# ALL LABOR IN U.S. TO STRIKE?

# **WORLD'S ANGER MOVED** CZAR TO SPARE LIVES OF RUSSIAN PATRIOTS

and France has saved the lives of Nicholas Tschaikovsky and Mme. Katherine Breschkovsky. I am happy to hear that the tyrant has shown almost a spirit of fairness in their case. He could not execute two such noble and unselfish workers. The world would have held up before him the case of those two

patriots all his daya."

This was the statement of Vladituir Bourtzeff, Russian revolutionist, when asked how it happened that the two Russian revolutionists were treated so mildly. Mr. Bourtzeff first learned of the verdict as he alighted from the Big Four train arriving at the Park Row station from Cincinnati at 6 o'clock last night. The news, which was brought to him by a reporter for the Chicago Daily Socialist, was the happiest, he declared, he had had for some time.

"Public opinion in the liberal countries has a great influence upon the despotio movements in Russia," he continued. "The revolutionists appreciate the weight of it. I came to this countries the seight of it. I came to this countries the seight of it. I came to this countries appreciate the weight of it. I came to this countries are seight of it. I came to this countries are seight of it. I came to this countries are seight of it. I came to this countries are seight of it. I came to this countries are seight of it. I came to this countries are seight of it. I came to this countries are seight of it. I came to this countries are seight of it. I came to this countries are seight of it. I came to this countries are seight of it. I came to this countries are seight of it. I came to this countries are seight of it. I came to this countries are seight of it. I came to this countries are seight of it. I came to this countries are seight of it. I came to this countries are seight of it. I came to this countries are seight of it. I came to the seight of it. I came to the countries are seight of it. I came to this countries are seight of it. I came to the countries are seight of it. I came to the countries are seight of it. I came to the came of the came of

the weight of it. I came to this coun-try with the hope of informing the Am-erican people of the conditions in our country, so that we may have more of the influence of this land. America has been a great source of hope for the freedom of the Russian people. Its in-fluence has taken the shape of many substantial changes. The Duma is one of the monuments that can be attributed in a large degree to the influence of this country."

### Aids Education

The Duma, although not a thorough-ly liberal institution, Mr. Bourtzeff declared, is a great educational institu-tion for the Russian people. He feels confident that its power for good will increase continually. All its reports are published. The people in Russia read them as the only accessible literature of governmental proceedings. This educates the people, he said, in the methods of government. Before the estab-lishment of this law making body, the people of Russia had no definite idea of how a nation might be ruled through

or now a nation might be ruled through representation.

Mr. Bourtzeff belongs to no special party, he said. His great hope is to gain liberty for his fellow countrymen. His object in traveling through the world is to unite all the organizations that are friendly to Russia's efforts of emancipation.

### Not a Party Man

"I am not a member of the Socialist party, nor of the Democratic parties," he said on this point. "I belong to the party that seeks freedom for Russia. This embraces many organizations that differ from each other in other respects. I am here to show that the revolutionary movement in Russia is not dead, and that this country can help us very

Socialism is one of the influences in

District Attorney Edwin W. Sims today prepared to place the evidence in
the butterine "moonshining" investigation before a special grand jury.

An amazing story of an alliance between certain deputy collectors of the
Internal Revenue department in Chicago and William Broadwell, convicted oleomargarine "moonshiner," to put
smaller violators of the law out of business and leave him a monopoly of the
illicit trade was told by Daniel Bortz,
former employe of Broadwell in his
cell at the county fail.

He pictured two deputies as the serville tools of Broadwell, ready to make
a raid at a signal from him and leaving him andisturbed, although fully acquainted with the details of his business. This alliance, he said, had gone
on for months. These government employes, he declared, kept Broadwell informed of any danger of a raid by unfriendly deputies and he was able to
cover up the evidence of his guilt.

"The day Broadwell fell into the
tolis," said Bortz, "he and his chief
tipster were off on a spree."

# ALDERMAN MERRIAM WILL

# **NEW TRUSTS ARE** BORN; U. S. HITS

demand-pretended or earnest-for the dissolution of the Standard O.l company, announcement is made of the birth of an automobile trust, and that the existing monopolies are cutting

Reports in financial circles yesterday gained currency that J. P. Morgan, the steel king, has extended his do-main to embrace a haif-billion dollar automobile trust. As a deciding step his firm, J. P. Morgan & Co., purchased controlling interest in the Everitt-Metzger-Flanders Automobile Manu-facturing company of Detroit.

Has a Good Start

Morgan aiready controls the United States Automobile company of Tarrytown, N. Y.; the Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Car company; the Columbia Motor Car company of Hartford, Conh., and the Brush Runabout company of Detroit. The purchase from the E. M. F. company is 64 per cent of its stock, at an estimated valuation of from \$4.800,-600 to \$6,000,000. 060 to \$6,000,000.

The Commonwealth Edison compa-

ny, the local electrical trust, announces that it has purchased ground on the northwest side for additional plants to generate 550,000 horsepower.

The new stations, which will be much larger than the present, will be located on a tract of land covering 100 acres. They will represent an ultimate invest-ment of \$20,000,000.

ment of \$20,000,000.

The company now has at its stations on the south branch of the river the greatest steam electrical plants known. They hold ten turbines of 18,000 horsepower each and six with an average of 21,000 horsepower each. The new plants will have ultimately twelve turbines of 30,000 horsepower each.

### "Night Biders" and Melons

principle is gaining converts in all parts of the world. Germany is getting strong in Socialism. England is developing a powerful party. America has a hopeful organization, which will soon show the world what a liberal organization, can do for the people. In Russia, too, there is a great Socialist movement."

The American Tobacco company, a operations until trust that by robbing the southern to-bacco planters had cause the organization is the characteristic operations until the estimate given in the common stock. The net earnings for the year ending December 31 were for the year ending December 3

suon show the world what a liberal organization, which will a fine the common stock. The net earnings for the year ending December 21 were stide Auditorium Friday night, and at the Gerrick theater Sunday morning. The latter meeting will be under the auspices of the "Friends of Russian Freedom." He is known to the American public as the one who exposed the Russian syying system operating through the world. He lives in Paris, where he is publishing a monthly paper called "The Common Cause." and a quarterly magazine under the title of "The Past."

SPECIAL OLEO

GRAND JURY ON

District Attorney Edwin W

District

The Drug Syndicate

Mr. Goddard, who is manager of the American Drug syndicate, which sells to that portion of the trade owning shares of its capital stock, presents a petition that has startled the retail trade of New York. This petition is that the American drug syndicate shall increase its capital from \$200,000 to somethins approximating \$4,000,000; that this stock shall be subscribed for by the retail druggists of New York and thus shall be created a "chain system" of stores so important and powerful as to be independent of other combinations, making a virtual drug trust, with all the power over prices it needed.

over up the evidence of his guilt.

"The day Broadwell fell into the obla," said Bortz, "he and his chief peter were off on a spree."

LDERMAN MERRIAM WILL

TELL OF BIG GRAFT RING

Charles Edward Merriam, alderman om the Seventh ward and chairman om the Seventh ward and chairman in the Merriam commission, will appeals a the work of that body at the Chings of the wall purchasable with 110 in jegal tender, then in vogue, and the work of that body at the Chings of the value purchasable with 110 in jegal tender, then in vogue, and not represent the value purchasable with 110 in jegal tender, then in vogue, and not represent the value purchasable with 110 in gold. Old time traders say that \$12.75 was paid in 1869, but even that was before the resumption of species of the commons.

# BOSSES FORCE MINE STRIKE

Both at Chicago and Cincinnati the Operators **Block Negotiations** 

That the coal operators of the coun ry are successfully engineering their lan to force the miners of the country go out on strike on April 1, when the present agreement expires, is seen in the hostility of the operators to all the proposals made by the miners to effect an agreement both in Chicago and Cincinnati.

The refusal of the mine owners to grant the demands of the men in the tri-state convention being held in Cincinnati, started the real fight between the operators and miners of soft coal in the competitive field consisting of Ohio Indiana and Western Pennsylvania After the miners had presented their demands the operators refused them

### For 2-year Contract

The tri-state meeting began with a statement by T. L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, in which he asked for a scale for the coming two years calling for an increase of ter cents a ton for pick work, thus giving the miner a rate of \$1 for pickwork and an eight hour day, and haif holi-day on Saturday.

It is believed the dispute will be re ferred to the scale committee. Ar agreement, if one is made, is not expected before the first of next week. The miners have not the power to sign the agreement at this conference.

storing it along their tracks in anticipa-tion of the suspension. Manufacturing interests are offering increased prices for coal and many of them are under contracts with the railroads which they are required to fill.

### 205,000 May Strike

The approximate number of men who will lay down their picks at the end of this mouth is as follows:

Illinois		75,00
Western	Pennsylvania	65,00
Ohio		45,00
Indiana		20.00

If the United Mine Workers of Am-erica adhere to the resolutions adopted in their annual convention that no district can sign an agreement or resume operations until every district is satis-fied, the number of men will exceed the estimate given, as Central Pennsyl-

crusher and ex-convict will be present. ed as evidence in his trial for the mu der of Charles Cerny, member of the Bakers' union, whom he shot to death

that this stock shall be subscribed for by the retail druggists of New York and thus shall be created a "chain system" of stores so important and powerful as to be independent of other combinations, making a virtual drug trust with all the power over prices it needed.

