

SOCIALISTS IN MILWAUKEE

Elect Seidel as Alderman at Large and Two School Board Members

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Milwaukee, Wis., April 8.—After one of the warmest political fights ever waged, the Social Democrats yesterday carried this city by electing an alderman-at-large and two members of the school board.

Interest in the election was largely centered on the school board fight, as on the election depended the issuance of the school bonds. In this fight, also, the Social Democrats have won another signal victory, for they succeeded in electing Mrs. Meta Berger, the wife of Victor Berger, and Frederick F. Heath as two of the five school directors elected.

Two Women Triumphant Two women are now included in the school board, Mrs. Berger being one and Mrs. C. B. Whitnall the other woman elected. This two of the three women candidates were triumphant, occupying second and third places respectively.

Two of the five school board candidates supported by the Social Democrats were elected, and two others came near election. The five Social Democrats who were candidates for these positions received a total of 30,473 votes, or an average of 6,095 each. Their candidate for county judge received 6,071 votes, and for circuit judge 6,396 votes.

The total vote cast for county judge was 26,691, including city and towns. Of these votes Hubschmann, the Social Democratic candidate, received 6,071 against 7,574 polled by Sheridan, thus ending in second place and losing by only 1,503 votes. In the result of the votes cast for circuit judge, Kleist, Socialist, is third, having received only 6,396 votes against 8,934 polled by Williams, who was elected.

Seidel's Great Showing Emil Seidel, elected Socialist alderman-at-large, made a great showing, receiving 8,355 votes against 7,571 polled by Schneider, his nearest opponent. Seidel last spring ran for mayor of the city and lost out by only a few hundred votes. He was born in Milwaukee forty-six years ago and received his education in the public schools of the city. He served two terms in the common council and last year was a candidate for mayor on the Social Democratic ticket, pulling out an unusually heavy vote for his party. He is president of the Milwaukee Pattern works.

The victory of the Social Democrats is a surprise to the other candidates, for with the combination they had effected during the campaign, they felt pretty sure of victory. Schneider, at least, felt confident that he would be elected to the place in the council to which Mayor Rose appointed him upon the death of Francis J. Stiglmeier. Seidel's election is being explained by the fact that he received votes of citizens who are not Socialists. He is described as being of the Eugene V. Debs type of Socialist, impressing all who meet him favorably.

Has Four Women Now The school board with the five new directors elected will now have four women—Mrs. Whitnall, Mrs. Berger, Mrs. Kander and Mrs. Norris. The Social Democrats are gratified with the result, as were others, for the board as it stands now is favorable to the bond issue, which is of utmost importance at the present time.

Mrs. Meta Berger, wife of Victor Berger, was born in Milwaukee in 1867. Her father was Capt. Bernhard Schlichting, a well known citizen of early Milwaukee and a member of the school board for two terms. Mrs. Berger attended the ward and high schools of the city and later was graduated from the Milwaukee Normal school. She taught in the Sixth ward for several years and has three children attending the public schools.

Frederick Heath was born in Milwaukee forty-five years ago and attended the public schools of the city. Later he served on the Sentinel and the Journal as a reporter and artist. He joined the Social Democratic party in 1895 and in 1902 became the editor of the Social Democratic Herald. He was alderman from the Tenth ward from 1905 to 1907, but failed of a re-election.

What Victor Berger Says In commenting on the victory of the Social Democrats Victor L. Berger said: "The vote did not come out as I had expected it would. It was within the power of the Social Democratic voters to have carried everything. "As it is, we elect the alderman-at-large and two school directors, and, considering all the circumstances, we are satisfied."

BRITISH TORPEDO DESTROYER SUNK

London, April 8.—The British torpedo destroyer Blackwater was sunk at midnight last night off Dungeness as a result of a collision with the steamer Hero. The crew of the Blackwater was saved. The Hero's body was stove in. The Blackwater had a displacement of 550 tons and was 223 feet long.

Contractor Ends Life Jackson, Mich., April 8.—Charles A. Howard, Sr., 69, formerly a leading contractor and builder, committed suicide at his home here. Business reverses and illness are assigned as the cause of his suicide.

'LUCKY' BALDWIN'S ESTATE IS OVER TWENTY MILLION

Los Angeles, Cal., April 8.—The will disposing of the millions of the late E. J. ("Lucky") Baldwin was probated yesterday. H. A. Unruh, business manager of the famous turtman, as executor, testified as to the making of the will, the freedom of Baldwin's mind, and his freedom from any sort of undue influence when the instrument was signed, Nov. 4, 1908.

Mr. Unruh fixed the value of the real property at from \$20,000,000 to \$24,000,000 and of the personal property at \$127,500. The net income from the property, said the executor, has been only \$10,000. Attorneys for Mrs. Lillie Bennett Baldwin, the widow, and Mrs. Zaida Selby, a daughter by another wife, were in court, but took no part in the proceedings. The attorneys declined to make public any of the details of the settlement with Mrs. Selby and with the widow, Mrs. Baldwin of San Francisco, which averted a possible contest of the will.

JOHN D. TRIES TO SQUARE SELF

New York, April 8.—Appearing in the bookstalls for the first time yesterday is a work by John D. Rockefeller, entitled, "Random Reminiscences of Men and Events." In the course of the book Mr. Rockefeller glances back over his early life and pays a tribute to friends who aided him in launching forth on his business career. He also dwells at some length on what he pleases to term "the difficult art of getting."



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

length on what he pleases to term "the difficult art of getting." and follows this up with a review of his experiences in charitable work and refers to this as "the difficult art of giving." The Standard Oil company, its organization and purposes, are described at great length. In his closing chapter Mr. Rockefeller tells how to nurse and treat the commercially ill. He also describes the benefits resulting from working with a competitor, and writes from his own experience in following the laws of trade.

Prefacing his book, Mr. Rockefeller has this to say: "It has not been my custom to press my affairs forward into public gaze; but I have come to see that if my family and friends want some records of things which might shed light on matters that have been somewhat discussed it is right that I should yield to their advice and in this informal way go over again some of the events which have made life interesting to me.

"I confess that I have no sympathy with the idea so often advanced that the basis of all judgments in this country is founded on money. If this were true, we would be a nation of money hoarders, instead of spenders. Nor do I admit that we are so small-minded a people as to be jealous of the success of others. It is the other way about. We are most extraordinarily ambitious, and the success of any one man in any walk of life spurs the others on."

PUSH PHTHISIS HOSPITAL PLANS

Within twenty-five years W. A. Evans, health commissioner, predicts Chicago will be free from tuberculosis of the lungs. Next year, he says, deaths from the disease will be fewer by 35 per cent than they are this year. He bases his prophecy upon steps which will be taken immediately to combat the plague, now that the city is authorized, through Tuesday's election, to assess a tax for the building of a municipal tuberculosis sanitarium. Within thirty days a site will be purchased. Building will begin in a few days later.

Mayor Busse announces his intention of appointing a committee at once and plans will be made for the organization. Under the Glackin tuberculosis sanitarium bill, which was passed by the legislature last March, the mayor is authorized to appoint a board of directors, who shall have charge of the management of the sanitarium, making all rules and regulations and fixing all salaries. Within a month the city council will make a tax levy, which is expected to be three-fourths of a mill on each dollar. Estimating the taxable property of Chicago to be \$468,000,000, the assessment will amount to \$342,000.

The sanitarium is expected to care for 350 patients at one time. From three to four months will cure any patient the institution accepts. This means that from 1,000 to 1,200 consumptives will be cured each year, which is about one-fourth of the number dying each year of the white plague in Chicago.

ANTHRACITE MEN NEAR A LOCKOUT

Coal Miners at Conference Given Alternative of That or Old Agreement

Philadelphia, Pa., April 8.—A lockout of anthracite coal miners is again threatened, and it may be in effect before the end of the week. At the conference held here yesterday between operators and miners, the union representatives were given the alternative of signing the present agreement for another three years' term or being locked-out. An answer will be made by 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Proposition Made by Operators The proposition of the operators is as follows: "Whereas, Pursuant to letters of submission, signed by the parties interested in 1902, all persons at issue between the respective companies and their own employees, whether they belong to the union or not, were submitted to the anthracite coal strike commission to decide as to the same, and as to the conditions between the respective companies, and their own employees, and the said strike commission, under date of March 12, 1903, duly made and filed its award upon the subject matter of the submission and provided that the said award should continue in force for three years from April 1, 1903, and the said period has expired; "And whereas, by agreement dated May 7, 1906, it was stipulated that the said award and the provisions thereof, and any action which has since been taken pursuant thereto, either by the conciliation board or otherwise, shall be extended and shall continue in force for three years from April 1, 1906, namely, until March 31, 1909, with like force and effect as if that had been originally prescribed as its duration."

Now, therefore, it is stipulated between the undersigned in their own behalf, and so far as they have power to represent any other parties in interest, said award and the provisions thereof and any action which has since been taken pursuant thereto, either by the conciliation board or otherwise, shall be extended and shall continue in force for three years from April 1, 1909, namely, until March 31, 1912, with like force and effect as if that had been originally prescribed as its duration."

Among Those Present Besides George P. Baer of the Reading company there were present for the operators:

J. L. Calk, independent operator; Thomas Fowler, president of the New York Ontario & Western; W. H. Truesdale, president of the Lackawanna; E. B. Thomas, president of the Delaware & Hudson; Morris Williams, president of the Susquehanna Coal company, and George P. Barker.

The miners were represented by President Lewis of the United Mine Workers; John Fallon, N. J. Ferry and Miles Daugherty of the national board; J. L. Calk, independent operator; Thomas Fowler, president of the New York Ontario & Western; W. H. Truesdale, president of the Lackawanna; E. B. Thomas, president of the Delaware & Hudson; Morris Williams, president of the Susquehanna Coal company, and George P. Barker.



TOM LEWIS

John Waters, district No. 1; John McInerney, district No. 7, and John Mahy, of district No. 8. This was the answer given to the miners shortly after the conference came to order and the operators absolutely refused to change their attitude in any way. Some went even so far as to declare that the representatives of the miners should be given twenty-four hours in which to sign the agreement based on the finding of Roosevelt's strike commission in 1902. The miners said that the matter would have to be referred to their executive board and the 24-hour ultimatum was dropped.

USES OWN FLESH AS FISH BAIT

Pert Arthur, Ont., April 8.—An Indian woman living north of here cut a piece of flesh from her body in an effort to secure food for her children when they were starving. The woman and children were in desperate straits. The last scrap of food had been eaten days before, and there was no game, though the woman hunted until her strength was gone. In this pitiable condition she seized a knife and cut a strip of flesh from her body. The fish she used as bait with which to catch fish and thus sustained life until help arrived.

