

IN NEW PLAN TO SERVE MASTERS

Taft Evolves a Scheme for Giving Better Aid to "Big Business"

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Washington, D. C., April 17.—The government of the United States and all its machinery is to be turned over to the "business interests" of the country if the plan evolved by President Taft and Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel bears fruit.

Council Fills Long Felt Want

The president has said that the council fills a want felt by both the government and business and that he proposes to do everything in his power to facilitate the success of its efforts. It is intended to work through other channels also with a view of making commerce assume a national rather than a state character and to aid its development both at home and abroad.

The plot to give the capitalist class full control of the governmental machinery of the country also includes an invasion of the rights of the various states to tamper with big business when business does things which the state object to. The capitalist press is singing the praises of the new scheme and is declaring that Taft is doing great things for "the people" by giving the commercial interests full control of all governmental agencies when they desire to use them for the furtherance of the interests of the capitalist class.

"Good Business Policy"

The plans of Taft and Secretary Nagel show that at least the capitalist class has become conscious both of itself and its interests; that this class realizes the sharp line dividing it from the producing class and that it proposes to take the helm of state into its own hands in order to keep the working class in subjection to "good business policy."

The solidarity of the capitalist class is thus for the first time becoming apparent, and the fact is also becoming apparent that Taft and his cabinet propose to put this class in the saddle despite the constitution, the law or any other small matter which may stand in the way.

The claim is made that business has grown to such tremendous proportions that it overlaps state boundaries, thus making state regulation and control impossible, and imposing hardships and hardships which hamper legitimate development. Therefore the administration desires the recognition of trade as national, which means, of course, that it shall be dealt with only by the national government. Carrying out this idea to its logical conclusion, it means the federal organization of corporations and companies doing interstate business and their regulation under the rules fixed by the department of commerce and labor and enforced by its agencies.

'DRYS' FRIGHTEN ANHEUSER-BUSCH

St. Louis, Mo., April 17.—The Anheuser-Busch Brewing association, one of the greatest institutions of its kind in the world, is frightened at the prospect of statewide prohibition for Missouri.

In a statement issued yesterday by Adolphus Busch, head of the company, an appeal is made to St. Louis financial and commercial institutions to aid in the fight against submission, the statement showing the possibility of the city losing one of its greatest industrial establishments. The statement follows:

"We have so much confidence in the good sense and liberality of the people of Missouri that we are not planning to move from St. Louis and the state. We do not want to move from the city where our world wide business has been built up. I personally would deeply regret leaving St. Louis, wholly apart from considerations of business, because I love the city, but if we are forced to go we will move across the river.

"Our industry is a perfectly legitimate one—one of the greatest revenue payers to the national, state and city governments, and one of the largest employers of labor; therefore, why should it not be maintained and sustained? We sell in every country on the globe and must protect our business."

GARRICK PLEDGES

The Garrick Pledge Fund has now realized in actual cash \$1,000. There is still \$250 to come in. As this money is badly needed by the Daily Socialists, who pledged it, we are trying to send it in to the Daily Socialists.

You Will Be Sorry

You will be sorry if you do not have a bundle of that great FIRST OF MAY issue of the Daily Socialist.

It will have articles by Clarence Darrow and Brand Whitlock and English Walling and by many of the foremost Socialists of Europe.

It will be the most striking mass of facts about the growing menace of militarism ever brought together.

It will open the eyes of every reader to a mass of things of whose existence he had never dreamed. It will present Socialism from a different angle than any literature previously circulated.

If you wait until it is too late to order a bundle you will be sorry when you see what you have missed.

It will have at least six pages of reading matter, and perhaps eight, and will be richly illustrated. The price is \$7 a thousand or 75 cent a hundred.

COMMERCE BODY TO BE SQUELCHED

Roosevelt's Trust Busters Are at the Mercy of Taft's Corporation Cabinet

(NATIONAL SOCIALIST PRESS BUREAU.) Washington, D. C., April 15.—(By mail.)—The first rumblings of the adjustment of the interstate commerce commission to the Taft immunity process have been heard. Immediately after the inauguration it was announced that the interstate commerce commission would be shorn of all inquisitorial and punitive powers and be reduced to the level of an appraising board. Evidence of serious friction between the attorney general and the commission has become apparent, and a conference has been held between the attorney general, Secretary Nagel, Secretary Ballinger and Commissioners Knapp and Prouty and Representative Townsend, who helped to frame the present interstate commerce law.