PRICE OF HOGS BREAKS

ALL RECORDS AT \$10.67 1-2

Live hogs at the stockyards yesterday sold at the predicted high price of \$10.50 and went that figure 17½ cents better, closing at \$10.67 ½. Live stock the confidence of the men in this way.

Beyer Discharged

The Star Bakins company soon discharged its union crusher and then began getting rid of its duped union men stockhelders. That was early last spring. Shortly after leaving the Star-Baking company Beyer passed a note on the firm for \$10,000. The union crushing firm refused to honor the note of its hireling, but instead secured his conviction on a charge of forgery and sent him to the state penitentiary for two years. After serving (Continued on Page Two)

(Continued on Page Two)

### Bourtzeff Might Lend Color to His Lecture---



BY INCLUDING SOME OF THE INSTRUMENTS OF AMERICAN ARISTOCRACY.

# PACKERS RUIN LIVES OF "YARDS" TOILERS BY INHUMAN GREED

health, morals and very existence of the people depend largely upon whether they have a job, whether work is slack or steady."

is slack or steady."

This statement is important because it comes from Mary E. McDowell, of the University of Chicago Settlement, after years of study and experience with the toilers in the "yards."

It has already been shown in these articles how the packers create a surplus of labor in order to smash wages and crush the workers even below an

and crush the workers even below an "existence wage." Ask the packers about it and they will say that the men are getting enough, that they can't afford to pay the men more, that the men spend it in saloons, that the men are lazy and shiftless, and a million other

There are a few like Miss McDowell who come out boldly and say that it is the lack of a job that stops a man from working, and that when he has no job, his health, his morals, and his very existence, as well as that of his family are the sufferers. family, are the sufferers.

family, are the sufferers.

"This paper is not the result of an economist's or a sociologist's investigation, but is simply the observations of a neighbor whose fourteen years' residence in the community back of the stockyards gives her the right to tell the story of the struggle of the workers who prepare the meat food of the world's market, and how the struggle affects the women and children and undermines the family and neighborhood dermines the family and neighborhood life," said Miss McDowell, in opening her address on this subject, which was

The Same Old Pake

If one doesn't take the same view of the packing industry and judge the toiler from their viewpoint the packers tell you that you don't understand the business. "It takes a long time to understand the business." Say the packers, in belittling any conclusions outsiders may draw. Miss McDowell has observed the degradation of the worker back of the yards for fourteen years.

"In this community the packing house industry doministry doministry

back of the yards for fourteen years.

"In this community the packing house industry dominates the life of the people," she says. "Every morning of the year you may see from 2,000 to 5,000 men and women in front of the time-keepers' offices of the five great packing firms, waiting for a job.

"It is this waiting mass of surplus labor that decides the economic existence of the unskilled workers of the packing industry; it is this oversupply that decides whether men and women may have a living wage or not. And every day daynewcomers arrive.

"The packing industry is sot unlike every large business of today in its need of surplus labor. Work is so specialized and the industry so organized that a man must be in every place or the machine cannot so on: but 3,000 to 5,000 waiting men and women are more than is needed at any time and must become a menace to the social welfare of any community.

The Slaves' Decoy

is written the number of cattle and hogs that are to be killed on that day. If the number runs into many thousands it may mean work for numbers of the "casuals."

# ON AS WITNESS

### Evidence on Alaska Coal who are killed. \$2,000, was bitterly opposed by Weeks and the regulars, but was finally carried. In the call for tellers and a recorded vote on this measure, Cannon could be seen marching in line with the opponents to a postal clerks, haurence. Land Sought in Ballinger-Pinchot Quiz clerkst insurance.

Washington, March 16.-The Ballin ger-Pinchot investigation was resumed today, with James R. Garfield, former secretary of the interior, on the witness

were introduced in congress during his terior department. At the hearings on these bills Mr. Garfield said that he and Mr. Ballinger, who was then commis-sioner of the land office, differed on the question whether the proposed future classification of coal lands in Alaska read before the National Conference of and an increase of price of over \$10 and Charities and Correction.

The Same Old Pake

classification of coal lands in Alaska and entered.

train orders a night, and the hour in the morning that I had to deliver the mail was one of the busiest. Yet, fall-mail was one of the busiest. Yet, fall-mail was one of the busiest. Yet, fall-mail was one of the busiest.

Mr. Ballinger's letter was evidently called out by crificism of his course before the committees of congress. He detailed his position, concluding with the city hall.

One of the most startling things brought out was that there is owing. Washington he had talked with President Roosevelt about the whole matter and that the president had commended his action.

In his reply to Mr. Ballinger, Secretary Garfield urged him not to be disturbed about his position on the coal bills; that he had always understood it and had told newspaper men that there never had been any misunderstanding.

Hearing, took up the present system of keeping special assessment accounts in keeping special assessment accounts in the city and in the city and in the city and in the city and in the city of housands of dollars.

Only a few of the attitude assumed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Pederation of Labor, now in Chicago.

The strikers of this city recognize that the fight of the street car men toontinent. The Philadelphia unionists believe their struggle is the struggle of organized labor of the more conservative labor leaders at the state labor comvention was precipi-

### "Hanging before the eyes of this walting mass, in front of the time-keeper's office, is a blackboard on which is written the number of the time-AN END: WIFE TO FORGIVE

Kansas City, Mo., March 10 .- A recon sands it may mean work for numbers of the "casuals."

"To the newly arrived immigrants the message on the blackboard is another one of the many perpiextites of the new land. Patient, beaumbed, they stund waiting, as dogs for a bone until the policeman with his club drives right and left and they understand by his brutal language that there is no work and they must disperse.

"A struggle is goby on in every great industry employing large numbers of unskilled workers, between the American standard—or, as it is termed by the people, a "decent American" standard—and the peasant standard of living. The strike of 1506 was to uphold fing. The strike of 1506 was to uphold that decent American standard because, as they said, a man can't bring (Continued an Page Targe)

(Continued an Page Targe)

ciliation between Mr. and Codahy is predicted by their friends.

Mrs. Cudahy was absolutely silent on the subject. Although she has been that been sunded to her room much of the time stince the trouble in her home Sunday mentilet, was temporarily refused permission yesterday to examine the recipies of since the trouble in her home Sunday mentilet, was temporarily refused permission yesterday to examine the recipies of since the trouble in her home Sunday was the architect, was temporarily refused permission yesterday to examine the recipies of since the trouble in her home Sunday was tereing much better.

"Too much has been said already."

was her reply to a question about the architect, was temporarily refused permission yesterday to examine the recipies mentilet, was temporarily refused permission yesterday to examine the recipies mentileter. This architect, was temporarily refused permission yesterday to examine the recipies mentileter.

"Too much has been said already."

was her reply to a question about the fields of education, who instructed Arthur F. Hussander, acting architect, was temporarily refused permission yesterday to examine the recipies of the school of the sake of

## Mass Meeting Is Held in Ball Park Despite Police; Conspiracy of Traction Ring Exposed; Planned to Wreck

LIVES OF MAIL

**CLERKS RISKED** 

60 Per Cent of the Cars

Are Unsafe, Congressional

Committee Is Told

(By Pan-American Press.)

sixty per cent of all mail cars are un-

fit for service is the confidential report

of railway mail clerks, and yet Chair-

man Weeks, of the committee on post-

fice and postroads, told the house that

"there is no evidence before the com-mittee that there are unsafe cars in

use in this service."

The recent horrible deaths of mail clerks Johnson, Raines, Hatfield, Gib-

son and Torgenson, who were mangled in the wreckage of old rotten cars, and the fact that certain roads are now building steel cars to prevent the

slaughter and subsequent damage suits, made no impression on Chairman

Representative Sherley flatly contra-dicted the statement of the committee's chalrman: "You hardly ever read of a railroad wreck in the south that you do

not learn of a postal car being smashed to pieces, whereas at the same time the

baggage, express and Rullman cars are not substantially injuired." An amendment proposed by Mann to

To Punish Roads

of Missouri offered and to the postoffice appropria-

\$2,000,000

thousands of dollars.

It was brought out that when extra men are needed on special assessment work in the city collector's office it is

customary not to get the men from the civil service ellsfible list, but 'o pick them from the Busse administation's list of political favorites.

ARMOUR'S "STAR BRAND"

URION IN CHEAP COUP

Washington, D. C., March 10 .- That

BY RAILROADS

### BULLETIN

Philadelphia, Pa., March 10 .- This general uprising of both organized and inorganized workers is significant chiefly for two reasons. First, developments during yesterday betrayed the purpose of the ring in control of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company to squeeze out all small stockholders and to operate its cars on the open shop basis. Second, because this is the first

time that the workers of a big American city, tens of thousands of them, have thrown over agreements and joined their struggling fellow workers. The game being played by the traction ring is to force the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company into the hands of a receiver, which will force the reorganization during which the small fellows can be frozen out. This is the general opinion among the well informed persons and facts are not lacking for its support. ing for its support.

### Meeting Is Held

Monster mass meeting baseball park at noon today was forbidden by Direc-tor of Public Safety. Strike committee of ten held the meeting despite the police. The union's lawyers after a conference with the police advised going ahead. The capitalist press re-ported last night that managers of the baseball park had revoked permission for the use of the grounds but this is

The general strike is spreading like wildfire. The committee estimates that over 150,000 are out and more are com-

Ten thourand unorganized at Bald-Ten thousand unorganized at Bala-win Locomotive Works wont out. The employes of Cramps Shippards are all ready to come out tonight or in the morning. One thousand went out at Kolb's bakery this morning. A strik-ing feature is that a large number of children have joined in the general strike.

