by Freight Train

The westbound train on which the Pullman train was running was blocked by a freight train, stalled when a draw-bar was pulled out. The Pullman train crossed over on the eastbound track, a short distance from a signal tower and then stopped according to signals.
The express train, according to general orders, should have halted also. It was the duty of the towerman to give it a signal to stop. Whether he did is a question which railroad officials are already investigating.

Running Through Snowstorm

The express train was running through a snowstorm at the rate of 55

WANTED! 20,000 Speakers, Writers, Debaters and Conversationalists

The Socialist party wants twenty thousand men and women to prepare themselves for the campaign of 1912.

1912 will be an epoch-making year in the history of the American Socialist movement.

Do you want to be a prominent figure in that campaign? Now is the time to begin.

Now is the time to get the necessary mental ammunition. What is your ambition? Do you want to write? Do you want to be a lecturer? Do you want to be a ready conversationalist on the question of Socialism? Do you want to be a real effective participant in the campaign of 1912? If you want any of these things, you must prepare.

Your preparation requires two things: First, an understanding of the fundamental principles of Socialism, and second, a method of presenting your thoughts and feelings so they will take hold of others.

There is no greater mistake than for you to attempt to speak or write on a subject about which some one in your audience knows more than you do.

Also, there are a great many who are well informed on all subjects related to sociology, who do not make effective speakers, because they do not know how to reach the minds of others.

A successful method will enable you to come into the experience of others in a way to make the most effective appeal to their intellect and emotions.

To supply both these elements of your preparation, after years of study and experience and on the advice of competent speakers and writers, we have selected four books, each one of which is clear, concise and complete.

These books comprise our SOAP-BOXERS' LIBRARY, which we offer at a price within the reach of all.

These books are: "Anti-Duehring," by Frederick Engels; "The Theoretical System of Karl Marx," by Louis Boudin; "Effective Speaking," by Arthur Edward Phillips, and "The Art of Lecturing," by Arthur M. Lewis.

The first two give you an understanding of Socialism and the last two named give you a system by which you can present your thoughts in the most effective manner.

The prices of the books are as follows:
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THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

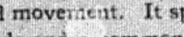
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The Socialist Party

Socialism is a world movement. It springs from common causes and has common methods and a common goal.

It is a workingman's movement and its purpose is to change the existing economic order from a system of privately owned means of production and distribution to a system of socially or collectively owned means of production and distribution.

Production is largely, almost exclusively, social now. There is, strictly speaking, no longer any private business.

It cannot be emphasized too strongly that the managers of business concerns, of railroad companies, for instance, and all the superintendents under them, and under them the foremen, the men who direct other men, the men who run trains, repair tracks, solicit business, even those who lobby legislatures, ARE HIRED MEN, who work for salary or wages and are dependent for continuance in service, for promotion, in fact, for every relation to the corporation for which they work, upon the will of an irresponsible group of people, the stockholders, whose chief, if not sole, concern is profit.

Profit, in the form of rent, interest and dividends, is the object of business, but profit is that portion of wealth which is taken by that CREATURE OF LAW, CAPITAL, from the joint product of labor and the gifts of nature, and is kept by the capitalist without rendering society any service or exchanging any value for it.

Every labor has been paid its "wages," from the president of the road down to the section hand; after all the wear and tear of engines and cars; all the depreciations of tracks and bridges; all wastages have been duly charged off; after fire and storm losses have been paid, and all possible contingencies met, there still remains a sum which goes to the man or woman who "owns" the road. The sum averages in the United States, in the form of rent on real estate, interest on loans and bonds and dividends on stock, about 12 1/2 per cent of the value of the property annually.

EVERY EIGHT YEARS THE OWNING CLASS RECEIVES FULL PAY FOR THEIR PROPERTY, and to this extent the workers receive LESS THAN WHAT THEY PRODUCE.

The Socialist party recognizes this fact and proposes to cut off, from the pay roll, the coupon clipper, the rent gatherer, and the dividend mongers.

In the place of irresponsible groups of private persons, who now own the industries and commerce of the world and who draw enormous wealth from this ownership, they propose to put the people in their collective capacity, letting the men and women who now do the actual work, who supply the brains and furnish the muscle, continue to do so, with, however, this wonderful difference, that the PAY RECEIVED BY THE WORKERS WOULD BE LARGELY INCREASED AND THE HOURS OF LABOR SHORTENED.