Nothing was given out to the press. The commissioners especially were in an unpleasant and non-communicative frame of mind. Announcement was simply made that another conference would be held in May.

Central American Affairs

John H. Gregory, the diplomatic representative of the United States in Nicaragua, who was recalled, left the city today under orders to maintain absolute silence, which he executed very effectively. Nobody can learn his whereabouts or his mission. At the state department it was said that he had left for ten days, when he would return.

The state department continues to be the daily source for all sorts of sensational rumors about the terrible and undiplomatic conduct of the barbarian president of Nicaragua, Zelaya, who will not show the proper respect for Secretary Knox. The talk of war continues and the press here daily prints stories of diplomatic gossip in high circles that the United States is preparing to duplicate her conduct in the seizure of Panama, beginning, perhaps with a general protectorate. In this connection it is claimed that undoubtedly Gregory's secret mission is an important one and developments of an international character may be expected any day.

Insurance for the Workers

Mr. Geru of Los Angeles held the floor for two hours at the meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. The subject under discussion was the establishment of a gigantic workers' insurance corporation under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor. The speaker's views met with the approval of the hearers, but definite action on so important a step was deferred until a later date.

BETTER LOOP SERVICE IS SEEN BY TRACTION EXPERT

A more cheerful view of the elevated loop situation than has been presented to the city for several years was pictured yesterday by Traction Expert Millard B. Hereley.

In a report to the mayor he portrayed the elevated railroad officials in a more tractable mood than they hitherto have displayed and asserted that a number of desired changes would be made soon.

The immediate work promised was the reduction of the loop running time by the elimination of two stations and the reduction of noise by the installation of noiseless joints in the rails, the laying of new rails at track intersections, and the replacing of worn down ties with new ones.

The question of a coat of paint for the structure was postponed until it is decided whether certain changes in the supporting posts will be made for the accommodation of the surface lines. The plea for benches on station platforms was not answered and the demand for sixty-foot rails was put off for at least a year.

Mr. Hereley regarded the abolition of the loop in Fifth avenue near Randolph street and the one at Van Buren street and Dearborn street as a distinct advance for rapid transit.

MASSACRE DUE TO MONEY CAUSE

Turks Kill Armenians Because They Are the Hated Usurers of Empire

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Constantinople, April 17.—Reports from Mersina, Asiatic Turkey, indicate that at least 400 Armenian Christians have been killed and that some of the American missionaries stationed at Adana, some thirty-six miles up the river from Mersina, have also fallen victims to the rage of the Mohammedans against the money lending class of the Levant.

Traced to Economic Sources The massacre at Adana, like that in this city in 1897 may be traced to strictly economic sources. The Christian Armenians are the pawnshop keepers and money lenders of the Turkish empire. They have gone through much the same process of evolution as the Jew in the Christian countries of Europe; oppression, tyranny and in the end a realization of the power of money and a practical monopoly of the money of the country which enabled them to control the money output of the empire.

There is hardly a city in Turkey where the money lending is not absolutely in control of the Armenians. This condition of affairs has led the Turkish population, which must borrow its money from the hated infidel, to take repressive measures when the money lenders became too pressing in their demands for payment.

Great National Outburst The massacre of 1897 in this city, when ten thousand Armenians were killed, and when blood flowed down the steep staircase of the Galata tower in a stream, was but a great national outburst against the methods used by the Christian money lenders of Constantinople.

There are two hundred thousand Armenians in this city and they control practically all the money of the city. A Turk, a Mohammedan of any kind, if he needs money, must go to a "hound of a Christian," as they say, for it. This caused the massacre here, as it has caused practically every massacre in the Turkish empire for the past fifteen years.

This condition of affairs has not been improved by the establishment of Christian missions throughout the empire under the protection of the government. The missions turn out Christian Turks, who at once take to the money lending business. In Beyrout alone, of every hundred graduates of the Mission college, at least twenty take to the pawnshop business and lend money on anything from a bedstead to a kaftan.