ELECTION'S OVER—NOW TO RESUME BUSINESS



CHICAGO CITY COUNCIL

"ALL IN FAVOR OF GRANTING THIS HARBOR AND SUBWAY FRANCHISE TO PRIVATE INTERESTS. SIGNIFY IT, BY SAYING 'AYE!' " "AYE!" "AW SHUT UP!" "OBJECT!" "SILENCE! OR I'LL CLEAR THE GALLERY!" "YOU'RE IN THE GALLERY!" "AW WHAT'S THE USE?" "SAVAGE"

CITES BIG WASTE IN STATE MINES

Speaker Says 279,818,101 Tons of Coal Have Been Lost in Illinois

That 279,818,101 tons of coal have been wasted in the coal fields of Illinois was the statement made last evening by A. Bement in an address before members of the Western Society of Engineers in the assembly room of the organization in the monadnock building. Illinois Has Large Unmined Area The speaker pointed out that Illinois is the second largest coal producing state in the country, having a coal area of 31,496 square miles, or 65.54 per cent of the entire area of the state. According to best recent conclusions, he said, it would appear that Illinois contains more unmined coal than any other state in the country.

"Mining in Illinois has been a very simple proposition," said the speaker. "Wasteful extravagance and crude methods have prevailed, but the general awakening of the people of the country to the necessity for the conservation of natural resources and to the fact that Illinois mining is advancing into territory of thick seams, which lie at considerable depth and produce a dangerous amount of gas, presents many new problems of an engineering as well as of a commercial nature.

Misfortune Shown "From the standpoint of posterity, it is probably fair to say that one of the misfortunes of the Illinois coal field was the great abundance of cheap coal available in the east, as this led to extravagant and wasteful mining methods. "Really, the question is not how much reserve coal we have, but how much is there that may be mined to advantage in competition with other fields? For example, some three or four years ago in reporting on a large coal proposition for Illinois I stated that the area of coal available to purchase adaptable for competition under the then prevailing conditions was but one-half of 1 per cent of the entire field. Such territory would yield under present methods of mining a recovery of approximately as much coal as has been already produced, equal to only about ten years' production at the present rate of consumption."

Mr. Bement declared that the known coal areas of Illinois contain 122,284,255,000 tons of coal, and that there is an estimated additional quantity of 69,015,522,000 tons. Supply Will Last Long? "Calculation shows," he continued, "that about one-half of 1 per cent of the amount of coal in Illinois has been exhausted, and such figures as these are liable to cause one to feel that the supply will last a very long while. In Illinois the 75 per cent of coal produced from the thin and medium thick seams is shipped away, and the state is practically dependent for its fuel supply upon the product from thick seams which contained originally about 24,000,000 tons, of which 926,257,872 have been exhausted; thus the fuel supply suitable for use under present economic conditions is only 16 per cent of the original, for while the coal remaining is about 58.5 per cent, the really desirable portion is, as above stated, but 16 per cent.

Vanderbilt Seeks Firebugs Asheville, S. C., April 8.—Numerous fires in the woods on the Vanderbilt estate and on Pisgah mountain, and other sections of the Vanderbilt possessions point to the theory that vandals have been at work.

Turn Captive to Praise Detroit, Mich., April 8.—By a vote of 34 to 5 the Detroit Bar association rejected a resolution condemning the Detroit police department on the charge of using "barbarous and disgraceful" methods in extracting confessions from prisoners, and adopted a substitute resolution commending Chief of Detectives McDonald and his staff.

Countess of Warwick London, April 8.—The countess of Warwick, who has become an idol of the laboring man because of her work for them and Socialism, is to show further loyalty to the cause by using \$1,500,000 won by her in stocks to further her campaign. That she should devote this fortune to the Socialist cause is taken to indicate that her investments will continue to provide a comfortable income. The countess has been interested, through agents, in the markets for more than a year. She was cosmopolitan in her investments, buying American rail-

SILENCE AS TO BRIBERY

Dunne Who Made Charges of Fabulous Traction Grant Becomes "Clam"

WAYMAN'S DUTY PLAIN

He Should Call a Special Grand Jury to Sift the Scandal to Bottom

Former Mayor Edward F. Dunne has publicly declared that \$50,000 went to each one of the two political leaders to aid in passing the traction ordinances. Walter L. Fisher, special traction counsel, and Bion J. Arnold, chairman of the board of supervising engineers, have thrown out of the account which the traction companies may share with the city \$400,000 in legal fees, incurred by the Chicago Railways company, and an additional \$119,000 spent by that company's financial backers in the campaign which resulted in the passage of the traction ordinances. There is an item of \$270,000 which James H. Hogarth, auditor of the Chicago City railway, says was given to E. T. Mitten for his "personal" use at the time of the campaign. If there is any truth in what Edward F. Dunne says, some of this money was spent in flagrant bribery.

Declare Scandal Closed Matter Edward F. Dunne is now silent. He says that he has important information which he received "under the seal of professional secrecy." Bion J. Arnold says he is not a prosecuting attorney. Walter L. Fisher says he is not a prosecuting attorney. Dunne and Fisher and Arnold all declare that the "traction scandal" is a closed matter as far as they are concerned. John E. W. Wayman is a prosecuting attorney. He was elected for that purpose to the office of state's attorney of Cook county. It is Wayman's duty to call Edward F. Dunne, James H. Hogarth, Walter L. Fisher and Bion J. Arnold together with all information in their possession before the grand jury and order them to tell what they know.

Much Investigation Made Arnold has made an investigation. Fisher has made an investigation. Edward F. Dunne has received information of importance. James H. Hogarth is on the inside and has been. Wayman says that he can not do anything till "information is laid" before him by some of these men, or all of them. Why don't they come voluntarily before Wayman?

Have in the Reason: During the investigation made by Walter L. Fisher and Bion J. Arnold only one thing was kept in mind. That one thing was this: Were certain vouchers presented by the traction companies properly chargeable in part against the city's partnership fund with the city? That is, were certain items properly chargeable against the net earnings of the companies, in which both the companies and the city share? Arnold and Fisher decided they were not, and these are major items which they rejected.

\$200,000 Fees Granted One \$200,000 fee granted to George W. Wickersham, now attorney general of the United States, for legal services performed at various times for the old Union Traction company and both during the time of the negotiations which resulted in framing the ordinance, and in the re-organization of the underlying properties into the Chicago Railways company.

One \$200,000 fee granted to L. C. Krauthoff, for services of the same sort as those rendered by Wickersham. The principals whom Wickersham and Krauthoff represented were the National City Bank of New York and N. Harris & Co. of Chicago, the people who put "the new money" into the Chicago Railways company on its organization as the successor of the old Union Traction company. Miscellaneous items connected with the campaign for the passage of the traction ordinances, amounting to \$119,000, carried on the books of the Chicago Railways company.

What Became of This \$270,000? Of the \$270,000 which Hogarth says was given to Mitten, Walter L. Fisher says there has never been any record presented to the board of supervising engineers. Fisher says that there may have been "special" funds used by the traction companies which do not appear on any vouchers which the traction companies have furnished to the board of supervising engineers. Fisher says that he and Arnold have discovered nothing from which they "know" that money was spent to bribe either aldermen or "political leaders." Neither Fisher nor Arnold had any power to secure testimony under oath or to subpoena anyone. "I am not a prosecuting attorney," said Walter L. Fisher, "but I should become one if I had proof that money had been spent for bribery." Fisher said this in the face of the fact that he is handicapped hopelessly in making any investigation to prove the criminality of any body. "I won't say a word for publication," said Bion J. Arnold, "I will not let you see the vouchers which were

KILLS WOMAN, THEN DRINKS POISON AND ENDS OWN LIFE

Bloomington, Ill., April 8.—T. M. Ross, foreman for the Illinois Central at Loda, shot and killed Mrs. Jesse Staley at her home in that city 7:30 a. m. yesterday. He then swallowed carbolic acid and fired a bullet through his temple, causing almost instant death.

Ross has been boarding at the Staley home for the past year, and stories "float concerning the pair are said to have led the wife of Ross to leave him and make her home in Clinton with her children. Ross notified the men under him to go to work as usual, but he did not accompany them. Instead he went back to the Staley home, and, calling Mrs. Staley to the door, shot her through the breast four times.

GIVES FORTUNE TO SOCIALISM

London, April 8.—The countess of Warwick, who has become an idol of the laboring man because of her work for them and Socialism, is to show further loyalty to the cause by using \$1,500,000 won by her in stocks to further her campaign. That she should devote this fortune to the Socialist cause is taken to indicate that her investments will continue to provide a comfortable income. The countess has been interested, through agents, in the markets for more than a year. She was cosmopolitan in her investments, buying American rail-



COUNTESS OF WARWICK

road stocks one day and African mine shares the next. She is said to have studied the stock lists and to have ordered the purchases by her own judgment. The countess is famed as the most beautiful woman in England, as well as an orator of exceptional ability. When still in her teens, Lady Brooke created a sensation by calmly announcing that the homes of the exclusive society folks in London were the scenes of gambling. This indiscretion earned for the young woman the sobriquet of "Raibbling Brooke."

It is no uncommon sight to see her mount a truck in the Whitechapel district, or a platform in Hyde Park, and deliver a stirring speech in favor of Socialism.

rejected from the partnership account. I will not say what the amounts were. I have stopped talking. I have nothing whatever for publication.

Then, in a little talk to be quoted for publication, Arnold let it be known that he will "needle" no further. That he does not know that there is anything to show for his "needle" that he never looked for such evidence. That it is not his function to look for it. That he is not a prosecuting attorney. That if he had knowledge of bribery, and he meant "legal" knowledge, he would feel under obligations as a citizen to lay it before the law.

Ex-Mayor Dunne Also a Claim
Ex-Mayor Dunne refused to say a word in elaboration of his charge that two political leaders had received \$2,000 each. He said he had information which he had received under the seal of professional secrecy.

The chances are that he received that information largely from James B. Hogarth, and Judge Dunne would not deny it. James B. Hogarth is now an auditor of the Chicago Railways company. He is working on an audit on which the financiers back of the company are relying to form the plans of a merger with the City Railway company.

What of This \$119,000?
What of the \$119,000 which Walter L. Fisher says the Chicago Railways company used in the campaign for the ordinance? Fisher says that this sum was used to finance the Strap Hangers' League, for which Fisher delivered several speeches favoring the ordinance, and to pay for billboard advertising.

Plenty of Work for Wayman
Certain other matters connected with the receivership of the Union Traction company might bear investigation, but they are other matters.

