- 4 OLD MEN ERS OLD SLEUTH ON BACK ON N. E. C.; WOMAN CHOSEN Armour's Own Alfred Urion.

Hunter, Berger, Hillquit and Spargo Elected; Lena Lewis, Carey and Goebel to Serve

Four of the former National Executive Committee head the list of those re-elected by the national referendum just closed. These four are Robert Hunter, Victor L. Berger, Morris Hillquit and John Spargo. The three new members are Lena Morrow Lewis, the first woman to be chosen to this posi-tion. George H. Goebel and James F.

Carey.

The election took place under the so-called preferential system by which each voter voted for twenty-seven candidates numbering them from one to twenty-seven in the order of his preference. On this system each voter cast 378 votes and the person receiving the lowest number of votes was elected. lowest number of votes was elected.

Errors Were Numerous

Because of the great complexity of the system of voting errors were nu-merous and a large number of votes were necessarily thrown out. The state of Massachusetts was one of the most unfortunate in this respect, nearly onehalf the vote, including that of the city of Boston, failing to meet the conditions required and being thrown out. In

spite of these rejected beliefs nearly 4,000,000 votes had to be computed. As a consequence the entire force of the national office has been employed almost continuously during the past week upon the work of computation. An expert with a mechanical calculator was also employed and on Friday night the entire force worked almost continuous-ly throughout the night preparing the final report of results.

Abolished the System

This will be the only election ever conducted under this system as the same referendum which elected the na tional executive committee carried another referendum abolishing the system which was also carried.

The vote for the first fourteen candidates was as follows, the first seven

	Robert Hunter	.115.56
	Victor L. Berger	
	Morris Hillquit	
	John Spargo	
ij	Lehn Morrow Lewis	129 311
	Geo. H. Goebel	.129.611
	Jas. F. Carey	
	Carl D. Thompson	
	B. Berlyn	
	Jas. H. Brower	129 481
	John Collins	
	John W. Slayton	149 911
	Jas. H. Maurer	14154
	Adolph F. Germer	

proposal of Local Tyler, Texas, ssolve the national organization and establish autonomous groups was defeated by a vote of more than four to one, the exact figures being 2.334 votes for and 9.318 against the proposition. This means that the idea of decentralization and disorganization has few friends in the Socielist party.

The amendment which abolished the dment which abolished the

ential system after one trial reads

from the membership of the party, and they shall hold office for two years. The members of the executive committee shall be elected by referendum vote. The call for nominations shall be issued on the first day of October in years with uneven numbers. Each local shall be entitled to nominate seven less candidates. Thirty days shall be all schools are shall be at the candidates. years with uneven numbers. Each local shall be entitled to nominate seven candidates. Thirty days shall be allowed for nominations, ten for acceptances and declinations and fifty for the referendum. Nominations from five locals shall entitle a candidate to be placed on the ballot. The seven-candidates receiving the highest vote shall be elected. Vacancies shall be filled in similar manner. Members of the executive committee may be recalled by a referrendum vote in the manner provided for referendum with any be recalled by a referrendum vote, in the manner provided for referendum in Article XI here of, except that in such cases the initiative shall not be held open for thirty days, but shall be sent out immediately.

Wants His Drawings

"Horoughish is to visit three or lour schools a day, if compatible with a school with the school of the transport of the vidence and whites. It is also probable that indictments against four larm owners, charging them with holding in the school of the school of the school of the vidence and whites. It is also probable that ind

BRUTAL MURDER; 2 ARRESTS MAD

Two arrests were made today in the mystery connected with the murder of Charles E. Wiltshire, 2718 North Artesian avenue, who was slain by an assassin in the office of the Chicago Glove and Mitten company, 458 North Halsted street, late Friday.

Identification, according to police at the West Chicago avenue station, was also made by the wife and daughters of one of the prisoners of a leather

PERKINS' TRAIL

Leads in the Pursuit of "Criminals"

Now that School Architect Dwight H. Perkins has been declared "extravagant, incompetent and insubordinate" by the president of the board of education, Alfred R. Urion, who is responsible for those utterances, announces that he will go out and find the bases of his charges, just to satisfy a skeptleal public

Accompanied by Business analoger John A. Gifford, who, of course, is a tion by the federal government. The Sunday afternoon in the month for the business expert, the president, who, by state authorities had been appealed to present, the next meeting to be held

TORTURE PEONS ON FARMS IN 'SUNNY' SOUTH Matters Almost Complete

Long Continued Breaking of Federal Law Is Attacked at Last; Story Horrifies

peonage, against the federal law, is ex-His plan is very simple, according to what he states.

Accompanied by Business Manager tion by the federal convergence on every second and fourth

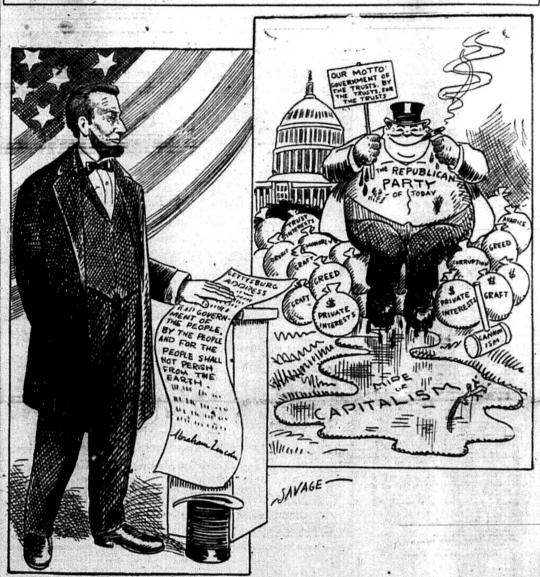
MAY DAY PLANS SCAB STABS UNION AROUSE UNIONS SCAB STABS UNION

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1910.

for Demonstration on International Labor Day

An organization committee consisting CRANE FLAYED of five members was appointed at th meeting of the May Day conference Friday night to arouse enthusiasm among the labor unions of Chicago over the celebration of International Austin, Tex., Feb. 14,-A system of Labor Day in this city on May 1. The

LINCOLN'S HOPE---AND ITS PRESENT REALIZATION



the way is attorney for a big packing house—Armour & Co.—will go from school to school to examine rooms, walls, decorations, teachers' desks, waste paper baskets and furniture generally, until he finds indisputable evidence that the schools Perkins built should have been the product of a "businesslike" administration.

Will Work Hard

The plan of Mr. Urion and his business assistant is to visit three or four schools a day, if compatible with a "thorough investigation." How soon the evidence necessary will be secured, the evidence necessary will be secured.

The plan of Mr. Urion and his business assistant is to visit three or four schools a day, if compatible with a "thorough investigation." How soon the evidence necessary will be secured.

Meanwhile Perkins continues to receive assurances of sympathy and support from various institutious. The Pittsburg Architectural club has invited Architect Perkins to exhibit at the fifth national exhibition at the Carnegie institute designs of some of his "most expensive schools."

The club sent Richard Klehnel, a Pittsburg architect, and a member, of the "jury of selection" of the Pittsburg Architectural club, to get the designs personally. Among those he selected after some study happened to be the Lane school, which Mr. Urion found to be an "extravagant" piece of work.

Out a trial.

He was kept there for six weeks and subjected to such brutal treatment that the story of it rivals the worst accounts of the horrors of negro slavery. It appears that most of the convicts working on this farm had been arrested on as slight charges as Fuller had been, and that any man convicted of being "able-bodied and out of work" is being "able-bodied and out of work" is being a population of the persons who appeared to pay the fine, the "convict" working out the money by farm labor. been, and that any man convicted of being "able-bodied and out of work" is liable to be sent into a condition of peonage on the farms of the persons who appeared to pay the fine, the "con-vict" working out the money by farm labor.

tial arrangements.

According to the present plans the day's demonstration will be a protest against the use of the injunction as a weapon to crush labor, especial atten-tion being given to the \$222,000 damages

JUDGE ATTACKS 'MUGGING' GAME

Municipal Judge William Gemmill has he pulls down without any thought of raised the question of reform in the rebuilding. As to the teacher—who works for a low salary—there are more works for a low salary—there are more d ticed by the police department of the city. A conference will be held Monday to consider a plan that would solve the problem of photographing prisoners who have not been convicted of crime. Assistant Chief of Police Schuettler, Inspectors Hunt

Lass school, which Mr. Urion found to make any appeared to pay the fine. The persons of the chicago counter states of the persons of the circle. Assistant Chief of Police and the West Chicago avenue station, was also made by the wife and daughters of one of the prisoners of a leather of one of the prisoners of a leather than the other prisoners of the prisoners of a leather than the other prisoners of the prisoners of the

FOR HIS BOOK Attack on Education Brings Denial of Injunction Against

Hot Retorts From Many Persons.

strikes out right and left in his recent Forty-seventh street, and twenty-four Physicians and lawyers, scientists and teachers, professional men in all walks of life, come in for a share of the general denunciation by Mr. Crane. He seems to show the spirit of a sour and erabbed old man who has become spiteful toward those who possess a wealth which he has never been able to acquire. The narrow mindedness that characterizes most of those men who have made the dollar their sole aim bursts out here against the institution of education which is the sole avenue of advance and which sooner or later will lay bare the iniquity of the prin-ciples of modern business methods.