The superstition that binds and enslaves mankind is the belief that capital is entitled to perpetual tribute—that rent, interest and dividends are of divine origin and must be faithfully rendered up unto the god Mammon.

No political party or organization that does not attack this fundamental wrong can permanently improve the situation. The workers of the world are realizing this. They are becoming class conscious. They are beginning to understand that "labor creates all wealth," and that the workers are not dependent upon another class for their employment and support, but that they themselves possess the intelligence and the strength that run the affairs of the world.

Lower Wages Necessary

The Financial World, from which we quoted at length in our issue of the 22nd, insists that "wages and land values must be lower before prosperity can return."

The confusion of thought under which the capitalistic mind labors is incredible. To put things that are so utterly dissimilar as land values and wages into the same class is absurd.

Land values are tribute rights possessed by a class that owns the common wealth of the people, and it is of no concern to the workers whether rents decline or advance in comparison with rates of interest or dividends. It is only a matter of the division of the plunder among the owning class. Let them divide as they wish or can, it does not affect the workers.

Wages, however, come under an entirely different head. Over eighty-five per cent of the population are wage workers or are dependent upon wage workers. All the income of this large majority of the nation comes from wages.

They spend all their wages in buying food and clothing and paying for rent. They would spend more if they had more, not because they are extravagant, but because it requires more than they get to live as human beings have a right to live.

Depression in trade, dullness in business, smaller travel on railroads, lighter attendance at places of recreation, and all other symptoms of hard times are due to the inability of the great mass of the people to spend more.

To reduce wages only DECREASES the PURCHASING CAPACITY OF THE PEOPLE AND INTENSIFIES HARD TIMES. Real prosperity will only come when rent, interest and private profits are abolished and the workers get for their joint exertions, their social labor, all they produce.

Then the people will have the purchasing power to buy all the goods produced. They will be well fed, well clad, and well housed, without being overworked.

The support of the body will cease to be the all-absorbing, all-dominating vocation of life. Man will take command of the material world and will be master of his physical environment.

To make goods for use instead of for profit will cure industrial and commercial stagnation.

The utter disregard of human lives by private corporations is again and again demonstrated. Morris' beef house fire, with its dreadful list of fatalities, could not have happened under Socialism. It would not have been to the interest of any one to maintain a fire trap, but it would have been to the interest of every worker to have safe, pleasant, and sanitary conditions.

Under Socialism the workers are the masters. They determine the conditions under which they are to work. Under capitalism a group of persons who are not interested in the welfare of the workers own the plant and fix the conditions under which the workers must work.

Besides every incentive that greed can offer and selfishness accept is put forth to GET ALONG WITH OLD, UNSAFE WAREHOUSES, SHOPS, ENGINES AND BOILERS. Capitalism treats human lives as commodities. It is a question of dollars—DOLLARS for the STOCK AND BOND HOLDERS. Under Socialism human lives, the welfare of every man, woman and child will be the concern of all. Capitalism is anti-social. It is for the individual at the expense of society—Socialism is social. It is for the individual through society.

"You do not help a man if you put an ideal which does not attract him, however noble the ideal may be in itself."—Besant.

THE MAN WHO SAW THINGS TWICE

(A CONTINUED STORY.)

BY RALPH KOENIGLUND

So Conrad one afternoon, when he had come with his basket full with groceries, had poured his heart out to Miss Suzanna.

She listened to him half amused and promised that she would speak to her father about him.

A couple of days later she told him that she had spoken to her father, and that if he would come for a cup of tea at eight o'clock that night her father would be glad to talk things over with him.

That evening, Conrad, wanting to make a good impression, dressed very carefully. He even indulged in the luxury of a new necktie. Conrad's appearance even at that time was by no means unfavorable.

At half-past seven he started out from his little cubby-hole of a room back of the grocery store. It was only a ten-minute walk from the grocery to the quaint old house with the gables, and so Conrad found himself compelled to walk around and around the adjacent block, now and then going half a block out of the way to look at the town clock, for as yet he had not acquired a watch.

At last the momentous hour came. Conrad pulled the bell at the front door. He could still remember the tinkle of that bell. A moment later Miss Suzanna opened and admitted him into a rather small room, which was half sitting-room, half library, and where the old lawyer sat in a rocking chair by the table, hisippers on and his steel-framed spectacles slid low down over his jowls, aquiline nose.