College for Money Lenders When the attempts to collect this money by the strictly modern methods is attempted there is more or less irritation, and finally a "massacre" of the money lenders. Roberts College in this city has graduated as many money lenders as it has preachers of the new faith among the Turkish people.

Murder by Light of Fires The massacre of Armenians in Adana, according to late dispatches, is on a terrible scale. The town of Adana has been burning for two days and the murder of the Armenian money lenders goes on by the light of their burning homes.

Definite information as to the fate of the American missionaries at Adana is lacking. It is reported, however, that two were killed.

The Americans stationed at Adana and whose safety has not been assured are: William N. Chambers and wife, Lucy H. Morley, Elizabeth and Mary Webb, sisters H. H. Wallis and Mrs. Borel. Mrs. Chambers is a sister of Dr. Talcott Williams of the Philadelphia Press, and all are believed to represent the Reformed Presbyterian church.

The Turkish government has ordered the military commander at Adana to restore order, but his force is insufficient and some of the soldiers are joining in the pillage. Attacks upon the Armenians have extended into the suburbs.

British Consul Also Hurt? Maj. Doughty-Wylie, the British vice-consul at Mersina, who was ordered to Adana at the first reports of the massacre, is said to have been wounded.

American Ambassador Lelshman has ordered John Debbas, American vice-consul at Mersina, to proceed immediately for Adana and report on the situation.

Engineers on the Bagdad railroad, which connects Mersina and Adana, telegraphed to the German ambassador at Constantinople asking for protection. They state that a train was fired upon by the rioters. The ambassador visited the grand vizier, who took steps to protect foreign property, and many additional troops have been sent to the scene.

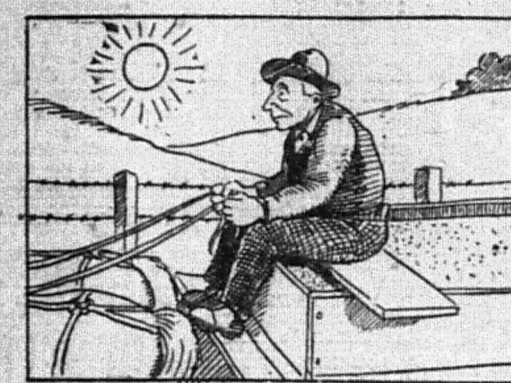
Adana is a city of 45,000 people, and is the seat of government of the province of the same name. The people are mostly Mohammedans, but there are a considerable number of Christians, including Armenians and a small Greek community there.

Young Turk Leader Hopeful Envey Bey, one of the chief organizers of the successful Young Turk revolution, has just arrived at Saloniki, where he has assured his friends of the ultimate success of the efforts that are being made to preserve the constitution. There is plenty of evidence also of activity on the part of the committee of union and progress, and the next forty-eight hours probably will show whether the committee will be able to insure a military movement of any strength. According to reports, the Young Turks still have 50,000 troops at their disposal in Macedonia and in the Balkans, as well as the navy which is loyal to the committee.

It Doesn't Matter Where You Are If You Don't Own Your Job



1.—JONES: "IT'S NO USE TRYING—I CAN'T SAVE ANYTHING IN CHICAGO. THE COST OF LIVING IS TOO BLAMED HIGH."



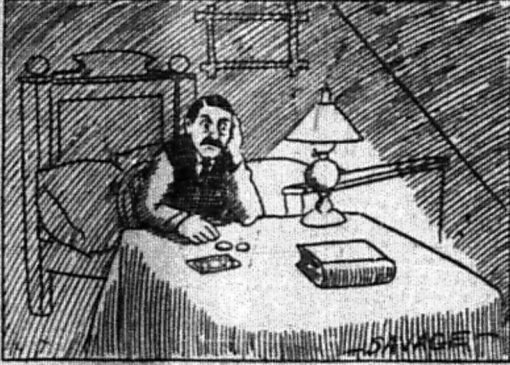
1.—SMITH: "I'M TIRED OF THIS DRUDGERY. I'LL NEVER GET RICH WORKING IN THE COUNTRY."