Education Dangerous

Mr. Crane's shops, which are against Mr. Crane a snops, which are against union men and where the principles of operation are toward the suppression of all co-operation among the employes, could not long exist along such lines, if the men employed had been given the advantages of an education higher than the grammar schools Education. the advantages of an education higher than the grammar schools Education serves to open the eyes of the mass of people to the social and economic situation, and the enormously increased chances of higher education to the ordinary man make the corporation heads Tearful for the future. Too much widespread enlightenment is dangerous to the continuance of private monopoly. The book issued by Mr. Crane is called "The Utility of All Kinds of Higher Schooling," and it has aroused

Higher Schooling," and it has aroused a storm from educators, scientists, and professional men all over the country. Even the Wright brothers and Com mander Peary do not escape his scath-ing criticism. Crane declares that "they haven't a chance of discovering any thing that will be of benefit to man-kind. I cannot conceive a greater ar-ray of things purely idiotic."

Money Wasted?

"It is conservative to estimate that \$100,000,000 a year is being literally thrown away much to the injury of This enormous sum education means blood drawn from the people, blankets taken from their beds, food from their tables, coal their cellars and clothing from backs." The remark of Dr. John their backs." The remark of Dr. John B. Murphy applies aptly to a man who would issue such a statement; "There is

when there is a flourishing growth of thistles in our own " The criticism that

this in gratitude of a man for whom college boys have labored and scabbed in order to break labor organizations? They are snapped up by the corporations as soon as they have finished their course, and it is probable that they have not proved sufficiently "ast-" to serve the interests of monop

75 Per Cent of Life

"Money is not the whole thing but it "Money is not the whole thing but it is 75 per cent of the whole thing." Such has been the principle of life that Mr. Crane has followed. "Can such a mah appreciate and solve the enormous problems that confront the country?" Dean Cooley of the University of Mich-

His policy is one of destruction in that

BOSSES ATTACK DUPUY RULING

MAN, WHO MAY DIE

Locked Out Tailors Will Be Appealed

Angered by the fact that Judge Geo Richard T. Crape, the venerable mil- A. Dupuy handed down a decision denyonaire and founder of the Crane Co., ing an injunction to W. Baim. 788 East attacking collegiate education, other boss tallors, against the locked out Ladies' Tailors' union. Attorney Dudley Taylor is planning to carry the case to the state Supreme court for

the Women's Tailors' association: The union officials, on the other hand, will be more than willing to fight back in an effort to have a precedent estab-lished in the state Supreme court de-claring that tollers have the right to organize to strike against their em-ployers. The first steps in carrying the case to the higher court will be taken before Judge Dupuy some time today.

The Court Ruling Judge Dupuy's decision is in part as

"If the injury of which the plainants may rightly complain neces-sarily operates alike against all the complainants, that is, if it is a common injury as to each, then I think this bill may be maintained by all of the complainants as it has been filed. If the causes of the complaint do not op-erate against all of the complainants, that is, if it is not a common injury or common series of injuries, then I think the bill in its present form can-

not be maintained.
"It is charged in the bill that a conspiracy exists among the defendants to injure the business and property rights of several complainants. This in itself is not enough.

Bill Is Defective

"The facts concerning the alleged conspiracy must be set out so that the court can see what the defendants are charged with having done, to see whether the acts complained of are lawful or unlawful, for a conspiracy is a combination of two or more persons by some concerted action to accomplish some criminal or unlawful purpose, or to accomplish some purpose not in itself criminal by criminal or unlawful means. 122 Ht., 213.
"In this case it was not unlawful for

the defendants simultaneously to quit work, that is, to strike. It would be unlawful for the defendants to beat, threaten or intimidate the complainants. or those who have become or may become their employes. Mere concert of action on the part of the employes is not unlawful, when exerted in a lawful manner, for the purpose of secur-ing shorter hours, a better wage or im-proved conditions of labor. Therefore mere concert of action is not a conspir-

Cites Legal Facts

thisties in our own." The criticism that is cast on educational institutions falls back upon the interests that he himback upon the interests of complainants having separate and distinct interests not at all in common, seek to enjoin many defendants from doing acts that are not shown to affect the interests of each of the defendants.

This bill does not allege that all of college boys have labored and scabbed the defendants are about to do unlaw-"I think in a case of this kind a bill

the defendants are about to do unlawful overt acts, injurious to each of the complainants, and it is only unlawful overt acts that can be enjoined. There over acts that can be enjoined. There is not shown any common injury operating alike upon all the complainants, and hence this bill in my judgment does not come within any of the designated classes in which a bill of this kind may be maintained. It is freely conceded that bills of this kind have been maintained. tained, but it does not appear from the reported cases that the objection was made to them which is here urged." The interests of the Ladies' Tailors'

STATE SOLONS PROBE GRAFT?

A. Kaplan Is at Robert Burns Hospital in a Critical Condition

THUGS MADE ASSAULT

Tony Villa, Bedicina and Ricardo Arrested; Hired by Boss Tailor

Attempted murder is the latest crim to be registered against the boss tailors of Chicago in their effort to crush the Ladies' Tailors' union, growing out of the stabbing of H. Kaplan, living at 1736 Fourteenth street, a union picket, by Tony Villa, the hired assassin of M.
Schaffer, a boss tailor having his establishment at 1927 West Madison

hospital in a critical condition while Villa, and his two accomplices, Jake Bedicina and Gate Ricardo, are locked up at the Twenty-eighth precinct po-lice station, swaiting a hearing at the Des Plaines street police court on Mon-

Kaplan and two other tailors had been sent to the Schaffer establishment to do picket duty Monday night. They had left the place, however, and were on their way to the Lake street elevat-ed station walking along Paulina street,

when the three Italian scabs came along.

The scabs immediately drew their knives and made a rush for the union men. In the first encounter, which oc-curred at Madison and Paulina streets Kaplan was stabbed in the abdomer receiving such a severe wound that he fell helpless to the pavement. The other two union men immediately came to Kaplan's rescue, the police also inter-

Kaplan was rushed to the hospital where he has been in a serious condi-tion ever since. Dr. Frank A. Dwight, who has charge of the victim, says that wound pierced through to the bow-

ing in an effort to gather evidence against the prisoners in case the at-tack should develop into a serious charge. The police seem to be ready to go on the witness stand to swear that all the men were engaged in a street brawl, whereas the union men did nothing to start the fight.

This case is similar to the Rnife bran-dishing crew employed at P. Wein-stein's tailoring establishment at 1142

East Fifty-fifth street. Coming immediately after the defeat of the boss-tailors in the courts, it seems that the em-ployers are prepared to take the law into their own hands.

IN LAND QUIZ

Washington, D. C., Feb. 14.—After a session lasting less than an hour, during which the future conduct of the case was discussed informally, the Ballinger-Pinchot congressional investigating committee today granted the request of Attorney Louis D. Brandels for adjournment until next Monday.

After an adjournment of more than a week, made necessary by the retonion of counsel for Secretary Bailinger and other officials of the interior department, the congressional committee, of which Senator Nelson of Minnesota is chairman, met to resume consideration of the controversy which has ex-isted since Mr. Ballinger took the oath of office and which has led to several dismissals from the government

OLD LINCOLN JUBOR DIES " IN BOONE, IOWA

Boone, Ia., Feb. 14.—Milton Logan Sr., foreman and sole survivor of the famous Armstrong murder jury in which Abra-

Famed Spy Catcher Sees Fall of Duma; Czar . Not Weak, but Cruel

New York, Feb. 14.-Vlademir Bour Preimer Stolypin is as dangerous a man as the spy Azeff. He entered the duma under the guise of a liberal, but in reality he is a stolid reactionary, whose

object is to destroy the constitution and bring back the unlimited absolutism that prevailed in Russia.

As far back as 1995, Stolypin sent out a confidential letter to all the provincial governors. Bourzeff says, urging them to restore the good old times of the absolute monarchy. These letters the revolutionist promises to send to the duma at the proper time.
Stolypin is making plans to overthrow

the third dums. Even this duma, which is very conservative, is too rad-

ical for Stolypin.
"One of the governors confided to me

"One of the governors confided to me
the methods which Stolypin will employ," said Bourzeff. The elections will
take place under the direction of the
governors. They will distribute medals, money and jobs to the men who
will vote for reactionaries. The saloons
will be wide open, the vodka will be
distributed p'entifully. The fourth duma will be the greatest set back to
democratic government."