David Morris was a tall, spare man with coarse iron-gray hair, angular features and deep-set cold grey eyes, overhung by bushy eyebrows, eyes that seemed to look at you from ambush, that held your own and seemed to fathom and search the farthest corners of your soul. Yet the eyes were ingenious, without guile, the eyes of a man who was able to read the truth and was not afraid to tell it.

David Morris was one of these very exceptional beings—an honest lawyer. His motto, which he had received from his mother, and which occupied the place of honor above the desk in his office as well as in his bedroom, was—Do Dight And Fear No One. Although his nature readily lent itself to the application of that motto, it is doubtful whether he would have been able to remain true to his ideal, if it were not for the comfortable fortune his father had left him, a fortune fully sufficient to satisfy his modest and homely wants, and which enabled him to snap his fingers at temptation as well as at intimidation.

His only serious fault was his entire lack of ambition. He was able and courageous, but satisfied to remain in a very humble sphere, doing what little good he could when the opportunity to do it came in his way, and firmly declining to be a party to anything which he thought unworthy of his principle.

He had an unreasoning hatred for politics, which he considered a swindle, and a contempt for all politicians. Had he wished to enter politics himself he could have been

elected to any office in the county or in the district, for he was a clean and forceful, although somewhat cutting speaker, and there was many a workman in Daytonville, as well as the surrounding towns, whose case he had fought in the courts at his own expense. Yet he had no particular liking for the people, whom he considered a stupid lot.

The old lawyer bade Conrad to sit down, put away the newspaper which he had been reading and looked at the boy very intently. Conrad had an uncomfortable feeling. He, like every one else, had been so accustomed to deceit, even in facial expression, that the disingenuousness of the look puzzled him and made him feel as if he stood before his observer naked.

"So, young man," said his host, "you want to become a lawyer?" There was no question implied in this, but merely a statement of fact, for David Morris did not waste any unnecessary words and had a peculiar direct way of talking.

"Yes, sir," said Conrad, "that is what I would like." "Why do you think you want to become a lawyer?"

Again Conrad felt somewhat puzzled and confused, and, trying to extricate himself out of this confusion, blushed.

The lawyer gave him time to consider his answer, and for a moment looked away from him, so as not to embarrass him.

What was it that told Conrad not to tell the old man about his political aspirations, when it was very clear in his mind that these were his propelling ambition? However, he answered merely, "Because I think I would like it."

"It is not a pleasant business," said the lawyer, "and I am afraid not an honest business, that is, if your idea is to make money. I suppose that is your idea." "I hadn't thought of that," said Conrad, and he told the truth. The thought of making money had occurred to him but incidentally. Youth does not generally care for money; in fact, has a certain contempt for it. It is fame more than anything else that has a golden lure for the young man and the young girl.

"Well," said the lawyer at last, "there is no reason why you should not be given a chance to make out of life what you think you would be able to make out of it under certain conditions. I'll give you the chance; if you make a mess of your life anyway, that is your business. You can start in tomorrow or next week, just as you please. You will have to be in the office from eight o'clock until five. The rest of the day is yours. You can have a room upstairs and can have your meals here. I'll decide on your wages when I have seen you at work for a month."

And he resumed his paper.

Conrad stammered his thanks, but the old lawyer paid no further attention to him. Miss Suzanna, however, poured Conrad some tea and treated him with some cakes of her own baking. After a while she entertained him by showing him some of her drawings—she was very accomplished with crayon and pencil—and discussed with him some of the books in the book case along the wall, books that Conrad knew nothing about. Conrad spent a very enjoyable evening, and went back to his little back-room at the grocer's feeling light at heart and dreaming many joyful dreams.

(To be continued)

The Holy Grail

The Socialist were revolutionists, inasmuch as they struggled to overthrow the society of the present, and out of the material to build the society of the future.

I, too, was a Socialist—and a revolutionist. I joined the groups of working-class and intellectual revolutionists, and for the first time came into intellectual living.

Here I found keen-fighting intellects and brilliant wits; for here I met strong and alert-brained, withal horn-handed, members of the working class, unfringed and unshowered too wide in their Christianity for any congregation of Mammon-worshippers, professors broken on the wheel of university subservience to the ruling class and flung out because they were quick with knowledge which they strove to apply to the affairs of mankind.

Here I found warm faith in human, glowing idealism,

sweetness of unselfishness, renunciation and martyrdom—all the splendid, stinging things of the spirit. Here life was clean, noble and alive. Here life rehabilitated itself, became wonderful and glorious; and I was glad to be alive.

