

DEBS SPEAKS TO VAST THROG IN PHILADELPHIA

FRANK FARRINGTON IS TARGET OF CHARGES BY DUNCAN M'DONALD

Improper Conduct Charged While Accused Was a Union Official

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 24.—Duncan McDonald brought in the charges against Frank Farrington, whose friends have been busy for several days laying their wires to keep the matter out of the convention, but it was in before they knew what had happened.

Farrington preferred counter charges against McDonald and Germer. The charges against McDonald were that he had not appointed Farrington on the mining investigation committee and that he (McDonald) had compromised to accept the \$50,000 appropriation from the Illinois legislature.

Today the board will meet the operators and negotiate a contract, but according to the recent international convention, can make no settlement until all districts have settled.

The charges of McDonald against Farrington read in part:

"I charge that Delegate Farrington, while organizer for the Illinois State Federation of Labor, at the expense of said organization, went to Collinsville and issued a statement in the interest of one William E. Hadley, who was a candidate for judge for the Third judicial district of this state, after said William E. Hadley had been declared unfair to organized labor by Local Union No. 633, U. M. W. of A., of Collinsville, and the Trades and Labor assembly of Collinsville, the latter organization representing the various trades of that city and vicinity, as the attached copy of resolutions will show.

About Hadley

"Let it be known that the said William E. Hadley has been a party to, and personally instrumental in suing out writs of injunction against organized labor, and is directly interested in mining properties. I contend that it is working against the interest of organized labor for members holding influential office in labor organizations to use their efforts to elect to the bench, or other important positions, persons who have been a party to and personally interested in suing out injunctions against organized labor, its members and officers.

"There is one other matter to which I desire to call the attention of the delegates, and that is the president of the Illinois Coal Operators' association came to me and requested that I lend my assistance to secure the passage of a bill in their interest, and to defeat a bill which they were opposing. In return for their offer, I secured the removal from office of the present secretary of the state bureau of labor statistics, David Ross, and the appointment of Frank Farrington to that position. He (the president of the Illinois Coal Operators' association) said he had already seen the governor in reference to this matter.

Had No Right

"I charge that Frank Farrington had no right, as a salaried officer of organized labor, to expend the funds of an organization and go to the rescue of an injunction judge. I also charge that the funds of our organization should not be expended in exorbitant railroad and hotel rates, as can be shown by the reports in my possession. "I think it is time the membership of the United Mine Workers should know these facts, and I want to say that those who seek to prevent this matter from coming before the convention, though they may be honest, if they are successful in their efforts, are not giving the delegation the information they should have.

"What motive was back of the support given by Delegate Farrington to Judge Hadley, I am not prepared to say, but there surely was something that induced a paid representative of a trades union to expend the funds of an organization that he is supposed to represent in his defense of an injunction judge.

"(Signed) DUNCAN M'DONALD."

Claims Clay Clement's Body

Kansas City, Feb. 25.—Many years ago, when neither thought seriously of death, Clay Clement, the actor and playwright, and Sheb Williams, whom he called his dearest friend, agreed that whoever should die first, no matter where he died, the one who lived should go for the other's body and take it to Williams' plantation near Paris, Texas, for burial. Williams arrived in Kansas City today to carry out the agreement.

Chinese Troops Invest Lhasa

Calcutta, British India, Feb. 24.—Chinese troops today entered Lhasa, the capital of Tibet, and the residence of the dala lama, the supreme head of the Lamaist hierarchy, who, upon the approach of the soldiers, fled with several of his ministers into India.

RAIL MEN LIVE LIKE SLAVES

Evidence Before State Board of Arbitration Startles Listeners

Reciting how his fellow workers had gone to their death while switching trains for the railroads entering Chicago, telling how he was compelled to work from fourteen to sixteen hours a day and explaining how the railroad worker must carry his lunch in his pocket and eat it while at work, John Grunau, living at 2952 Park avenue, gave his testimony before the Illinois state board of arbitration in the dispute between the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the thirteen Chicago railroads.

"Haven't you heard men express gratification at being allowed to work overtime," questioned Attorney John Barton Payne, for the railroads, in an attempt to break down the testimony of the witness.

"No, sir," answered Grunau.

Day of 13 Hours

The witness, who is a switchman for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, explained that from thirteen to fourteen hours constituted an average work day. He claimed that in order to give the most efficient service, ten hours either day or night, or twelve at the most, was as much as any man should work.

"By working longer hours the switchman is liable to become tired out and he gets sleepy and is liable to fall asleep and not protect his train as it should be protected," said Grunau. "It would not be any fault of his in not doing his duty as it is impossible for him to keep awake any longer than ten or twelve hours."

"What is required as to watchfulness to take care of yourselves on those tracks?" asked Attorney Clarence Darrow, for the switchmen, after Grunau had explained that there were thousands of tracks and switches in the Galewood yards, where he worked.

Rush of Business

"On account of the continual rush of business at the present time and the increased volume of business, if a man's attention is not on his work, and to his safety, and if he should take his attention off his work for a minute, he is liable to be injured or killed."

Grunau then told of the danger of the numerous bridges over the tracks. He said there were no lights on them, to distinguish them in the darkness and that the "tell tales" were for the most part torn down. He said that switchmen had to lie down flat on the freight cars in order to clear some of the bridges in the freight yards of the city.

"What arrangements are there to get anything to eat," asked Attorney Darrow. "The arrangement I have for eating is, I carry a lunch in my pocket, and when delivering a train from one terminal transfer point to another I eat my luncheon as I am riding along. Sometimes, when business permits, I have time to finish the lunch, but other times I have to stick it back in my pocket and wait until some other time to finish eating."

No Time Off

"Do you have any time off for luncheon, the same as we have in court or other places, for eating?" questioned Darrow.

"No, sir," answered Grunau. "Where on the job I am on, we work continuously and have to eat our luncheon on the run."

"Suppose you didn't get through with your work, how about breakfast, did it wait until you got home?" was asked.

"It waited until we got home and got our breakfast. I would get mine sometimes at nine or ten o'clock, when I would get home."

"You said that you carried your lunch in your pocket and that you had to eat it on the go; do you object to that?" was the way Railroad Attorney Payne put his question.

"Yes, sir," answered Grunau. "I'd rather sit down and eat a warm lunch."

WHOLESALE COST IS UP

Record in Cost of Living Is Reached; Retail Higher

Famine showed Chicago a grim face in the wholesale market yesterday, when chicken, pork and egg prices took another bound skyward. Eggs reached the limit of 25 1/2 cents, live chicken 17 cents a pound and hogs \$9.79 per hundred pounds.

The increases in prices are record breakers. Chickens have not been so high in the local market history. The highest price last winter was 15 1/2 cents, which made traders look white with amazement.

The jump of 20 cents on hogs in the course of 24 hours is considered by dealers a most startling phenomenon. The hog has not been as expensive since 1870, when the condition was abnormal.

BUSSE CINCHES HARBOR STEAL; STRANGE COUP

City Hall Gang Kills Own Bill to Beat Ton Measure

TO GIVE PUGH "GRAB"

Barney Mullaney Points Way to Looters of City Rights

Mayor Busse and his gang at Springfield succeeded yesterday in blocking the efforts of the sanitary board to secure the work of harbor construction. Realizing that they would not be able to secure the swag themselves in the gigantic steal contemplated in handing over the construction to a private corporation, the city hall grafters were able by tabling a resolution to delay all negotiations until January, 1911. The city administration harbor bill, which the gang had expected to shove through the senate without serious opposition, was tabled, as was the sanitary district measure.

Busse's Coup

Busse was so anxious to prevent the sanitary board from getting control of the harbor improvement plans that he consented to the killing of his own city administration bill in order to get complete control into his own hands. Senator Brown and supporters of the Ton and Brown bill, by the sudden move of the Busse gang, lost control of the situation. The city hall politicians wish to keep the issue out of the coming campaign. However, the interests involved are of so great importance to the people of Chicago that the attitude of the present administration must not remain undefined.