Asked about the czar, Bourzeff declared that the young despot is not as
weak as people generally believe him
to be, that he is well educated, reads
Shakespeare and Tolstol, and knows
everything that goes on in his country;
all orders issue through him; he absolutely refuses to give the people liberty; he is responsible for the pogroms
and he directed the assassination of
Von Piehve and Sergius, because they Von Piehve and Sergius, because they were getting too powerful, and he got them out of the way. Azeff carried out the details of the murder.

Speaking of the prospects for Russia. Bourzeff declared that the present holds little hope for the liberals. The reactionary forces are predominant. The ogly source of help for Russia is the voice of the foreign press.

KNOX CALLED

Washington. Feb. 14. — Secretary Knox as a diplomatic failure was held up before the house today by Representative Harrison of New York during consideration of the diplomatic and consular bill. Many bold strokes in diplomacy, said Mr. Harrison, were justified only by their success, as in the instance of President Cleveland's Venezuelan message. But that had not been the case with some of the bad strokes of diplomacy made by Secretary Knox, he said. The Nicarasua embroglio, the Manchurian railway matter and the secretary's declaration that he would make it his duty to see that democratic forms of government should be maintained in Central America, he said, were examples of failure ica, he said, were examples of failure in the diplomacy of Mr. Knox. "This position is so untenable," he added, referring to the maintenance of

democratic governments in Central America, "that some day we will be obliged to retire from it with mortifi-

UNIONS DEMAND A LABOR PART

New York, Feb. 14.—The Central Federated union of this city has issued an appeal to Samuel Gompers and othnational labor leaders demanding the organization of a national labor party in this country, modeled on the lines of the British labor party.

This action is taken, it is announced,
as a result of the recent United States

Circuit court decision in Hartford, Coun., awarding damages of \$226,000 against the hatters' union for boycotting.

connection with the appeal for a new political party, the labor men say that under this court decision any la-sor union in the country is liable to lose every cent in its treasure.

AMUSEMENTS

AMERICAN MUSIC MAGOSSE

CLIFF WINSOE M'CAY
GORDON TELLIX & CAIRE
10 STAR ACTS

MCVICKER'S POP. MAT.

Friend of Frank O. Doyle, Labor Foe, Is the Target

War on the "unfair" vaudeville houses of the city has begun in earnest by the Chicago Federation of Labor with the posting of "stay away" notices for miles along Madison street, Ogden avnue and Robey street, special attention being directed towards the Palais zeff, in an interview here, declared that Royale theater, Madison and Paulina streets.

> The proprietor of the Palais Royale theater is Joseph Ryan, secretary of

> cago Federation of Labor had besoft to various interesting schemes. The "Empire" theater, with which Max Weber, proprietor of the Alhambra theater and other burlesque houses is connected has been in the custom of using the waste paper boxes along the streets as billboards. The Chicago Federation of Labor's bill posters thought that they had just as much right to the space as the Empire theater and forthwith appropriated it. posting the "unfair notices" over 'the theater's advertisements. Max Weber is the particular foe of the Bill Posters' union in their long

> fight which is now rapidly developing into a decided victory. It was he who persuaded the city administration to appropriate police protection galore to its imported scabs.

Notices Posted

"unfair notices" were even posted on the ten-foot bilboard in front of the Palais Royale, where it proved an in-teresting attraction to the thousands of pedestrians along the streets who stopped to read them. The "notices" are half-sheets, two feet by eighteen inches in size, so that they are big enough to be seen at a distance.

Just Beginning

These are only preliminary steps to put the scab Chicago Vaudeville Managers' association out of business," said President John Nemo, of the Actors' union. "The Chicago Federation of Labor has just started its campaign to bor has just started its campaign to let the public know that these vaude-ville houses are unfair to labor, and I have been assured that the work will be carried out until substantial results have been secured."

BIG FAILURE NATION IS NOW

Eastern and Southern States Writhe in Tempest's Grip; Scores Hurt

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 14.-Floundering brough snow seventeen inches deep, busy Pittsburg this morning sought its mills, mines and manufactories, hardly twenty-four hours after the traces of the last snowfall of the winter had disappeared. A fifteen hour storm that started at

3 o'clock yesterday afternoon crippled rolley lines throughout this se the country, delayed all through and suburban traffic of the railroads and made even the city streets well-nigh im-passable. The sorm is still on. From almost every community in westen Pennsylvania, West Virginia

and eastern Ohio reports of suspended traffic and snow-blocked highways came

traffic and snow-blocked highways came in today.

Throughout the night the Pittsburg Railways company struggled to keep their lines open, but shortly after midnight many of the suburban lines were abandoned, and all attention was given to clearing the streets in the city.

The huge plows, shortly after daylight, had most of the principal lines opened up, and drifts from three to four feet high lined the tracks through the center of the city.

Rain Falls

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 14.—Snow which began falling yesterday after-noon turned into rain during the night, after it had reached a depth of four

Reports from Wilkesbarre, Harris burg, pottsville and mountain districts way secure cheaper labor, in eastern Pennsylvania show a snow.

CORPORATIONS MUST 1

fall of from five to ten inches.

There was great confusion on some lines of transportation.

Tamps, Fla., Peb. 18.—News reached here Priday night of a terrific hurricane in the middle section of the state.

A small village three miles north of Lakeland was almost wrecked. The station was blown from its foundations, telephone and telegraph wires were blown down and crops were badly damaged.

aged.
Twenty-five persons were in the station when it was blown from its foundation and a number were painfully injured.
Fear is felt for the safety of Gallo-

WRECKED BOAT

Pieces of French Steamer Destroyed in Storm Float to Mediterranean Ports

Palma, Island of Majorca, Feb. 14.-Many bodies and sacks of mail floating ashore today from the wreck of steamship General Chanzy have been recovered. The authorities posted men along the coast to recover the bodies and also to watch for small boats in the hope that some of those aboard might have been spared. Marcel Rodel, the Algerian customs official and the only known survivor, was unable today to give a lucid account of the disaster.

When the vessel went down Wednesday night Rodel clung to a piece of wreckage and was washed ashore.

When tossed on the rocks he was rendered insensible and in this state remained throughout the night. Reviving in the morning, he wandered about aimlessly most of the day, finally stumbling into the village of Ciudadela, exhausted and almost demented. From his rambling story the authorities first learned of the disaster and rushed help to the nearest land point. They found only a mass of wreckage piled up on the coast. Marsellies, France, Feb. 14.—It is be-

Marseilles, France, Feb. 14.—It is be-lieved today that the only Americans aboard the ill-fated French steamer General Chanzy that went down, with the loss of 155 lives, off the north coast of the island of Minorca Wednesday, were Miss Elsle Henry, aged 28 years, address unknown; Leon Derenda and possibly Derenda's partner, a man named Greed, though there is doubt, whether the latter was an American or whether the latter was an American or an Englishman. Derenda is said to have come from San Francisco and is also said to have had a home at Port-

land, Ore.

The three Americans were members of a vaudeville combination bound on a tour of the colonies. Derenda and Green are described as jugglers and acrobats. Among the other performers in the combination were several Eng-lishmen, including a man named Nes-tor, and the two Strakleys, bar performers. The Strakleys came from Antwerp, but their nationality is not known. The most prominent of the artists was Francis Dufor, a music hall performer, who was popular in Paris. Among the other viotims was second

Engineer Lorenzettl, who was a survivor of the La Bourgogne dieaster. At that time he was picked up after having drifted for days in an open boat. Capt. Cayol of the General Chanzy was considered by his employers, the French Transatiantic Steambly company. Transariantic Steamship company, as one of the most experienced and care-ful of officers.

Incoming vessels report that the weather encountered recently was the worst in the experiences of their captains. News of other wrecks was re-ceived today. The schooner Mathilde, from Dunkirk, which left Port de Bouc, France, Feb. 4. for St. Pierre, Migue-lan, with a miscellaneous cargo, was wrecked last Wednesday in the same yicinity as was the General Chanzy The fate of the schooner's crew is un-

Lawton, Okla., Feb. 14.-A circular letter issued by an advertising agency of this city claiming that five hundred carpenters were wanted here, tempted Pennsylvania workingman to travel to Lawton and landed him in a convict camp. He reached the town with only ten dollars and his carpenter's kit of tools, having used all his money to pay expenses of the journey. He found the carpenter craft overcrowded and was forced to leave his tool chest at the railroad station. He had soon used up his remaining ten dollars in living ex-penses and was forced to loiter around the streets with no visible means of support and no work except an occa-sional odd job in return for a mea or lodging over night.

He was arrested and brought before a judge who sentenced him to work on the county road. It is also probable that the real object of the "ad" was to overcrowd the trades and in this

CORPORATIONS MUST PAY TAX. SAYS FEDERAL COLLECTOR

Henry L. Hertz, internal revenue collector of Chicago, called attention to-day to the provisions of the excise tax law, which fix a penalty for neglecting

or refusing to make a refurn on or be-fore March 1, 1910.