It, however, there was bribery in passing the traction ordinance, and there is reason to believe that there was, if there is no criminal investigation, notice is served on public service corporations that they may act without fear in the future in Chicago.

BANK GUARANTEE IDEA SQUELCHED

Washington, D. C., April 8.—Bank guarantee schemes are not to have countenance by the national administration, in spite of the fact they have been adopted by Kansas and some other Republican states. Attorney General Wickereham yesterday afternoon rendered a formal decision to the effect that national banks cannot, under their charters, own or other people's liabilities in the way of deposits.

Gov. Stubbs and other officials of Kansas have been busy in Washington for some time, because they hoped the new attorney general might find some way in which national banks could cooperate with state institutions under the local law. Several of the Kansas national banks were extremely anxious to go into the guarantee system because they believed they were losing a good way of doing business which would come to them if they were enabled to become a part of the state system.

During the last campaign many important Republican leaders, and more especially in Minnesota and Kansas, believed the national administration would do well to accept the bank guarantee scheme as formulated by Mr. Bryan. Mr. Taft, however, took a radically different view of the law and of the question of policy, and his newly appointed attorney general has now decided that national banks cannot undertake financial liability of the kind necessary to make the guarantee a success.

TWO LEAP FOR LIVES WHEN FLAMES ATTACK BIG BUILDING

Panic-stricken by fire a woman, 45 years old, and a man leaped from windows when flames practically destroyed half the double three-story building at 2107 and 2109 Dover street at 4:30 a. m. today. Another woman was overcome by smoke and six families were driven into the street by smoke and flames. The blaze, which started from an over-heated furnace, gave firemen a stubborn battle and caused a loss estimated at \$15,000. By the time the firemen arrived the flames had gained great headway and the men rushed into the building, devoting themselves to saving lives rather than the burning hoys.

HILGARD, MRS. E. P., 65 years old, jumped from second-story window, internally injured; right shoulder dislocated; taken by police to Ravenswood hospital.

HERMAN, P. W., 26 years old, jumped from second-story window; left arm broken; treated by a physician.

FISHER, MINNIE, 20 years old, Belleville, Ill., niece of Mrs. Hilgard, overcome by smoke while sleeping; carried out by firemen; revived in a neighbor's house.

The three victims lived in the apartments of E. P. Hilgard at 2107. Mr. Hilgard is manager for the Desnoyer Shoe company in Springfield, Ill., and was in that city. His wife and a boarder were the two who leaped to save their lives, and his niece, who was visiting at the place, was overcome by smoke.

Liner Finishes Maiden Trip
New York, April 8.—The new Hamburg-American liner Cleveland, the biggest vessel ever built at Hamburg, arrived at this port today on the maiden voyage. It may a sister ship, the Cincinnati, will make her first trip.

PIANO MOVERS' STRIKE IS OFF

Teamsters and Helpers Get an Increase; Steamfitters Also Win Victory

The strike of piano-movers, which was called Monday, was called off this morning, the piano moving contractors having signed the scale for an increase of \$1 a week for teamsters and helpers last night.

This was the information given out from the headquarters of the piano-movers' local, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters this morning. It was also said that there had been no trouble with the members of the organization of Chicago teamsters.

Lyon and Healy Not Solicited
The new agreement gives the teamsters \$19 a week instead of \$18 and the helpers \$15 instead of \$14. Drivers of automobiles in the piano moving industry will now receive \$21 a week. Lyon and Healy, it was said, on account of that firm's hostility to labor unions, was not solicited for an agreement. This firm hires its own teamsters, while other piano-concerns do their moving through contractors.

Yesterday, it seems, was peace day in the strike situation in Chicago, and today there is a possibility of settling the grocery strike. Another conference attended by representatives of strikers, freight handlers and the employers is being held in the Masonic Temple.

President's Union of the Freight Handlers' plan said that as long as there were conferences, it was possible that there would be peace. He said he would not predict a spread of the strike until negotiations were absolutely broken off, and he did not know what might take place then. The conferences have been held daily for the past three days.

The most important settlement in the labor war was that of the steamfitters. This settlement was announced late in the afternoon when the strikers, who had been holding a meeting at 275, La Salle street, adjourned and announced that they had ratified the agreement reached at the Briggs house earlier in the day between representatives of the union and the employers.

Steamfitters Gain Raise
The new agreement gives the steamfitters, who now receive \$4.75 a day, a raise of 45 cents a day from April to July 1 and a raise of 75 cents a day after July 1. The steamfitters struck for \$5.50 a day, a raise of \$5 cents.

There will be a meeting this afternoon between the representatives of the employers and the junior steamfitters, following which it is probable that the entire strike will be called off, and nearly a thousand men return to work tomorrow. These are equally divided between the contractors and helpers.

The union bricklayers and the masons and builders also came to an understanding yesterday, agreeing on a new scale of wages to take effect on May 1 when the present agreement expires. The bricklayers will get \$5.20 a day for the month of June and \$5.40 a day thereafter. Under the present agreement the bricklayers receive \$5 a day.

Electricians Masters of Situation
The striking electricians claim to be masters of the situation, and believe that they will all soon be at work under union conditions. In the building trades, the electricians, the layers and glaziers are still on strike. All other trades have signed new agreements, and no further trouble is expected as far as the building trades are concerned.

150 WOMEN WILL EXPOUND THREE SUFFRAGE MEASURES
Chicago women's clubs will send 150 delegates to Springfield next week to attend the hearing on Wednesday of the woman suffrage measures before the legislature. The "suffrage train" will leave on the Chicago & Alton at 10:30 Tuesday morning and will make several stops, where suffrage speeches will be made.

There will be three woman suffrage measures before the legislature and it is expected that 1,000 women of the state will be present to urge their passage. The measure in which the women have the strongest interest is the one for the amendment to the constitution, which would allow women complete suffrage rights in Illinois. Senator W. M. Brown is in charge of it. The next in value, in the opinion of the women, is that introduced by Senator Billings, which would allow women municipal and township voting rights. The third measure, the Chicago municipal suffrage bill, would give only Chicago women the right to vote at municipal elections.

If the Billings bill does not become a law, the Chicago women are determined that they must have the right to vote even if the women of the rest of the state are not equally favored.

ALLEGED FRISCO EMBEZZLER, EX-OFFICIAL, TO BE FREED
San Francisco, Cal., April 8.—Edward J. Smith, former tax collector of this city, who in May, 1905, was sentenced by Judge Lawlor to ten years in the penitentiary for the alleged embezzlement of \$25,000 of the public funds, will be paroled from Folsom prison May 1. James H. Smith, a brother, vice president of the Western Fuel company, will provide for him, it is said.

The discovery of the defalcation and Smith's flight and arrest by Pinkerton detectives in St. Louis formed a striking part of ex-Mayor Schmitz' administration. When captured Smith had only \$90, having lavished money upon a woman known as Countess Louisa Brooks, through whom the fugitive was traced.

HASKELL CASE IS NOW IN HANDS OF U. S. JUDGE
Tulsa, Okla., April 8.—Arguments were concluded yesterday in the motion to quash the indictments against Gov. Haskell and five co-defendants on the acquisition of town lots in Muskogee. The motion was taken under advisement by United States District Judge John A. Marshall of Tulsa, who is trying the case. The court's ruling is not expected for several days.

Drops Dead When "Drys" Win
Faint, Mich., April 8.—Alex. D. Cadley, 86 years old, a pioneer of this city, died last night. For years he had been a secessionist, and his political views were very conservative, dropped dead at 8:30 a. m. after a long illness. He was a member of the local option election.

Seeks \$100,000 Mission Fund
Cincinnati, Ohio, April 8.—The Foreign Christian Missionary society in Cincinnati is sending out 300,000 mime boxes in which it hopes to collect \$100,000 for the first Sunday in June in the Sunday schools of the Disciples of Christ.

The Daily Socialist is delivered by carrier in Chicago for 6 cents per week.

BANK WRECKER'S ROLE WITH "AFFINITY" DIE COMFORTER

With only his "affinity" to comfort him in his dying hour yesterday morning, fate cut short the eventful career of Frank W. Lyle, formerly president of the City bank of Dowagiac, Mich., who was to have appeared in the Circuit court of Cass county, Michigan, to answer to the charges of having been instrumental in wrecking the bank, accepting deposits after the bank was insolvent, and embezzling money from various organizations of his home city.

Watching over his deathbed in the present home of the former banker, 49 St. James place, was Mrs. Grace Brodick, who has been the constant companion of Lyle since he left his wife in Dowagiac, and who calls herself Mrs. Lyle, has gained much notoriety from her association with Lyle at the time of and since the failure of the bank.

ICE REACHES A RECORD PRICE

Going up—Up—up! That's ice. The retail price was advanced 10 cents a hundred pounds yesterday—a boost of 33 1/3 per cent—and the worst is yet to come, the dealers say. The new price is 40 cents a hundred. Previously the price had been 30 cents. Demands for increased wages by wagon drivers and helpers, together with an ice famine throughout the east and middle west, are factors which have combined to cause the skyrocket raise in price. This, at least, is the explanation made by dealers.

This is how the unprecedented advance probably will affect the pocket-book of the consumer before the summer is over:
Householders to pay 45 cents a hundred pounds.
Hotels and restaurants to be charged 30 cents a hundred pounds instead of 20 cents.
Packers and butchers to pay \$6 a ton instead of \$4.

These prices will exceed by 10 per cent the top-notch charge of three years ago, when the increase brought on a wave of indignation.

Never before has ice been so costly at this time of year.

Dealers declare that wagon drivers now getting \$80 a month have demanded an increase to \$100 in wages; helpers now receiving \$70 are asking \$80. Officials of the Knickerbocker Ice company and other big concerns are seeking to arbitrate, but conferences on the subject have so far amounted to naught.

Because of the mild winter there was a deficiency of 30 per cent in the ice crop throughout the east, and in some of the central states—notably Ohio, northern Indiana and southern Michigan—there practically was no yield during the winter months.

LILUOKALANI MUST PAY COURT PHYSICIAN \$11,600

Washington, April 8.—Former Queen Liluokalani of Hawaii, otherwise "Mrs. Lydia Dominick," must pay \$11,600 to her court physician under a judgment rendered by Chief Justice C. Laugha of the Supreme court of the District of Columbia yesterday. The judgment is in favor of Dr. Charles H. English of this city, who declared he had a contract to act as medical adviser to Mrs. Dominick for two years at a monthly salary of \$500 and a bonus of \$5,000. At the end of two months, during which he received his salary, he claimed she made it impossible for him to fulfill his contract. The former queen made no defense. The papers will be forwarded to Honolulu.