The traction company failed to enter appeals on verdicts of damages against it, as the controlling ring desires a re-

Conspiracy Disclosed

The ring which is seeking to throw the traction company into a receiver-ship and which counted on forcing the strike so that the company might make a had financial showing in court, reck-oned without the public sentiment which has been aroused by the strike. The store keepers have been hit especially hard, an ag the business men. One of the biggest department stores in the city has laid off 1,000 men and women since the strike started. The ton bill which provided that no appropriation should be paid to any railroad
that required its telegraph operators to
handle the mail. Having had eight
years' actual experience as an operator.
Murphy spoke with vigor and feeling:
"I remember working at a station in handle the mail. Having handle the mail. Having handle the mail. Having handle the mail. Having handle the mail and feeling:
"I remember working at a station in my district twelve and thirteen hours each night," said the congressman from Missouri. "I was required to go to the postoffice, get the mail and take it to the depot. If I failed I had to pay out the depot. If I failed I had to pay out the depot. If I failed I had to pay out the depot. If I failed I had to pay out the depot. If I failed I had to pay out the depot. If I failed I had to pay out the depot. If I failed I had to pay out the depot. If I failed I had to pay out the depot. If I failed I had to pay out the depot. If I failed I had to pay out the depot. If I failed I had to pay out the depot. If I failed I had to pay out the depot. If I failed I had to pay out the depot. If I failed I had to pay out the depot. If I failed I had to pay out the fail had to pay out t postoffice. get the mail and take it to the depot. If I failed I had to pay out of my salary \$1.00 to the railroad com-pany as a fine. This was at a station where I handled from twenty to forty train orders a night, and the hour in the morning that I had to deliver the mail was one of the business. Yet 5th.

demand and organization, unionism is the taik of the hour. President John Murphy of the Central Labor union is the most optimistic man in the ranks of the strong and determined members of organized labor here. He declares that the outlook is bright. The spirit among the men and women is a wonderful thing. Harry Parker, a local union official says that the strike is teaching the workers the class lines in the struggle for better wages and living conditions.

Mr. Garfield then read an exchange of letters between himself and Mr. Ballinger after the latter had left the land office in April, 1908, and while the coal bills were pending.

Mr. Ballinger's letter was evidently believed to be a hard blow yesterday afternoon when the Merriam commission, in public hearing, took up the present system of State Federation of Labor favoring called out by criticism of his course keeping special assessment accounts in such a move, and in spite of the atti-Philadelphia, Pa., March 10 -- All

of organized labor of the nation.

Only a few of the more conservative labor leaders at the state labor convention at Newcastle expressed the fear that the convention was precipitate in its action in passing the resolutions asking the American Federation of Labor to call a nation wide strike. They interpret the unanimity with which the resolution was carried as a stampede started by W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes.

Resolution is Carried
Mr. Mahon went to New Castle with
a designation from Philadelphia, and after explaining the strikers' situation in
the Quaker City, assured the convention that the strikers could win if they
had the support of the union men of
the state. He aroused the delegates to
a high pitch of enthusiasm, and when
the resolution that had been prepared
by the committee of ten of Philadelphia was presented it was caused
unanimously.

meantime mone of its provisions will be made public.

Promise of help from without and development of strength in its own field has injected, new life into the Philadelphia general sympathetic strike movement. The new impetus follows the action of the state federation of labor convention in New Castle in declaring that a state wide, and even nation wide, tleup of industry would not be too sreat a price to pay if necessary to insure success to the local cause.

Leaders Are Encouraged

### Leaders Are Encouraged

The strike leaders early today an-nounced that not only had hundreds of men from other plants joined the ranks of the strikers, but they prophesied that the next day or two would witness further accessions to their rauks. Possible trouble was indicated by the

cement of the strikers' commitno just cause for interfer-

Announcement of an accession to the ranks of the strikers came from Camranks of the strikers came from Cam-den, N. J., where 1,500 carpenters went out. About the same number quit work at suburban points along the Pennsylvania raliroad's main line.

### Those Who Are Out

The committee of ten of the Central Labor union which is conducting the general strike has given out figures to support its claims that between 125. 000 and 150,000 persons are idle. It announced that the total number of men, rtitutional amendment, since the con-women, boys and girls on strike up to last night was 139.571. The committee She was not on the list of speakers, out the following approximate gave out the following approximate figures: Pulling trades, 40,000; metal trades

10 000; fextile trades, 20,000; garment nurhers (nen's wear), 10 000; Sarment workers (women's wear), 9,000.

orkers (women's wear), 9,600. Miscellaneous trades—Asbestos workers. 105; cloth hat and cap workers. 210; cigarmakers. 2,500; shirtwaist and laundry workers. 1,000; piano movers. 151; bakers and confectioners. 341; pavers and rammers, 468; suspender mak-ers, 211; electrical workers, 365; wait-ers, 410; upholsterers, 142; street hack-men, 110; chauffeurs, 150; street car nes, 110; chauffeurs, 150; street car nen, 6,200; hatters, 972. According to the labor committee the

following unaffiliated workers are on

Lawn mower makers, 300; glaziers, 178; American Hoe and Shovel com-pany, 84; butchers, 500; sheet metal workers, 500; worsted weavers, 1,700; stone masons, 550; laborers, 250; wood stone masons, 550; laborers, 250; wood carvers, 125; mast and carpet mills, 400; Germania Carpet mills, 300; rolling spring works, 200; Wallace Wilson Hosiery company, 500; Baldwin Locomotive works, 6,000; Bement, Miles & Co., 200; Harrington Machine company, 125; Newton Machine shop, 320; lace curtain operators, 600; Cramps ship-yards, heater boys, 150.

Gompers Goes to Washington Gompers Goes to Washington

Still maintaining his sphinxlike attitude toward the general strike in Philadelphia, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, left Chicago today for Washington, D. C., the headquarters of the A. F. of L., after having been in Chicago since last Saturday.

L. after having been in Chicago since last Saturday.

So far as could be learned Gompers had no infention of stopping off at New Castle, Pa., where history in the labor movement is in the making at the convention of the Pennsylvania state federation of isbor, although this is on his direct route.

"Mr. Gompers, will you give out a statement in regard to the Pennsylvania strike crder?" the was asked, shortly before leaving the city.

"I have nothing to say," was the an-

Jas. J. Morton | Lucy Weston Paris Flood Views-These 3 Fellows TEN - - - STARS

GARRICK MATTINEE -BERNARD

# EQUAL BALLOT

### "Pros" and "Antis" Besiege New York Legislature; Chicago Women Act

Albany, N. Y., March 10 .- The hear ing for and against the Hill-Tombs restee of an open air mass meeting in the National League basebail park today. The police said the meeting would not be permitted, but the men relterated their intention of holding it as scheduled. They said their meeting would be orderly, however, and that there had been dealer to the said the said the said the said to a second to the said the said the said to said the constitution so as a mend the constitution so as to give women the right to vote brought out a great number of able supporters on both sides. The principle of the said to give women the right to vote brought out a great number of able supporters on both sides. The principles are said the said the said the said the said to give women the right to vote brought out a great number of able supporters on both sides. The principles are said the s bor at Washington, and for the suffragists Samuel Untermeyer of New Miss Bronson's argument that the states where suffrage had been sranted had fewer laws on the attitute books than other states.

### Political Pakers

The New York State association and the National League for the Civic Education of Women carried strong arguments against the women's vote proposition. Dr. Mary Walker, who supports women's rights to wear men's ciothes, could see no necessity for constitution already gives them the right. She was not on the list of speakers, but was able to secure a hearing be-

fore the speake's gavel could rout her. Mrs. Henry Stimson quoted Spencer to support her argument that the overdevelopment of woman's individuality. resulting from civic duties, would prove harmful to future generations Mrs. Robert MacVicker raised the objection of the illiteracy of thousands of women who would be admitted to the right of suffrage by the proposed

Speakers in support of the suffragists included George Foster Peabody of the World's Equal Pranchise league, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw of the National Woman's Suffrase association and Mrs. Henry Willard of New York.

### Act in Chicago

Developments in the suffrage ques-tion in Illinois point to vigorous ac-tion by the No-Vote-No-Tax league to secure the passage of a constitutional amendment to exempt women from taxation until a statute is passed giv-ing them the right to vote. The league

ing them the right to vote. In a teast of decided to begin a test case by means of injunction proceedings to restrain collection of taxes from women.

A mass meeting will be called in the Corinthian hall at the Masonic temple to callet a thousand women taxpayers in the cause. The league will meet in the cause. The league will meet under the new name adopted by the legal committee. "The League of Un-represented Taxpayers."

### POLICE GET JEWELS HID IN LOOP DEPOSIT VAULT

Diamonds and jewelry valued at \$40,000, found in a safety deposit vanit in the loop district, have been seized by the police as part of the \$150,000 loot from Mrs. John William Jenkins, the wealthy former Chicago woman, whose apartments in a New York hotel were

### AMONG THE UNIONS

Si, branch f (English speaking) wary Priday night at headquarters is atreet. Applications for mumber-wid he to the hands of the scoretary lock. Open to all-dearstary.