Under the provisions of this law, any corporation which refuses or neglects to make return at the time specified, or which renders a faise or fraudulent re-turn, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$1,000 and not exceeding \$10,

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY SOUVENIRS

Handsome Lincoln Plates for the Ladies

Wm. A. Brady and Jos. R. Grismer's

THE MAN OF HOUR

GARRICK Matinees

Wed, and Sal.

William Brown mour

FAVERSHAM "HEROD"

COMING FEB. 13

Lew Fields Binister counts (Cold Dutch)"

Lew Fields Binister counts (Cold Dutch)

Cold Dutch"

Lew Fields Binister counts (Cold Dutch)

Fear to Lose Sea Charts

Boston, Mass., Feb. 14.—The proposed transfer of the hydrographic office of the navy to the weather bureau is meeting with strong opposition from the strong opposition from the strong with strong opposition from the martime interests of Boston and New England.

It is reported that, for reasons of economy, congress is to be asked to sacreto the discontinuance of the purple opposition from the strong opposition from the martime interests of Boston and New England.

It is reported that, for reasons of economy, congress is to be asked to sacreto the discontinuance of the purple opposition from the martime interests of Boston and New England.

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It is reported that, for reasons of economy, congress is to be asked to sacreto the strong opposition from the martime interests of Boston and Ne cost, and which contain information of catterns importance to navigators. The Larles committee of the chamber of a commerce held a special meeting to take action upon the matter.

'SCAB' THEATERS BODIES COME PLAN TO REACH HIT BY LABOR ASHORE FROM TEUTON WORKERS

German Central Committee Advises Propaganda Work in Mother Tongue

The German Central committee of the Socialist party submits the following to the German speaking Socialists:

"The conviction is spreading all among the German speaking Socialists of America that in order to establish an effective propaganda and systematic organization among the German speaking people a closer unity of the German party branches must be effected.

Propaganda Now in English

"It is the duty of the party organiza-tion to raily around the Socialist ban-ner all the elements, foreign as well as American, of the working class. It is but natural that all propaganda work is carried on in the language of the country, the English language. It has to be that way if the party is to gain an influence on public opinion and through that on public affairs.

"At the same time propaganda in the English language, almost exclusively, has a serious drawback. The tremendous army of foreign workmen, whom we must reach, cannot be made to feet at home among those who speak Eng-

"The foreign speaking comrades feel this keenly. To overcome this objectionable feature there is only one remedy—to establish a strong organizations which shall recognize the language, habits and other conditions of the men

they want to reach.

"We already have Bohemian, Hungarian, Lettish and Finnish branches—the latter with its own representative at the national office—which do good work for the party. Other organizawork for the party. Other organiza-tion of the same kind are being formed.

. National Organization Coming

"A German national organization is bound to come. To accelerate its ap-proach Chicago comrades are planning to form, a German state organization. Such a state organization could be made a mighty lever for agitation among Germans.

"The exchange of thought among dif-erent branches made possible by adopting the German language would be of great benefit. Other advantages arising therefrom as in propaganda tours, exchange of speakers, conferences issue of uniform pamphlets, organizing of new branches would also be of incal-culable value.

German Branches Indorse Plan

"A combined meeting of all the Ger man branches of Chicago referred this matter—after full "discussion—to the German central committee. This body now recommends the matter for discussion to the German Socialists of Illinois—before taking any action.

In localities in which no branches are in existence, but which offer a possibility for the founding of them. it would be advisable to discuss the question with friends and sympathizers. man branches of Chicago referred this

would be advisable to discuss the question with friends and sympathizers.

The lites of recognizing the German language has received the approval of the national office. The committee hopes to receive the indorsement of all German Socialists on this question from all parts of Illinois. An early decision will facilitate the work of the committee very much.

(Signed) The German Central Committee of the Socialist party, 180 East Washington street, Adolph Dreifus, secretary.

TO ARBITRATE RAIL STRIKE

Arbitration of some sort, it is stated, vill be adopted as a way out of the difficulties arising in the conferences between the Brotherhood of Raliway Trainmen, and the railroad officials Some of the representatives of the joint conference even have hopes that a set tlement will be reached without arbi tration.

The question of using some form of arbitration to settle the difficulties was discussed at today's meeting. Railroad officials predicted that the controversy would be terminated in a compromise, both sides having shown a discontinuous to make concession.

position to make concessions.

B. F. Shadley, president of the state board of arbitration, has come to Chicago from Galesburs, to be on the ground should the services of the hoard be required. He will visit the railroad officials and the mice leaders today. officials and the union leaders today.

MARKETS



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STAY, and when I say cured, I mean just what I say—C.U.B.E.D., and not morely patched up for awhile, to return worse than before. Now, I do not care what all you have used, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is just a chance to show you that I know what I am talking about. If you will write me TODAY, I will send you a PREE TEIAL of my mild, soothing, guaranteed cure that will convince you more in a day than I or anyone else could in a month's time. If you are disgusted and discouraged, I dare you to give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me today you will enjoy more real comfort than you had ever thought this world holds for you. Just try it, and you will see I am telling you the truth.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday; 9: Park quare Sedalla, Mo. Could you do a better act than to send this metro to some bore sufferer of ceasura? References Third National Bank Sedalla, Mo.

ONE CENT A DAY buys the b in Chicago. The T SOCIALIST is fee

WHERE FARMERS ARE PROSPEROUS

We advise the man who is con-sidering to buy a farm to BUY NOW.

To the man of MOD-ERATE MEANS we say, BUY-land in THE HART TRACT because it is the best land in Western Michigan, now on the market at lower prices and at prices within your reach-be-cause the land will soon increase in value and you will get the benefit of the rise - because the advantages and opportunities offered here are greater than can

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railroads which traverse our land is good evidence of this; also prosperous-looking farm houses with good neighbors adjoining our land everywhere.

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Pick out a tract now, with the privilege of exchanging it for one you might like better when you go up this spring to look over the land—and protect against the in-

crease in price. Call and let us tell you about our lands or write for booklet, Open Monday and Friday even-ings until 8 o'clock. Sundays from 9 to 2 p. m.

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ALSO FINE VACANT LOTS FROM HIS UP.

The CRIPT BROG. one Milwaukes av.

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PARTY WILLING TO INVEST small sum of FOR HALE—Colorado farm and city proper-ties. I can offer you something good. In-formation cheerfully furnished, WALTER B. DILLON, 537 flat st. Denver, Colo.

READ Appeal to Reason, No. 714, then rea-our free book. School of Drugless Healing 1851 Harrison st. SINGER WANTED er WANTED-A young man read music and play his own cent, to travel with Socialist

EDUCATIONAL

FOR PURE HONEY - C. STIMBON, BEE-

SCAB'PROCURER' SWIMS A RIVER

Tenn. Sheriff Chased Bruce Yates of Lead Out of State

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Lead, S. D., Feb. 14.-Bruce C. Yates, assistant mining engineer for the Homestake Mining company, Sunday school superintendent and importer of scab labor under misrepresentation has had a strenuous time since he left Lead, according to the stories told of him by the Tennessee and North Carolina boys who have just arrived here.

This highly moral Christian gentle-man, Yates, has been in the south for a couple of weeks, telling workingmen all manner of false stories concerning conditions at Lead. Everywhere he left the impression that union could work in the Homestake; there was a scarcity of men and abso-lutely no labor trouble of any kind. With these stories he finally convinced six North Carolina boys, five of them machine men, to come to Lead to accept jobs with the Homestake company.

Yates Was Busy

The boys say Bruce has been having a strenuous time in the southland in his endeavors to depopulate it. Since their arrival here they have become convinced that Bruce is one of the best single-handed liars the Yankee land of the north ever produced. . At Ducktown, Polk County, Tenn.,

At Ducktown, Polk County, Tenn., there is a mine that has been idle for shout three weeks on account of a fire. Something like one hundred men were there working one-third time and by his siren song of good wages, short hours and union conditions, Bruce was in a fair way to get the largest portion there working one-third time and by bit is siren song of good wages, short hours and union conditions, Bruce was in a fair way to get the largest portion of these men to come to Lead.

But if a spray-

of these men to come to Lead.

But it appears there is some kind of a state law against shipping men out of North Carolina, where the men lived, of North Carollina, where the men lived, on contract and the superintendent of the Tennessee Copper company went into court and secured an injunction against Mr. Yates depopulating that camp. The wily Sunday school superintendent apparently did not at once the superintendent apparently did not at once where the superintendent apparently did not at once the superintendent of the superin cease his operations, for the sheriff of Polk county go after him and in his hurry to get out of the state he swam the Tennessee river into Georgia at 1 o'clock in the morning.

This is only hearsay, none of the boys

having seen the feat performed. As it was told them by Superintendent Yates of the Lead Baptist Sunday school, it is probably as near the truth as any-thing else Yates told his southern friends.