2.—"NOW, I'LL SETTLE DOWN IN SOME SMALL TOWN, WHERE LIVING IS CHEAP, AND GET A START IN THE WORLD."



2.—"I'LL GO TO CHICAGO, WHERE A FELLOW CAN MAKE DECENT WAGES AND SAVE SOMETHING BESIDES."



3.—LATER, "IT DON'T COST SO MUCH TO LIVE HERE, BUT WITH THE MEASLY WAGES THEY PAY I'M NO BETTER OFF THAN BEFORE."



3.—LATER, "WELL, I'M GETTING TWICE AS MUCH PAY HERE, BUT IT COSTS ME THREE TIMES AS MUCH TO LIVE."

WHEAT CORNER PINCHES MILLS

Consumer Can't Pay Price Made Necessary by Bulls; Millers Complain

In the present spectacular wheat corner, in which James A. Patten, a partner in the firm of Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington, is declared to have made \$4,000,000, the millers are squeezed between the high price of cash grain and a consuming public too poor to buy the flour which the mills already have on hand.

This gives the Patten corner the aspect of a manipulated market and not the result of what Patten calls "the natural law of supply and demand."

Pointing to the high prices for cash wheat, Patten says that the price at which he is selling options are only natural, since the cash wheat actually being bought, sold and delivered is at a high figure.

Corner Is Evident

Aside from the fact that Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington have great facilities for dealing in cash grain, and are favorably connected with other concerns with large elevator facilities, Patten and his confederates have cornered wheat as far as it is humanly possible to do so.

While the city dealer is working to prevent the sale of short weight loaves, he is finding it impossible. Flour is higher than it has been since the Spanish-American war. For a few months during the war flour sold as high as \$2 a barrel, but the standard price for a number of years has been about \$4.50 a barrel. Only last October flour was selling in Chicago at \$4.30 a barrel by the car lot, and some bakers still have a small supply of flour which they bought at that price. Yesterday, however, bakers had to pay \$5.20 a barrel for car lots, and the small baker paid as high as \$6.75 a barrel for a wagon load.

Not only has the price increased, but the bakers are complaining that the quality of the flour has shown a marked falling off during the last few months, and a prominent miller who, for obvious reasons declined to have his name made public, confessed the reason.

"In order to make any profit on their flour, even at the prevailing high prices, millers have been obliged to resort to some means of reducing the cost," he said. "The handiest means is to use durum wheat, which is a low grade wheat grown in the northwest, and selling for practically one-half the cost of the best spring wheat."

Grades Are Mixed

"This wheat makes a low grade flour, but when mixed with spring or winter wheat it does not greatly injure the looks of the flour. I venture to say the so-called spring and winter wheat patent flour now being turned out by the mills contains from 25 to 40 per cent durum flour."

SAYS SODOM AND GOMORRAH ENDED IN A NATURAL MANNER

New York, April 17.—At the second session yesterday of the one hundred and twenty-first meeting of the American Oriental society, Prof. P. E. of Johns Hopkins university declared that the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed by natural causes, namely, earthquakes. He also said that Moses was not a proper name, but a common noun meaning "deliverer." Dr. L. F. Frachtenberg of New York told the society that from the earliest known times there had existed a belief in "the evil eye."

AT THE MERCY OF SPECULATORS

Bakers May Be Forced to Close as Result of High Flour; Riots Feared

The poor man's prayer, "Give us, O Lord, our daily bread," may change very shortly to "Give us, O Wheat Bosses, our daily bread." If present indications grow into realities.

The sudden rise in the price of wheat, causing flour to rise a dollar more on the barrel within the last three or four days, has stricken every baker. Moreover, it has caused the workmen of the flour mills to demand a possible outcome of this wheat deal.

Trouble Seen for Ghetto

Those who will be hardest hit are the ones who earn barely enough to live as it is. Particularly will this be so in the Ghetto districts, for the small bakers cannot sell at increased prices. Nor dare they shorten the size of bread and sell for prices charged hitherto.

In other words, the bakers will be forced to close up. And the public, the dear, the soft, the long suffering public, will have to do without bread. And then?

"In my opinion," said Charles F. Hohman, editor of the Baker's Journal, "there is going to be a bread riot very shortly."