# MAIL CLERKS IN DAILY PERIL

(Continued From Page One)

ing to answer the calls of the train dis patcher, while delivering mail, subjected me to abuse from him and I was finally discharged. In addition to my mail duties I was required to check the baggage, load and unload it, and handle express matter as well. These are the duties imposed on men receiving \$50 per

Murphy's amendment brought Weeks and his following to their feet in oppo-sition. They claimed that the railroads were already being put to an expense of \$5,000,000 a year for this very addi-tional service of getting the mail to and from the cars. This stirred Murphy to the limit of his endurance and he replied with an indignant roar that replied with an indignant roar that aroused listless congressmen in far corners of the house

Boads Don't Pay "What's that I hear? The railway ompanies pay \$5,000,000 for this service? I want to state that from the expay one cent for this additional service Can the gentlemen tell me who was responsible for the Terra Cotta wreck I know, it was the operator who gave a wrong signal. Whose mistake was it that caused the death of Samuel Spencer, the president of the Southern Rail

way company?"

The reply to the question came from Representative Pinley, slowly and with much hesitation: "The cause—t]

"The cause the cause, well my in-formation on the subject is that at that time the Southern railway worked its operators overtime." Put to a vote Murphy's amendment

was lost, the lobbies being raked to bring in regulars to oppose the meas-

Garrett of Tennessee then offered an amendment that provided that no part of the postoffice appropriation should be paid to railway companies having ussound mail cars in use on their lines. The amendment was promptly rejected. Rewriting the measure. Garrett presented it in a form which stated that "no part of this amount shall be paid for rent or use of any car which is not for rent or use of any car which is not sanitary and sound in material and con-struction." This amendment carried, much to the astonishment of its spon-

### 30 Hours' Work

Representative Murdock, voicing the purposes of the regulars, then com-menced a laudatory statement as to the services of postal clerks who "worked at times for thirty continuous hours." and wound up with the proposal that they be given seventy-five cents a day, as an expense allowance, when they have been out for twelve hours in the

The postal clerks pointed out that no one can pay "expenses" from the sum of sevenly-five cents a day, but their protests were all to no purpose. Weeks explained to the house that although the clerks had contended that one dollar a day would be a fair traveling allowance "the postoffice committee does not wish to establish a precedent of paying for a midday meal in the postal service, and therefore it places the lim-itation in this provision." The only objection came from Martin

of Cotorado, who mindful of what his constituents might do to him, raised this feeble objection, which, however,

Tech. March 16. The latest first fir

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# DANCE; KNIFE AS MUSIC SLAYER BEYER

Pittsheeg, Pa., March 10.-Irate huspands in various cities of the country are distinguishing themselves by the lovelty of the methods of taking remajority of cases it has been the mutual friend of the family who has been uncovered in his real role. Details have been brought out in the divorce case of Walter F. Shafer, a rich young man of South Hills, Pa., who is seeking a decree of separation from his wife, Isa- to keep him out of the clutches of the bel, of sensational methods of impress- law, is already a part of the history of ing the culprit with the enormity of the murder tactics of the boss bakhis crime.

It came out in the testimony that Sha fer had discovered his wife and young Beech together and that he had forced Beech to parade through the fashion-able thoroughfares of the city, in an unusually light attire, continually jabbing him with a butcher knife to em-phasize the punishment that he was in-flicting. The resident of the swell district of Pittsburg have carefully guarded the secret of this remarkable scene, which is said to have been decidedly ensational. The parade developed into a wild dance as a result of the butcher knife's incessant ticking in various portions of young Beech's anatomy and the deshabille attire made him resemble a coryphee in a wild bacchie dance.

### **BUILDING TRADES UNIONS** FORM NEW WORK RULES

Regina, Sask., March 10 .- The build. ng trades unions, incl. ong electrical workers, painters, paperhrugers and two carpenters' organizations, have submitcarpensers' organizations, have submitted to the employers of part 1910 wage schedule. The brick ors and plasterers, however, have already agreed upon a schedule. The schedule drafted and agreed upon by the Amalgamated associations and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners follows:

Rule 1. These rules to take effect within a three-mile radius of Regina within a three-mile radius of Regina city hall.
Rule 2. All wages to be paid at least

Rule 3. Employment of union men

nly.
Rule 4. All carpenter foremen to be

union men.

Rule 5. A working day to consist of ten hours, i. p., from 7 a. m. till 12 noon and from 1 p. m. till 6 p. m., except Saturdays, which shall be five hours, from 7 a. m. till 12 noon.
Rule 6. Minimum rate of wages to

Rule 6. Minimum rate of wages to be 45 cents per hour.

Rule 7. That one hour's notice be given on either side or one hour's wages paid, this to enable men to put their tools in good condition on leaving or being dismissed.

being dismissed.

Rule 8. All overtime to be paid at
the rate of time and one-half till 10
p. m. and double time from 10 p. m. till
7 a. m. Saturdays to be from 1 p. m.
till 6 p. m. time and one-half, and from
6 p. m. till 7 a. m. Monday morning
double time.

Rule 9. Men required to work on a
legal holiday to be paid double time.

Rule 9. Men required to work on a legal holiday to be paid double time. This rule embraces New Year's day, Victoria day, Dominion day, Labor day, Thanksgiving day, Christmas day and all national holidays.

Rule 10. The business agent to be

given access to all works in construc-Rule II. These rules to take effect

and it. Inese rules to take effect on and after May 1, 1910, and to remain in effect until May 1, 1911. Either party desiring alterations to give three months' notice in writing previous to May 1, 1911.



(Continued From Page One)

a part of his term Beyer was released last December.

Beyer's record in Chicago, terminat ing with the killing of Charles Cerny, with the master bakers now fighting to keep him out of the clutches of the ers.

"If Beyer had not been pardoned and it secured his release from the Ohio peni tentiary he would never have been six en the opportunity to come cago," said Charles Hohman, editor of the Bakers' Journal, today. "This would have prevented the murder of 15.

Charles Cerny. "The strike situation remains un-changed. We are not anxious to open negotiations with the Bremner bakery. If Mr. Bremner desires to settle with the union he can come and see us."

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Dager

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### ANNOUNCEMENTS

SALOONKEEPERS MEETING mass meeting of saloonkeepers of the and 13d wards will be held at Labor on 1st South Chicago, tomorrow, Fri-March 1th, at 2 p. m. All interested he liquor trade are cordishly invited. OWEN AHERN, Chairman. GEORGE J. HARTMAN, Secretary.

SALOONKEEPERS MEETING. A mass meeting of the saloonkeepers of ce 1st and 2d wards will be held at Central all, northeast corner of 22d street and Wa-ash avenue, tomorrow, Friday, March III-t 2p. m. All interested in the liquor trade re cordially invited. W. F. HERLAN, Chairman, GEORGE H. SMITH, Secretary.

SALOONKEEPERS MEETING.
A mass inecling of the saloonkeepers of
the 18th, 18th, 28th, 18th, 11th and 28th
writs will be held at the German Hod Carriers hall, Harrison and Green sts, tomorrow, Friday, March 11th, at 2 o'clock. All
littersated in the liquor trade are o rdially

JOHN W. MASKELL Chairn an. HERMAN DITMANN, Secretary.

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### FARM LANDS

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W. H. Neyes.
Impradent Marriages, by Robert Biatch-ford.
Packingtown, by A. M. Simons.
Bealism in Literature and Art, by Clarges.
The Socialist Party Platform of 1968.
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Simons.

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The Mission of the Working Class, by Rev. C. arries H. Vail.
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Ker.

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CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, 180 Washington Street

IS ON YOUR PRINTING

# SWEDE STRIKE

Report Shows Over \$8,000 Raised to Aid Up to February 25

The Swedish strike relief committee reports the following collections up to

ution, No. 224. Holens, Most.
Int. Wood Career association. Bos.
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Jervis. N. Y.
W. F. of M. union. No. 190, Zartiman. Mont.
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Gas. Workers' union. No. 12740.
San Diego, Cai.
Plumber's union, No. 115, Brockton.
Mans.
Typographical union. No. 687, Ports-

lumbers union, No. 216, Brockion, Mass. Ma

William Schneider, Flui
Cal.
Dr. A. Slamen, Lenox, S. D.
E. H. Sperity, Corning, O.
John Malm, Seattle Wash
Local union, Cardiff, Ill
Lester Geer, Savo, S. D.
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M. L. Scaman, Oglesby, Ill
Mass meeling collection, Aurera, Ill.
Grania Cutters union, Portland,
Maine

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United Brewery Workers' union, No. 223, Tacoma, Wash.
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Ed. Hartford, Cont.
10184, Cincinnati, O.
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Wool Sorters' union, No. 552, Lowell, Mas. Lists 555 and 587, Charles Kisling. Patternmakers association, Lynt

Jate 355 and 381, Charles of Lynn Mass
Amal Glass Werkers union, Uo. 7, Richmond, Va.
M. 14 of O. Potters' union, No. 42, Salem, Ohio
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# SEEK NEW TAX REFORM PLAN

has been a few years in the community, holds this standard and struggles for it patiently. Especially the German, the Irish and the Bohemian agree with the American born, that twenty of collecting the special assessment in the American born, that twenty of collecting the special assessment in the American born, that twenty of collecting the special assessment in the American born, that twenty of the Collecting the special assessment in the American born, that twenty of the collecting the special assessment in the Collecting the Collecting

# The Hustlers' Column Coming Too Slowly

show that the funds needed are still far from being supplied. The total income for the week was over nine hundred dollars. But two-thirds of this was regular

Not more than four hundred dollars have been received in response to the call. That is all that can be applied upon the debts that are threatening death. There must be six hundred dollars more added to regular income within a week. This sounds small for a great daily paper.