Interests Involved

The interests involved include the operation of lighting facilities, the supplying of power to a city owned subway, control of the harbor facilities in the city of Chicago, bond issues, the deep waterway—in fact, all the utilities that have hitherto proved a source of such enormous graft of private revenue and those that give promise and opportunity for still richer and greater hauls. The increased power of the sanitary district is arousing fear in the city hall gang that further looting will be impossible, and it is the object that the sanitary district turn over its activities to the city.

Does Not Tally

Barney Mullaney's statement that the project of constructing a city harbor would only prove an enormous burden to the city of Chicago does not tally with the recent, strenuous efforts of the Busse administration to secure such a money losing project for themselves. It has been attempted to discredit the sanitary board by the assertion that the district had not secured commercial success in the electric field. It is known that big private users have fought shy of contracts with the sanitary board. The International Harvester company, the Consolidated Traction company, the elevated roads and other corporation users have refused to negotiate with the sanitary district. No apparent reason can be found for that attitude other than that private monopoly would suffer if the sanitary district secured too much authority.

The Foell ordinance, supported by Busse and Mullaney, and based on the traction ordinances, would turn over the harbor to private exploitation.

Money to the Rescue

Barney Mullaney, private secretary to the mayor, formerly Armour's publicity man and former secretary to Roger Sullivan, has issued a lengthy statement denouncing legislation that would give the docks to the sanitary board. He asserts even that the need of immense docks at an immense expense is not so "excruciatingly acute as the apocalyptic excitement of certain persons and interests, of widely different affiliations in this community, seem to infer. If the lakes to the gulf deep waterway becomes a reality, we won't need such harbor facilities. The big boats will steam past us and go on to St. Louis, New Orleans and the orient, leaving us with nothing to satisfy our yearning for maritime greatness except a lot of unused docks, ornamented with handsome brass plates, to tell posterity who were the sanitary district trustees and the engineers that built them."

"His Master's Voice"

With reference to public ownership of the docks, he says: "Nowhere in America has it been demonstrated that public ownership can do better work than private ownership. Public ownership would not bring to Chicago the shipping that other lake cities have taken away from it. Those cities have given the national improvements service a chance to help them by keeping their harbors open. Private enterprise has done the rest—supplied the docks and other harbor facilities as it will always do."

Such statements are in harmony with the policy of the grafters of the city

(Continued on Page Two)

"THE TAIL GOES WITH THE HIDE"



RABBI DEFENDS ALL SOCIALISM

Says That Its Teachers Are Not Prophets of Evil

Boston, Mass., Feb. 24.—Answering the question, "Is Socialism Satanic?" Rabbi Charles Fleischer declared in his address at Temple Israel that there is no satan. It exists only as a figure of speech or a play figure or as an invention of malice and ignorance, he said, and assailed his Grace Archbishop O'Connell for his attack on Socialism.

"Ten days ago I was more pained than surprised to read a merciless attack by his Grace Archbishop O'Connell against Socialism," he said. "The fact that I am not myself a Socialist may give point to my defense of the doctrine against these charges. Nor do I speak officially as a rabbi, but individually as a protagonist of justice and truth."

"When I speak it is not to defend Socialism, but to uphold the rights of growing, creative man, as ever against the possibly unconscious tyranny and intolerance of crystallized conventions and of institutions created by man, be these religious, political or industrial."

What Bishop Said

"Let us see what the archbishop said of Socialism and Socialists. I repeat his words verbatim: 'To them nothing is sacred; neither God, nor his altars, nor his ministers, nor home, nor native land, nor wife, nor family. . . . No fatherland, no banner, no freedom, no altar, no law, no ruler, no God. Thus are summed up all the damnable negations of this satanic doctrine, which overturns with one fell blow all the holiest principles of human life. No prophets of evil is listened to and obeyed, the disorder of hell reigns.'"

"I confess that there is inherent antagonism between dynamic democracy, which regards all institutions as temporary and progressive, and a static church, which regards itself as self-justified and fixed and established forever."

Hurling Names Won't Do

"Instinctively, autocracy—whether in church or state or finance—fears and hates democracy. Socialism menaces the citadels of entrenched might. The conflict is on between a body that fondly thinks itself immovable and forces that will prove themselves irresistible. "It will not avail to hurl names at Socialism. Autocracy vainly calls the movement 'revolutionary,' financial orthodoxy stupidly denounces it as 'destructive' and the church impotently scolds it as 'satanic.'"

"Socialism may be mistaken, but it must be taken seriously enough for respect and calm consideration. What is more, it must be judged on the basis of its own declaration of principles and not by the diatribes of its enemies. "The interests of the money power are international. Indeed, all vital human concerns are world-wide; especially so are liberty, justice, truth and love. And here in New England, with all our patriotism, we still delight to honor the

BILL POSTERS WIN BIG STRIKE

American Posting Service Beaten After Fight Since Lockout October 2

After a five months' fight the union billposters of Chicago have finally humbled the billposting trust, familiarly known as the American Posting Service, won their strike and secured the increase in wages which they demanded.

The strike began on October 2, 1909. The men proved so strong that the local manager, B. W. Robbins, of the trust was willing to quit in a hurry, but Barney Lynch, head of the trust, whose home is in Brooklyn, N. Y., refused to give in to the men, had scabs imported to break the strike, procured the aid of the Chicago police and used every means at his command to break the strike.

Win Demands

The union billposters, however, stayed out to a man, and began fighting the trust by taking the work of the local theaters away from it. The Chicago Federation of Labor took a hand in the fight, and for a time there was a threatened walkout of union men in all the theaters.

The agreement between the American Posting Service and the billposters was signed, stipulating an increase in wages from the former scale of \$15 and \$18 to \$18 and \$21. The men will go back to work next Monday morning and are planning to make a gala day out of it by decorating their homes and wagons with banners and flags, announcing that all the billposting in Chicago is being done by union labor.

Praise Daily Socialist

The billposting company will use the time until then to dispose of their scabs and relieve the Chicago police of the jobs they have had for some months past in guarding the strike breakers. The union bill posters are loud in their approval of the aid given them by the Daily Socialist in their fight.

Women Want Ballot

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 24.—Women representing the various counties of the state visited the state house today in the interest of state wide votes for women. The delegations totaled about 400 and included a number of masculine adherents to the cause. A meeting in furtherance of the proposed law was held in the house of delegates last night. The house committee on elections has already decided to report favorably a bill giving women the right to vote at municipal elections in Baltimore.

Fails to Retire Five Army Men

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24.—The conference committee between the two houses on the army appropriation bill failed to agree on the senate amendment retiring as major generals five of the present brigadier generals of the army. Representative Sulzer voted to approve the amendment, but Representatives Hull and Prince voted to disagree and submit the amendment to a vote of the house.

Weds Like Prophecy

Flushing, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Mrs. Kate Estenscheid, who keeps the Queens avenue hotel and pavilion near the Flushing cemetery, was called out, however, immediately, lost her husband's ring again, but she is Mrs. Oscar Dorist now, and this is how it came about: Last Tuesday she went to East New York with a woman friend, and just for a lark they called upon a fortune teller.

Mrs. Estenscheid had her fortune told, and was much amused when informed that she was going to a banquet and would there meet a man whom she would marry inside of a week.

BRICKLAYERS STRIKE AGAINST STEEL TRUST

Eighty bricklayers have quit work at the coke plant of the Steel Trust in South Chicago, because the Steel company persisted in hiring scab laborers.

The Steel company has been employing scab labor to as great an extent as was possible, only calling in the union men when they were needed.

In the construction of the coke plant, non-union bricklayers were called to work and the union men were put to scold. The bricklayers were called out, however, immediately it was found that they were working with non-union men.

The strike was decided on at a meeting held Tuesday night at Bricklayers' hall, Peoria and Harrison streets, when Michael Grady, former international delegate of the union, was the principal speaker. He urged greater solidarity among labor organizations to fight the battles of the working class.

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Police Allow Noted Socialist to Talk After Having Refused Permission

BY H. S. REIS

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 24.—Debs' meeting was a grand success. The Labor Lyceum hall was jammed to the doors.