I was in touch with great souls who exalted flesh and spirit over dollars and cents, and to whom the thin wall of the starved slum child meant more than all the pomp and circumstance of commercial expansion and world-wide empire.

All about me were nobleness of purpose and heroism of effort, and my days and nights were sunshine and starlight, the fire and dew, with before my eyes, ever burning and blazing, the Holy Grail, Christ's own Grail, the warm human, long-suffering and uncomplaining, but to be rescued and saved at the last.—Jack London.

Who Made the Toys for Christmas?

A Story for Children—By B. H. M.

From away over the ocean almost all of the toys come to the United States. The home of the toy-makers is a group of countries of Europe. In Germany the greatest number is made, while Switzerland, France and Germany send great loads of toys all over the world.

When we say that Germany makes a great number of toys, what sort of a picture comes to your mind, boys and girls? It's a some kind of a big, uncertain-looking person, habbing out toys and dolls and skates, isn't it?

What do we really mean? Why, we mean that the real men and women, just like your fathers and mothers, are real children, just like yourselves, with real hands and fingers and eyes and minds, touched the toys, molded them, finished them, packed them and went home afterward, too tired to do anything but eat a bit of supper and go to bed.

Here is a little cheap doll that you can buy anywhere for five or ten cents. At least a dozen persons worked on it in the factory to get it ready for sale. Some father ground up and rubbed into a paste with a sort of gum, old

Europe, but, whereas, they used to remain at home and make the toys by hand, now it is largely done in roaring, whizzing factories, where it is very unpleasant and unhealthy to work.

All this change has come about because many kinds of machines have been invented by which toys can be made very fast.

These factories turn out thousands of toys every day, and many of the working people in these "toy" countries are employed in that way. There are 50,000 in Germany alone. That's a great many. And in the quaint old town of Nuremberg, where almost all of the tin soldiers come from, there are thousands more. In Hungary, where the rubber toys are made, there are still other thousands.

Then, if we jump away over to Japan, where the bamboo and ivory toys come from, we shall find other great factories where other thousands of people work. Now, think for a while, children, and tell me, are those thousands of men, women and children, who work in the toy factories of Europe and Japan, all that have to do with the making of toys? Think hard.

Some bright girl or boy is saying, "No, some people work hard to make the machines to make the toys." Yes, and others had to chop down trees to get the wood out of which to carve the toys. Others had to get the minerals out of which the paint is made to paint the faces. Others had to bring all of these things to the factories.

Others had to get the iron ore out of the earth to make the steel to construct the machines. Others had to make the clothing for all of these workers connected with the toy industry.

Others had to produce food for them to eat. Why, children, I could go on for a long time and tell you of hundreds of groups of people who work to produce the toys sold at Christmas, until at last some boy or girl would say: "I guess it takes the whole world to make a few toys."

And that would be just about right. It does take a mighty army of working people to make a few toys.—The Coming Nation.

AN EYE TO BUSINESS
H. G. Wells, the novelist, tells a story of a gentleman next to whom he once sat at a public dinner. The conversation had turned upon one of his own books and Mr. Wells had said something to the effect that "were there no self-seekers the world would be a very Utopia."

This neighbor promptly observed: "I maintain that all the water used for drinking and culinary purposes should be boiled at least an hour."

"You are a physician, I presume," suggested the novelist.

"No, sir," was the unexpected reply. "I am in the coal line."—The Standard.

A FINANCIAL THOUGHT
John Purroy Mitchell, New York's acting mayor, said the other day to a reporter, apropos of a certain abuse: "The conduct of these people is ominous. It reminds me of the famous financier."

"George," said the famous financier to his secretary, "I've been thinking."

"Yes, sir," said the secretary, respectfully. "What about, sir?"

"Well, George," said the financier, "I can't help wondering where on earth the lambs get this inexhaustible stream of millions that we get from them."

PUNCTUATION MARKS
Returning from school the other afternoon, a little girl profoundly informed her mother that she had learned how to "punctuate."

"Well, dear," said her mother, "and how is it done?"

THE ELKINS IN COMIC OPERA
Somebody in Italy has written a comic opera on the Katherine Elkins-Duke of Abruzzi story and the Italian government has refused to allow the work to be produced for fear that it should give offense to the American nation.