IT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH.

With this knowledge of the need that is here, will all those who have been waiting for the very last call realize that it is now being made?

We know that we are to blame that you have not responded before. In some way we have failed to make the truth plain. If you had realized you would have

way we have falled to make the truth plain. If you had realized you would have been helping.

The Chicago Socialists are waking up. The Friday campaign editions promise to add from ten to twenty thousand additional papers each week.

Bring this matter to the attention of your ward. Get all the matter together that you wish published and bring it in. Send copies of all campaign literature issued. Let us know how many copies you will order. Do not put this off until the end of the campaign. If you do it will be impossible to publish all the matter sent in, and you will be disappointed.

These numbers will be by far the best sort of literature to distribute. They will contain enough material to meet the objections of the reader. They will be avered through and will serve as an introduction to the paper.

ead through and will serve as an introduction to the paper.

The localities where they are circulated will be the ones that will show the

Here, then, is the problem of the next week: First, we must have that six hundred dollars. It must come from the great mass of friends of the paper who are determined that a paper of the workers, for the workers, and by the workers shall not perish. For every dollar that is sent prepaid subscription cards will be

Second, the Chicago Socialists who wish to see their paper live can take advantage of this campaign edition and add to the income at once. Urge your branch to raise the money for as many as possible at its next meeting. Instruct some member to co-operate with the staff of the paper in preparing the matter. Try and send the money in advance to meet this crushing need.

"Enclosed you will find fifty cents silver, for which please renew my subscription to the Chicago Daily Socialist, for two months. I have been out of the Daily for a month, and I can hardly do without it, as I want to get the news of the PHIA-DELPHIA STRIKE first hand and from labor's point of view."—James E. Hagerty, Altoona, Pa.

Two new ones side step in through the back door. They come from Aug. Peterson.

The Rock island branch of the Socialist party sends in five dollars for subscription cards. These comrades had a meeting a shart time ago and took up a collection for the Daily. This amounted to two dollars, but as they wished to preserve the reputation of Illinois, they added three dollars to it and made it five dollars altogether. All locals and branches pieuse take notice.

locals and branches please take notice.

Two subs from C. O. Easum, Amarille, Tex. "Sooner do without my dinner than the Daily," he says. He is out for the revolution. Two simpleons come hiking in to be ap-died on a bond for Jas. Darmell, Lockland,

10.00

Two simoleons come filting in to be applied on a bond for Jas. Darinell, Lockland, Ohlo.

Make a noise like a sub.

A couple make their appearance from Milwankee. Wis., with a message of good cheer from G. H. Poor.

H. Auckerman, Kalamastoo, Mich., rounds up a bunch of elx, and hands them over to make the circulation "boss" happy.

A line up of eight, coming in with a war whoop, is received from Comrade R. B. Nezbit, Livingston, Mont.

A couple more head in from Indiana. A. L. Harper of Frankfort is at the helm.

I. Deach squeezes in two from Peoria, Ill.

"THE LIET OF ONES."

W. A. Connell, Calimet, Okla.

T. B. Richardson, Belviders, Ill.

E. Folichardson, Belviders, Ill.

E. Folichardson, Selviders, Ill.

B. H. W. Click, Rodio, N. Mex.

S. L. Young, Hagerstewn, Md.

E. Lorensen, Colorado Springs, Colo.

G. D. Smith, Gaza, Iowa.

J. Brown, Hraceville, Ill.

Ed. Watters, Dubuque, Ill.

L. K. Hill, Senecaville, Ohio.

J. Howard, Springfield, Mo.

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10.00

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Mrs. Richardson, Chicago, Okla.
G. Minder, Percy, Ill.
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N. Dewy, Springfield, Nyn.
J. W. Dennis, Syracuse, N. Y.
F. Peterson, Chicago, Ill.
J. W. Dennis, Syracuse, N. Y.
F. Peterson, Chicago, Ill.
R. Ravanaigh, Cicquet, Mann.
H. M. Gartan, Coshecton, Ohio,
F. Lines, East Lake, Mich.
A. C. Comover, Auburn, N. Y.
J. Adler, Greensburg, Pa.
H. Jesert, Daveaport, Iswa.
J. Roaf, Dos Palos, Cal.
J. R. Roberta, San Bernardino, Cal.
G. B. Perry, Cedar City, Utah.
A. Streiff, Hillsdaie, Ore.
G. H. Baniston, Goldfield, Nev.
B. Hosen, Marshalltown, In.
F. Todd, Arkansas City, Kans.
J. Johnson, S. Ottumwa, Ia.
H. B. Elsir, Langley, Wash.
A. D. Eckwald, Chicago, Ill.
N. Corbett, Chicago, Ill.
N. Corbett, Chicago, Ill.
N. L. Harper, Frankfort, Ind.
H. S. Taylor, St. Paul, Minn.
P. Klein, Chicago, Ill.
N. Lexper, Frankfort, Ind.
H. S. Taylor, St. Paul, Minn.
P. Klein, Chicago, Ill.
N. Corbett, Chicago, Ill.
N. Corbett, Chicago, Ill.
N. L. Harper, Frankfort, Ind.
H. S. Taylor, St. Paul, Minn.
P. Klein, Chicago, Ill.
N. Corbett, Ch

# PACKERS GREED RUINS

up a family in a decent American way on fifteen cents an hour, with an average of forty hours a week. This argument was repeated over and over on the street corner, in the saloon, on the pintform, and in print. It was said in Pollsh, Bohemian, Lithuanian, Slavish, German and French-Canadian, by the black and white, by men, women and even children.

"It is not hard for the public to understand great, vested interests and property rights, but the laborer's vest ed interest is so confused in the mind of the sverage person that the work-of the sverage person 2.00 being, is almost lost sight of, and it 18.00 takes perhaps a great strike, that inter-feres with one's tenderioin beefsteak or

feres with one's tenderioin beefsteak or coast of lamb, to arrest the attention of the fact that soon the same roof covered three, four. Tournals, No. 518, Chey for and Laundry Workers (No. 7, Toledo, O. 17, Toledo, O. 18, Laundry Workers (No. 1, Toledo, O. 18, Laundry (No. 18, Laundry Workers (No. 1, Toledo, O. 18, Laundry (No. 18, Laundry (No. 18, Laundry) Workers (No. 1, Toledo, O. 18, Laundry (No. 18, Laundry) Workers (No. 1, Toledo, O. 18, Laundry (No. 18, Laundry) Workers (No. 1, Toledo, O. 18, Laundry (No. 18, Laundry) Workers (No. 1, Toledo, O. 18, Laundry (No. 18, Laundry) Workers (No. 1, Toledo, O. 18, Laundry (No. 18, Laundry) Workers (No. 1, Toledo, O. 18, Laundry (No. 18, Laundry) Workers (No. 1, Toledo, O. 18, Laundry (No. 18, Laundry) Workers (No. 1, Toledo, O. 18, Laundry (No. 18, Laundry) Workers (No. 1, Toledo, O. 18, Laundry) Workers (No. 1, Toledo, O. 18, Laundry) Workers (No. 1, Toledo, O. 18, Laundry) Workers (No. 18, Laundry) Workers ( feres with one's tenderloin beefsteak or roast of lamb, to arrest the attention of the American public to the fact that even the butcher has also an important interest.

"It is a great human one; it holds the wife and children, their education, their food, their ciothing, their shelter, as of greater importance than anything else. This interest is fundamental and must be understood to be so by the Ameri-

The Average Struggle

"This is the struggle of the average family in the neighborhood back of the yards, a struggle to keep the life up to their conception of a decent American living. The intelligent foreigner, who has been a few years in the commu-nity, holds this standard and struggles

ing into the stockyards district in such large numbers.

"The packing industry is only about 35 years old. In the earlier times the Irish and German workers lived in their own little cottages, which they were buying on monthly payments. It was then one family to a house. Bubbly Creek, on the northern boundary of the stockyards, had not then its unsavory reputation, and on the open spac-es nearby grew the prairie flowers in-stead of the rank weeds which thrive

bought and the old one sold to the aliens, the Poies or Lithuanians. And soon the same roof covered three, four.

"Fritzi," and to the man or woman who knows the "yards," the man's statement was sufficient to give meaning to the entire situation.

Needed Two Masters

Needed Two Masters

"Fritzi" had tried to work for two firms at once, but without very great success. He is an example of how difficult it is for a man in the "yards" to work for two masters. On Thursday for instance he works in the hog casings for L. Glick's, a sausage easing branch of the "trust." On Friday, there being no work at Glick's, he can go to the Standard Slaughtering company and work in the beef casings at that place. Then on Saturday he is back at Glick's again to get in a few hours.