Nobody Wanted Yates It appears that the Georgia author-

ifies did not care for his presence, either, for he made a hasty trip into South Carolina and sent his bunch of men word that he would not be back into Tennessee again; that they should go to a certor d depot, where they would find transportation awaiting This transportation, costing \$44.70 per

head, was given them by a railroad of-ficial and Mr. Yates stated he would re-turn north by way of Lynchburg, Va., and Washington, D. C.

and Washington, D. C.

In Mr. Yates' presence, the North
Carolina boys, E. B. Carrier, Oscar Farley, A. Guthrie, M. Griffin, G. L. Burroug, W. Baker, W. A. Houltshpuser,
O. B. Sills and W. C. McInturff, drew
up and signed a statement to the effect that none of them would go to
work at Lead if there was any labor
trouble there. trouble there.
"That's right," declared Ystes,
"That's the kind of men we want in

The imported men showed this agree-

AMONG THE UNIONS

A shortage of building materials at Edmonin, Alfa. For the coming season threatens to
crease the number of jobs for the conting season threatens
the building trades according as F. Ricker
the building trades according as F. Ricker
the building trades according as F. Ricker
the Bricklayers union in the capital city.

The miners of the Boundary district are up
ainest an arbitration season with the British
alient an arbitration season with the British
dumbia Copper company at the latter's reseat. J. A. Mara has been chosen by the
mmany. John Melinnis, ax M. P., is the emoyes representative, and J. H. Senkler, a
rriuser of Vancouver, has been named as
atream of the board by federal authorities,
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arrange of the board by federal authorities,
are continued to the season of the board
of organized labor. In Way every menr of organized labor in Way every menof organized labor in Way of chanda,
alied down, it is a straight fight by Canada,
alied down, it is a straight fight became the
open—and nonunion—and closed—shop.

The positions of fair wage officer and facry inspector for the province of Saskatchean have been combined, with T. E. Molifoy in
arge.

The Hustlers' Column

THE WAY TO WIN

The question of the day is education. In order that we may succeed, we st continually push forward with our propaganda. There is a way to do this must continually push forward with the enemy's camp.

Wherever the hustlers are, there is a school and a library. WE WANT TO Wherever the hustlers are, there is a school and a library. WE WANT TO WHEREVE TO THE BUTCH SCHOOL AND LIBRARY IN THE

Wherever the hustlers are, there is a school and a library. WE WANT TO GET THIS PAPER INTO EVERY SCHOOL AND LIBRARY IN THE COUNTRY. It looks like a colossal job, but with the assistance of the "fighting army" "it can be did."

Make it YOUR business to see that your local school and library get a copy

the Daily Socialist every day. If they will not subscribe themselves, have the comrades in your vicinity get together and pay for a subscription to be sent to these places. It doesn't have to be a year's subscription. Any length of time will do to begin with, and then before it expires, see that a renewal is sent

This need not be confined to schools and libraries alone. Get after all the clubs, societies and organizations in the same way, and don't overlook the barber of has shops and other places where workingmen assemble in any number.

Then there is another place to introduce the paper where it may do a lot han

Then there is another place to introduce the paper where it may do a lot of good. In all the smaller towns there is a local paper, usually a weekly. Get after this and have them subscribe! Here is where you can give them some beavy argument. If the Editor is opposed to Socialism, ask him if he dosn't want to know what the other fellow is doing. If he is at all interested in labor news, he surely wants to get it from the right source. He has GOT to subscribe.

And just now let's look each other square in the face and find out where we want to the subscribe of th

And just now let's look each other square in the face and find out where we are at. We aren't going up as fast as expected. We expected that you would come down so hard that our friends "the enemy" would have seventeen kinds of cat fits because we were putting it on too thick. But they didn't yet. We didn't smear it on in big enough quantities.

However, there is still time. Everything comes to him who waits—and works. The trouble is, we did not have the dope fixed up in the right quantities.

TOO MUCH WAIT AND NOT ENOUGH WORK. Now it's time to make a different solution. Cut down on the wait and put in a good hig dose of work.

ferent solution. Cut down on the wait and put in a good big dose of work. Then take it regularly until further notice.

"The Daily is doing good work, in spite of criticisms, etc. Keep your hands on the plow, boys; and don't failer," writes W. J. Roberts, labpeming, Mich., as he habs on to two and hands them in.

The Christian Socialist furnishes one yearling, to begin with.

Forty dollars of Uncle Sam's coin is donated by the Brewers' and Maistiers' union. No. 15. This goes on the sustainers' fund. Why don't you try something like that in your locality?

Twenty-five dollars more on the monthly pedge comes in with a smiling countenance on socouat of the good work they are going to do. This is sent in by Dr. H. Gifford, Omaha, Neb.

A lary five-dollar bill that looks as though it had the spring fever comes in from F. W. Hirt. Eric. Pa.

THING THAT WORRIES CAPT IRM—CTHE LIST OF ONES).

H. Smith, Frineville, Gre.
C. Collins, Brodhead, Wis.
F. Righy, Baratora. Tex.
F. Wash.
F. Stander, Carthage.
J. Wash.
F. Wash.
F. Wish.
F. White, St. Johns, Mich.
F. Jamon.
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UNION WARS ON BIXBY TO RULE FOUL BAKERIES HARBOR WORK

Drafts Satisfactory Ordinance Against Cellar Shops

the bakery ordinance recommended by ment to the union officials here. They have all signed a statement which was published in the Lead Register, in which the men declare they refuse to scah on the union miners and want it understood that they are willing to stand by them. desired by the organization.

Elements in the measure which would have invalidated it in the courts were cut out in the final draft. It is declared to be a clear and concise document covering the situation comprehensively.

That the down town restaurants and hotels will have their forces pitted

"There is nothing in the ordinance that should be objected to by men who seek good clean shops," said A. A. Myrup, secretary of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' union. "It emissions to be a secretary of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' union. fectionery Workers' union. "It emploites all the features that constitute a measure for a modern community. We have fought long against insanitary bakerles, and this measure is creatly to our satisfaction. The ordinance does not affect basement bakerles as to light, but there are many provisions that will but there are many provisions that will but there are many provisions that will be the board of health to throw them out of business if they conduct insanitary shops."

The Chief Feature

The Chief Fe

The Chief Feature

The chief features of the ordinance sufficient natural light to permit the reading of double long primer type be-tween the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. can be constructed

Bakers must garb themselves in clean washable clothes, to be used only while in the shop. This includes, caps and

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liam L. Marshall, chief of the corps of engineers, U. S. A., is to be retired in June Colonel W. H. Bixby is his

the isthmian canal commission, may get the title, but he will be continued in charge of his present work. Colonel Bixby will in all probability be put in charge of the work in the United States and will have the final say on plans for the prepared deep waterway from Chithe proposed deep waterway from Chi-

the deep waterway advocates. It should the self of the always fought Chicago. Whatever Chicago wanted General Marshall has been against. What it hasn't wanted he has

General Marshail has always been against the deep waterway. He has thought it chimerical and visionary, if not wicked. On the other hand, Col-onel Bixby believes in the "dream." The real significant thing about the change is this: Colonel Bixby is to be the head of the new board of survey provided for in the rivers and harbors

THOUSANDS of Chicago DAILY SQ. CIALIST readers are pledged to buy of MSECHANTS THAT ADVERTISE in its columns. Ask about it.

This hustling for subs is a funny proposition. It has its ins and outs. It affects people differently, Some do it to kill time, others do it of the prejudice, and still others do it to kill permocrats. Of course, it often takes some time or a new Socialist to evolute into a Hustler, it must get prepared first. But then when he ready and starts out it's fun to watch the freet on his victim.

THING THAT WORRIES CAPITAL

Washington, Feb. 14.-General Wil-

probable successor.
Colonel George W. Goethals, head of

ago to New Orleans. This is sure to warm the hearts of

hotels will have their forces pitted against it on the floor of the city council seems certain. Four of the aldermen of the license committee, who voted against the ordinance, announced that they will have a minority report for the city council Monday night.

Myrup Approves Bill provided for in the rivers and harbors by the harbor by the rivers and harbors by the house. That board is directed to make its report to the Secretary of War by Nowill have a minority report for the city council Monday night.

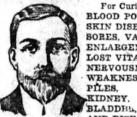
Myrup Approves Bill

Socialist News

At the last regular meetir octair, New York, Socialist ing resolutions were adopted "Whereas, it has come to of human events that death has again invaded out rank our midst a sem of purent hand and brother, a frue coarighteous, manly man, went out in expushly and living creature who suffers worth and hards hards."

nembership of the Socialist and organic or movements, but of the entire was lass of America and the world, who hose of eo vallant a champlon; and, "Whereas. His woice will be heard or no our councils, but his fidelity and un-ng devotion to the cause he loved wil-e an inspiration to all. We can only hat if there exists in this universe an-ome for deserving spirits, there will the f Benjamin Hanford find a resting there the like and sufferings of this life e unknown. Therefore be it "Resolved. That a copy of these reso-e sent to the widow of our departed of ind to the press," "PHILTP J. ANDRES." "JAMES F. BELL. cogm

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men who are cured by us after being many times unaucessatuly treated by others.