That depends upon whom you call the American nation. If you mean the people that constitute society and foudle hapdogs and import their clothes and parrot the social customs of Great Britain, the Italian government was right. The comic opera is said to put the title-hunting Elkins crew in the most ridiculous light, and that certainly would give much offense to our recherche circles, who always take themselves so seriously.

But if you mean the people outside of this small, dull and uninteresting lot, the Italians were needlessly concerned. Nothing in the opera could possibly make the Elkins story seem more comical to us than it has hitherto appeared.—Charles Edward Russell in the Coming Nation.

NEW LIFE-SAVING DEVICE
At the Anthony Pollock exposition of inventions and life-saving held during the past summer, the Conservatory of Arts and Trades in Paris the first prize was awarded to the Perrin life-brace. It has air-tight pockets of the strongest rubber-layered dirigible balloon tissue, and is worn with suspenders. With a single touch automatically swells the life-brace into taut hollow, which fits in exact position to keep the upper part of the body out of the water for thirty-six hours.—The Seaman's Journal.

A SUCCESS
Byker—I attended a successful sleight of hand performance last night. Pyker—Really?

Byker—Yes. I lent a conjurer a counterfeit half-crown, and he gave me back a good one.—The Bits.

FORMALITY
Old Lady—Can't something be done? Bylander—Oh, yes. They've sent the crew a line to come ashore.

Old Lady—Good gracious, were they actually waiting for a formal invitation to dine in this weather!—London Opinion.

A Lesson in Civics

BY IRA C. TILTON

In one of the most popular high school texts on civics, we read that crime in this country costs the government two hundred million dollars annually. The financial loss which criminals inflict upon society is estimated to be four hundred million dollars. The total cost of crime is, therefore, six hundred million dollars each year.

We are cautiously reminded, however, by this author, that this dangerous criminal class has been present in all ages and in all countries, and in spite of the honest efforts of lawmakers to apply the principle of justice in the punishments of criminals, the percentage of the criminal class constantly increases.

He also calmly declares, that no scheme of punishments, however nicely adjusted, has yet had the effect of decreasing crime.

But, lest he be accused of decrying the present order and his book be rejected by conservative boards of education, he defines crime as a disease, and praises philanthropists and statesmen for having discovered this fact. He assigns to the government the duty of healing this disease and halts the jails and penitentiaries as moral hospitals, where criminals are confined until they are cured of the disease of criminality.

I suppose there are some "dumb" professors who teach this lesson along with many others, written in school books for the purpose of obscuring the truth, but it is with some authority from several years' experience in the class room as teacher and superintendent that I assert, that the majority of teachers are bowed to a mental state in which they avoid ideas of their own with as much care and fear as the barefoot boy treads among cactus plants.

They are not dumb. They are slaves. They are subject to more public abuse and enjoy less freedom of thought and action than any class of slaves under the system.

Teachers want to be free just as much as miners, factory workers, railroad men, small farmers and other working people want to be free. But until teachers can teach the truth as most of them know the truth, no man shall be free. This is placing a heavy responsibility upon teachers, but only the truth shall make us free.

The "soap box orator," if he is nothing more, prolongs slavery, but if he is a teacher and presents the truth clearly he is paving the road to freedom.

How will he teach the above lesson in civics? He will teach that the criminal class is composed of all those who accept the faith of commercial cannibalism; he will include in the cost of crime the entire expense of maintaining an order of society that produces criminals and then punishes them for their crime.

He will teach that all who use either their vote or influence to prolong a system that robs men and women of the products of their toil as criminals; he will define such crime, not as ignorance and, instead of teaching that these criminals should be confined in a "moral hospital," he will teach them Socialism.

If that fails to effect a cure, he will, as a last resort, recommend that they be confined in an institution maintained at public expense for the non compos mentis.

"Of the Many"

BY JESSE QUITMAN

She was "canned." The word kept throbbing in her brain. She huddled closer to the kitchen stove, poked at the scanty ashes and shivered. Ugh! the store, almost unkept kitchen, with its smelly sink was sickening to her every soul.

Every hour happened at once. The installment house took away the heating stove and parlor set. That parlor set had been a source of satisfaction it had been to receive her girl and boy friends in the front room. The sanitary couch, shut up at day, hardly gave an inkling that the room was used as anything but a parlor.