Sees Bread Riots Soon

Coming from such a quarter, there can well exist grave fears as to the results of this wheat rise. Editor Hohman also said: "I feel sure the wheat bosses will suffer because of the increase in cost, for the public will very probably refuse to stand it, and the public will also refuse to accept smaller loaves for the same money."

"Also, there can be little doubt that the small shops who have to close up if this rise becomes permanent. The bakers' union will attempt to force congress to recognize a bill for the cessation of the wheat trade."

BRITAIN MERGING BIG RAILROADS

First Step Towards Forming a Gigantic Railway Trust Being Taken

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) London, April 17.—The railways of England are taking the first steps toward the formation of a gigantic railway trust, by which all the more important lines of the country will be merged.

The first step in this direction has been taken by the Great Northern, Great Central, Great Eastern and North British lines, which have practically pooled their interests so far as freight carrying is concerned.

To Reduce Operating Expenses

These roads have also agreed to unite their operating departments in order to reduce the expenses of operation and to avoid collisions in territory where the interests of the roads have heretofore been clashing.

The agreement entered into by these lines practically unifies all the railways running out of London to the north and west and leaves only the London & Southwestern and one or two small lines out of the new trust.

It is impossible, under the English laws, to combine the capital of the companies concerned in the pool, as could be done in America. The result of the pooling of interests, however, will amount to the same thing in the end, as the shippers will be practically at the mercy of the rate board of control, made up from the various roads.

The labor party members are hailing the new move with glee, declaring that it is but one step further toward the appropriation and operation of the railway systems of England by the state.

Many for Government Ownership

There is a strong sentiment both within and without the labor party in favor of the government ownership of the railways and this new move may tend to crystallize this sentiment.

It is reported that the Scottish connections of the Great Northern, the Caledonian Railway company, has also been invited to join the trust, but this road has not as yet taken any action.

The holdings of the Great Northern people in Caledonian stock, however, are such as to practically assure its entrance into the trust.

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HANDS LEMON TO LABOR UNIONS

Taft at Conference With A. F. of L. Heads Is Evasive; Gives Little Hope

Washington, D. C., April 17.—With organized labor tied hand and foot by the decisions of the courts, President Taft intimated to Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, Frank Morrison, Max Morris, William Huber, John B. Lennon, John R. Alpine and Joseph Valentine that he is very willing to untie any of the essential knots, and yet he hopes that labor will be able to move about freely and exercise its rights. The conference was held yesterday. The labor officials had met with the president by appointment and discussed strikes, the primary boycott, the secondary boycott and sympathetic strikes.

Nothing Given to Public

While none of the conversation during the conference has been made public it is generally understood that President Taft conceded the following things:

Government liability for injury to employees in the government service. A modification of the injunction practice in the federal courts so that no injunction would be issued without hearing both sides, except in emergency cases, and that injunctions issued in such cases would remain in force only a limited time, reviving themselves unless the defendants refused to make an appearance in court. (This is virtually the present practice.)

The right to strike and the right of sympathetic strike, so long as persons or property are not injured. The primary boycott.

Mean Nothing to Labor

All these "concessions" mean nothing, because the injunction practice is almost identical at present with Taft's plan. All his changes are minor and ineffectual to prevent judge-made law, injunctions are amply sufficient to break sympathetic strikes.

A strike is often effective only through the sympathetic strike. Workmen seldom buy materials direct from the manufacturer. They buy from the retail dealers. Goods are "unfair" when they are being made by non-union labor, but the workman, in order to boycott the manufacturer's goods, must boycott the retail dealer. Therefore a secondary boycott is necessary to enforce a primary boycott.

Is Against Boycott

Taft opposes the primary boycott, but not its enforcement. Taft's stand toward labor leaves labor in about the same position as the Taft-Vail decision in England. Labor has rights in theory, but must not enforce them.

Taft stood strongly against jury trial in contempt cases. His conference with the labor leaders meant nothing for labor but a refusal to grant its demands, exclusive of the liability of the government toward employees injured in the government service.