MAYOR OFFERS PASTOR THE POSITION OF POLICE CHIEF

Mason City, Iowa, April 8.—Dr. W. W. Carlton, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of this city, has been tendered the position of chief of police of this city by Mayor Fred A. Kirshman. In the election of a week ago Mr. Kirshman pledged to give the city a clean administration, and in fulfillment of this pledge has made this tender to one of the most aggressive and capable exponents of municipal reform in the west, and so that salary would not interfere, one of the wealthy citizens has come forward and made a tender of \$40 per month in addition to the regular salary.

EX-VICE-PRESIDENT IS TO VISIT JAPAN AND AFRICA

Pasadena, Cal., April 8.—Ex-Vice President Fairbanks announced last night that he would sail from San Francisco May 18 for a year's trip, to include in his itinerary Hawaii, Japan and Africa, the Philippines, Australia and Africa.

PASS BILL PERMITTING CITIES TO ADOPT COMMISSION PLAN

St. Paul, Minn., April 8.—The senate yesterday afternoon passed the house bill permitting cities of the state to adopt the so-called Des Moines plan of city government. The bill now goes to the governor.

NORWAY'S JUSTICE TO WOMEN

Norway, having granted women the parliamentary suffrage, has now gone a step further, though one might think of it rather as a preliminary step to the former privilege, and has voted to give all women employed in the postal service the same salary as men. This is a point the Norwegian women have straggled for several years to gain. The contention against it is partly that women do not have the same financial burdens to carry that men have and do not need the same salaries. This is one argument against paying women teachers in America equal salaries with men, and the law in Boston, for example, which forces a woman to resign her post as teacher if she marries, takes further cognizance of man as the supporter of the home. Women have full suffrage in Norway, Finland, Australia and New Zealand. Twenty-five women were elected to the Finnish parliament in 1908. Women have certain voting privileges in some other countries.—Muni.

CHICAGO FACES LEMON FAMINE

Messina Disaster Destroyed Groves; Fruit Scarce and Poor Can't Afford It

Chicago faces a lemon famine as a result of the disaster in Sicily. Lemons have already gone up from \$2.10 to \$2.35 per case of the second quality, and from \$2.30 to \$2.50 for the best quality. The supply of lemons, which was diminished by the destruction of the Messina groves and the Sicilian orchards, cannot be supplied by the sundry and various varieties of lemons extant in Chicago.

One may hand a person any of the Chicago varieties of a "lemon" without handing him the Sicilian article, but one will not be able to use the Chicago variety to season fish or to make the oysters really edible as an opening course.

Season Fish Without Lemons

According to P. F. Garibaldi of the firm of Garibaldi and company, importers, one may soon be compelled to season the fish with a sour face, however, if one does not care to pay prohibitive prices for the real article in the way of lemons.

The lemons from Sicily command the highest prices on the market. The lemons which one Chicagoan hands another, which one has tender and a desire to smile and fall not. It is only the former that are going up. The latter still remain at market prices.

The receipts of lemons, real imported lemons, have fallen off alarmingly in the last week.

Poor Can't Afford Luxury

The demand has also fallen off, however, owing to the fact that the poor are using fewer lemons on account of the raise in living prices and the lack of means to purchase even this simple luxury. This has tended to keep down the advance in prices somewhat, but the greatest advance of the last ten years is predicted for this month and the early summer.

The California receipts are not up to standard, and the demand for them is also falling off. It is predicted that the California crop will not be able by any means to meet the demand when lemons become a real necessity, as they will, with the approach of warm weather.

CANNON TO BOOM BIRTH OF A KING

The Hague, April 8.—All Holland is rejoicing in the prospective birth of an heir to the throne. Prayers for Queen Wilhelmina are being said daily in thousands of homes. Ever since it was reported that the stork was hovering over the palace preparations have been making to announce the birth. Plans were soon made to proclaim the event



QUEEN WILHELMINA

with flags by day and with colored fire by night. Gunners were held in readiness to inform the public of the advent of a prince or princess by the firing of cannon.

Officials are waiting in their homes or offices in the expectation of a hasty summons to the palace formally to chronicle the birth. Telegraphers have been warned to be in readiness for extra duty. By the queen's official order the child will be christened the prince of Orange-Nassau or the princess of Orange-Nassau, the duke or duchess of Mecklenburg.

Queen Wilhelmina has given several reasons for her order. Primarily she wishes to avoid confusion between the titles of the infant prince or princess and that of the father, who is called prince of the Netherlands. She also wishes to emphasize the connection of the reigning house of Holland with that of Nassau.

ZEPPELIN SHIP IN AIR 12 HOURS

Friedrichshafen, Germany, April 8.—Count Zeppelin's airship made a successful flight today of twelve hours' duration. It went first to Wangen, in Württemberg, and returned to Friedrichshafen by a different route.

NO MORE BOOZE IN GARY BECAUSE OF REMONSTRANCE
Gary, Ind., April 8.—The licenses of twenty Gary saloons expired last night, the last of the original 108 in Calumet township, and today the new steel city is totally dry. The township blanket remonstrance against the saloons was filed with the county commissioners a year ago, and since that time the saloons have been dropping off as their licenses expired. Several of the saloonkeepers held "walks" last night by way of a celebration on their last night. Many of the saloon proprietors still feel confident that the appeal to the Lake Superior court from the decision of the county commissioners will result favorably, and that they will be in operation again, in six weeks. A special judge, Charles W. Hanley of Bensenville, has been appointed to try the case.

LOOK TO SENATE IN HOSE FIGHT

Washington, D. C., April 8.—Beaten in the house, the advocates of lower duties on imported cotton stockings and gloves have tackled the senate with a hope for better things. The members of the department store lobby trotted round yesterday with Congressman Foss of Chicago arguing in favor of a return to the Dingley tariff rates on stockings and gloves. Sen. E. Payne, a staid person of the Joe Cannon type, was greatly shocked and surprised at the Chicago Tribune's having "stirred up the people" on the stocking tariff. From what he said in committee yesterday it was plain that he had utterly failed to study economics in their relation to the department store advertising sections of the Chicago Tribune. He seemed to think the Tribune's attitude was one of mistaken love for the common people.

Win Over Senator Cullom

It is said that the senators have been impressed with the plea made by the department store lobby. Senator Cullom of Illinois thinks the Dingley rates should be restored, and it is his intention to strike a blow in their behalf when the finance committee reaches the subject. Senator Cullom and other members of the finance committee were seen by the representatives of importers today, in the party being Kenneth Barnhart of Marshall Field & Co., Francis T. Simmons of Chicago, Geo. H. Partridge of Minneapolis, president National Wholesale Drygoods association; Henry Schiff of New York, and Hugh Mullen of Boston.

During the interviews the committee heard denials of Mr. Payne's intimation in his statement published in the Congressional Record to the effect that many importing houses in this country were interested in mills and manufacturing abroad. Speaking on this point, he said not a Boston, New York or Chicago house has a dollar in any foreign hosiery proposition and they asserted that, so far as they knew, the same thing was true of gloves.

May Call on President

The importers also called upon Secretary of the Treasury Franklin MacVeagh. It is expected that they will call on President Taft.

Onslaughts upon the senate committee on finance by members of congress have become so vigorous since it became known that the work of inserting rates in the bill soon to be reported has begun that there is danger of revision being decidedly of an upward trend, it is said, unless deaf ears are turned to importunate interests.

YOUNG BRIDEGROOM, HEIR TO \$600,000, TAKEN FROM WIFE

Sandusky, O., April 8.—By a ruling of Judge Reed yesterday afternoon Valentine Fries, 17, heir to \$600,000, was taken from his girl wife, 18, and awarded to the custody of his grandfather and guardian, Frank Crook of Cleveland. An action to annul the marriage is pending.

Valentine cannot be taken further away from Sandusky than Cleveland without the consent of the court and notification to the girl wife. Each Saturday Mrs. Fries may see her husband.

Young Fries, who inherits the big estate left by his father, Valentine Fries, former Cleveland vessel owner, was a student at the university school here when he eloped with Hazel Brockert, 18, who was maid in his mother's home last October. His mother was not reconciled to the marriage and tried persuasion to win her son away from the bride. Last week she secured a writ of habeas corpus and Valentine was taken to Sandusky.

Fries insists he will marry the girl when he is of age if the marriage is annulled.

WORKINGMEN

and others with savings accounts in the banks can learn something of vast importance to them by writing to F. J. Mowry and Company, 83 Broad street, New York, for a copy of their monthly market letter, which contains valuable information. No other should be content with 10 per cent interest in a cash bank that loans this money out to help promoters finance their ventures and to give corporations the line of industrial war to fight the holders. Remember that this market letter is free; there is no obligation of any kind.

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BOXING LID IS ON IN NEW YORK

Query From Governor Brings an Edict From Bingham Stopping Prize Fights

New York, April 8.—"Prize fights must stop." This edict, issued yesterday by Commissioner Bingham to the police, is the latest chapter in the crusade which Governor Hughes has been to put an end to fist encounters given under the direction of so-called athletic clubs, not only in New York City, but in other sections of the state.

Will Go After Clubs "I am going after the athletic clubs," said General Bingham yesterday while discussing a letter he received from Governor Hughes asking why the Ketchel-O'Brien bout had been permitted to go for ten rounds without police interference.

Asked if he believed the law is being violated by the athletic clubs, General Bingham, with emphasis said: "I certainly do."

District Attorney Jerome, it is expected will explain to Governor Hughes why athletic clubs have been permitted to give exhibition bouts of at first three rounds, then six, then ten. Governor Hughes, it is understood, will use the facts obtained by Mr. Jerome in a special message to the legislature, in which he will advocate more rigid laws to regulate prize fighting matches in athletic clubs.

Can Curb or Stop Fights

"If the legislature wants to stop boxing in its present form," said District Attorney Jerome yesterday, "it can pass a law making it a crime to spar in public. If, however, the only wish is to curb the sport as a money-making institution, they may forbid sparring before more than twenty-five persons, or wherever an admission is charged."

FERGUSON WINS FIGHT ON FOUL

Chelsea Boxer Cheated Out of Straight Victory by Blow

Boston, April 8.—Sandy Ferguson of Chelsea defeated Jim Barry of Chicago in the tenth round of a scheduled twelve-round bout at the Army Athletic association last night, but was prevented from winning a straight victory by a foul blow from Barry.