YOU CAN TAKE OUR TREATMENT Loss of both hands.
Loss of one band and one foot.
chance to prove we can cure all afflicted, skeptical men who may hesitate
Loss of one eye. to come to us because they have been disappointed by unskilled doctors.
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ANTEE under our corporate seal to refund every dollar if your trouble ever comes back. Remember we are the only specialists who charge nothing if we

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NOTE TO NEW SOCIALISTS READ SOCIALIST BOOKS. WILSHIES BOOK COMPANY

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MRS. RAYMOND ROBINS and MISS AGNES NESTOR Followed by MRS. RACHEL FOSTER AVERY First Vice President National

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168 S. Clark st., near Van Buren. MUK AND CREAM Union Duiry, Wm. Henning, Prop.
Dealers in Pure Milk and Cream.
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West Side

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The Remedy for "High Prices"

If the prices of all commodities, including labor power, had risen equally there would be little cause for complaint. Indeed, it is commonly held that rising prices are a desirable thing for a community.

Since this point is the center of the whole question, the cause of all discontent and misunderstanding and agitation, it is well to get it firmly fixed in mind. It is not because of high prices, but because of the high prices of SOME things and the LOW prices of the surplus which he is able to produce over and above his own subsistence is so tremendous that the present the prices of meat strikes.

IT IS BECAUSE THE PRICES OF THE PRODUCTS OF LABOR HAVE RISEN MUCH FASTER THAN WAGES THAT THERE IS A PROBLEM OF HIGH PRICES.

Therefore the person who explains the cause of high prices by the cheapened labor cost of gold, while he has given a thoroughly accurate explanation of rising prices, has not discussed the question that is troubling the great mass of the population at the present

Having pow recognized that it is not the RISE in prices, but the UNEQUAL rise in prices, that is causing the trouble, we are in a position to discuss remedies.

There are certain things that can be done at once. These things, if they are to be effective, must be directed toward either increasing the wages of labor or reducing the power of the trust. It is possible that something can be accomplished through co-operation in reducing the tribute exacted by the power of monopoly. In some cases the amount of profit extracted between the producer and the consumer may be lowered to a considerable degree.

A far more important movement is that which seeks to remove. the INEQUALITY in the rise of prices by forcing up wages. This is possible. It is a more effective point at which to work than to seek that equality by trying to force the trusts to reduce prices.

A STRIKE OF CONSUMERS IN THESE DAYS OF COLD STORAGE IS SILLY. Products will keep without loss much longer than producers.

A STRIKE OF PRODUCERS FOR HIGH WAGES MAY INCREASE THE PURCHASING POWER OF THE cities. Unlike the slave systems of other days, eapitalism can utilize but a few of the workers.

Here comes the struggle between contending forces, each trying to gather to itself the lion's share of the gain brought about through

In this struggle a powerfully organized working class can accomplish much, an unorganized one nothing. But even the most perfectly organized laborers fight under terrible handicaps. The great industrial capitalists have all the power of the state to assist them in their struggle. They can wait and wait, while the price of their product rises. But labor's product cannot be put in cold storage. It is gone the moment it is produced. No man ever sold the labor power of yesterday.

So it is that in the fierce race of commodities to the heights of higher prices some goods have ridden in the high-powered racers of monopoly, while others, and especially labor power, have limped

It must always be so while LABOR POWER IS A COM-MODITY.

Here we are penetrating to the very center of the problem of high prices, or of unequal prices.

So long as labor power is bought and sold in the markets of the

world, and so long as buyers have the sellers by the throat, the bargain will be a losing one for the laborers.

So long as we produce articles for sale and not for use, just so long there will be a price problem. And just so long as one class owns the earth and the things with which the world's work is done, just so long must the world's workers sell their labor power at prices for himself are doomed to vegetate fixed by the masters of the world.

The remedy for high prices is to produce GOODS instead of MODITIES.

The steel and iron workers, hustled in the strenuous strife, pour out in torrents their products, which are in-COMMODITIES.

the instruments which they must use in order to produce goods, then prices will cease to interest them. Labor will then work to satisfy bazaars; in the tumult these workers prices will cease to interest them. Labor will then work to satisfy bazaars; in the tumult these workers financial power, so that they may be Wood carving, for centuries an imwants, not to measure its product against grains of glittering metal. do not even hear the noise of their own able to take up new enterprises after portant national industry in Switzer-

So long as labor must sell its strength and skill day by day and sistibly toward the great assemblages hour by hour, and buy back its product from those to whom it sells its labor power, and just so long as labor is at a terrible disadvantage in both of these bargains, there will be a price problem. Some times it will be called a problem of high prices and sometimes of low prices, but always IT WILL BE A PROBLEM OF EXPLOITA-

Here, then, is the solution of the price problem. Recognize that it is a question of the distribution of the increase in price and not of the price level as such. Realize that it is first a problem of bargaining, in which, while every advantage is on the side of the trusts, labor can add somewhat to its power by organization, and that without such organization it is helpless.

Thoroughly grasp the idea that in this struggle one of the most powerful weapons is the power of the state, and that at present this power is in the hands of the trusts, and that IT WAS PLACED THERE BY THE VOTES OF WORKINGMEN.

When these things have been understood we are not far from its purchasing power. Through this capable of permanently successful and the straight road that leads out of the wilderness. Labor must next recognize the necessity of using the ballot for its own defense. If (which is bound to come) will have a death. the workers of this country, or even of the city of Chicago, were to use their ballots in defense of their own interest for a single election there would be a mighty leveling of prices that would benefit labor.

If such a ballot is really to mean anything in this struggle it must be cast as a protest against the system that makes the muscle of the man and the steer commodities in the same market, that fixes the price of brains and bread, of labor and love and dry goods by the

The only party that offers an opportunity for the casting of such a vote, the only party that would abolish the labor market and the meat market alike, by making men produce meat for food and not for measurement with a golden scale, is the SOCIALIST PARTY.

That party would abolish the race between prices by ceasing to produce commodities to be balanced against gold, giving an opportunity to produce goods for the satisfaction of human wants.

This explanation may not sound as simple as a meat strike. The problem is not one that can be settled in any such simple

It is better to think before you strike, and then be sure you strike at the right thing.

There are only two places in which a strike against high prices is anything but a farce. One of these is a strike of organized workers at the shop for the increase of wages. The other, and by far the most effective, is a strike at the ballot box for Socialism

WAGE VS. CHATTEL SLAVERY

You don't like to be called a slave, you say? Well, then, quit being one. For it is the thing itself, and not the name that hurts. Because the masters no longer use the word it does not follow that slavery is gone. Indeed, the concealing of the fact is one of the essentials of its persistence.

essentials of its persistence.

Through all the ages the distinguished characteristic of siavery has been that the moster lived in ideness from the fruits of the laborer's tell. Everywhere, and at all times, whether the master was known as chieffain. the master was known as chieftain. king, noble, landlord, or employer, and whether the worker was known as prisoner, villain, serf, slave, or employe, the economic relation between the two has been the same

has been the same.

Always the worker has received just what the horse or ox received—enough to maintain him as a producer, and all race of masters can riot in luxury un-

dreamed of in any previous age.
Under these conditions it would be strange did not the master let drop a few crumbs more to the present race of workers than has been enjoyed by those of the past.

that Jack London tells us of the "People of the Abyss," of human beings fighting for even the offal of the streets, of women and children living under conditions such as no farmer would im-pose upon hogs, we can "agree with Huxley that the condition of the resi-dent of East London is infinitely worse than that of any African savage

If it be answered that America is different from Loudon, we reply that the difference is but one of age, and that London reads to us our future. Indeed, the future rushes on so close covers of the reports of the tenement commissioners of Chicago and New York to learn that already we have within our borders much that is comparable to the social cesspool that as made London famous. Surely chattel slavery never offered

anything to compare with the condition of the mass of homeless outcasts which every crisis sends wandering through the streets and bywayr of America, or of the hundreds of thousands who ev-ery winter huddle in the police stations

o supply all the riotous luxuries of the ruling class. So it is that when these few have been selected from the great army of labor the rest are left to rot nd starve in beggared idleness. It will be told us that slavery d

the rights of education and of social privilege to the slave, while capitalism does not. But when we look a little closer we see that capitalism only educates the slave sufficient to make of master, when the physical suffering has him a more effective producer, and passed away, old age and weakness are

in concerted action. A mass of people uniting their individual efforts, which

would be weak separately, but which are all powerful when combined and

The world has now developed to a period when everything is done on a

In such a period what can the efforts

They are powerless! It is for this reason that the small

storekeeper and the mechanic working

of the great, growing and permanent industrial and financial combinations.

of merchandise, passes without notic-ing the appealing call and the ingra-

tiating smirk of the little storekeeper.