# WAR ON "FREE. PRESS" CRISIS

Grand Jury Indicts Publishers on Charges Under Pennypacker Law

New Castle, Pa., March 10 .- The wat of the United States Steel corporation. through its underlying "octopus," the American Sheet and Tin Plate company, on the Free Press and Solidarity, Socialist newspapers, has resulted in the indictment of A. M. Stirton, editor of Solidarity, and Charles McKeever, editor of the Free Press, by the grand jury, on a charge of violating the Pennypacker "press muzzling" law, which requires that all hereness. requires that all newspapers shall bear the names of those who run them. The editor of the Heraid, a Republican pa-per, was indicted on one count under the same law. The charges against the Socialist editors for "delitions" hibel were held over by the district attorney to the June grand jury, as Chief of Police Gilmore, one of the principal witnesses of the prosecution has been arrested on a warrant charging per-Police Chief Is Held

Chief of Police Gilmore waived a pre-liminary hearing on the perjury charge when he found that the Socialists had served a subpoena on Mayor Lusk as a witness in the prosecution of the perjury charge. Gilmore was there-fore held to the grand jury as a re-sult of his waiver of a preliminary hearing.

A sensation was sprung in the arrest of "Big Liz," a hired thug of the American Sheet and Tin Piate company, who assaulted a policeman in this city. The thug had fied to Pitts-burg, where he was placed under ar-rest. The charge on which the local authorities took action against Solid-arity and the Free Press grew out of the strike at the plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate company and related to the activity of the two papers in alding the strikers. Together with the editors of Solidar-

ity and the Free Press other Socialists indicted were C. H. McCarthy, F. M. Hartman, Evan Evans and William

### SALMON TRUST GAINS IN HUGE PROFIT GRAB

Vancouver, B. C., March 10 .-- As a result of the introduction of the trap method of catching fish and the installation of ingenious machinery, termed "the human Chinaman," and the fact that the federal government bears the entire expense of the hatcheries to supply the fish, all the profits and good of British Columbia's fishing industry accrues to practically one canning company. And according to the Pacific Pisherman, the privilege is a juicy one—a real financial watermelon. It says:

on. It says:

"Twenty-eight million dollars represents the value of the salmon pack of the year 1909 on the Pacific coast. Not only was the 1909 pack the greatest on record, but the average prices obtained for the fish were the highest ever known for what is called the big year. The total pack for Columbia river, Sacramento river, outside rivers, British Columbia and Puget Sound was British Columbia and Puset Sound was 5,309,735 cases, of which a value of 428,000,000 is placed. Puget Sound es-tablished a new high mark for sockeye salmon, for of the total of 1,582,010 cases packed, 1,139,721 were sockeyes." And yet salmon can be purchased for the same prices in London and Tokyo as in Vancouver. Such is the price of working class stupidity on

### Horse Runs Away--Smashes Buggy--Injures Leg--Maims Doctor.

Injures Leg--Maims Doctor.
(News report from C. D. S. Feb. 5th.)
Washington, Pa.—When Dr. David Hemus'
norse imped into West Eliddictown with a
search of the doctor.
He was anconscious in a snowdrift several
miles from his home with a broken les. His
morre had run sway while he was making
his round of visits.
All the run way while he was making
his round for was the broken less His
morre had run sway while he was making
his round for was the control of the control
all the run and have lost their lives in
July ONE OF OUR REINHOLDERS.—
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THE WORLD'S BEST REIN HOLDER. JOHN M. CROOK, Sales Agent for U. S. 950 N. 53d Avenue, Chicago. SPECIAL TO SOCIALISTS: Se (stamps) for sample. Retail price, postpaid \$1.62, 12 for \$5.24 net.



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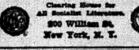
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For himself, he mocked at morality, but he realized fully how the present ethical and religious standards protect him and his class. The workingmen are many and we are few, he says. They are a thousand times more powerful than we. Only their religious beliefs, their moral scruples and their fear of the law separate them from our wealth.

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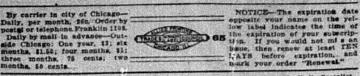
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### There Is No Public

Once more the wail about the sufferings of the "public" is rising. We are told that the "public" is the real sufferer in the Philadelphia strike. Patterers of petty homilies in print are babbling about the injury to the "public" and urging "both sides" to be considerate.

Some of these sentimental spreaders of salve are doubtless sincerely silly. They do not know any better. Having played with social questions, dined with the powerful and patronized the poor, they 'think they can see "both sides" and sympathize with each. They have become so mentally cross-eyed that they are incapable of seeing facts. Their brains, reflecting the distorted image of their visual apparatus, they honestly think they can reconcile the robber and the robbed and somewhere find a body of people that belong to neither.

While some of this pose is honest, with others it is the hired posture of the paid tool. The employing class is vastly interested in maintaining this idea of an "impartial third party" that shall act as a buffer and help to support the present society.

Some of us are beginning to realize that THERE IS NO PUB- plished among the masters of the world, LIC THAT IS IMPARTIAL.

Every man, woman or child in Philadelphia receives a living EITHER FROM LABOR OR EXPLOITATION. If from the first. then they are members of the working class, and their welfare is bound up in the success of the strikers. Those who receive their income from exploitation, from ownership, if they wish that income to continue and to increase, are against the strikers.

The clerk who walks to his labor because no cars are running will be more of a man if the strikers win out. He will have a better chance to hold up his head among men if his class is triumphant. The banker who snarls at the strikers as he whirls by in his automobile will have more funds to handle if the strikers are defeated and labor is crushed until resistance to exploitation ceases.

The school teacher, the doctor, the writer, as well as the laborer on the street, are brothers with those who are fighting for a better manhood and womanhood and childhood for the producers of the

We are all interested in the Philadelphia strike. All who are not cowards or fools or fakers will stand upon the side of their class and fight until they win or are whipped.

Because there are millions whose interests are bound up with the cause of labor against a few thousand who owe allegiance to the for themselves the right to the streets powers of plunder, the latter fear above all else a clear-cut fight. A clear line-up, an open struggle, a definite drawing of the class lines, and, whether the new suffrage law means victory for labor.

That is why those who talk of "third parties" and an "impartial public" are so beloved of the master class just now.

### Stealing Overtime

The loving care with which the railroads seek to guard their em-lision with the workers of Berlin. That ployes from domestic dishonesty is something almost too beautiful to was clear from last Sunday week's expect of anything less immortally perfect than a corporation. When they had not the courage to carry out the striking switchmen tried to secure extra pay for overtime the offi- their own threats, and thus the very cials of the road objected. They did not object because of the increased cost to the corporations. Far be it from them to be moved by more foolish. Certainly the authorities expected the Social Democrats to make an attempt to eater the middle of the town; but

from such action. After a man had worked ten hours in a snowstorm forces at their disposal that they could have sent out detachments to hinder the demonstrations outside had they been so disposed.

It is equally clear that they nad such there is a general distinctional to the description of the sort.

The gaseous element neon, discovered in the atmosphere by Sir William Ram for the demonstrations outside had they been so disposed.

The gaseous element neon, discovered in the atmosphere by Sir William Ram in the atmosphere by Sir William Ram is a did, into the middle of the same but reasonable for chemical inertical to the service of the servic

something terrible. Truly, he should pray to the railroad, "Lead us not into temptation."

Even this is not the worst. The switchmen are not only confronted with the terrible temptation to STEAL additional hours-from the great time clock of the universe (which the railroads evidently temptation to spend the portion of their product that is paid them for the something like 25.

Belin, as I did, into the middle of the most. Then the whole demonstration was all over, as, the demonstration was all over, as, the whole demonstration and the members had all gone home in obedience to the arrangements; or, anyway, each the great time clock of the universe (which the railroads evidently is absurd to suppose that with all that great force they could not overawe utterly unarmed crowds, or that they unarmed crowds, or that they with their cavalry and automobiles their cavalry and automobiles the could not have headed off these crowds are the whole demonstration to the middle of the town. Then the whole demonstration was all over, as, the whole demonstration town. Then the whole demonstration was all over, as, the whole of the was all over, as, the whole of the form the beginning, and the members had all gone home in obedience to the arrangements; or, anyway, each the form the beginning, and the members had all gone home in obedience the was all over, as, the whole demonstration was all over, as, the whole of the was all over, as, the whole of the was all over, as, the whole of the form the beginning, and the members had all gone home in obedience the property was all over, as, the whole of the was all over, as, the whole of the form the beginning and the members had all gone home in obedience the town. Then the whole of the was all over, as, the propery this stolen time in riotous living.

The attorneys for the railroad almost wept as they pictured the depths of dissipation into which the switchmen might be led if they received another 50 cents a day. A man with the extravagant salary of fifteen dollars a week, and nothing to do with it except to keep a family and lay by something with which to buy a railroad, would certainly be enticed into wild debauchery should he find himself at the close of twelve hours' labor with fifty cents more in his pay envelope. It is fortunate, indeed, that the switchmen have someone to watch over their morals.

Wherever they wanted.

But this is obvious—they did not dare to attack a perfectly peaceful arcowd under the eyes of the whole divisited world.

But this is obvious—they did not dare to attack a perfectly peaceful arcowd under the eyes of the whole divisited world.