"Within Proper Limits" Taft thinks labor organizations are privileged to combine together for the purpose of making the strike effective. He holds a man has just as much right to combine with his employer as to discharge him, so long as there is no injury to persons or property. Mr. Taft holds that a labor organization or individual workmen may properly strike, with or without notice, and may use their right of combination within proper limits as a club to compel the employer to yield to them.

Gompers intends to take an active stand against Joe Cannon at the next congressional elections. The "rewarding your friends and punishing your enemies" plan is to be used again all through the country at the congressional elections. It is expected that Gompers will endorse the Democrats.

BIG SEAMEN'S STRIKE STARTED

Buffalo Conference Is Without Results, and Boat Employees Strike The finish fight between the Lake Seamen's union and the Lake Carriers' association opened in Buffalo late yesterday. Most of the vessel owners are siding by the plan of the association to break the union, whose membership extends from the fremen and engineers to the deckhands.

While some of the boats signed the union scale and sailed with union crews, most of the large boats at Buffalo are tied up. "The Lake Carriers' association, in the person of William Livingstone, its president, has refused to meet the union representatives or to recognize the union. A tie-up of all lake traffic is assured."

The seamen in Chicago, Cleveland and other lake ports have not signed up and will strike. Fifteen thousand men in all are involved. Final word is expected today from Buffalo, where the strike has started, and all the other cities will follow.

The Seamen's union was formed in 1865 under the name of the Lakefaring men's union, and at that time could include any one on the lakes. Various names were taken later on, and finally the Lake Seamen's union came to include the engineers, fremen, sailors, cooks and deckhands.

There are about 35 large steamers now tied up in the Calumet river as a result of the trouble over signing up, coming from the employers' determination to crush the union.

PEACE WITH BUILDING TRADES

All Except Tile Layers End Troubles with the Employers Peace is dawning out of the threatening situation in the building trade, all but the striking tile layers having signed up with increases where such were asked for. The electricians went to work yesterday at \$5.50 a day, the previous rate having been \$5. The agreement was signed with the Electrical Contractors' association yesterday and runs for two years. The building laborers and hodcarriers have

WILBUR WRIGHT FLIES AT ROME

Rome, April 17.—Wilbur Wright made three successful flights in his airship near here today, remaining in the air ten, eight and seven minutes respectively. He was accompanied each time by an Italian army officer. A crowd saw the exhibition.

GETCH WAITING FOR 'RUSS LEON' Champion Expects to Hear From Hack, but Will Keep Busy Meanwhile

Frank Getch, showing absolutely no signs of having passed through a mat bout for the world's title, does not intend to rest. He has been matched to meet Dan McLeod, who used to maul him about the mat in the days when the champion was a mere beginner, at Waterloo, Iowa, next Tuesday.

Waiting for Hackenschmidt In spite of his announcement that he soon intends to retire Getch is waiting for news of Hackenschmidt. This is the chief event he has in prospect, and if it is arranged it may be in Australia, with the Vincent-Sanderson syndicate as the promoters.

Siegfried's Manager Agrees Martin Julian, manager of Siegfried, immediately agreed to this match when it was suggested to him. He said that Siegfried's best style was Gracioso-Roman, but that he had become well versed in the catch-as-catch-can methods since his arrival here.

NELSON AND M'FARLAND AGREE Hegewisch Battler to Sign Terms with Stockyards Prides Today

Battling Nelson and Paekie McFarland have agreed to battle for the lightweight championship of the world and the date will be set as soon as Jimmy Coffroth reaches the city today.

ED WALSH SEEKS TO QUIT SOX Spit Ball Artist Wants to Be Free Because of Contract

Edward Walsh of pitching fame wants to be free agent, which is interpreted to mean that he is tired of drawing salary from the Comiskey White Sox.

LANGFORD ON KETCHEL'S TRAIL Boston Fighter Protests Action of Johnson in Making Match

New York, April 17.—James Woodman, manager for Sam Langford, the negro pugilist, issued a statement last night protesting against the action of Jack Johnson in making a match with Ketchel in violation, he alleges, of his agreement not to make a match until he met Langford and his representatives today.

WESTON STOPS AT SOUTH BEND Veteran Walker, in Excellent Condition Is Greeted by 600 Admirers

South Bend, Ind., April 17.—Edward Payson Weston reached South Bend at 7 o'clock last night, accompanied by a crowd of 600 admirers, who met him between South Bend and Mishawaka.