BURNS WANTS A RETURN MATCH

Defeated Heavyweight Anxious for Another Try at Johnson

New York, April 8.—Tommy Burns, from whom Jack Johnson wrested the heavyweight championship of the world, is anxious for another fight with the negro pugilist. Hugh D. McIntosh, who promoted the Johnson-Burns fight and has assumed the management of Burns, announced last night that he had been authorized, in a cablegram from Burns, to arrange for a return match with Johnson. He said he would post \$5,000 tomorrow to bind such a match. Burns, he declared, was willing to fight Johnson anywhere, in Australia, America, England or France, and on any terms.

WESTON ARRIVES AT WOOSTER, O.

Pedestrian Reaches City After Covering 38 Miles From Canton

Wooster, Ohio, April 8.—Edward Payson Weston arrived here at 2:30 last night from Canton, having covered thirty-eight miles during the day.

Newburgh, Conn., April 7.—Sergeant John W. White of the United States army, who left Boston Sunday on a walking trip across the continent to San Francisco, left here at 5:30 p. m. for New London. He rested for several hours.

COBS TIE EVANSVILLE, 1 TO 1

Recruits Allowed to Play Only Five Innings by Umpire

Evansville, Ind., April 8.—Aided and abetted by a near-sighted arbitrator, the Evansville fends, champions of the Central league, managed to hold Chance's Cub zepos to a 1-to-1 draw yesterday, on a field rendered slopby by a heavy deluge. The umpire, a Peter Taylor, played horse with the exhibition for five innings and, when little drops of water sighted in the ball yard at the close of the sixth, he wrenched of the job and called off "darkness" on an account of "darkness." The brakes were officially applied at 4 o'clock in plain daylight when the combatants had been taking matters for a single hour.

SOX HIT MEMPHIS ON WAY NORTH

Chicago Players Foiled by Weather Man in Little Rock

Memphis, April 8.—The White Sox were unable to play their exhibition game scheduled for Little Rock yesterday afternoon, so left the Arkansas capital on an early train and arrived here at 7:30. The hot weather, which has been pursuing the Sox for the last three or four days, was less severe here and they enjoyed the change.

It was raining when the Sox entered Little Rock last night and it kept on intermittently all day, so the players didn't even get a chance to put their uniforms on for a short practice. The day's rest was quite welcome, as it gave the boys a chance to catch their breath after a week on the liveliest life of one-night stands they ever put in. Tonight the team will start north, playing in Evansville, Ind., Thursday and stopping in Chicago an hour or two on Friday en route to South Bend, Ind.

AUSTRALIA AFTER JEFF BOUT

Fitzhugh of Melbourne Syndicate Offers to Double Johnson-Burns Purse

San Francisco, April 8.—Pinckney S. Harris, managers of a local theater, said last night they had received a cable from H. Fitzhugh, manager of a Melbourne, Australia, fight syndicate, offering to match James J. Jeffries and Jack Johnson for a purse of double the amount given for the Burns-Johnson fight. Jeffries' backers here say he has planned to invade Australia on his vaudeville tour, and that they are convinced he will accept the offer.

McFarland arrived in the city from New York, and at once expressed his determination to box Battling Nelson if he could get a match.

CHICAGO WANTS TO SEE ST. YVES

Callahan Offers \$5,000 to Marathon Stars for Big Race

Jimmy Callahan wired yesterday to Longboat, Grand and St. Yves at New York to compete in a Marathon to be run here and has offered \$5,000 in prizes. Sidney Hatch is also included in the event. It is the hope to hold the big event at Marshall field in case it goes through. Chicago enthusiasts are anxious to see St. Yves, the winner of the polo grounds event, in action. Less than a week ago he was practically unknown in this country, but today is a national figure. Longboat also has many admirers here.

BEELL TO WRESTLE IN BIG BOUT

Wisconsin Athlete Will Meet Ordean in Gutch-Mahmout Preliminaries

Preliminaries for the Gutch-Mahmout wrestling bout at Dexter Park pavilion next Wednesday were announced yesterday. In the semi-final will face Fred Beell of Wisconsin takes on Henry Ordean of Minnesota. Henry Islinger of England meets Henry Gehring of Cleveland and Eugene Tremblay of Montreal hooks up with Ted Tomeman of Chicago. Mahmout worked thirty minutes yesterday with Rogers and weighed 204 pounds when he finished.

PINNED BENEATH STORM WRECKAGE

Mother and Four Children Half Buried Under Home at Wabash, Ind.

Wabash, Ind., April 8.—The only cyclone Wabash has known in twenty-five years hit here last night, injuring a score of persons and doing thousands of dollars' worth of damage. The storm struck the city at 8 o'clock, passing through the northeast section. A dozen houses were demolished.

FAMILIES PINNED BENEATH WRECKAGE

Mrs. James Hayes and four children were pinned down beneath the wreckage of their home, which caught fire. The mother was badly burned before being rescued and will die. The children were seriously hurt. William Shepard, wife and two children, were caught beneath falling ruins and held until neighbors extricated them.

SUDDEN STORM DAMAGES CITY

Lightning struck several houses in Chicago yesterday afternoon and hail caused damage by breaking windows on the North and Northwest sides in the storm that arose about 5 p. m. The precipitation, which reached .75 of an inch, caused the mercury, which had reached 79 degrees, to descend rapidly. A sudden squall, which arose about 12:30 o'clock this morning, caused it to go still lower.

HURRICANE DAMAGE IN TOLEDO

Toledo, O., April 8.—Hundreds of men out of work, thousands of dollars' damage and many persons slightly injured are the results of a hurricane that visited Toledo and vicinity today. The wind attained a velocity of 69 miles an hour in this city. The roof of the plant of the Massillon Bridge company, 180 by 400 feet, was ripped off and hurled into a field, and 300 men were thrown out of employment until the damage can be repaired.

DEATH BY STORM IN MICHIGAN

Detroit, Mich., April 8.—A severe rain and electrical storm which swept over lower Michigan early last night was followed by a windstorm of unusual violence and many accidents and at least one death have been reported.

ATTEMPTS TO "BLACK HAND" SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER

Atlanta, Ga., April 8.—Charged with an attempt to extort \$50,000 from Am Candler, the richest man in Georgia, by means of a "Black Hand" letter, Daniel W. Johnson, son of a prominent Atlanta family, was arrested yesterday afternoon by United States postal inspectors.

IS YOUR NAME HERE?

The following persons holding notes against the "Workers' Publishing Society" are requested to send their present postoffice address to the Chicago Daily Socialist at once, as the management is unable to reach them with information they should have.

WHERE TO GO

All Socialist speakers are urged to emphasize the necessity of pushing the circulation of the Chicago Daily Socialist at all meetings where they can consistently do so.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ANGLICANIZED WOODWORKERS' INT. UNION, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Board of Directors at the meeting held May 19, 1909, the following members of the Union will receive free initiation in full.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 15TH, 1909, THIS

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST will be published at 180 E. WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO, ILL. Price, 5 CENTS PER COPY. Single copies 25 CENTS. Postpaid, 30 CENTS PER YEAR. Address all orders to THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, 180 E. WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

THE HUSTLERS' COLUMN BY A. W. MANCE.

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS

Have you contributed anything in money or service to pull the Daily out of the hole and wipe out the weekly deficit? If not, get busy and get a new subscriber or buy a bond at once.

Are you spending your money with the merchants who are buying our advertising space? If not, why not? They will give you as good or better bargains than you can get anywhere.

Has your ward branch elected a committee to push the circulation of the Daily and see to the securing and patronizing of the Daily's advertisers? If not, do so at the next branch meeting. Remember, the weekly deficit can only be wiped out by a united effort on the part of all party members in Chicago. Comrades, this is important. Do not neglect it.

Just think what it would mean if each of you would secure a new subscriber the next week. There is not one of you but could do it. The question is, WILL YOU?

If you are one of the League of a Thousand we will send you \$5 worth of cards and Hillquit's great book, "SOCIALISM IN THEORY AND PRACTICE," as soon as you send in your \$5. YOU CAN HARDLY AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT THIS BOOK, AND THE PAPER NEEDS THE MONEY VERY MUCH RIGHT NOW.

If you have any "near Socialist" friends you would like to have a sample copy of the Daily sent to send us their names and addresses and we will send sample copies at the expense of the publicity fund. When possible send funds to cover the expenses, but send the names anyhow, as we have some money to the credit of the publicity fund.

THERE ARE NONE OF YOU BUT WHAT CAN DO SOMETHING. YOU KNOW BEST WHAT IT IS, BUT YOU MUST GET INTO ACTION SOMEWHERE ALONG THE LINE AT ONCE.

The Real Peace Movement

On May 1 there will be issued a special May Day and anti-war edition of the Chicago Daily Socialist. Representative Socialists in the leading industries of the world have been requested to contribute articles telling of the growth and development and present standing of Socialism in the various countries.

The "Peace" edition of the Daily will be peculiarly appropriate and opportune on May 1, owing to the fact that on that date the second annual national peace conference will open in Chicago. The management of the Chicago Daily Socialist will spare neither labor nor expense to make this May Day "Peace" edition the very best educational literature any Socialist or local can distribute.

Owing to the expense of securing the material from abroad and illustrating the articles the price of the special May Day and anti-war edition will be \$7 per thousand, 75 cents per hundred.

THE MAY DAY EDITION

No Socialist local in the country can afford to miss the opportunity to distribute a bundle of the great international peace edition.

In that edition there will be articles by well known writers in practically every great industrial country. A glaring light will be turned on the waste of life and substance of the workers by the present insane military policies of the nations.

English Wailing will deal with the present situation in Russia, where he has spent several years of investigation. Morris Hillquit will write on the situation in America. Brand Whitlock, mayor of Toledo, in reply to an invitation to contribute an article for this edition, writes:

I shall be glad to prepare a little article for the May 1st number of the Daily Socialist, first, because I am in sympathy with the ideals of the Daily Socialist and consider that it is doing a good work and anxious to help it along; and secondly, because I am with you against militarism and desirous of promoting international solidarity. Don't speak about paying me. I do not want any pay; it is all for the cause. Yours fraternally, BRAND WHITLOCK.

Take this matter up at your next branch meeting and get your order for a bundle in early.

HASKELL RESUMES FIGHT TO PREVENT PROSECUTION

Tulsa, Okla., April 8.—In the trial of Gov. Charles N. Haskell for alleged land fraud testimony designed to uphold charges of improper conduct by Special Prosecutor Rush in securing the indictments was completed yesterday. The defense immediately resumed argument on the motion to quash the indictments.

STEAMER DAMAGED IN CRASH NEAR QUARANTINE STATION

New York, April 8.—The ward line steamer Havana ran into the Munson line freighter Cabana near the quarantine station on Staten Island at 7:20 a. m. today, tearing a large hole in the Havana's side near the stern. The Havana was towed by tug toward the beach at Clinton, Staten Island.