Had the Social Demerats not kept before the social Demerats not kept perfect discipline, no with three were fall the elements there were all the elements there for a blood bath, and that they were thirsting to provoke; but the efforts of their agents—obviously a subject of suspicion to early without being badgered by the police, who, never very polite, got very should be find himself at the solvent or the sum of the light diminishes for such rage was a sight for gods. The bourgeois public were very angry at not being allowed to go their usual and that they were thirsting to provoke; but the efforts of their agents—obviously a subject of suspicion to early the obviously a subject of suspicion to the solvent in their replies. Everyone was obviously a subject of suspicion to the solvent perfect discipline, no with three were and, oh; to see those lieuten antra rage was a sight for gods. The bourgeois public were very angry at not being allowed to go their usual and trage was a slight for gods. The bourgeois public were very angry at not being allowed to solve being badgered by the portion that the workers to do subject of suspicion to the shours of the light diminishes for antrage was a sight for god

### The Degeneration of a Great Ors ganization

There is something almost tragic in the sight of the last remnant of the once glorious Knights of Labor acting as procurer for the capitalists at Washington. John W. Hayes, bearing the once-honored name of grand master of the K. of L., has become the open tool of the National Labor Alliance, an organization formed to further the interests of the employers.

There is a lesson in all this for the present. The Knights of Labor went down when it tried to stand on both sides of the class struggle. Its officers began to make terms with the enemies of labor. by repudiated the original revolutionary position of the order, made at upon the Socialists and drove them from the organization.

Gradually the once magnificent organization degenerated until it ame, first, helpless to fight, then a tool of reaction.

Those union officials who are now flirting with the Civic Federatical cannot afford to jeer at Hayes.

They have taken the first steps on the road that he has traveled the bitter end.

deputies, who has certainly more sympathy with the revisionists than the Marxists, delivered a speech which left mothing to be desired as a vigorous expression of the determination of the party.

In fact, with one exception, all the party deputies and leaders, whether the indignation of the people is by arming the police with army revisionists or Marxists, have faken at the station of the party deputies and leaders, which enter the indignation of the party.

In fact, with one exception, all the party deputies which left in othing too be desired as a vigorous expression of the determination of the party.

In fact, with one exception, all the party deputies which left in othing to be desired as a vigorous expression of the determination of the party.

In fact, with one exception, all the party deputies and leaders, whether is but an uthorities with however instead of Brownings. The authorities will however find out before lone that in this way there is not much to be gained, and it is to be hoped that the elder members of the purity and the elder members of the party in the dedorm whether the indignation of the party.

In fact, with one exception, all the party deputies and leaders, whether is not much to be gained and it is to be hoped that the elder members of the purity of the order in the first steps in the way of marching in the w They repudiated the original revolutionary position of the order, made war upon the Socialists and drove them from the organization.

became, first, helpless to fight, then a tool of reaction.

tion cannot afford to jeer at Hayes.

### THE NEW UNION

BY GUY E. MILLER.

Miners with the United Mine Workers is devoutly to be wished. It will be halled with joy by every friend of



the workers. It will be a historic event ever memorable in the annals of the labor movement.

It will be the product of an economic revolution already well nigh accomsoon to be realized among the workers of the world. It will stir the conservative out of his laggafd pace, it points the way along which the workers are

to march to their goal. ...

It is not such a union as we had builded in our dreams. It is too great, strong, virile for that; it satisfies reason and imagination better. It is a union born out of the shock of conflict, from hardships naturally shared, a un-

-and that despite the police. That is

passes this time or not, it is certain

that the proletariat have enormously

strengthened their position and shown

the untenability of the premises and

assumptions on which the new law is

The powers that be in the Junker

state of Prussia have funked a col-

proceedings. After having threatened,

wherever they wanted.
But this is obvious—they did not

nore remarkable was the way in which the members followed without hesita-tion what they said.

ion what they said.

A big meeting was held in a large quare, at which one of the Berlin leputies, who has certainly more sym-

built up.

the moral of the recent demonstrations,

TO BEN HANFORD

BY EDWARD PERKINS CLARKE

And many drank and took heart again.
His wine, his blood, was free as air,
Whene'er the need there was, the blood was shed.
Comrade, your wine was never spilled in vain,
We pledge our life-blood to thine aim.
We know that then wouldst have it so.
With banners high, we'll lay the tyrants low.
Farewell to mortal body. Immortal spirit, half
No nobler fighter ever pierced the vail.

STREET DEMONSTRATIONS IN BERLIN

BY J. B. ASKEW, BERLIN.

A comrade has passed. No truer man, No braver warrior e'er drew breath Than this, our dearly beloved comrade. The precious wine of life was his, With lavish hand he poured it forth, And many drank and took heart again. His wine his blood was free waiting.

ion to meet foes stronger and more menacing than ever before confronted

the working class.

In the face of the giant combination of capital which the Western Federation of Miners must soon face—the United States Steel Corporation, the copper and smelter trusts—it is noth-ing less than a crime to stand aloof from our brothers in the ranks of orfrom our brothers in the ranks of or-ganized labor, to whom we must turn for aid as soon as the storm breaks

it. It is not from choice that we have stood alone in the past; we have al-ways realized the necessity of a union with the men of other industries, but we found none to our liking, so we tried making them—the Western Labor unmaking them—the western Labor union, the American Labor union and the Industrial Workers of the World were the products of our incessant agitation. Those dead or wayward children brought nothing but trouble, but they are living evidences that labor organizations which can at once appeal to izations which can at once appeal to the workers and withstand the shock of conflict are born among those whose interests are to be served and do not come as the result of agitation in other

There have been giant strides toward industrial unionism within the ranks of the A. F. of L. in the past five years. The facts of our industrial evolution are refuting the theorists and show-ing clearly in the building and metal trades councils, the railway department, etc., that the line of evolution is from the craft to the industrial organization, retaining as far as may be the anatom; of the one, developing the solidarity of

It is not the beautiful planning of theorists. It is simply the result at-tained by men who, without any exten-sive knowledge of the past and without any theories as to what the future should be, selzed upon the materials at hand and constructed an organization that protects their interests fairly well and will be developed just as soon as they have the necessary experience.

What part are we to play in the fu-ure? Shall we be critics of the drama

to have manufactured his report.

money to the party. But in Berlia there is a general disincilization to wear red ties or anything of the sort. It made a most comic impression to

reports from the other parts of Ber-

retired.

I have, indeed, seldom seen a more splendid sight than this demonstration. I was only at one of the smaller demonstrations, but that was big enough in all conscience.

ing red flowers as badges.

brothers. They are anxious to learn if we can prove our fitness as teachers. They have as great interests in the battle as we.

Our criticisms of men and organizations have frequently been bitter, and seldom of a kind that would help them to overcome the faults which we com-plained of. They have felt them deep-ly, but in the hour of trial they nev-

We styled ourselve: the vanguard of we styled ourselvez the vanguard of the labor movement; perhaps we de-serve the place; but the rear guard that saves the army cannot be termed with any truth an adjunct of capitalism or dominated by it.

I believe the entry of the Federation into the American Federation of Lebor would settle many jurisdiction problems, our own among others. We would come in having complete jurisdiction of the metal mining industry, as the coal miners have of theirs. It would give a tion; such unions as the Brewery workers would then rest secure.

I can find no valid reason against it. We are as free to decide our own affairs in our own way after joining as we are now. We surrender no prin-ciple. Much will be conceded then that can only be seld by the might of num-bers now. We shall gain immeasur-ably in strength, the assistance we are

many thousand to the central body of the American labor movement, nor the reinforcement of the W. F. of M. by the U. M. W. of A. It's the contact bodies out of which new forces, powers and hopes are born, like fire and water in the boiler of an engine.

It is not easy to discuss it calmly, it is so pregnant with results. The work-

or deserted us.

Our ship would have gone down in the Colorado strike and the kidnaping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, had it not been for the agitation carried on by the Socialists and the responses from the trade union treasuries.

compelled to beg for now will come as a matter of right then. It is not merely an addition of so

er's child converting a dream world into

### On the Firing Line BY MONOSABIO.

The square meal will follow the square

Brand Whitlock, a brand plucked out of the fire of Socialism, I greet you! Dear Workers: If you can strike to-

gether why cannot you vote together? The American people are between the tariff and the trusts—the devil and the

Are you aware that capitalism has a mortgage upon the unborn children of the poor?

Charity is a business, too; you can make a comfortable living by passing around the hat for others.

narrow edge of a lamppost or sitting first on one man's shoulder, then on another's, must be somewhat discon-If the street car men, and the rest of the workers in Philadelphia, had you ed the Socialist ticket at the last elecwould the present strike be neces

certing. The meetings, especially one in the north district, were enormous. I was much amused with the report of the proceedings in the Standard. The gentleman who wrote it would seem to have stayed in bed all day and to have manufactural his record. The canned goods exchange of Baltimore recently went on record as "unalterably opposed to the placing of the date of packing upon canned goods." I wonder why? says the police prevented the various bodies from coming together. Did they? He also talks of comrades wear-

Three cases of great importance to labor interests were up for argument in the New York Court of Appeals last week. Now, sons of tell, where do you wish to be hit this time?—bare the spot! So far as I saw and have heard there were no flowers or red badges worn. In fact, I have never seen badges in Berlin.