So produce and to sell in small quan-titles was the way of the past: To pro-duce and to sell in large quantities is

the great English

ne examples of these combinations the

vholesale co-operatives; but the indus-

trial ground covered by these is small

activity, and small in comparison with the co-operative industrialism of the

tion grows in strength as it grows in

the number of its members, and as. Only those co-operators

Telephonic Delivery of Letters

lirected at one common aim.

of single individuals avail? They amount to nothing!

should have opened to all.

Another point in which claimed that the modern laborer is indefinitely superior to the enslaved pro-ducers of other ages is that he cannot be sold apart from his family.

He has been free from the haunting horror that hung forever above the head of the poor black man whose lot might have fallen in the pleasant lines of some Kentucky or Virginia planta-tion owner that he might be "sold south" away from wife and children. But before we rejoice too loudly in re-gard to this, let us call to the mind the housands and tens and hundreds of thousands of men who, in America, have been "sold west" to work in the mining camps, in building railroads, or in the broad wheat fields of the great

Along with these we must count, too the great army that has been cast out to starve because they had displeased their masters, and had found their names placed upon that death roll of slaves, the black list.
Following the great building strike in

Chicago a few years ago, the directors proudly boasted that they had made it impossible for 30,000 of these men to ever get work in the city of Chicago again. That winter the Bureau of Charities called on the legislature to enact more strenuous laws to punish men who had deserted their families since they found this "crime" increas-

ing at a wholesale rate.

It is one of the greatest advantages which wage slavery offers over chattel slavery to the master class, that the labor power is so much more "mobile." Under chattel slavery, if the owner of Louisiana sugar plantation needed thousand more negro slaves in his work, he was obliged to send a trader north to Virginia and search from plan tation to plantation until he slowly gathered up his cargo of human beings. A capital of from one to three thousand dollars must be invested in each one; they must be housed, fed, cared for and transported to where they were to be used in Louisiana.

But if the Pacific rathroad, an irriga tion company, a mine or a new manutacturing project requires five sand men in Texas, California, Wash-ington, Maine or Florida, it needs only put a three line advertisement in a hal dozen great dailies to fil' every box car with workers transporting themselves at their own expense, to the place

where their master needs them. When he has done with them he needs enduct no expensive auction sale, nor ook about for possible purchasers. The workers themselves must carry their flerh and blood and skill to the next great labor market and there act as their own auctioneer until another mas-

The chattel slave was cared for in slekness and in old age. The wage slave is flung upon the scrap heap to die at forty-five. While sickness imposes the added burden of seeking a new

so ardently desired, feasible and con-

(1) The co-operative association of

producers must produce as well as, or better than, the private enterprise.
(2) The co-operative association of consumers must sell better than the

competitive stores; its merchandise must be uniformly of genuine and good

quality; its salesmen must be uniform

ly courteous, and it must return profits to the consumers.

(3) Both kinds of co-operatives, those

of the producers and those of the con-sumers, must constantly increase their financial power, so that they may be

for co-operatives must put more seal and strenuousness into their work than

the wage earners in private employ

They must make themselves superio

technically to private employe Whether they are working for a pro-

TRUE CO-OPERATIVE PRACTICE

BY ALPHONSE OCTORS.

General Manager of the People's House, Brussels, Belgium.

There is an irresistible power hidden [colossal weight in the solution of the

shuts him out from all the wider out-look upon the fields of knowledge which the achievements of modern science to die when the master finds that h where the wage slave can crawl away to die when the master finds that he can make less profit out of his labor than out of some stronger, healthier

unions.

For a time many of our comrades pursued here the policy of La Salle lon after it was abandoned in Germany.

working to the detriment of the polit-

They then proclaimed that only the

political movement could improve the

conditions of the working class. "Ev-erything else," as Bebel said, "they

looked upon as palliative measures and

as the La Sallians once did in Germany,

the entire trade union movement.

Trade union leaders who opposed pol-

itics in the unions have been violently

attacked, as they once were in Ger-many, as traitors to the working class.

Even now a section of the movement is seeking to revive the Proudhonianism which Marx so bitterly fought and de-

Well known men in our ranks are

oday speaking contemptuously of the

ballot and urging "direct action" as all

Unfortunately these fads, are usually

advocated by men who call themselves Marxists although none should know so well as they that these precise fads

Fads are never new: they are usually the revival of old curiosities which

have had their day and have been cast

union is not new; direct action is heary

It is well for those who call them-

elves Marxists to realize therefore that

these utopian projects-whatever their

with age; and syndicalism is the birth of a philosophy which M thought he had destroyed.

were bitterly opposed by Marx.

sufficient.

as a division of strength."

producer.

There is one great and overpowering ofference, however, and it is because of this difference that this article is of this difference that the written; that Socialism is here, that appeals are made to the wage worker roday, and that in the last analysis

social progress rests upon the shoul-ders of the wage slave class. Because of the perfection of modern instruments it is necessary that the wage worker be given an opportunity to use his mind and attain an intelligence greater than that of the chattel slave, and because his master needed him in his effort to procure the control as a sort of lightning rod conductor of the state, the wage slave has been

portunity which never existed for the chattel slave, the opportunity to say when his slavery should end. Wøuld not our pity for Uncle Tom have dis-appeared had we known that each year he walked proudly up to his master he walked proudly up to his master (whether that master was a Legree or a St. Clair) to solemnly declare that he liked his slavery and wanted some more of it and indorsed the institutions that supported it? This is what he wage slave does every time he goes to wage slave does every time he goes to the ballot box and votes his master's ticket.

Wage slavery depends for its perpetuation, not upon the constant watchfulness of armed guards, not upon high barricades and keen scented blood hounds, but upon Social institutions The capitalist exploits, degrades and owns the wage worker because he owns the thing which that wage worker must use if he would live.

But that ownership is an illegal, man-

made social relation effected and enforced by a government which, in this country, at least, rests upon popular uffrage. If the wage worker wishes to be free, he has only to express that wish at the ballot box by voting a So cialist ticket...

This could not be done in earlier so cial stages for another reason, which was suggested in the beginning. While the tools with which mankind worked were crude and imperfect, the slavery of the great mass was necessary if any were to have leisure for that investiga-tion, culture and training through which alone social progress is possible.

Today the surplus product is so great that when heaped upon the hands of the idle class, so far from inciting them to socially useful and intellectual pur-suits, it but affords them encourage ment for riotous, degrading debauchso great is the surplus product each worker that did he but retain it himself and convert it into leisure it would give everyone the opportunity of developing into the best of which a man

Slavery today is economically unnecessary, socially a crime, and politically an anachronism, since an enslaved political ruler is a contradiction dustrial slavery and his political power.

On the Firing Line

BY MONOSABIO. When the middle class boycotts meat, the boycott is a righteous uprising of the people; but when the workers boy-cott stoves—to jall with them!

colossal weight in the solution of the social question, in the progressive col-lectivizing of the means of production, and the equitable distribution of the wealth produced.

But in order to make this progress Police Commissioner Baker declares that New York's police force is "the finest in the world," because only 80 men out of 10,200 were dismissed for delinquencies last year. And if the stant, it is necessary that each of the separate co-operatives adopts and ad-heres to certain indispensable prineighty had had pull enough to their accusers the force would been absolutely perfect.

Wood Carving in Switzer-

Consul-General R. E. Mansfield of Zurich writes as follows of the gradual decline which the wood-carving industry of the Swiss Oberland has experienced in recent times:

land, has suffered a crisis during the past year which threatens to affect the business permanently, following upon practically a monopoly and a long period of prosperity. These carvings have been especially popular with tourists, hundreds of thousands of whom visit Switzerland every year, and a large export business has been established with other countries, including the United States. This is especially true as to church emblems and articles representing historic scenes and events.

the way of the present. In the midst of this competitive hurly burly there is some social progress; but the real social future awaits the building up of great combinations of producers and consumers re-united. We already have ing historic scenes and events.

An important Swiss wood-carving center is at Einsiedeln, a historic vil e already have combinations and Scottish this the duty of the managers and emlage in the mountains in the canton of trial ground covered by these is small if those connected with any co-op-in comparison with the total industrial erative do not faithfully and strenu-activity, and small in comparison with ously stand by these results. Schwyz, where there is a celebrated pilgrimage, a wealthy Benedictine mon-astery, and a splendid church. The inously stand by these requisites, or if they weaken in their devotion, then there is serious danger that that cocenters in the Bernese Oberland, wood carving is the chief occu-The church emblems of Einthere is serious using the co-operative association grows in strength as it grows in Only those co-operators who put sou siedln, the bears of Berne, the lion of Lucerne, the St. Bernard dogs, cows, and the quaint Swiss chalets are all re-produced in wood and sold at the curio moment, it thus grows in and faith into their co-operation are ng power. Through this capable of permanently successful ac-These objects have found their way into practically all Continental towns, and Swiss wood carvings are al-most as well known in other European

ed to the present crisis, among which is the increased cost of raw material, is the increased cost of raw much of which is imported, making it necessary to advance selling prices with-necessary to advance real values. This has The unique plan of the London postoffice in telephoning the contents of the messages in London must in any
letters on Sunday is described by Consul-General John L. Griffiths:

case be on duty, the telephone exchanges being open all Sunday. On the other out increasing real values. This has invited competition from other coun-tries, especially Austria and Germany. Furthermore, Austria recently placed a sul-General John L. Griffiths:

There has been for some years more looked to be some plant of the non-delivery of mail on Sundays in London. An arrangement has now been made by the British postoffice by which letters post. It has been the custom to have a Sundays. The new arrangement on Wates, outside of London, but not in Sundays. The new arrangement can be delivered in London by telephone on Wates, outside of London, but not in Sundays. The new arrangement goes Ireland or Scotland. rurthermore, Austria recently placed a heavy import duty on souvenirs, under which wood carvings are classified, and in France they must be stamped "tim-ported," which, it is alleged, has af-fected the sale to such an extent that the imports from Switzerland have been greatly reduced.