Plenty of plain-clothes men were present, but no attempt was made at interference. Debs touched on the car strike, expressing Socialist sympathy with the men, explained the Warren case, roasted Judges Pollock and Grosscup, and the federal judiciary generally.

There was great enthusiasm. The crowd cheered for ten minutes when Debs was introduced. Attendance, two thousand. The meeting was a financial success.

All four companies of the state constabulary arrived in Philadelphia last night. The sympathetic strike is held in abeyance by Pratt's request. He thinks it unnecessary. Those unions which had already gone out returned to work until general strike is officially ordered.

Firemen's union met last night and decided to go out as soon as asked. Pratt does not want to call out firemen from the company's power houses, he says the car men can win without this step.

Grievance committee of the Central Labor Union met and placed authority for calling a general sympathetic strike in hands of President Murphy.

All three girls' high schools are closed until Monday. Two deaths have occurred to date.

Considerably less rioting yesterday. Only ninety-one cars disabled during the day.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 24.—The plaintiff, capitalistic courts of Philadelphia are coming to the aid of the Rapid Transit company with an iron hand, in sending men and mere boys to prison for long terms of imprisonment. The judges with their rulings are backing up the bayonets and rifles of the constabulary and militia in the streets.

Elwood Carr, arrested during the day in a riot in the Kensington district, was sentenced to six years in the county prison. There were six counts against him and he got a year on each.

John Kline, who could scarcely understand the English language, was given two years, and Ellis Atkins was given a similar sentence. A 17-year-old boy was sent to the Huntinton reformatory for thirteen months for throwing missiles at a car and other boys and men were sentenced to two and three months each.

While the evidence against most of the defendants was of the strongest character, there was an apparent vein of sympathy among the jurors. In the case of Kline, in particular, after the prisoner had acknowledged he had hurled two bricks at a passing car, it required one hour for the jury to return a verdict of guilty.

Judge Talks

The judge was very much surprised and in addressing the jurors said: "This is not an issue between the Rapid Transit company and its striking employes, but between law and lawlessness, and Hoting must be sternly suppressed."

The state police force called upon to do duty here was organized five years ago under an act of the legislature, and comprises four companies. Each company is made up of a captain, lieutenant, five sergeants and sixty privates. In organizing the troops preference was given to United States army soldiers. The service equipment of the men consists of carbine, pistol of large caliber and riot stick.

Telegrams have been sent to President Taft and Senator Pearson by the officials of the street car men's union, saying: "Union men on strike here offer services for operation of mail and newspaper cars, as was done throughout last strike. Company refuses to allow union men to continue to operate mail cars. This has forced them off their mail cars by summary discharges. Interference with mail operations therefore comes from the company and not from the strikers."

Union men declare that the company is interfering with the operation of mail cars to give it a chance to ask for federal intervention. A mail car was derailed in the afternoon in the section of the city where violation has been so prevalent. An obstruction had been placed on the tracks and the car, which was bound to the postoffice with a load of mail, was so badly damaged that it had to be dragged to a nearby car barn and the mail transferred to another car.

Company Statement

The Rapid Transit company has issued a statement in which it declares that the strikers "cannot win and will not win." The statement said: "There is no possibility of this company dealing with the men who have engineered the events of the last three days. "The men who have stood by us and the new men who come to us may be sure that we shall stand by them. "There will be no settlement which includes taking back the men who have led and encouraged mob violence. "The shopping district on Market street, in the heart of the city, was again the scene of almost continuous disturbances, especially at the news

hour. No one was seriously injured, however. Baldwin's locomotive works was the scene of a serious disturbance during the lunch hour of the hundreds of employees. One employee was shot in the foot and about fifty shots were fired on the upper floors of the buildings and hurled bricks and nuts at the policemen who were guarding cars in this district.

**Cops Fire on People**

Every time a head appeared at a window it was the target for a bullet from a policeman's revolver. The 1 o'clock whistle, signaling the expiration of the lunch hour, brought hostilities to a close. The city high schools, which are attended by pupils from all sections of the city, are located near these industrial plants, which have been bombarding the cars with bolts. In order not to endanger the lives of the pupils who would be forced to ride on the cars the board of education decided not to open the two schools for girls during the remainder of the week.

**Leading Clergymen of the City Held a Conference Yesterday to Discuss Means for Bringing the Strike to a Peaceable Termination.**

Archbishop Ryan, the head of the Roman Catholic faith in this city; Bishop L. B. Wilson of the Methodist Episcopal church; the Rev. Floyd Tomkins, a prominent Protestant Episcopalian; the Rev. L. B. Hafer, a well known Lutheran, and the Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf and Leon Elmholtz, rabbis of the most prominent synagogues, were among the leaders of the conference.

**The ministers were in secret session all afternoon, and adjourned to hold another conference in the near future. The result of their deliberations was not announced.**

**Busse Helps Harbor Steal**

hall, and are to be expected from the private secretary of Mayor Busse, head of the big "steal" monopoly at the city hall.

**Senate Resolution**

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 24.—A resolution offered by Senator John McKenzie, killing harbor legislation proposed for Chicago, was adopted yesterday by the senate. Measures relating to the subject were laid on the table, and further consideration was postponed until the session of the legislature in January, 1911. This was a direct blow against the efforts of the sanitary board to obtain rights of construction in the Chicago harbor and dock plans. It means, moreover, that the problem of a Chicago harbor as an issue has received its quietus. Both the Ton bill and the city administration harbor bill have been laid on the table. In order to kill the Brown and the Ton bill the Busse administration has been obliged to give way in its own plans.

**Here's a Rorod Snake Story**

The veracious telegraph wire brought to Chicago to day a snake story that puts to scorn all other snake stories or blue-jay stories or dog stories chronicled since Kokomo, Ind., was discovered. The scene is "Fancie City, Va." (which does not appear in the latest United States postoffice guide), and "Snake creek" (which is not on any available map). Nevertheless, here is the story.

**Remarkable Intelligence on the part of a rattlesnake and thirteen little ones today saved Jim Pleasant's hoarded fortune from a burglar.**

"About a year ago Jim was walking along Snake creek when he noticed a rattlesnake plinned under a heavy rock. He started to kill the reptile with a stone, but something about its eyes caused him to hesitate. "Net knowing what induced him to do so, he stooped and removed the rock from the snake. After lifting his head toward him the snake scurried away in the bushes. Jim had almost forgotten the incident. "Early this morning Pleasant was awakened by a peculiar sound in his room. The next instant he recognized the noise as that of a rattlesnake, or, rather, of many rattlesnakes. "Sitting up in bed, he saw a man, a burglar, standing motionless in the room. Springing out, he was further astonished to see a rattlesnake coiled so tightly about the man's legs that he could not move. "Thirteen little snakes, offspring of the older one, had their tails out of the window rattling for a policeman."

**Elopes with Wife's Mother**

Detroit, Feb. 24.—In the prosecutor's office today a young wife told of the elopement of her husband and her own mother. Mrs. Bertha Wardel, an unusually pretty brunette, with two dimples in her cheeks, told with calmness of the disappearance of her mother and her husband.

**J. B. Garfield Willing to Run**

Columbus, O., Feb. 24.—James R. Garfield, President Roosevelt's secretary for the Interior and tennis cabinet, said today that he is willing to lead the Republican party in Ohio against Gov. Harmon if there is a popular demand for his candidacy.

**AMUSEMENTS**

**MAT. TODAY AMERICAN**  
25c, 50c.  
Eves. 50c, 75c, \$1.00  
The Star Bait  
Farewell Week Entertainer to the "400"  
Ma Gosse, Willa Holt, Wakefield  
Wildred Clark & Co.; 10 All-Star Acts-10

**GARRICK SPECIAL MAT. TOMORROW**  
LEW OLD "Some" FIELDS in "DUTCH Classes"  
NEXT SUNDAY—SEATS THURS.  
IN THE "CINEMA WIZARD"

**ASKS RICH TO GIVE WORK TO ALL JOBLESS**

**Commissioner of Labor Calls Poverty Cause of Crime**

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 24.—Crime, woman and child labor—and many other social evils—would disappear in large measure at least if work would be provided for all who want to earn a living honestly. This is the opinion of J. C. A. Hiller, Missouri state commissioner of labor, expressed in his annual report, which has just been issued.

