

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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COUNTY IS LIABLE FOR SHARK'S THEFTS

"Honest" Peter Bartzten Threatens Employees; Shelters Mullen.

The charges made and proved by the Daily Socialist against the operations of Loan Shark Charles J. Mullen, who, with the collusion of officials of Cook county, was allowed to pilfer the earnings of Cook County Civil Service employees, has forced "Honest" Peter Bartzten of the County Board to act at last.

Here is proof of the way in which Mullen is being let off, while Cook county is liable to damages for allowing him to practice usury with the aid of county officials.

Legal advisers of the employees subject to dismissal by President Bartzten state that the county is legally liable for the employees' salaries which were paid to Charles J. Mullen.

Mullen Draws Money As revealed by sworn testimony and uncontroverted evidence, Chas. J. Mullen signs the pay rolls and draws the checks of his debtors at the County Comptroller's office, proceeds to the County Treasurer's office and cashes the checks; then he takes the loot back to his office at 92 La Salle street, room 31, on the third floor, where in a dark, dingy inside office he divides the spoils with employees of Cook county.

For a long time suspicion has been aroused by the presence of so many men in the hallway of the third floor at 92 La Salle street, waiting the return of the head of the loan monopoly, either to get their share of the graft or the remainder of their pruned salary.

Each one of the employees who has been mulcted sees for salary which he has never received, the pay rolls and vouchers on file in the Comptroller's office carry the proof that these employees have not received a check for over two years in many instances.

The third paragraph of the manifesto by Mr. Bartzten reads as follows: "If any of the employees, either because of sickness or death, stand in need of financial assistance, instruct them to make application at this office, and I will exert myself to the utmost to aid them. This does not mean, of course, that any employee desiring money for any purposes may secure it by asking for it, but that any worthy employee who stands in need of help on account of sickness or death may secure it without mortgaging his life's earnings, and without paying any charge for the temporary use of the money."

Please note that sickness or death is needed to get Mr. Bartzten's money and that he is to be the judge of the merits of the case.

Until this morning no paper, with the exception of the Daily Socialist, has printed anything about the illegal collusion between Cook county employees and officials and the monopoly loan shark.

Copies of the Socialist of Thursday and Friday of last week were shown Mr. Bartzten and he was asked what he was going to do about it.

"That is terrible," said honest Peter. "What can we do about it?"

HOFFMAN MEETS WITH SUCCESS

Hall at St. Louis Is Filled; Lyceum Course Is Opened.

LYCEUM LECTURE DATES C. B. Hoffman

Jan. 26.—Muncie, Ind., Red Men's Hall. Jan. 27.—Columbus, Ohio, Board of Trade Auditorium.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 26.—C. B. Hoffman, editor of the Chicago Daily Socialist, who opened the Lyceum Course, here, spoke before a large audience at the Music Hall owned by the German Musical Society.

Hoffman told of the part that the Daily Socialist has played in the garment workers' strike and in other struggles in which labor had been engaged.

Hoffman reviewed the development of the social impulses from their appearance in primitive man to their fuller development in present civilization.

DIAZ SEEKS U. S. CONTROL

Protectorate Over Mexico Will Be Put Up to Taft.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 26.—A representative of President Diaz of Mexico will call on President Taft today with a proposition for the establishment of a United States protectorate over Mexico with a view to suppressing the present revolt.

WHAT YOU CAN DO IN ONE WEEK

Watch That Subscription List of Yours; Get All You Can. Watch That Subscription List of Yours—Get All You Can. Yesterday we decided to smash all records. You say, "It can't be done." We know it can be done, and we are going to propose a way.

Table with subscription rates: 700 subscribe \$ 2.00 each..... \$1,400; 700 subscribe \$ 5.00 each..... \$3,500; 500 subscribe \$ 10.00 each..... \$5,000; 200 subscribe \$ 25.00 each..... \$5,000; 100 subscribe \$ 50.00 each..... \$5,000; 10 subscribe \$100.00 each..... \$1,000

POOR OLD CHICAGO RUBE!



J. P. WHITE MADE CHIEF Iowa Miner Elected Head of Great Labor Union.

BY J. L. ENODAH (Staff Correspondent). Memorial Hall, Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 26.—The International officers of the United Mine Workers of America for the period April 1, 1911, to April 1, 1912, will be as follows:

ONE DAY IN CONGRESS

HOUSE The Moon bill, providing for the codification of the judiciary laws was before the House of Representatives today, though no great progress in its consideration was made.

WEATHER INDICATIONS

Washington, D. C., Jan. 26.—Forecast for Thursday and Friday: Illinois and Indiana—Rain Thursday; Friday clearing and much colder; moderate south winds, shifting to north Thursday night or Friday.

MAY HIT ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. E.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 26.—A bill introduced in both branches of the legislature may result in further prosecution of the Illinois Central Railroad company for back taxes and the collection of \$2,000,000, most of which is alleged to be due on lands deeded to the road by private parties either for the benefit of the road or their own benefit.