The passing of the Swiss wood-carv-ing limits. Sundays. The new arrangement goes into effect immediately.

When it is desired to have the conents of the latter telephoned on Sunday it must be inclosed.

been greatly reduced.

The passing of the Swiss wood-corving industry is further evidence that
industrial progress is gradually eliminating from the commercial world rural industries built up and maintained where wages are small and the expense of living low. Modern machinery and methods, in-

day it must be inclosed and a broad line must last delivery of letters. It is not be marked across the enevelope from impossible to conjecture imp creasing competition, and the inexor-able laws of trade are driving out prim-itive concerns, or forcing them into a ble laws of trade are driving out primitive concerns, or foreing them into a combinations. This is cause for regret, as many of the people living in the Bernese Oberland have for generations depended upon wond carring for maintenance. They have acquired great a skill in this, and, being slow to accept innovations, it will be difficult for them to adopt new methods.

OUR TRADE UNION TACTICS

There has been an interesting re-the upper hand in the international So-vival recently of discussion concerning classes movement that trade unions were the attitude of Socialists toward the

given proper recognition.

Hefore that time they were flouted as useless or ineffective or temporary expedients. In nearly every other country of the

They were condemned and their lead-ers despised until the Marxists came to

world this question has been settled but with us it remains a bone of conthe front.
Then it was that the Social-Demo The party has again and again expressed itself plously as to our attitude toward the unions, but this is no more

cratic labor party put forward the fol-lowing resolution which was quani-mously adopted: done than men here and there fly in the face of these resolutions and trans-gress all party decisions. "In consideration of the fact, that

the capitalist power equally oppresses and exploits all working men, no matter whether they are conservatives progressives, liberals, or Social-Demo-crats, this congress declares it to be the sacred duty of the working men to lay aside all party strife, in order to create the conditions for a vigorous and succes ful resistance on the neutral ground of a united trades union istence and to conquer for themse an improvement in their class condi-

That resolution, deciding the trade union policy of the Socialists of Ger-many, has been tested by thirty-eight years' experience. Loyally and consistently followed that

policy has enabled the Germans to build up the most powerful trade union movement in Europe and at the same time the most powerful political move-

"pure and simplers" and then form "in-dustrial" unions that scoff at the bal-

All of us declare that we want to unite the workers of the world and some of us start by forming as many rival unions as possible.

of Proudhon, Mutuallist, and of Backunine, Anarchist.

Most of us say that we must have a

Most or us say that we must have a political movement and an industrial movement, each enjoying independent action, yet some of us still insist upon our party deciding in its national conventions the tactics to be pursued by

ventions the tactics to be pursued by the industrial movement. We all say we must convert the working class and some of us begin by dropping out of the unions, spurning their feeble efforts; thus separating ourselves hopelessly from our fellow

rupt or the flunkies of rich men we condemn entire organizations of the working class as tools of capital'sm. Our policies and tactics are to the extent of this confusion utterly inco-herent. We get nowhere because we

merits-have nothing in common with he teachings of Marx.

Marx rarely agreed with La Salle; he classed Robert Owen as a Utopian; he did his utmost to destroy Proudhon-lanism and he never sheathed his sword in his baitle with Backunine.

Marx considered that the trade un-ion, as every other movement, would undergo the evolutionary process. He maintained that the trade union fined line of action.

must evolve out of its own struggles— And in every one of these countries its defeats as well as its victories—the Marxian Socialism is today a power and

However, after falling to capture the trade union movement or to persuade trade unionists to abandon it some few Now let us see how clear our own tactics are. comrades of the S. L. P. reckiessly set Some of us call the trade unionists out to ruin the unions by starting rival

rganizations.

Nor is this all. Again and again comrades have revived Robert Owen's uto-pian project for a national labor union comprising all classes and ranks of la-

We all say we are Marxian Social-ists yet some of us advocate and prac-tice the views of Robert Owen, Utopist,

Because a few leaders become cor-

drive in no one direction with any consistency.
The English movement has pursued

tactics different from the German movement; the German different from the French; the French different from the Austrian and the Belgian.

tion held strictly to a clear, well de-

most potent form of united action.

Ile never believed that any one could as soon as we ourselves are united in bring down from the clouds some heav-clear, consistent policies and tactics. en born and ideal form of organization not only as a political movement, but and impress that upon the workers.

And so it was until Marxism gained ing working class organizations.

OPEN FORUM

Indorse New York Women's Resolu- ist suffragist women for the suffrage tions

The women's committee of Local Seattle No. 1 heartily endorses the following resolutions, adopted by women's committee of Local New York:

Whereas, We, the Socialist women of New York, have before us a two-fold mission, first, to work for the economic liberation of the working class, and, second to work for the political liberaliberation of the working class, and, second, to work for the political libera-

tion of our sex; and
Whereas, We believe that today the
two classes in society are divided by even sharper lines than the two sexes in society; and Whereas, This belief would undoubt-

portion of our work to geois suffrage movement is, by its very nature, antagonistic; therefore, be it Resolved, That while we are natural-

ly in sympathy with any body working for woman suffrage, yet we consider that the arousing of class consciousness constitutes our most important propa-ganda among our proletarian sisters; be it further Resolved, That the work of Social-

must be along separate and independent lines, through and by the economic and political organization of the working class.

Questions on Waist Malters' Strike

I wish to ask for some information through the columns of the Daily. good many women are interested in the following questions because articles have appeared recently in the Daily which raise the question by inference without answering them by statements of fact.

1. What was the object of the public

Whereas, This belief would undoubtedly bring us in frequent conflict with the organized suffragist movement, thus hampering us in that most important makers' strike?

2. Did the meetings affect the results makers' strike?

of the strike?

2. Was the suffrage association instrumental in inducing any girls to go back to work without having obtained the ends for which they struck?

We would be grateful for an answer to these questions from the members of the National Woman's Committee in New York. Yours fraternally

LABOR AND WAGES

from Chemnitz, says that the system of compulsory insurance is now so generally established throughout Germany and so thoroughly conducted that the statistical data gathered in connection with its operation continually gain in value. He uses these to present some interesting facts relating to the ad-

in its periodical reports is the collection of exact information on wage rates among the working class. The amount paid to each worker is of necessity recorded with each entry of insurance The sum totals supply interesting data dustries, and especially as regards the

Since 1900 the insured have been divided into five categories based upon the rate of wages; in 1900, among every 1,000 workers, 189 were enrolled in the first or lowest class: 342 in the second class; 238 in the third; 158 in the fourth; and 73 in the fifth, or most highly paid class. The changes in the course of eight years have been remarkable. In the year 1908 the classification per 1,000 was 3s follows: First class (lowest), 114: second, 563; third, 243; fourth, 179;

tion in 'he two lower categories, and a marked increase, practically a trobling, of the circliment in the fifth class of the better paid operatives. Evident-ly there has been a steady movement the better paid operatives. Evidently there has been a steady movement upward in earning power from each class to the ones above it. As a result, the average wage of the German working population, male and female, has mounted very rapidly.

The average weekly wage was, in 1891, "a seat in the United States Senate."

Consul Thomas H. Norton, writing the promother of the compulsory insurance is now so generally established throughout Germany than in 1891. The control of t

WHAT THE ENGLISH SUFFRAG-ETTES DO NOT DEMAND

The following is a frank and unabashed statement of what the British suffragettes are demanding, which ap-One of the most important features peared just as it stands in "Votes for en's Social and Political Union;

"The Women's Social and Political union are not asking for a vote for every woman, but simply that sex shall cease to be a disqualification for the franchise.
"At present men who pay rates and

who are owners, occupiers, lodgers, or have the service or university franchise, possess the parliamentary vote The Women's Social and Political union claim that women who fulfill the same conditions shall also enjoy the

franchize. "I: is estimated that when this claim has been conceded about a million and a quarter women will possess the vote in addition to the seven and a half millivi men who are at present

"The Women's Social and colifical union claim that a simple measure, giv-ing the vote to women on these terms, shal be passed immediately."—New York Call.

Overheard on a Street Car