**Land Full of Idle**

"With the land full of idle but willing hands and the country full of resources and wealth, there is no reason," he says, "why there should not be work for all who need and are anxious to get it. Wealthy men and women with plenty of unoccupied time on their hands could use their money and spare moments to do better advantage than to plan how to create work for those who need it and are willing to toll hard and long for a living.

**Wants More Bureaus**

The report advocates the establishment of branches of the free employment bureau at Cape Girardeau, Sedalia, Springfield, Hannibal and Joplin, in addition to the branches now maintained at St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph, and recommends a private commission of wealthy and public-spirited men and women for every town in the state to co-operate with the state bureau. The cost of the five additional branches would be not more than \$500 a month, half of which could be saved from the cost of maintaining the other branches by reason of the saving in traveling expenses and salaries of statisticians, which must now be sent out for the compilation of statistical data in the vicinity of each proposed new station.

**Starts Discussion**

Stedman's address was followed by an enthusiastic discussion. The meeting was the best attended of any thus far held, many of the trade union men in the ward being present. The weekly entertainment in the ward will be held Saturday evening, when every one is invited to come. Arthur M. Lewis will give several readings at the Sunday afternoon gatherings to be held February 27 at 3 o'clock, at which he will give several "Selections from Favorite Authors." The Garrick theater on that Sunday morning will be turned over to the women's special meeting.

**Couldn't Help Woman**

The one woman porter who asked for a job failed to get it, as did also a woman looking for professional employment and one who wanted to be a lady's maid. The only kinds of help asked for in which there were no applicants were women telegraph operators, women printers, women gardeners and women dairy helpers.

Following are some of the positions obtained: Bakers, 15; blacksmiths, 8; boys, 125; carpenters, 73; cooks, male 121, female, 73; firemen and engineers, 45; farm help, not including harvest hands, male 606, female, 38; factory help, male, 47; female, 18; gardeners, 44; grocery clerks, 19; hotel and restaurant help, male 523, female 338; housework male 32, female 287; janitors, porters, watchmen, 127; mechanics, 40; office help, men 19, women 9; nurses, 4; painters and paper hangers, 4; private places, men 82, women 4; workmen, 15; sales people and solicitors, men 58, women 1; stenographers, men 2, women 3; applicants, 16; special, men 207, women 10; teamsters, 225; waiters, 122; waitresses, 81; washerwomen, 32.

**STOP ALASKAN COAL THIEVES**

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24.—That the coal lands of Alaska shall never pass from the ownership of the government is the purpose of a bill introduced in the senate by Senator Beveridge of Indiana. The action is taken as a sequel to the revelations of representatives of the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate before the senate committee on public lands.

**U. S. CITIZEN IS HURT IN BATTLE**

Managua, Nicaragua, Feb. 24.—Capt. Godfrey Fowler, who commanded Gen. Chamorro's artillery, is reported to have been wounded in the battle Tuesday, near Tiptapa. Fowler is an American and formerly was a member of the 33d infantry U. S. A.

**NORTHWEST IS SNOWBOUND; TRAINS ARE BADLY DELAYED**

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 24.—After fourteen hours in a Chicago Great Western passenger coach stalled in a snowdrift, twenty passengers bound for southern points returned to Rochester late last night. The train was stalled five miles from that place.

**French Senators Duel**

Paris, Feb. 24.—Senators Millies-Lacroix and Lintilhac fought a duel with swords in the Parc des Princes this morning.

**Root Attacks Postal Banks**

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**STEDMAN RAPS PARTY TACTICS**

**Attorney Claims Socialist Party of Chicago Dodges Live Issues**

Attorney Seymour Stedman scolded the Socialists of Chicago and the Socialist party of Cook county at the meeting held at the headquarters of the Twenty-first ward, 16 West Ohio street, Wednesday evening, claiming that they took no stand on the live issues of the day and that their political campaigns were akin to farces.

**Many Live Issues**

He said that there were any number of issues on which the Socialist party could consistently make a fight at any election. Stedman laid especial stress on the subway problem, the harbor plan, the municipalization of the street car system and kindred matters.

**Grand Stand Play**

The attitude of the prosecutors is apparently to make a grand stand play to "bust the trust," and to let the individuals responsible for the monopolies escape unharmed. All present indications point to a grand fiasco.

**Important Men**

District Attorney Sims considers these men as important witnesses for the government. Mr. Standish was before the jury for more than an hour, but refused to divulge what information he had given to it.

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"If the central organization does not get out a municipal platform I'd like to see the different wards get out one of their own. The congressional campaign on the west side last fall was a farce. We had no tangible issues on which to base that campaign. We have no live issues on which to base our city campaign, and the same is true of our national struggles."

**Starts Discussion**

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The one woman porter who asked for a job failed to get it, as did also a woman looking for professional employment and one who wanted to be a lady's maid. The only kinds of help asked for in which there were no applicants were women telegraph operators, women printers, women gardeners and women dairy helpers.

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**BEEF QUIZ NOW SEEMS A FARCE**

**Indications Point to Indictment of Companies, Not Their Officials**

While rumors are circulating that the beef trust inquiry by the federal grand jury will be brought to a close next week, prices of meat soar skyward. Market and legal experts take that as an indication that the present inquiry will end in a farce as ludicrous as the last inquiry.

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**HESLEWOOD LET OUT ON BOND**

**I. W. W. Organizer Released on \$2,500 Surety; Trial for February 24**

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, Feb. 24.—The aggressive arm in the Spokane free speech fight has reached into Idaho. Fred W. Heslewood, national organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World in Coeur d'Alene, was arrested on charges of criminal conspiracy, but later released on \$2,000 bonds and his trial set for Feb. 24.

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**DA DOLPH MARKET AND GROCERY**

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10 bars Fairbanks Sana-Claus or Lenox Soap, 32c  
5 bars F. & G. Ivory Soap, 22c  
5 lbs. cans Lewis' Lye or Chloride of Lime, 25c  
4-lb. pkg. Star Naphtha Washing Powder, 18c  
2 pkgs. Cream of Wheat or Post-Tens for 25c  
4 lbs. Fancy Japan Rice, Pearl Tapioca, Pearl Barley or Star Beans, 25c  
3 lbs. pkg. Seed Raisins or Raisins, Currants, 25c  
2 lbs. cans Maine Red Ribbon Cream Sugar, 25c  
2 lbs. cans Indiana Tomatoes, 25c  
2 lbs. cans Lakeside Fancy Lima, String or Wax Beans, 25c  
2 lbs. cans Mantowee Family Early June Peas, 25c  
2 lbs. cans Cherry Brand Homed, 25c  
2 lbs. cans, 15c

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The only market in Chicago making wholesale stockyard prices to consumer in any quantity you wish to buy.  
2 to 4 lb. strictly Selected Sugar-Cured Breakfast Bacon, 15c  
1 lb. Regular French Ham, 15c  
worth 15c, 10c  
Standing Rib Ribs, from best native cattle, 15c  
Home-Made Little Pig Pork Sausage, 10c  
Hindquarters Choice Winter Lamb, 10c  
2 lb. Jar Pure Country Rendered Lard, 10c  
Sirloin Steaks, from best native cattle, 15c  
Lamb or Veal Chops, others ask 10c, 15c, 10c

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**LIBRARY A.**

History of the Great American Fortunes, by Gustavus Myers

BOURTZEFF IN EXPOSE SHOWS UPRUSSIAN SPY

New York Dentist Disclosed as Betrayer of Patriots; Expelled

New York, Feb. 24.—How Boris Batushanski, a dentist, was exposed as a Russian spy by Bourtzeff came to light to the American public here.