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ROOSEVELT ON TRIP'S LAST LAP

Gets Photograph Taken With the King of Italy, Then Leaves for Africa

Messina, Sicily April 8.—Theodore Roosevelt again is on the sea traveling toward East Africa, having left Messina aboard the steamer Admiral at sunset yesterday after meeting King Victor Emmanuel and viewing the earthquake ruins here. The ex-president received a touching ovation from the people of the stricken city as he departed from Italian soil.

The Admiral arrived at Messina about 2 p. m. and was saluted by the battle ship Umberto, with the King on board. Almost immediately Capt. Pfister, the former Italian military attaché at Washington and now aide to Admiral Mirabello, boarded the Admiral and invited Mr. Roosevelt to visit the king. Mr. Roosevelt's face lit up with a pleased smile, and accompanied by his son, Kermit, and Ambassador Griscom, he proceeded at once to the battleship. The king met the party at the head of the gangway. He did not wish, he said, to allow the opportunity to pass of making the personal acquaintance of so famous a man. Above all, he wanted personally to thank the ex-president for the help extended by America at the time of the earthquake.

Mr. Roosevelt thanked the sovereign for the compliment and said that the American people did not wish thanks for what they had done, as they merely had tried to do their duty.

Roosevelt's Favorite Diversion

After more than half an hour's conversation the king accompanied his guest ashore, where a photograph was made of his majesty, the ex-president, Kermit and the American ambassador. At the suggestion of the king Mr. Roosevelt snapped a picture of his majesty, Admiral Mirabello, Kermit and Ambassador Griscom, amid much laughter.

Children Throw Flowers

The ex-president's departure for the steamer was marked by scenes that moved him to emotion. Although it was raining heavily, the people gathered in crowds. The women kissed their hands to him, the children threw flowers in his path and the men cheered wildly.

KEY OF GOLD PRESSED BY TAFT TO OPEN EXPOSITION

Seattle, Wash., April 8.—When President Taft gives the signal from the white house that will start the wheels whirling at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition in Seattle June 1, his hand will press a key of virgin gold, studied with the first nuggets taken from the Discovery claim in the Klondike. A large nugget, which is set on the key bar, was the first found on bedrock in the Discovery claim, and the twenty-two nuggets which stud the exquisite jewel were in the poke brought out by the discoverer, George W. Carmack. The base upon which the instrument rests is white Alaska marble and the button which tips the key bar and which is set off with a nugget, is of walrus ivory. On the plate of solid gold are inscribed these words:

UNION MEETINGS

Woodworkers' local No. 11 will meet Thursday, April 8, at 25 Milwaukee avenue. Milk Wagon Drivers' union, local 151, I. O. O. F., will meet Thursday, April 8, at 14 Randolph street.

Subscription and Advertising RATES OF THE Chicago Daily Socialist

Advertising Rates. Two cents per single line for display. Discounts for time and space. Single copy 25 cents. Foreign advertising managers, THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST CO., 140 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Daily Socialist

180 E. Washington St., Chicago

A TRIP THROUGH HELL

By JOHN MAURIZI

THE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE

By WALTER THOMAS MILLS, A. M.

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

180 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

WIN OR MONEY BACK

We mean every word of this. No man, especially a workman, has any money in danger. Most savings banks should not be risked where there is a chance of loss. Yet savings should not be idle in some bank at 3 or 4 per cent. A lot of money is lost in the form of weekly wages, if savings bank interest, and ambitious men look where they can get more. An offer where

"WIN OR MONEY BACK"

is GUARANTEED should interest you, and all the more if we can PROVE that it is an opportunity to make big, very big money. Therefore, "WIN OR MONEY BACK" is a property in California in which you should invest. BUT WILL ARIE JUST NOW IN THE "WIN OR MONEY BACK" REPORTS (they came 20 miles by stage and 2,000 by rail) THAT HAVE ENCOURAGED US TO MAKE THE EXTRAORDINARY OFFER OF

WIN OR YOUR MONEY

IF AFTER A REASONABLE TIME YOU ARE DISSATISFIED. Outside a little village in California we have agents for the stock and our option on 10,000 shares expires April 30th, with no hope of renewal. Don't, therefore, "fall asleep" over this-get busy. 100 shares (that half-promised) only 50 shares, and 50 shares are expected to yield from \$10 to \$20 yearly. 100 will buy 50 shares pending, as we believe they will \$40 to \$120 a year; 250 will buy 100 shares pending, as we believe they will \$60 to \$180 a year. THESE ARE NOT EXTRAORDINARY PROFITS in 90 days. The property HAS ALREADY YIELDED (under our ownership) have kept property from producing lately. New ownership and new management will bring renewed and greater production. Now it is

WIN OR YOUR MONEY

WILL BE RETAINED. SALES AND RESERVATIONS TO DATE: Ohio doctor-contractor, \$1,000; Iowa farmer-contractor, \$500; Chicago housewife-contractor, \$300; Chicago contractor-contractor, \$200; Nebraska man, \$100; Maryland man, \$100; Ohio, Texas, Missouri, Pennsylvania contractors and others elsewhere have taken smaller amounts. THU is in and mail to day!

Named shoes are frequently made in Non-Union factories.

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

no matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION,

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Roosevelt Leaflet

A grand opportunity for Socialists to put in sledge-hammer blows with material furnished by the mighty wielder of the "BIG STICK."

ORDER NOW! DO NOT DELAY!

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST 180 E. WASHINGTON ST. CHICAGO.

A BOOK BARGAIN

\$2.50 for \$1.00

We have made up in the following list what we consider the most remarkable offer ever made on good material both for making Socialists and strengthening weak converts.

- 100 for ... 30c
200 for ... 50c
500 for ... \$1.25
1,000 for ... \$2.00

SMOKE SOCIALIST CIGARS

Walter Reading Socialist Literature

BARNEY BERLYN'S BEST

Are now to be had at this office

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

180 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Daily Socialist

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180 EAST WASHINGTON STREET

DAILY SOCIALIST MAGAZINE PAGE

The Fall of the House of Usher

BY EDGAR ALLAN POE

(Continued from Yesterday.)

On the closing in of the evening of my arrival at the house she succumbed (as her brother told me at night with inexpressible agitation) to the prostrating power of the destroyer; and I learned that the glimpse I had obtained of her person would thus probably be the last I should obtain.

For several days ensuing her name was unmentioned by either Usher or myself; and during this period I was busied in earnest endeavors to alleviate the melancholy of my friend. We painted and read together, or I listened, as if in a dream, to the wild imprecations of his speaking guitar.

One evening, having informed me abruptly that the Lady Madeline was no more, he stated his intention of preserving her corpse for a fortnight in one of the numerous vaults within the main walls of the building.

And now, some days of bitter grief having elapsed, an observable change came over the features of the mental disorder of my friend. His ordinary manner had vanished. His ordinary occupations were neglected or forgotten.

GENERAL BOOTH, WHO IS EIGHTY YEARS OLD



GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH and EVANGELINE BOOTH

On April 10 the Salvation Army all over the world will celebrate the eighth birthday of its founder, "General" William Booth.

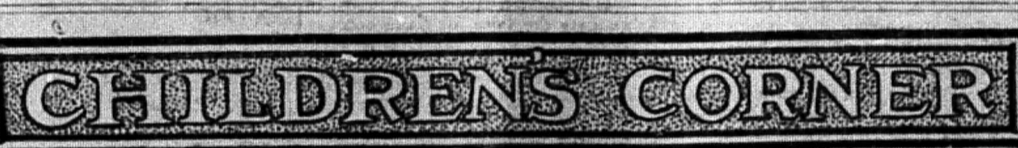
On April 10 the Salvation Army all over the world will celebrate the eighth birthday of its founder, "General" William Booth.

SUFFRAGE AND TRADE UNIONISM

BY THERESA MALKIEL

In its fight for existence organized labor is aware of all the dangers that threaten to weaken the strength of the organization—but one. It willingly goes to jail for upholding the rights not to patronize unfair concerns.

What about the sisters and wives of these very union men? Already five million of them have entered almost every industry as man's competitors.



THERESA MALKIEL

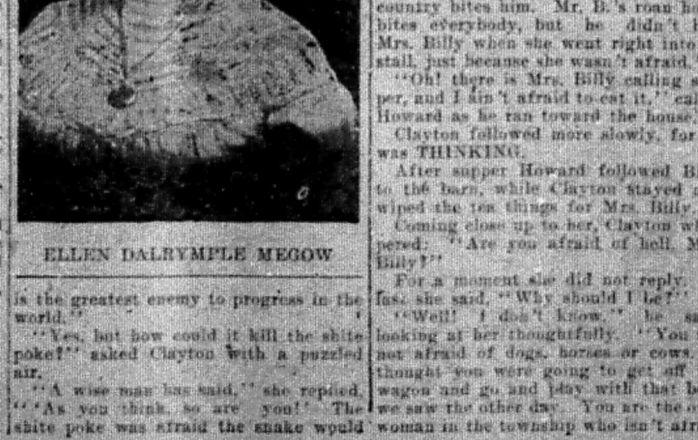
At once perceive the link which binds trade unionism and woman suffrage.

As long as woman remains a helpless, irresponsible being, so long will she continue to receive and meekly accept lower wages.

CHILDRENS CORNER

MRS. BILLY'S EXPERIENCE

BANG! sounded the report of Billy's gun late in the afternoon. "Now what!" exclaimed Mrs. Billy as she threw her knitting work on the table and ran to the door.



ELLEN DALRYMPLE MEGOW

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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North Side.

TAILORS' NEEDLES: WILL SEND TO YOU BY MAIL, etc. LAUNDRY: PRICE HAND LAUNDRY, etc. Out-of-Town Business Directory: Rate under this heading, 3 lines daily for one year \$3.00 per month.

SOCIALIST PARTY ORGANIZERS

FOR INFORMATION REGARDING FINNISH Socialist organizers apply to V. Wala, 128 Washington St., Chicago.

ROLLER SKATES FREE

With every suit at \$25.00 and over in our new Children's Department. Special value in every suit checked.

CONTINENTAL CLOTHING HOUSE

Corner Milwaukee and Ashland Avenues

THE NEW ETHICS

A NEW BOOK BY J. HOWARD MOORE Thought by some to be superior to "The Universal Kinship" in logic, brilliancy and power. Written in the same gifted and incomparable style which characterizes all of the productions of this writer.

FOR HOME DRESSMAKERS



GIRLS' DRESS. Paris Pattern, No. 2852

Canary-colored linen has been used for the development of this stylish little frock, but lawn, cotton voile, batiste or chambray are equally appropriate.