She was "canned." If it had been any other time. She wanted to damn everything, but sickening doubts of the existence of God were creeping in her mind. How could God let his children starve? Here she had faithfully served for a wholesale clothing house since coming to America. Her husband was a Jew, and his bosses were Jews and the bosses let their striking tailors starve, and her bosses had been Christians and they "canned" her, and didn't bother their heads whether it meant starvation or the "Red Light."

She paid no attention to the tears that dropped on her folded hands. Only seventeen years old and nothing but misery and trouble. Why the girls of her race were in the washroom one day, they overheard some other girls discussing Rose. Without the least trace of anger in her voice Rose replied: "You girls are either fools or liars. Both of you get only seven per. And you gotta wear good clothes or get canned. If you want to go to the theater or have any fun, somebody else has to pay for it, for your mealy seven per hardly pays cartage, laundry and room rent. Now I have seen you both in good seats at the theater, you eat at good joints, and I know what you gotta give me 'return, and what you do give, only I'm open about it and stick to one fellow, and you're sneaky and run with a bunch."

She hardly felt the cold of the kitchen. Her father and mother and the kids had gone to bed early to keep warm. The coal man had refused further credit. Thoughts and feelings, strange and new were rushing through her feverish mind. Something unfair was about it all, but what it was, she did not know.

The day before she had seen a poor working woman take some trinkets from the counter across the aisle. Involuntarily she had cried aloud and the woman was roughly taken in charge by one of the house detectives. The woman wept and stated she had purchased the articles. The woman was taken to the superintendent's office. She was filled with pity for the woman, but under the questionings of the chief house detective she was compelled to state what she saw.

Today, only this morning, she sat among a varied assortment of people at the Harrison street police station, waiting for the case to be called in which she was a witness. She overheard snatches of conversation of two men behind her. She caught the phrases, "bound to the grand jury," "three months in jail before the trial comes up." They were evidently

speaking about a boy, just led away from before the judge, who was accused of taking a piece of lead pipe. "Yeg," said one of the men who seemed to be merely a court lounge. "He's a machine man, knows a little law, does as he is told, particularly when a department store's the complainant." When a girl was hurt at the store, or any other accident occurred, she remembered that the papers were silent or failed to mention the store's name. One of the girls, with a knowing look had once explained this by saying: "They've got to mind their P's and Q's, I tell you, or they wouldn't get much advertising."

Thus, while sitting in the court room, an overwhelming sense of some big, and powerful force that just crushed people to its own purposes came over her. She was hurt at the store, or any other accident occurred, she remembered that the papers were silent or failed to mention the store's name. One of the girls, with a knowing look had once explained this by saying: "They've got to mind their P's and Q's, I tell you, or they wouldn't get much advertising."

Questions and Answers

Inquiries addressed to this paper should be addressed to the Questions and Answers Department. They should be short, concise and not more than two or three in each letter.—Ed.

Q.—In what way is the postoffice department not controlled by the government (meaning the people) at present?

T. L. Today the owning class is the ruling class. The ruling class is in control of the powers of government. For this reason it permits the railroads to make enormous charges for hauling the mails. For instance, the railroad companies charge many times more for hauling the mail than they charge for hauling express for the express companies.

The Socialist party proposes that the workers elect members of their own class to congress and there effect laws that will bring about a industrial and political system that will enable the workers to own and control all socially used industries and operate in the interest of the majority rather than in the interest of the few.

A Challenge

BY HUGH M'GEE

We understand that Socialism is social co-operation in production, which we now have, and social rights in the distribution of the products of this co-operative work, which we do not have.

Knowing that these two social conditions are necessary for justice and civilization, the Socialists of the entire world are fighting to establish a government that will enforce these two basic demands.

The statements, churchmen and aristocrats of the world can neither deny the justice of these demands nor deny that such is our only aim. Does the majority of the working class clearly see the value of this program? No! Emphatically, No! Their lives are a continual struggle for the bare necessities of life and any program that does not promise some immediate relief, they will not understand. What they want is to take their noses from the grindstones now, and they will join the party and fight with it, that plainly shows such to be its aim. The struggle of the working class is a bread-and-butter problem. The fight of the Social Democracy is to abolish this struggle for existence. This immediate relief will come when the Socialists get control of the cities. When they do they will improve local conditions by siding labor organizations in their demands for better working conditions, shorter hours and more wages. They will encourage the unorganized workers to organize for the same conditions. They will compel the rich tax-dodgers to pay their share of the taxes. They will then be able to provide for the unemployed. They will do as Milwaukee is doing. BUT THEY MUST GET CONTROL.