SEEK TO CURB CHICAGO POWER

Bill for State Control of Public Utilities Being Drafted. A concerted movement to take away from Chicago all control over public utilities and place that power in a state commission, the plan recommended by Governor Deneen in his last message, is on at Springfield.

RENO TO REFORM

By United Press. Reno, Nev., Jan. 26.—Nevada, the last of the "Wild and Woolly" West, is going to reform. Carson City reports a movement to carry through the legislature a measure to bar cigarettes and easy divorces, and give the ballot to women.

UNION WRECKING TOLD IN DETAIL

Clothiers' Blacklist Combine Is Traced From Its Creation; Its Methods Exposed.

The Chicago Daily Socialist presents below the first full account of the criminal methods of the powerful Chicago clothing combine.

The office through which the combine operates is called by the employers their "Labor Bureau."

BY HENRY KNAUS In two years of 1904 and in the month of July of that year, the big clothing manufacturers of the United States held their national convention at Philadelphia, Pa.

It was there that the plans were laid and the preparations made for the establishment of the vicious "bureau" which now has its offices in the Medinah building.

Bureau Opens Work By the end of September of the same year in which the convention was held, the Chicago "bureau" was in full operation with its offices established.

These two facts: The holding of the Philadelphia convention in July and the complete establishment of the bureau before the end of September in the same year are important facts which throw a powerful sidelight upon events which followed.

Between these two dates, namely on Aug. 6, 1904, the Chicago members of the combine posted in their various shops notices which carried the news that hereafter they would become "open shops" and carried the promise "NOT TO DISCRIMINATE AGAINST UNION MEN."

It will be clearly seen that while the ink had hardly dried on the posters—which had been contrived to throw sand into the eyes of the public—the combine was at the very moment engaged in making preparations for the establishment of their "bureau" and HAD IT IN FULL SWING A FEW WEEKS LATER.

First "Resignation" The earliest "resignation" sent by United States mail from the Medinah office to the union, was received at the union headquarters, dated "Sept. 29, 1904," just a few weeks after the solemn and much advertised promise of the members of the "association" not to discriminate against union members.

Previous to that time nearly all of the cutters and trimmers working for the Chicago clothing houses were members of the union. The organization of the workers being of the "100 per cent" kind.

Then commenced the practice of classifying the employees on "Bertillon" cards. In this connection and for the purpose of such classifications the "resignations" testified to before the senate investigating committee came into use.

Everybody was compelled to go to the Medinah Temple offices of the clothing trust and "register." This was the first step in the sorting out of the men.

Lies Are Exposed When these facts are looked at in their historical relation, it can be seen how silly are the false statements of the Blacklist department to the effect that it is being maintained to weed out only "drunkards and thieves," and the execrately funny declaration that the bureau is intended as some sort of a benefit of the workers themselves.

It is impossible to conceive that those who so carefully planned the highly organized blacklisting scheme, believe this rot themselves.

This work of sorting out the men occupied several years; but it was done, and done thoroughly. The blacklisting got into its stride and things began to hum.

A Sample Case A cutter named Joseph Wilbur Bodette was the first who was "got" and "got good." He had been active in the late strike and was before Judge Kavanaugh to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court.

Judge Kavanaugh found him guilty and discharged him, but that made no difference to the Blacklist bureau. They reversed the decision of Judge Kavanaugh of the Superior Court and found Bodette guilty and pronounced sentence on him.

Is Blacklisted And what a fearful sentence was! He was condemned never again to work and get a living in any "association" house.

And as the association controlled very many of the clothing houses in both branches, custom and ready-made of the trade it can be seen what the sentence meant.

The Trust found him guilty in March, 1905, after the court found him innocent. In June of the same year, he procured a job at J. Lowenstein & Sons, but was sent to the Medinah Temple for a "permit."

THE WAY IT WORKED

Those who "tipped" him got the permits; those who did not didn't.

Of course the clothing trust could not stand for that sort of thing. Whatever graft was in sight naturally belonged exclusively to the trust.

Morris succeeded Caplan and when the new man got in, Bodette thought he could then get his permit.

He got other jobs, proved his value and went to Morris for permits many times and was refused.

Called the Bluff So Bodette lit upon a scheme to beat their game. He secured a job at Hirsch-Wickwire and went to work at once, under the name of William Barnet. Turt was in July, 1905. He was told to get a permit, but let him go to work without one.

When the foreman later asked him about the permit he told him that he had left it in his old clothes. He was allowed to work on uncollected for over three weeks.

Then Morris, the blacklist chief, made one of his spying rounds and asked "Barnet." A half hour later "Barnet" was discharged because of his failure to produce the "permit."

"See Isaacs!" He went to the Medinah Temple and there was told to "see Isaacs," whose law firm was then in the Women's Christian Temperance Union Temple.

Isaacs told him that it was a shame that Kavanagh had not sent him over the road. He further told Bodette as he was a "disturber" and an "agitator" and being such he could never more work in an "association" house.