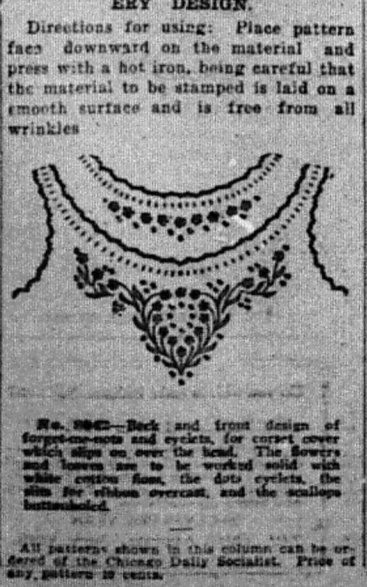
THE AGE TO COME

(What we are working for.) BY J. ADDINGTON SYMONDS. These things shall be: a loftier race. Then e'er the world hath known shall rise.

BACKWARD, TURN BACKWARD

Backward, turn backward, O time, in your flight! Feed me on gruel just for tonight.

SELF-TRANSFERABLE EMBROIDERY DESIGN



See, BACK-Back and front design of self-transferable embroidery for corset covers which slips on over the head.

Entered as second-class matter Dec. 23, 1930, at P. O., Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879.

Issued by the Workers' Publishing Society, 115-125 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Business Telephone, Main 4488. Editorial Telephone, Main 2008.

The publication of a signed article does not mean endorsement by the Daily Socialist of opinions expressed therein. Inclose postage for return of unused manuscripts.

These Things Must Be First

In a reaction against the doctrinaire utopianism of "Impossible" there may perchance arise a tendency to lay too much stress upon the things that can be done without the overthrow of capitalist class rule.

Also, it is true that whatsoever makes a stronger, freer working class makes a more revolutionary class. It is not from the starving, homeless outcast of the slums that such an intelligent revolution as Socialism implies must come.

Everywhere Socialist parties have sought to improve the conditions under which labor must live. For these reasons the Socialist party stands for a host of measures within present society.

Yet while we recognize these things and their full importance, and while those who do not recognize them belong to the kindergarten utopian stage of the Socialist movement, yet it must never be forgotten that these things are but a PART of the Socialist MOVEMENT of today and that in themselves they lead nowhere.

Only when municipal ownership and factory legislation and feeding the school children and honest government and relief for the unemployed are recognized as but MEANS TO AN END—as but minor battles in the great class war—are they a proper part of Socialist propaganda.

"We are not like the others," said Wilhelm Liebknecht, and the words are pregnant with meaning.

The spirit that has bound together the mighty hosts of Socialism, that has inspired them with a devotion and a solidarity that has made them the marvel and the terror of their enemies, is not based upon the hope of gaining cleaner streets, public ownership of a few franchises or the election of honest aldermen.

There is a mighty sweep to the Socialist vision, the Socialist philosophy and the Socialist movement, and whenever that vision, philosophy or movement is narrowed to anything less than the triumph of a liberated working class, then the enthusiasm is gone, the organization disintegrates and the Socialist movement fails of its purpose.

The Socialist party does not fight for reform as other parties fight, and if it ever does become like the others, bartering its position as the expression of working class revolt for the crumbs of office-holding and petty reform, then it is doomed to pass away.

Only as the workers are held together by the solidarity of a movement based on the complete overthrow of capitalism are they able to compel changes within capitalism. It is the threat of revolution that brings reforms. It is also reforms that pave the way for revolution.

The moment that we become "as the others" in our aims and methods of propaganda we will become as "the others" in everything else. The enthusiasm, the sacrifice, the solidarity will give way to bargaining, and indifference and finally to corruption.

It is well to be concrete, definite and timely in our propaganda, but we can treat these concrete subjects of the day AS SOCIALISTS only when we SHOW THEIR RELATION TO THESE FIRST AND FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF SOCIALISM.

The first thing, the very first thing, that every Socialist speaker MUST know-IF HE IS TO BE A SOCIALIST SPEAKER, are those great general principles that have made the Socialist movement the greatest force of modern times.

The materialistic interpretation of history, the class struggle, the exploitation of labor, the necessity for working class solidarity and revolutionary political action—without these in one form or another every form of Socialist propaganda must fail of its purpose.

These things are FIRST, and only when we have them as a foundation can we erect a movement that can struggle for present relief and future freedom.

AN EXAMPLE FOR US! The government of Hungary has gone into the farming business on its own account. It has undertaken to teach its people how to farm, and it is now carrying through a number of projects which have never been attempted by any government before.

The Versatile Grow! What's that dog doing, ma? "He is eating his dinner, Jehanne."

BACK TO THE LAND FALLACY

BY TROS N. FREEMAN

Capitalist production gives rise to an exceedingly fluid condition of the population. The incidental rise or fall of wages at different times and places, the movement of industries to correspond with improved methods and new discoveries, panics and unemployment are conditions that cause capital and labor to flow like water seeking its level.

The shifts the working class is put to in trying to avoid the misery attendant on this uncertainty of employment taxes their ingenuity. A change of occupation is usually a last resort. As it happens, however, this just suits the capitalist, for two reasons: First, it relieves to some extent the responsibility of the capitalist for the condition of unemployment.

But the worst of all foolishness is the attempt of the skilled and poorer laborers to change their occupation by going back to the farm. Let them think a minute. What can be gained by the

and thus play into the hands of the capitalist. The wage of the worker either is or is not governed by the "iron law"; that is, the worker gets no more than enough to feed and clothe and shelter himself and family for the sale of his labor power.

Does not the high price of land and the dear railroad rates and other exploitations take all above a living? Any farmer knows this who has studied Socialism, but others seem to never get the idea.

Can bare labor on an unimproved farm hope to compete with capitalist farming? Never! It may be true that no farmers starve, and food looks good to the city worker out of a job, but before you are on a farm six months you will conclude that "man cannot live by bread alone."

INFLUENCE OF TRADE ON EDUCATION

Perhaps the most lucid analysis of educational conditions, considered from a working class standpoint, ever yet made is contained in an article entitled "The Influence of Trade on Education," by Prof. Richard T. Carlton of Albion College, in the April number of the new Socialist periodical, the Progressive Journal of Education (Chicago, 50 cents per year).

Prof. Carlton begins by asserting that "Education has ever furnished the training demanded by the dominant classes in the community." He then points out that there are four chief educational standards in the opening decades of the new century, as follows:

1. The "practical" standard, which comprises the demand of big business interests for the industrial training of the workers in the public schools.

2. The "cultural" standard, which espouses the old out-grown classical form of education.

3. The "psychological" standard, urged by scientific students of child life and calling simply for a well rounded development of the child.

4. The "social" standard, which demands better racial efficiency and a more thorough understanding of social duties and forces.

After thoroughly discussing each of these "standards," explaining just what interests are back of them, Prof. Carlton concludes as follows:

"The United States stands today at the parting of the educational ways. Is education to be primarily for the purpose of training workers or young men and young women? Is education to be commercialized? Will the demands of 'big business' or the demands for good citizenship and racial efficiency dominate? This is the problem which confronts our educational workers at the present time.

"Our school system from kindergarten to graduate school is in a process of rapid modification in regard to educational ideals, aims and methods. Which of these two strong forces—business or social interests—is to become predominant? Are our schools to become cheap and efficient instruments for training youth for commercial and industrial jobs; or will they be studios for the training of efficient workers AND intelligent citizens?"

A LETTER FROM CANADA

BY VERNE E. SHERIDAN OF THE PENBERG STOCK CO.

Cheer up, comrades. We will soon be "getting there!" Little did I think on getting into this town that I would meet so many Socialists, but this town is a veritable hotbed for Socialism.

A local was started here about three months ago, and members are being "turned out" just as fast as is possible. A number of members and I were talking things over in the parlor of a hotel here when a newcomer told me he was surprised to find that I, an actress, could be interested. And pray, what did I expect to gain through Socialism? I told him a few of the many things I hoped to gain, amongst them independence enough not to have to submit to

such impositions as are heaped on members of this profession now, such as working for half salary the two weeks before Christmas and Easter. I "raved" for about an hour, at the end of which he shook my hand and vowed he'd be a Socialist or die.

Then three others stepped up and said they would join the ranks too. I was so glad I wanted to dance and shout. Just think of it, four members in one night. Just see how our ranks would swell if we, each of us, could "convert" four in as many months!

Wouldn't that be giving "King Teddy" an awful jolt? They tell me that one of the ministers here of the Church of England comes out strongly for Socialism in every sermon, and that all the others, while not yet convinced, are "tainted," and I made all the men last evening promise they would keep at them until they all preach Socialism from the pulpit.

You see, readers, I don't often get the chance to do as I did last night, but when I do, I sail in, hammer and tongs, I try to participate in all their foolish arguments, and talk, talk, talk Socialism until there is no help for them—they must believe that Socialism is the only thing, the "real thing."

So again I say, cheer up! Though the fight may seem a hard one, we will win out, and there is nothing in all the wide world to stop us, so long as we each do our little bit.

VERNE E. SHERIDAN.

REPRESSIVE MEASURES IN HUNGARY

The young Socialists of Hungary are being suppressed by the iron hand of the Austro-Hungarian government according to a report just received here from Robert Danneberg, the international secretary of the Young People's Socialist organizations.

The government is forbidding any sort of meeting or assemblage, Sunday school or other gathering where Socialism is to be taught to children, either boys or girls, as well as forbidding open gatherings of the young people's leagues.

Only here and there in sporadic instances have the mayors of cities taken it upon themselves to permit the young Socialists to meet, although their meetings are always orderly and no inflammatory speeches against the government are permitted.

There are seventeen provincial organizations of young Socialists who are compelled to hold secret meetings in the country and one large body numbering four hundred members in Buda-Pesth.

The mayor of Buda-Pesth has suppressed any meeting of the body and declared that no open gatherings would be tolerated, but he has so far overstepped the orders of the government that he has allowed the young people to attend the night and Sunday trade schools.

This permission gives the four hundred members an opportunity to spread Socialism among the students at the schools and the effect of the propaganda here has been very marked. Accessions to the league and attendance at the secret meetings which are being held in spite of the government's orders have increased greatly.

The same plan which is in operation at Buda, allowing the attendance at the night schools, was only attained by a strike of the apprentices in all of the trades in the town of Miskolex. Here the propaganda is now in full force following on the strike.

The other sixteen provincial locals of the young people, however, have not been permitted to even attend the night and Sunday trade schools where it is known that they are affiliated with a Socialist movement.