CARDINALS TASTE GOOD TO CUBS Champions Land on Flinger Beebe and Defeat St. Louis 10 to 4

Roger Bresnahan is going to have an awful time keeping his stationary athletes out of the rut. His rejuvenated

I CURE ANY DISEASE Without Medicine, Without Electricity, Without Operation, and Without Any External Application. Whatever Men and Women. This is a very strange statement to make. The ordinary physician would regard it as a piece of quackery. But it is true. I have cured more than 3,000 cases of all kinds of diseases, and I have brought about remarkable results in a great many serious cases of disease which have been given up by some of our best physicians.

PAWNSHOPS HIT BY SENATE BILL Springfield, Ill., April 17.—Among the bills passed by the senate yesterday was one increasing the regulations under which it will be permissible to conduct pawnshops.

Prof. H. Shekjerian, The Famous Healer. I cure by means of all powerful disease-resisting electricity. My CHLORO-MAGNETIC THERAPY. It is the most progressive science of the age, and as far as I know, has never been used in this country nor using it. It has been used in the far East with astonishing results.

Prof. H. Shekjerian, Medical Director. 114 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. Office hours, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Office closed on Sunday. All Clark street cars stop at the door.

BASEBALL GAMES TODAY NATIONAL LEAGUE. St. Louis at Chicago. Cincinnati at Cincinnati. Brooklyn at New York. Philadelphia at Boston. AMERICAN LEAGUE. Chicago at Detroit. Cleveland at St. Louis. Boston at Washington. New York at Philadelphia.

Results Yesterday NATIONAL LEAGUE. Chicago, 10; St. Louis, 4. Cincinnati, 1; Pittsburgh, 2. New York, 6; Brooklyn, 3 (12 innings). Boston-Philadelphia, 1-0. AMERICAN LEAGUE. Detroit, 3; Chicago, 1. St. Louis, 2; Cleveland, 4. Washington, 1; New York, 4. Philadelphia-Boston, wet grounds.

Standing of the Clubs NATIONAL LEAGUE. AMERICAN LEAGUE. Chicago, 10; St. Louis, 4. Cincinnati, 1; Pittsburgh, 2. New York, 6; Brooklyn, 3 (12 innings). Boston-Philadelphia, 1-0. AMERICAN LEAGUE. Detroit, 3; Chicago, 1. St. Louis, 2; Cleveland, 4. Washington, 1; New York, 4. Philadelphia-Boston, wet grounds.

Cardinals gave a demonstration of their class as bush leaguers yesterday in the second tussle with the world's champions and suffered a prodigious lacing 10 to 4. But in their own little way the visitors accomplished the hard-boiled finish of Dr. Pfister through the medium of a trio of neatly clustered wallops.

Buoyed up by their tolerably fair showing in the opening game, the Cardinals started forth yesterday with that last-stand spirit which the striving leader has partially instilled in his misfits.

Following an interchange of opinions last evening Battling Nelson stated his conditions. Harry Gilmore Jr., acting for McFarland, immediately accepted them and both men agreed to sign today.

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Atlanta, Ga., April 17.—A. L. Frierson, sentenced in 1905 to ten years' imprisonment for manslaughter, has "picked" his way to liberty in an unusual manner.

Washington, D. C., April 17.—Upon the request of Lieut. H. A. Evans, the secretary of the navy yesterday appointed a court of inquiry to investigate the conduct of Lieut. F. W. Osborn of the monitor Cheyenne.

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Edmonton, Alberta, April 17.—Richard H. Stedman, deputy warden in the provincial penitentiary, has been murdered by Gary R. Barrett, a life convict sentenced a year ago for the murder of his stepson at North Battleford.

St. Paul, Minn., April 17.—Capt. Peter Berkey, a local capitalist and fur more than fifty years a well-known figure throughout the northwest, is dead here, aged 77 years, after a long illness.

Patronize our advertisers.

The Daily Socialist Purchasers League BY A. W. MANCE MAGIC IN PRINTERS' INK

Every Socialist in Chicago and every person who is interested in the future of the Chicago Daily Socialist realizes the necessity of securing the patronage of the advertisers of the city. Our advertising department is succeeding in getting the neighborhood merchants to realize the effectiveness of advertising in the Daily.