Dr. Batushanski was a recognized member of the Russian revolutionary colony in Paris. When Bourtzeff denounced him as a provocateur, the whole colony believed that Bourtzeff was under a delusion. L. Deutsch went as far as to publish an article in the Retch in defense of the dentist.

Had the Goods. But Bourtzeff, possessing incontrovertible evidence, persisted in his accusations until a court of inquiry was ordered. The inquirers were N. Kathanov, W. Tchenikoff and L. Deutsch—the same Deutsch who wrote the defense of the dentist in the Retch.

Seventeen sessions were held to hear the evidence presented by the accuser and that offered by the defense. Batushanski, who also passed under the aliases of Borrit, Bobodznoff and Boris, was present at the sessions with his wife, who has millions of dollars in her name.

Charges Sustained. The court of inquiry found that all charges of Bourtzeff were true. It found Batushanski to be a spy of the lowest degree. He betrayed not only the plans of the revolutionists, but reported also against incriminated men.

When he found that some revolutionist planned to make his escape from confinement, he reported it to the police, who paid him for his information. Batushanski protested at the trial that he was not guilty of the charges against him. But before the inquirers went far into the testimony, he was asked what appeared to be an embarrassing question and he confessed—made a clear breast of the whole thing.

The Finding. The inquisitorial body found: 1. Batushanski was convicted in 1903 and 1904, in Yakator, Bay, Russia, with the secret police under the name of Bobodznoff. In that period he had associated with workers of the Social-Democratic party, allowing cabinet meetings of the workers in his home.

2. In 1904 Batushanski was in the service of the Russian secret police. He betrayed the famous revolutionist Makar, who was known in revolutionary circles as Liavanov. He went abroad with the approval of the police.

3. It was shown that abroad he was under the directions of the Russian chief of police in Europe, Harting-Landzen-Hekelman, whom Bourtzeff has exposed. When Batushanski came to Berlin, he joined the Social-Democrats and "worked" among them. To cover his purpose, he opened Social-Democratic libraries and distributed the party literature, doing other "liberal acts."

Parisian Activity. In 1905 he went to Paris, where he became a member of the active Russian Social-Democrats. He also joined the Maximilianists, learning how to make and use bombs.

In 1907 he with a party of Maximilianists departed for St. Petersburg. On his way he stopped off at Berlin for an interview with the notorious police agent, Bint.

In St. Petersburg he presented himself under his own name, although it was known that the police knew his connections with the Parisian Maximilianists. The Maximilianists who came from Paris with Batushanski were arrested. The police did not arrest Batushanski and another Maximilianist of the party, who it was later shown was also a "provocateur."

Went to Finland. From St. Petersburg Batushanski went to Finland and from there he came back to St. Petersburg. He later made a trip to South Russia, whence he went back to Paris. He traveled ostensibly for the revolutionists. In Paris he figured in a trial against a Maximilianist, who was sentenced.

Later Batushanski began to feel that he was suspected by the revolutionists. He moved out into one of the suburbs of Paris and tried to keep himself aloof. But Harting had too strong a grip on him. Under threats and with payments in large sums of money, he forced the dentist to continue his work.

Ultimate consolidation of the sanitary district and the city of Chicago was urged yesterday by Alderman B. W. Snow, chairman of the council finance committee, who is in charge of the city's end of the negotiations which have in view the lighting of Chicago's streets with power furnished by the drainage board.

Alderman Snow declared that there is no question but that in the end some arrangement will be made whereby the city will have the best street lighting system in the country with the sanitary district power.

"However," he said, "I don't believe that the proposition now being considered will be accepted by the city. There are many things that will have to be thrashed out. The principal one being 'how much profit shall the sanitary district be allowed?'"

MARKETS. WINTER WHEAT—On No. 1, 1.03 1/2. No. 2, 1.02 1/2. No. 3, 1.01 1/2. No. 4, 1.00 1/2. No. 5, 99 1/2. No. 6, 98 1/2. No. 7, 97 1/2. No. 8, 96 1/2. No. 9, 95 1/2. No. 10, 94 1/2. No. 11, 93 1/2. No. 12, 92 1/2. No. 13, 91 1/2. No. 14, 90 1/2. No. 15, 89 1/2. No. 16, 88 1/2. No. 17, 87 1/2. No. 18, 86 1/2. No. 19, 85 1/2. No. 20, 84 1/2. No. 21, 83 1/2. No. 22, 82 1/2. No. 23, 81 1/2. No. 24, 80 1/2. No. 25, 79 1/2. No. 26, 78 1/2. No. 27, 77 1/2. No. 28, 76 1/2. No. 29, 75 1/2. No. 30, 74 1/2. No. 31, 73 1/2. No. 32, 72 1/2. No. 33, 71 1/2. No. 34, 70 1/2. No. 35, 69 1/2. No. 36, 68 1/2. No. 37, 67 1/2. No. 38, 66 1/2. No. 39, 65 1/2. No. 40, 64 1/2. No. 41, 63 1/2. No. 42, 62 1/2. No. 43, 61 1/2. No. 44, 60 1/2. No. 45, 59 1/2. No. 46, 58 1/2. No. 47, 57 1/2. No. 48, 56 1/2. No. 49, 55 1/2. No. 50, 54 1/2. No. 51, 53 1/2. No. 52, 52 1/2. No. 53, 51 1/2. No. 54, 50 1/2. No. 55, 49 1/2. No. 56, 48 1/2. No. 57, 47 1/2. No. 58, 46 1/2. No. 59, 45 1/2. No. 60, 44 1/2. No. 61, 43 1/2. 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“Law and Lawlessness”

When a Philadelphia jury hesitated to punish one of the men who had been involved in the street car fight the judge sternly rebuked them. “This is not an issue between the Rapid Transit company and its striking employees,” he declared, “but between law and lawlessness, and rioting must be sternly suppressed.”

That is right, and yet the last clause denies the first. The issue between the company and the men is one between law and lawlessness, and the company has all the law on its side. It had the law on its side when it wanted franchises. It had the law on its side when it bought and sold the Philadelphia government as it bought and sold the mules in its barns. It has the laws and the courts on its side now when the men ask for a chance to live like men and sell their labor power backed by fraternal solidarity instead of in suicidal competition.

The company does not need to use bricks and clubs in its fight. It has the police and the constabulary and the militia and the regular army to do its bloody work, and they DO IT ALL ACCORDING TO LAW.

In spite of all the talk of the terrible lawlessness of the men, their brutality and riotous character, the list of casualties, as published in the press of the employers, tells mostly of little children and women and innocent spectators, who HAVE BEEN SHOT BY THE POLICE.

Of course the men ought not to riot. It is very foolish for them to do anything of the kind. They should have followed the example of the Rapid Transit company and bought the police and the judges and the city council. Then they would have had the LAW ON THEIR SIDE. Then they could have bludgeoned and shot and trampled on people BY PROXY, as the Rapid Transit company is doing, and ALL WOULD HAVE BEEN ACCORDING TO LAW.

Then they could have informed the company that “rioting must be suppressed” and that “there was nothing to arbitrate.” If the employees felt like throwing bombs they could follow the example of Chicago gamblers and throw them as long as they pleased, secure in the fact that they owned the city government, and that whatever they might do would be lawful.

While the employers have the government it is very foolish to riot and throw bricks. It is sure to be a losing game. There might be a slight excuse for it if it was impossible for the workers to get the government. If there was no such thing as universal suffrage, if the government of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania was an autocratic, hereditary monarchy, it might be possible that the only way to secure any relief would be for the workers to take their lives in their hands and by destroying property and fighting valiantly in the streets to compel some concessions. Such tactics have gained slight advantages in Russia.

But this is not the case in Philadelphia, nor Chicago, nor any American city.

THE MASTERS HAVE THE GOVERNMENTS OF THESE CITIES BECAUSE THE WORKERS CAST THEIR VOTES FOR THE CAPITALIST CANDIDATES.

If the workers wish to control any city government they have only to cast their votes for candidates representing their interests. After that THE LAW WILL BE UPON THEIR SIDE.

THAT IS WHAT THE SOCIALIST PARTY IS TRYING TO ACCOMPLISH.