In addition to the attempt to dissolve the young people's locals the government has made strenuous attempts to break up the labor unions throughout Hungary. The same repressive measures are used in the case of the Socialists. The action of the government is causing the greatest irritation and the resentment of the people is becoming a factor in the local politics of the empire.

PUBLIC RELIEF FOR THE UNEMPLOYED IN SWITZERLAND

Even in Switzerland the specter of unemployment has been raising its head during the past quarter century, and the chief towns of that little commonwealth now afford a measure of relief to persons out of work. Some facts and figures on "Public Provision for the Unemployed in Switzerland" appear in the Stuttgart weekly, the Neue Zeit, an organ of the German Social-Democrats.

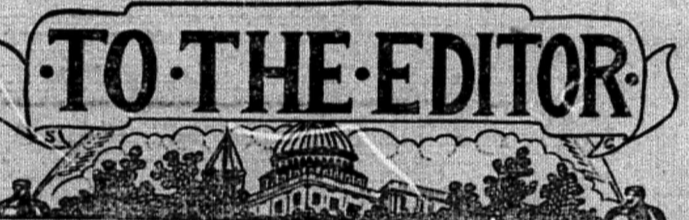
Independently of food-relief, instituted further back, the first systematic provision for the unemployed in the city of Berne was inaugurated in 1893 by the creation of an Insurance Fund Against Unemployment, which two years later became affiliated with the Municipal Labor Bureau, by reason of their closely related purposes. Since it has been subject to various changes of regulation, but there have remained unaltered the voluntary character of the insurance, the amount contributed by the city, and the limitation of this sort of relief to the winter months of December, January, and February. The committee of management is made up in equal proportions of representatives of capital and labor.

The monthly contribution of persons assured is 70 centimes—that is \$1.70 per annum—this entitling the subscriber, when out of work, to a daily stipend of 2 francs, if married, or one and one-half francs, if single. The city contributes 12,000 francs a year—a very small sum,

to be sure, but one must consider the size of Berne, which numbers not more than 75,000 souls, and one must also take into account the moderate wage scale existing in Switzerland, as well as the low expense of living.

What Berne does for the unemployed is typical of Switzerland's other principal cities, like Basle, Geneva, Zurich and Lausanne, and in some cases cantonal assistance is given in addition, but not federal, up to the present time.

There are Labor Huts, where in Berne, in the course of a year 1,500 men were paid wages amounting to 10,500 francs for splitting wood, two-thirds of these being resident workmen and the others journeymen. At Berne's writing rooms eighty people found employment during one year, and were paid 3,000 francs, though the Geneva and Zurich establishments of this category have each paid seven times that sum during an equal period. Of workmen's colonies for temporary sojourn—Switzerland has four; one of these, situated in the Canton of Berne, is affiliated with a penitentiary, and serves as a transitional abode for convicts who have finished their terms. The building department of the city of Berne itself holds back such work as can be deferred until winter for members of the aforesaid association, or insurance fund, who may then need relief. That the federal government does not contribute any money to these objects is a matter criticized by the Social-Democrats.



The environment of a party official, or of an editor, placed as he is where the inefficiencies of inexperienced rank and file members manifested in the use of party referendums presents itself to him most forcibly because of his point of observation, is such as to cause him, when forgetting for the moment the ultimate purpose of democracy and considering only immediate but temporary efficiency, to condemn a basic and most essential principle of Socialism. I refer to the recent stab at the party referendum in your paper characterizing it as a joke.

Again, the inconsistency of some comrades in tenaciously adhering to time-worn inconsistencies of practice, the result of environment of conservatism and non-progressive conservatism them to hesitate to step forward into new and effective methods of efficiency for fear of slipping on a banana peel in the path of progress, and their persistence in riding to the extreme, as a hobby, some supposed objection to progressive methods, which they unconsciously magnify to distortion, has caused them to grossly misrepresent through your columns the efficiency and merits of preferential voting. I refer to article of Comrade Pauls in issue of 2d inst.

The party referendum may be "a joke," but when the rank and file acquire the necessary experience in its use it will be a very "PRACTICAL JOKE" (against the capitalist system). "You mustn't go near the water until you can swim," so says the article, in effect, that characterizes the referendum as a "joke." True, the rank and file is capable of making mistakes, and huge ones, by the referendum, but I understand that the co-operative commonwealth is to be democratically administered, and how on earth the rank and file can ever qualify itself to so administer it without first getting its experience by practice is more than I can understand. Let the rank and file make its mistakes, and then let it correct them again by the referendum. Your National Committee makes its mistakes, and so does your National Executive Committee. Then let us have the same privilege.

Am not upholding the measures proposed in the referendum now in progress, and am opposed to most of them, but if the rank and file is competent to choose seven men for their executive ability it is not also as competent to choose them for ability as clerks when that is indicated as the purpose of their election? I do not think that men who would accept such nomination and be likely of election nationally would come far short of the required ability.

It is true that the long list of candidates we are confronted with, either in the old system of voting or in the preferential, is a weak point and ought to be abolished.

Unsupported assertion, however, never established as fact, and Comrade Pauls' assertion that the preferential ballot is "a bowling game" and that it is "cumbersome and complicated" does not make it so any more than if he had not said it.

There could be no serious objection to

placing all candidates for the N. E. C. in the same group and electing the seven whose sum totals were the lowest, provided the number of names on the ballot of seven districts reduced to minimize possible errors. The grouping neither would it be objectionable to nominate eight instead of seven, and provide that the one with lowest sum total should be elected National Secretary—the next lowest 1st Asst. Nat. Sec., the next lowest 2d Asst. Nat. Sec., and so on, electing the eight lowest as Nat. Sec. and assistants with executive powers, providing the voter understood the purpose for which each is to be elected. The confusion in Comrade Pauls' mind is occasioned by the calling of seven district party officers by the same title. The grouping merely proposes to treat them as separate party officials and elect them as such, and if each bore a different title though performing the same duties, the mentioning of "groups" would not occur and the supposed inconsistency or complexity of grouping not occur to him.

If a party member cannot perform so simple an operation as to vote consecutively for his relative choices numerically expressed his ballot is of no particular value, and if a party official cannot compute the results of the ballot he is in the wrong place.

Comrade Pauls cites the fact that in a Texas election only one name appeared under one of the letters. I will cite the fact that also where a single separate official was to be elected there was no acceptance whatever, necessitating another call for election. When only one comrade takes enough interest to accept nomination should not he be elected, whether by preferential or any other system? Even if the majority were against him, why should they condemn the method of balloting if they could find no one else to accept? No method of balloting can possibly elect men who decline to serve.

Why should the secretary of Local Cook County be compelled to compile from the individual ballots of the entire local when there are branch secretaries to send him compilation of their branches? The length of his column of figures should be no longer than the number of branches. The liability of error is so remote as to be almost impossible for the reason that the system contains an arithmetical progression in computation that makes it so.

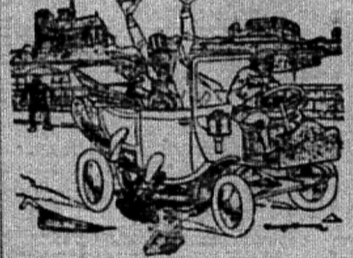
Tybs, Texas. W. J. BELL.

AND SO THEY WERE MARRIED The Hortense—And would you love me if I lost my money? The Count (earnestly)—Dearest! In that case what else would there be for me to love?

"But are you sure you love me quite apart from my money?" "More earnestly! More than that: I could even love your money apart from you."

"Quite right, darling. I want you always to separate me and my money in your thoughts." "Most earnestly! In thought and in deed, it shall be my lifelong endeavor to separate you and your money."—Southwestern Book.

HUMILIATING



He—Great heavens! We have run over somebody! She—Well, don't make such a fuss. People will think it's the first time you have ever been in a motor car.

Worried by Wool

An American senator who represented a western state was hounded daily with letters, telegrams and statistical information relating to wool. All came from a constituent who wished him to vote for higher protection for fleeces. The senator got tired of receiving so much correspondence, and wrote to his constituent that he felt that he was already well posted on the wool problem. A week of silence followed, and then came a telegram which said: "Do not worry any more about wool. I have sold my sheep."

No Wonder It Bored Bill

Bill had a billboard. Bill also had a board bill. The board bill bored Bill so that Bill sold the billboard to pay his board bill. So after Bill sold his billboard to pay his board bill the board bill no longer bored Bill.—Yale Expositor.

"A Hunting Coyote Watch."



A SONG FOR APRIL

List! List! The buds confer. This Monday they've had news of her; The south bank has had views of her; The north shall exact his dues of her. The willows a dream By the freshet stream Shall ask what boon they choose of her. Up! Up! The world's astir. The world be green has word of her; Root and germ have heard of her. Coming to break Their sleep and wake Their hearts with every bird of her. See! See! How swift concur Sun, wind and rain at the name of her, A wondering what became of her; The fields flower at the flame of her; The glad air sings With dancing wings. And the silvery shrill acclaim of her.

They Quarreled

Among the applicants for domestic employment in the service of a Brooklyn household there once came a big, husky Irish girl named Annabel. "What was your reason for leaving your last place, Annabel?" asked the mistress during the course of examination. "I couldn't stand the way the master an' mistress used to quarrel, mum," was the reply of Annabel. "Dear, dear!" exclaimed the lady. "Did they quarrel all the time?" "All the time, mum," repeated Annabel. "An' mum, when it wasn't me an' him, it was me an' her."—Harper's Monthly.

A Sporting Event

"My husband doesn't mind walking the floor with the baby at night any more," said Mrs. Binks. "Why is that?" asked Mrs. Jinks. "He makes believe it's a Marathon," said Mrs. Binks. "He covers the twenty-six miles before 10 o'clock last night."—Brooklyn Life.

A Trying Time

Judge—Why did you strike this man? Prisoner—What would you do, judge, if you kept a grocery store and a man came in and asked if he could take a moving picture of your cheese?—Harper's Weekly.

JOYS OF YOUTH



"Hi, you, Willie! What's de matter?" "Nathin', I'm trainin' for a Marathon"—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

How She Read

While Auntie arranged the pantry shelves, her little niece handled the spiceboxes and called each spice by name. Presently she said, "Auntie, I can read."

Claiming a Reward

Magistrate (to a man)—But this man doesn't correspond to the description. He has no deep scar on his forehead. Officer—Well, that can be easily supplied, I and besides I think I am entitled to at least a portion of the \$500 reward for bringing him here. It was no easy job.—Fleegende Blaetter.

On a Cannibal Island

Missionary—I hear your chief is a cutter. Native—Yes, he has just finished a digest of European anatomy.—Fleegende Blaetter.

MARATHON RACE IN BUGVILLE



—New York Herald.