Isaacs told him that he was a "disturber" and an "agitator" and being such he could never more work in an "association" house.

Bodette went to St. Joseph, Mo., for seven months, and thinking that by that time Isaacs would be penitent and his temper cooled, applied again to him for a position.

"Fired" Again Bodette was broke and got a job at Meyer & Co., Harrison and Sherman streets, where he again told the story of losing his "permit." It was the busy season, but three months later, Decoration Day, 1906, Morris "spotted" him and he was again "fired."

Bodette went to the western coast two years later and in August, 1909, secured a job as foreman at the Chicago firm of Oberdorfer & Co. He was ready to work, when the firm inquired how he stood with Isaacs. He frankly told the firm how Isaacs had it in for him and all negotiations for the job as foreman were declared off by the firm.

The blacklisted Bodette, however, with "hope eternal" got a job at L. Lowenstein's.

Morris recommended leniency when he directed Bodette to Isaacs, telling Isaacs that the two and a half years on the coast ought to be considered as a factor in giving Bodette a position.

Asks Complete List Isaacs demanded a complete record of the firms for whom the cutter had worked on the coast, the length of service and a hundred other little details. He then dismissed Bodette with the assertion that an inquiry would be made into his coast record, adding that they keep tab of men all over the United States.

With what ruthlessness, the infamous blacklisters and his bureau pursue the men can easily be discerned. But the case of Bodette is interesting from another point of view.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)





THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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The Murder of Japanese Socialists

Again civilization has been compelled to bow its head in shame. The official murder of twelve Japanese Socialists is one of the most barbaric outrages of modern times. The Socialists in Japan are still weak and few. But in spite of that the ruling class hates them.

THE MAN WHO SAW THINGS TWICE

(A CONTINUED STORY.) BY RALPH KOENIGLOND

(Continued From Yesterday.)

Conrad became a spectator of life. He wandered aimlessly about the city, sometimes without noticing anything or anyone, at other times with a curious interest watching children at play, workmen unloading a dory, or any other small happening on the city streets.

Howard Brooks. Brooks was always hanging around the courthouse steps, hoping to be drafted on some petty jury, and thus earn a few dollars for whiskey and tobacco.

INTEGRATING OWNERSHIP OF LAND

By Rolla Myer

Landlordism, capitalism—it is the two-headed hydra that batters on the blood of American children and women and on the brow of American men.

UNITED LABOR

By Joseph E. Cohen

Among the many opinions which Colonel Roosevelt has felt it his bounden duty to relieve himself of, he took occasion to say that he wanted to see industrial reforms "carried out, not by the men who will gain by them, but by the men who will lose by them."

Why I Am a Socialist

By Harry B. Fish

There were three of them. Father-in-law and two sons-in-law. It was New Year's day and they were "celebrating" the event in the home of the conservative son-in-law's flat, which was in a building owned by his wife's father.

know it's all right from your standpoint, and I don't blame you—as an individual. "Then, when I wouldn't pay them more, the men wouldn't work for me."

A Warning to Workingmen

Melville E. Stone, of the Associated Press, has the following to say in Leslie's Weekly: In India, in China and in Japan we have been the guests who have enjoyed their hospitality, only to rise in the morning and say to our hosts, "You must not sit at table with us."

AN ECHO FROM HIS PAST



Sandbag Spike—I want to get me a shirt! Clerk—What size? Sandbag Spike—Huh, I dunno. Clerk—I mean what number did you have last? Sandbag Spike (off his guard)—7384.

"THEN IT HAPPENED"

(Our Daily Discontinued Story.)



There was only one seat left on the Waterwagon when Jerome K. Kuddybumper came running up and clambered on, all out of breath. "Got it by an eyelash," he murmured as the heavy vehicle lumbered off. The first part of the trip was un-

eventful. The going was smooth, although the way led past numerous saloons. The cart didn't sway much. All this time Ruddybumper's thirst was beginning to manifest itself. Now he began to hope for a few rats, but still the Waterwagon rolled on smoothly as a palace car.

OPEN FORUM

DIVIDED DUTIES Some two years ago, a young man came to my dental office for my attention. In the course of our conversation, the fact of his membership in the state militia came out. I suggested that as he was a brickmaker, perhaps his union would not look with favor on his belonging to a military organization.

THE GARMENT WORKERS' SONG

We have slaved for the least of our wage, Of our blood and our flesh we have spun; We have woven our soul for the veriest dole Till we fought them—we fought them and won.

Slams, Jabs, Boosts and 'Most Anything

COMING And next we'll hear The poet sing Of pale moonlight And breaths of spring. WHY RAILROAD RATES SHOULD NOT BE INCREASED From 1888 to 1898 the railroads bought larger and more expensive cars, better and bigger locomotives, made stronger roadbeds—yet their earnings steadily increased.

Advertisement for 'ALL AROUND THE HOME' by Cynthia Grey, featuring an illustration of a woman and text about household products.