When that is done there will be no need for riots. There will be no necessity for lawlessness.

There will soon be an election in Chicago. At that election the workingmen will either keep the government for themselves by voting the Socialist ticket or they will hand it over to the employers by voting the Republican, Democratic or any other ticket.

Russell's Deady Sin

The Inter Ocean and the Tribune, although seeking to pose as great opponents of graft, find only cause for merriment and denunciation in Charles Edward Russell's expose of conditions. The fact that through some error a photograph was wrongly marked is hailed as proof positive that the author did not know what he was writing about.

This attitude might puzzle the casual reader of these two papers. He might be surprised to find that they do not welcome assistance in exposing the evils of Chicago.

An examination of Russell's article explains the hostility of the local capitalist press. He does not place all the blame upon Busse, Lavin, Hunt and the group of petty thieves that surround them. He goes a few steps further back and shows how placed these men in office. He calls attention to the fact that the overwhelming majority of the respectable people of Chicago worked for the election of Busse. He recalls the thousands of sermons that were preached in his favor before election. He mentions the editorial service done in his behalf by the papers that are now trying to disown him. He exposes the corrupt political bargain that supplemented the efforts of the “good” people by the votes of the criminal outcasts of the slums.

Because Russell did these things the reformers, who wish only to chop off a few overhanging branches of the tree of graft while carefully preserving the trunk, can find nothing to favor in his work.

To Chicago Socialists

We have told you that the Daily Socialist is facing a crisis. It must be met within a week. It will be decided one way or another within that time.

Some of us cannot give any large sum of money. But during the next three days there is a way in which every single person can do something. A portion of the receipts of the masquerade on Saturday night, at the 7th Regiment Army goes to the Daily Socialist. You can either buy a ticket yourself or sell one to a friend before that time. That is so little that you think it not worth while. Do you know that if every person who reads this did that much it would bring far more than a thousand dollars into the treasury of the paper? That is how little is needed from each when all do something.

Never say you care for Socialism or the Socialist press if you do not dispose of one or more of these tickets this week.

MARX, BEBEL AND BERGER

BY JOHN SPARGO.

Robert Hunter has told us that the Milwaukee Socialist party is not original; that it is, after all, only the traditional policy of international Socialism.

My genial friend “Bob” has discovered that Berger has no right to claim a patent for what he (proud and incurable provincial that he is) calls the “Milwaukee Idea.” (I need hardly remind you that the essence of this idea is that the Socialist party and the trades unions are to the working class what the two arms are to a man's body. It rejects the old notion that the party—the political arm—should attempt to control the union—the economic arm.)

It is perfectly true that Bebel, learning by experience the folly of his old belief that the unions should be subordinated to the political movement, has reached a very different position.

Bebel would have the trades unions enter politics, but not into party politics, if I understand aright the address on “Labor Unions and Political Parties,” which Comrade Elizabeth Thomas, the efficient state secretary of Wisconsin, has translated and published in pamphlet form.

He would not have the unions impose political tests of membership, any more than he would have them impose religious tests. His feet firmly planted on the class struggle, Bebel would condemn either kind of test as a source of weakness and division of forces.

Of course, he would have the individual trades unionist join the party of his class and become active in it. “Although the trades union must go into the workmen's politics, but not necessarily party politics, yet for the individual member of the trades union, the hour will come when he must give due

expression to his convictions in a fight of political parties. But here he acts not as a trades unionist but as a citizen of his country.”

“The trades union has no right to question him about his political convictions, nor has it the right to preserve him to what party he shall belong outside of the trades union.”

What mischief would have been averted, and how different our history must have been, had this broad view always characterized the attitude of American Socialists upon the trade union question!

I hold (and did when I was actively engaged in the trades union fight) that the Socialist party cannot and should not stand in the relation of dictator, or schoolmaster, to the trades union, but in that of a brother in the fight, a comrade at arms.

“Very good! That is the Milwaukee Idea,” cries Victor Berger.

“Yes, and it is the idea of Bebel, and of the great Socialist parties of Europe,” cries Robert Hunter.

“Right you are, both of you,” I respond. “It was also the view of a greater man than Berger or Bebel. It was the policy which Karl Marx himself urged, many years ago.”

In 1869 Marx visited Hanover, where he stayed with his old friend, Dr. Kugelmann. At that time, he gave an interview to Herr Hamann, secretary of the German Metal Workers' trades union, on the question of the relations of Socialist parties and the trades unions. The interview was published in the Volkstaat, and there is no question as to its authenticity.

Said Marx: “The trades unions should never be affiliated with or dependent upon a political society if they are to

fulfill the object for which they were formed. If this happens it means their death blow.”

There is no mistaking the meaning of language like this!

“The trades unions are the schools for Socialism, the workers are there educated up to Socialism by means of the incessant struggle against capitalism which is being carried before their eyes. All political parties, be they what they may, can hold away over the mass of the workers for only a time; the trades unions, on the other hand, capture them permanently; only the trades unions are thus able to represent a real working class party, and to form a bulwark against the power of capital.”

And these brave words should be read by all those short sighted Socialists who think that to improve the lot of the workers will mean them from us:

“The greater mass of the workers conceive the necessity of bettering their material position, whatever political party they may belong to. Once the material position of the worker has improved, he can then devote himself to the better education of his children; his wife and children need not go to the factory, and he himself can pay some attention to his own mental education, he can the better see to his physique. He becomes a Socialist without knowing it.”

Dear in mind: It is Marx who speaks here. Hunter traced the “Milwaukee Idea” from Berger back to Bebel. Now, as these quotations prove, we can trace it further back to Karl Marx.

“Marxism” is not merely a body of theory; there is also a practical “Marxism,” which has been too much neglected.

“GOOD HEALTH AND HOW WE WON IT”

BY MARTHA A. BIEGLER

A book with the above title was published some time ago as the joint product of Upton Sinclair and Michael Williams. It is a compilation of what has been discovered during the past eight or ten years upon the subject of how to promote good health. The following is not a review of the book, but just vital and striking information extracted from it, for the benefit of the busy reader:

The blood of an average man contains something like thirty million of millions of red corpuscles. They carry oxygen from the lungs to the tissues, and bring back the carbon dioxide and other waste products of the body's activities. The white corpuscles vary in number according to the physical condition of the individual, and to their location in the body.

Their function is to defend the body against the encroachments of hostile organisms. The discovery of this function the world owes to Metchnikoff, head of the Pasteur Institute of Paris. All men carry disease germs in their lungs and digestive tract, which the white corpuscles, called leucocytes, destroy or devour.

These disease germs are parasites and multiply with enormous rapidity, but their greatest peril is that they throw off as products of their own activity a number of poisons, which are deadly to the human body.

These poisons are produced much faster than they can be eliminated from the system, and so they fill the blood, and death ensues. The problem of health is mainly how to strengthen the body's resistance to these disease germs.

When the blood is in a healthy condition, the white cells are numerous, powerful and active, but when the blood flows stagnantly, or when it is impoverished, then the white cells are few, and the forces of disease obtain a foothold. Modern science has found out that the most important problems connected with health are those of nutrition—the questions of what and when and how and how much we eat.

How to Eat

The knowledge of how to eat properly was discovered by Horace Fletcher, an American business man, who retired at the age of forty-five to devote himself to art and philosophy. At that time all insurance companies rejected him, because their experienced medical examiners pronounced him suffering from three chronic diseases, and dying fast.

He decided that he would regain his health.

Possessed of wealth, he secured the services of many of the most able specialists of the world. He visited the most celebrated springs and sanitariums of Europe and America. He gained only temporary relief. Then he began to study at his own case. Incidentally, he discovered these two great and simple truths:

First, that the complete chewing of all food, both liquid and solid, whereby a process of involuntary swallowing is established, foods being selected in accordance with individual tastes, is by far the most important nutrition. It is the key that unlocks the door of health, and opens the way to the real hygienic life.