In Zurich, for every demonstration the party issues a red ribbon, sold at the price of 2d., with the year and date imprinted on it, and this must be carried by every participator in the procession. This is useful—on the one hand in showing very clearly who are sympathizers, even among those who look on, and on the other it brings in money to the party. But in Berlin,

Faith in the assurances of a capitalist mayor who is already jockeying for position in the next presidential race is a beautiful thing, but I wonder mount a soapbox and make a speech in favor of Socialism in front of the New York City hall? would dare to

### A LUMINOUS ELEMENT The gaseous element neon, discovered

in the atmosphere by Sir William Ram-

"If the shaking is repeated at interremarkable property of neon as source of light, and claims to h

source of light, and claims to have constructed neon lamps of an efficiency equal to about 1 watt per candle pew-

With the Simplifiers Hank Stubbs-I never could see any

sense in that expression, "Six of one and half a dozen of the other."

Bije Miller-How would you have it!

Hank Stubbs-Why. "Six of each," of course,—Boston Herald.

### "I hear Jones the sea-captain is in

onstrations, but that was big enough in all conscience.

Whenever one could get above the level of heads, then the street, so far as one could see in both directions, was simply nothing but heads—and not a single tram was held up for more than a minute or two at a time.

Spontaneously the people made way for them. The arrangements were left wholly in the hands of the leaders, and very well, so far as I saw, did these carry out their duties. But even more remarkable was the way in which the members followers. hard luck. He married a girl and she ran away from him."
"Yes, he took her for a mate, but was a skipper."-Princeto

### Irishman (after waiting at the th

onstration was as peaceful as every-where else, despite the fact that the earlier conduct of the police had left be-hind a great feeling of bitterness.

In Frankfurton-Maine and in New-munster the police have behaved like wild beasts; and in the later town the Pat's Preference

er entrance for a long time on ght)—Shure it's messif wad walk fifty miles than shtand fivel-

"Why do people read the adver-ection of the magazines?"

### GENERAL STRIKE

(The following is published in the "Textile Worker," the official bulletin of the Central Union of the Textile Workers of Philadelphia.)

The action of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, in refusing to live up to their agreement with the car men, and ignoring all requests to arbitrate their differences, finally their locking out of several hundred car men because they belonged to the union, forced the car men to oppose the traction company, or

face the people's scorn and contempt as spineless cowards. The editors of our city papers said before the car men stopped work, that the people would not be on the side of the car men. But it has now been proved that the jury-that is, the people-are almost unanimously on the side of the

As an employer, the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company was beaten. They turned for assistance to the political party whose campaign they help financeand they received it. The struggle has now become a struggle of the workers versus the traction company and the political organization in control of the city.

The people of the city have decided that the traction company are in the wrong. It is unbearable when the city authorities send armed men to interfere with the peaceful citizens of Philadelphia, who naturally express to some extent their approval or disapproval of the actions of any organization, either industrial or political. Should prominent members of the Republican, Democratic or reform party parade our streets just before election, the people may cheer as loud as they please. But it is entirely different at the present time. Should you see a rotten scab bring a car down the street, and dare to make the slightest expression of disapproval, you are liable to be ridden down by armed men, and, if you object, you are clubbed. Should you still object, you are liable to be shot. All this because you believe the lives and rights of over 6,000 car men should be considered.

The City of Brotherly Love is divided into two camps—those who side with the traction company, and those who side with the car men. It is now a struggle between those who want what is reasonable and fair against those who, irrespective of whether they are right or wrong, believe in using force to crush all opponents who raise their voice that human rights, constitutional rights, yea, that some liberty and justice may prevail in Philadelphia.

The car men asked for higher wages and shorter hours, but the traction com-pany want the employes to be satisfied with low wages and long hours, because they know this means less expense and larger profits. This is the real cause of the car men's being blacklisted. Just think of it! Please consider that the cost of living has increased about 50 per cent and that when these men ask for a few cents more a day they are blacklisted, because of a few idle rich plutocrats who are now buying brutes to crush all opposition.

However, the workers have come to the assistance of the car men. The Central Labor Union of Philadelphia, at their meeting on February

27th, at 232 North Ninth street, voted in favor of a general strike. More than 300 representatives were present. At the same time another meeting was held by the unions unaffiliated with the Central Labor Union. This meeting was attended by about 150 representatives. Both meetings voted in favor of a general strike.

eral strike.

The labor unions of Philadelphia believe that the employers, financiers, and politicians who control our country can compel the organized traction corporation to give some consideration to the car men who want the right to organize like the traction association.

Organized labor is opposing the traction company and all who assist them for violating their contract with the car men and blacklisting hundreds of men.

The employes of each textile mill will stop work, and notify each firm that they will return to work when the Central Labor Union, through the representatives from each local union, have declared the strike off.

De not notice any other reports! Do not notice any other reports!

## To All Class-Conscious Workingmen

(The following is being distributed in the form of a leaflet in Philadelphia.)

The present struggle of the working people of Philadelphia against organized capital requires drastic measures if the ruling class and their political henchmen are not to succeed, by the use of force, to further enslave those who do the work

are not to succeed, by the use of loves, to the city.

We therefore appeal to you, whether a member of a trades union or not, whatever your nationality, religion or other private views, to support this mighty movement of the poor and oppressed. You can do this in only one way just now—by quitting work.

This is a struggle for your existence and the existence of your family and for a happier future for your children. It is your highest privilege and most sacred duty to join this grand demonstration.

UNITED GERMAN TRADES.

### WHAT TO DO

BY ROBERT HUNTER.

After the unemployed were driven freedom to assemble and freedom of the press.

from Union Square two years ago, Lin coln Steffens wrote me as follows: "Why in the world do you make such

row over a little thing like free speech? Don't you know that nothing would help you so much as to have the right of free speech suppressed?"

I have thought of those words of Steffens many, many times since. They have made me feel at moments like refusing hereafter to protest, scheme plan or work to prevent the suppres sion of any of our liberties.

By our little agitations we are continually preventing our cowardly officials from carrying out openly what they are doing on every possible occasion secretly.

The most powerful Democrats and Republicans want to suppress free speech. They want to suppress every people. In mos want to do away with trial by jury.

They are sick and tired of all that al thing.

nonsense in the Bill of Rights that a few radicals managed to get printed in constitution.

want to rule with vigor and daring but our constant protests and mass meetings make them lose their nerve. Nevertheless, quietly, covertly, insidiously they are getting the power

Of course they hold up their hands in bosses of course they protest against the brutality of the Cossacks.

Of course they declare they believe in a free press.

they are opposed to the Of course they are tyranny of the trusts Of course they are sorry to see 'in-unctions used in a tyrannical manner,

but back of the scenes they fix up their little bills, egg on the police and mili-tia, fix it up with the courts and in this cowardly, underhanded manner deceive the people.

And so if I had the heart I would

I should without protest let them

These are the things that our lords and masters want to an and these are

the things they ought to do. And if they did them we would soon learn what we are up against. If we didn't protest so much our cow-

I should let them abolish trial by jury

I should stand by without one word of comment and see Gompers, Mitchell and other worshipers of capital

and other worshipers of capital thrown into jail to learn and think.

and send Fred D. Warren to jail.

ardly statesmen might muster up enough nerve to do openly what they are doing anyhow secretly and the peowould understand. As a matter of fact I am sometimes

confused in my own mind as to just what is best for the people to do. The indirect impersonal oppression in

this country is perhaps the most terrible that has ever existed in the world.

A mysterious complicated system ruins, impoverishes and oppresses the

people.

In most other countries that oppression has been a very direct and person-The people could see that it was the

government, the czar, the police, and the landlords, but here modern industry has developed into such a marvel-ously intricate impersonal thing that the people do not know what head to hit. They fight with the bosses and the government steps in and crushes them.

overnment steps in and crushes them. They fight the government and the bosses threaten to shut down the fac-tories unless the election goes their

They fight against high prices without con-of ring at all their political bearing and it's all a jumble.

But they are always crushed by some other force that they did not even know they were fighting.

And even the political bosses, the sen-ators, the congressmen and the Civic Federation adds to their confusion.

"Go ahead and win," they shout in public and in secret send a telegram to the governor to call out the militia. And so it's a question whether it's worth while to make any protect at all. Perhaps if we let them muster up

enough courage to do what Bismarck raise the postal rates and destroy the once did in Germany the people might wake up and deal with them as the I should let them suppress free speech. German Socialists dealt with Bismarck.

ought not our speeches to start brief presentation of Socialism "Second—Is it advisable except for exemplification of what capitalism leads to and must bring to dwell specially to and the present graft? Will not such

### OPEN FORUM

Letter From Dr. Axel Gustafson Dr. Axel Gustafsor submitted the

ollowing letter to Secretary Curtiss: "My object in requesting the county "My object in requesting the course to and must oring to dwell specially secretary to convene a meeting of our upon the present graft? Will not such aldermanic candidates is to devise the work on our part only aid the Democrats?"

"Third—What issues for improvealdermanic candidates is to devise the best plans for the campaign.

"In each ward there are of course special conditions, topographical fentures of the political field which do not come within the purview of the conference. Each commanding officer is left to his own skill and resources. But there are certain interests that are common to us all in fighting this campaign, and uopn these I know you will agree with me that it is highly desirable and advisable that we should sarrive at some plan of action.

'First—To determine the best means to remove the public prejudice regarding socialism, its character, methods and aim. As long as the masses are prejudiced against us, we can make no marked headway. For that reason we have conditions for the workers in factory, shop and feld the workers in the conditions of the workers are most likely to appeal to the masses are most likely to appeal to the masses are these so that the voters will feel that we are right and that they ought that we are right and that