Second, that nothing poisons the body, and aids the forces of disease, more than worry—which Mr. Fletcher has named, Fear-thought. It is our nature to look forward, to anticipate. We can anticipate in two ways—anticipate evil, or anticipate good. The first way is to use Fear-thought; the second way is to use Fear-thought. Forethought produces cheerfulness and health; Fear-thought produces disease and trouble.

Fletcher's system of eating attracted the public attention in 1902, and in 1903 and again in 1907 he was subjected to experiments by Yale University professors which tested his strength and endurance. He raised three hundred pounds three hundred and fifty times and then did not reach the limit of his power. This test was on the Fisher dynamometer for the endurance of calf muscles. He doubled the best record made previous to his feat, and did so without previous training.

Dr. Wm. G. Anderson, director of the Yale gymnasium, says: “During the thirty-five years of my experience in physical training and teaching, I have never tested a man who equaled Mr. Fletcher's record.” The tests in June, 1907, were considered a remarkable showing for a man in his fifty-ninth year. They were more taxing than those in 1902, and Mr. Fletcher understood the trials with more apparent ease than at that time.

The most remarkable feature about Mr. Fletcher's test is that a man nearing sixty years of age should show progressive improvement of muscular quality as merely the result of dietetic care and with no systematic physical training.

A number of scientists have discovered that a particular food requires its

particular kind of saliva for its digestion. If food is hastily swallowed, its appropriate saliva does not have a chance to act on it, and hence it is much less likely to be properly digested.

Many ask how long shall food be chewed. When the food has become sufficiently enlivened, or mixed up, and is ready for the body, the soft palate relaxes, and it is sucked back, and the swallowing of a mouthful of the prepared food takes place involuntarily. Therefore, one should masticate the food until it naturally disappears. Some sorts of food are swallowed when chewed three or four times, while other foods one can masticate up to one hundred and fifty times, and still they are not swallowed.

The Yale Experiments

Several professors of Yale University have experimented along Fletcher's line for a number of years and have reached valuable conclusions. They have verified the thorough mastication of food, have adopted this system, and have caused thousands of others in the United States and Europe to do so. They have also come to the conclusion that men in general eat too much, especially proteid-containing foodstuffs, such as meat, fish and eggs. Excessive consumption of proteid foodstuffs is the greatest evil affecting man's nutrition.

The waste proteid matter which cannot be used by the body, often decays, forming a culture bed for germs which affect the whole system. This condition is scientifically known as auto-intoxication, or self-poisoning of the body through the action of the germs of putrefaction, and of other germs, which are bred in the colon, or large intestine.

This is the source of a great number of chronic diseases. The conclusion is that men eat one-half again as much as they should. One of the experiments for endurance was overwhelming in favor of the low proteid, or non-flesh dietary.

Prof. Fisher considers that an amount of meat equivalent to one small chop will supply all the proteid necessary in the daily ration, since proteid is also contained in bread, potatoes and nearly all other foods.

How Food Poisons the Body

Elie Metchnikoff, of Paris, has concluded that man and woman would live to be at least one hundred years old, if they would enable their bodies to eliminate those deadly toxins which are the product of the activities of the bacteria which inhabit the human body, as well as of the body's own organic processes. Other modern scientists declare that the natural age of the human family cannot be much less than from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five years.

Any death that comes at least before one hundred years is not a natural, but accidental or violated death. To the scientist, death through disease is just as accidental and violent as death in a railway wreck.

Metchnikoff discovered that old age is caused not merely by the accumulation of poisonous wastes, but is due to the destruction of tissue cells by a third kind of cell in the body, which he calls macrophages. These cells wander through the body as scavengers, destroying waste particles and organic debris. This is necessary work, but they also do great harm, for when the vigor of the body cells has been lowered by the accumulation of tissue poisons, these scavenger cells turn traitor to the cause of the body and attack the very cells which they formerly guarded.

They have been photographed in the very act of devouring the brain cells of old people. How may this revolt of the macrophages be prevented? Toxins produced in the colon, is the predominant cause which leads to the formation of body poisons. How prevent the development of poisons in the colon? By eating anti-toxic foods. Meats and fish are toxic foods.

This is a great argument for vegetarianism. Metchnikoff further discovered that Yogurt, a kind of fermented sour milk, if taken daily to the amount of a pint and a half, will kill or drive out the poison producing germs that otherwise would lodge in the body.

How Often Should We Eat?

Two meals a day would be best. Six hours should elapse between meals, five for digestion and one so that the stomach may rest. The habit of eating meals at regular hours should be cultivated. Do not eat before sleeping, especially the stomach should be empty to secure good sleep. Drinking at meals is an enemy of digestion, because it checks the action of the saliva and gastric juice, and weakens their digestive qualities.

Other Helps to Health

It is positively harmful to eat food

when one is gloomy or low spirited, worried or angry.

Meat, alcohol, tea and coffee should be banished from the diet, because their effect is detrimental to healthy blood.

Deep breathing forces the blood to rush into the lungs, there to be oxygenated with oxygen. Without this oxygen the white corpuscles die. Vigorous breathing also directly aids digestion and promotes the absorption of food materials. In ordinary breathing of a quiet person the movements of the chest are so slight as to be scarcely noticeable, but when vigorous breathing is indulged in, the diaphragm as it moves up and down kneads the stomach and its contents and very materially assists the digestive organs.

Exercise is very beneficial, in that it helps to create new blood, helps circulate all stagnant blood, and promotes deep breathing. Outdoor games are best, then comes swimming, running and vigorous walking in the order of their value. If one cannot get enough exercise in these ways, indoor physical culture exercises should be assiduously followed.

Cold water baths and cold water applications are recommended highly, because they result in a stirring up of the bodily forces, and a distribution throughout the system of a larger amount of highly vitalized and oxygenated blood.

In conclusion, if you want to live more than a hundred years, and I enjoy the best of health during all that time, you can do so if you keep the body clean inside and out. Masticate your food thoroughly, don't worry or give way to anger, avoid meat and stimulants, breathe deeply and exercise vigorously.

“Don't give up the ship.”

On the Firing Line

BY MONOSABIO.

Would you abolish poverty and raise all mankind to “a dead level?” Can't be did! Can't be did!

The new mayor of New York is already hurrahing for reform—and a presidential nomination.

Chanticleer imagines that the sun rises because he has crowed. When Socialism arrives there may be a few Chanticleers around, too.

Dear Abraham Lincoln, what accounts now seek to conjure with thy haloed name, for their own advantage in the crooked game of capitalist politics.

A freight car of peanut shells, trying to find the road to “Wellville,” but not being thoroughly Post-ed, ran off the track out west and got wrecked. A good cereal story might be written on this subject.

Is Saul, too, among the prophets? Senator Borah of Idaho, the unscrupulous tool of the western mine owners who tried to railroad our comrades to death, now shouts for an income tax, as a measure needed “if a patient people are not to be a-r-r-oused.” Sit down, Saul!

The New Jersey Supreme court has also “delivered the goods” for capitalism, holding that union men are responsible for damages if they force the discharge of non-union men by refusing to work with them. The black robed hired men of capitalism will yet declare that only an open shop shall be legal.

I noticed, in a recent issue of the New York Sun, a letter from a “Union Bricklayer,” who probably lays ice cream bricks in the Sun sanctum, and in this letter it is claimed that the unions are opposed to Socialism. What is that old saying about the wish being father to the thought? Eh, Mr. “Bricklayer?”

A New York department store established a free bus line across town to catch subway and other passengers and gather them in. Soon the conveyances were crowded to suffocation and it was discovered that the free rides were enjoyed (?) by many who never entered the store at all. So the expedient of issuing tickets at the big emporium was hit upon. “And now you can get into a bus, after buying something,” gleefully announced Mrs. Monosabio the other day. “But how about the other end of the line?” “Oh, I suppose they will station a notary there who will say, ‘Do you solemnly promise and swear to buy goods at our bargain counter if we give you this free excursion?’ Moral: You cannot ride a free bus to death.”

THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' FIGHT

BY ROBERT HUNTER.

The electrical workers of America are torn asunder by internal dissension. All over the country there are two organizations fighting to destroy each other.

At the meeting of the American Federation of Labor at Toronto this fight between the dual organizations occupied a great deal of time.

Whenever an old line unionist wants to destroy an opponent he calls him a Socialist. This has become a recognized means of combat and at Toronto one of the warring factions of the electrical workers was referred to as a dangerous band of Socialist disrupters.

The fight was settled after a fashion at Toronto, but I see that it is breaking forth again with no little bitterness.

In St. Louis Labor five union electrical workers have published a long and interesting letter.

They call attention to the publication of an editorial called “A Menace to Labor,” in a recent number of “The Electrical Worker.”

This editorial was written, it is said, by Peter W. Collins and F. J. McNulty, the president of the “Anti-Socialist Electrical Workers' Union.”

The editorial screams against Socialism and warns the electrical workers against the destructive propaganda and secessionist tactics of the Socialists.

It holds up to scorn the terrible doctrines of Marx and Engels and tries to scare the poor thoughtless little electrical workers out of their scattered wits.

Now the five union electrical workers call attention to the fact that F. J. McNulty is a prominent labor colleague of August Belmont, Andrew Carnegie and other gentlemen of power in the City Federation.

It points out the fact that McNulty went to Europe at the expense of the City Federation to collect data upon the municipal ownership of public utilities.

It also points out that this leader of labor used the money of the New York City Railway company to have a rather enjoyable time in the old country and to help in the preparation of a report

that would give to municipal ownership a most beautiful black eye.

And so these five union electrical workers ask if grand president F. J. McNulty and grand secretary P. W. Collins will kindly reproduce the communication setting forth these facts in “The Electrical Worker” so that their readers may find out where the menace to labor lies and why such ridiculous anti-Socialist editorials are published in an official trade union organ.

It is by no means a pleasant thing to contemplate this internal trade union warfare. Yet it is unfortunately bound to increase and to grow more vehement as the days go on.

If the Civic Federation had not come into the game Socialism and non-Socialist trade unionists would very probably have gone on working together without much conflict, but we are seeing everywhere increased distrust, increased bitterness and increased internal warfare.

The United Mine Workers of America have just concluded their convention in which the Civic Federation was the cause of endless bitterness. Although the miners have declared for Socialism a member of that organization and a previous president of that organization is now a paid employe of August Belmont and Andrew Carnegie.

F. J. McNulty has traveled abroad at the expense of the Civic Federation and other leaders dine at the expense of the Civic Federation.

There is no question whatever that Socialists in the unions bitterly resent this alliance between their leaders and a crowd of Wall street millionaires.

But besides the Socialists there are hundreds of thousands of other unionists who resent this alliance between their leaders and these Wall street millionaires.

And the leaders allied with the Wall street millionaires can defend themselves only by calling Socialist trade unionists disrupters, trouble makers and secessionists.

Whenever their acts in the Civic Federation are criticized they answer by trying to drive Socialists out of the unions. And so unfortunately their fight will go on until the unholy alliance of labor with the Civic Federation is broken for good and all.

OPEN FORUM

Open Letter to Prof. Charles Merriam

Dear Sir: As a municipal officer and prominent political economist I wish to draw your attention in the following letter to certain conditions which exist in some branches of the municipal government, conditions which are subversive of law and order and utterly incompatible with a sound social state.

Two and a half years ago my daughter was expelled from a public school in this city for refusing to be vaccinated. It is unnecessary here to go into an examination of the value of vaccination beyond stating that I believe it to be one of the greatest evils ever forced on the human race.

I endeavored to find out the authorities responsible for her expulsion, and after much difficulty found it was the school medical inspector. I knew that there was an ordinance of the city of Chicago which made vaccination a condition of admittance to school, but I also knew that there was a compulsory education law enacted by the Illinois legislature which required parents to send their children to school and that the legislature had made no vaccination laws. I felt, therefore, that the ordinance of the lower legislative body could not be legal since it was in conflict with the law of the higher.

A number of parents who felt as I did, got together and they decided to take the case to the highest court of the state if necessary. We did so and eventually reached the Supreme court, going there on the broad ground that a healthy unvaccinated child could not be deprived of its legal right of education although an alleged epidemic of smallpox existed and which we did not deny.

The case was decided by the Supreme court on the twenty-third of April, 1908, in a somewhat lengthy opinion from which I quote the following: “Section 1205 is null and void and affords no justification for denying relator admittance to the John Fiske school, whether the denial of her right is at the instance of the health commissioner, the health department, or any other authority.”

We were, you see, put to considerable trouble and expense as private individuals to curb the illegal acts of public servants who were defending themselves by money drawn from the public purse and consequently from the very people that suffered by their acts. Under this system people with slender resources are utterly at the mercy of this class of public servants no matter how much their legal rights have been trampled upon and usually have to submit to the outrage. It would seem that the burden of keeping public servants within the law should not be put upon a helpless individual but should be provided for in the science of political economy.

Realizing the illegal position in which it stood, the health department had Mr. Gorman of Peoria introduce, on the twenty-eighth of January, 1909, a bill compelling the vaccination of school children and all the inhabitants whenever the health commissioner deemed it necessary. Dr. W. A. Evans and Dr.

H. Spalding appeared before the legislative committee to whom this bill was referred and urged its passage in the strongest terms. We went down at our own expense and opposed it. I do not know whether Mayor Busse “doaked” Dr. Evans and Dr. Spalding for the time they were at Springfield or whether a question of this sort comes within the sphere of political economy.

When this bill came up for passage the legislature rejected it by a vote of 67 to 22.

After the Supreme court decision and the action of the legislature we supposed the vaccination matter was settled and that no further trouble would be experienced, but in the fall of last year certain complaints of threatened expulsion were made to me which reached an acute stage in December, 1908.

I thereupon wrote to the board of education in order to find the authority for this action and received the following reply from President Union: “Your communication of the 14th Inst. addressed to the board, is in my hands and will be submitted to the proper committee at its next meeting. Permit me to say, however, that I fear you are under a misapprehension. It is the city department of health and not the board of education that conducts, under authority of a city ordinance, the vaccination of public school children as they examine into their general health, from time to time, through the medical inspectors.”

I have heard nothing more of the matter from the committee of the board of education and it is over two months since they received my letter. On February 11, Marjorie Lund was expelled from the “Branch” Hyde Park High school for refusing to be vaccinated, notwithstanding the fact that an earnest protest, against the illegality of the proceeding, had been made to Principal Slocum by the girl's father.

Attorney W. J. Watts on Monday, February 14, called up the health department in an effort to find the authority responsible for Principal Slocum's action. He eventually reached Dr. Evans, who referred Mr. Watts to the contagious disease department, refusing himself to give the information he sought and terminated the conversation by hanging up the receiver. Mr. Watts called up the contagious disease department and was told by those in attendance that Dr. Spalding, chief of that department was not in, that when he came in he would be requested to call Mr. Watts up. I saw Mr. Watts Tuesday night at 10 o'clock and up to that time he had not heard from Dr. Spalding.

Taking the facts outlined above and considering them carefully, it would seem that our health officers believe themselves above the law, and that they can violate it with impunity whenever they see fit.

Our course, we are going to the courts again over this matter for we are as determined as ever to fight this illegal act and to establish the supremacy of law and order. Yours truly, D. F. D. JENKINS.

Chicago, Ill.

WHY I AM A SOCIALIST

BY VIOLA LARSEN.

1. Because I am not afraid to line up with my fellow workers and make an honest demand for that which is ours by heritage.

2. Because I want every man, woman and child to have plenty to eat, plenty to wear and plenty of time to enjoy it.

3. Because I am opposed to filth and ignorance and in favor of health and education.

4. Because I regard an honest heart under a ragged shirt on a higher level than the block-headed pride with a bank account.

5. Because I am in favor of more bread and less stones; more kindness and less brutality; more cozy homes and less suffering and inharmonious; more health and happiness; less sickness and hell.

6. Because I want to know more sincere women neatly dressed and less frauds overdressed; more love, less hatred!

His Congratulations