Are you a member? If not send us your name and address and we will send you a membership card on which after you have made your purchases you can ask the clerk to note the fact that you have spent your money with the merchant because he advertised in the Daily.

Comrades, this is important. It is necessary work in which you should all take part without being anything out, for our advertisers are reliable and will give you as good or better bargains than you can get elsewhere.

The big loop stores are systematically boycotting your paper. It is inconceivable to think that, if this were not so, at least some of them would not take advantage of our columns to reach the homes of Socialists and unionists who read the Daily.

Spent your money with your neighborhood stores which use the columns of your paper to tell you what they have to sell. If you are not a member of the Daily Socialist purchasers league send your name and address in at once.

L. Klein & Co., Halsted and Fourteenth streets, are announcing great bargains in women's and girls' spring suits, which are being made a leader this season.

Phillips Brothers & Well, who have two big stores, situated one at 919 to 925 West Sixty-third street, and the other at West North avenue, corner Rockwell street, are the latest big furniture people who have got wise and are using the Daily to let the people know they are in business.

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.

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 am anxious to help it along; and secondly, because I am with you against militarism and desirous of promoting international solidarity.

A railroad horror meaning death to many, impended early today, when a South Chicago City railway car jumped the tracks at Seventy-third street and Railroad avenue.

Constantinople, Turkey, April 17.—Arif Bey, commander of the battleship Assar-i-Tewfik, was lynched on the grounds of the Yildiz Kiosk yesterday by marines during a demonstration against the new minister of marine, Vice Admiral Adjemim Pasha.

Atlanta, Ga., April 17.—A. L. Frierson, sentenced in 1905 to ten years' imprisonment for manslaughter, has "picked" his way to liberty in an unusual manner.

Washington, D. C., April 17.—Upon the request of Lieut. H. A. Evans, the secretary of the navy yesterday appointed a court of inquiry to investigate the conduct of Lieut. F. W. Osborn of the monitor Cheyenne.

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Edmonton, Alberta, April 17.—Richard H. Stedman, deputy warden in the provincial penitentiary, has been murdered by Gary R. Barrett, a life convict sentenced a year ago for the murder of his stepson at North Battleford.

St. Paul, Minn., April 17.—Capt. Peter Berkey, a local capitalist and fur more than fifty years a well-known figure throughout the northwest, is dead here, aged 77 years, after a long illness.

Patronize our advertisers.

TALK MAY LOSE CIGRAND BERTH

Doctor, After Librarian Hild's Job, Gives Out Information to Public Too Soon

That definite and specific complaints against the method of conducting the Chicago Public Library had been made and were under process of investigation by independent organizations before Dr. B. J. Cigrand made his sensational and premature statement at Kalamazoo, Michigan, that Librarian Hild had been deposed, and that Cigrand went off "half-cooked" by talking too soon, were the principal developments in the library scandal today.

The specific complaints against the methods of Librarian Hild, which were so sensational as to include the charge that he was a "fossil," had been made to the City Club and this club had appointed a committee to examine into the charges and prepare a comparative report of the effectiveness of Chicago's public library management with that of the other great cities of the country.

The main complaints received were aimed at the circulation department, which it is claimed was totally inefficient for a city the size of Chicago and better befitted a village than a metropolis.

The trouble caused by the premature explosion of Dr. Cigrand has not interfered with the City Club investigation of these charges against specific departments. It had been the intention of the City Club to submit the charges to Librarian Hild for an answer and the club will proceed along these lines as if nothing had happened.

Dr. Cigrand passed most of his time this morning at the city hall in the offices of Mayor Busse and Edward J. Brundage, corporation counsel.

Mayor Busse declared yesterday from his brother's farm at Fox Lake that he knew nothing about the resignation of Mr. Hild's resignation until after it was made, but that he would take up the matter upon his return to Chicago tomorrow.

New York, April 17.—District Attorney Frederick G. Dewitt of Queens county has sent two detectives to New Orleans to investigate the record of Capt. Peter C. Hains Jr., who formerly was stationed there. Whatever is disclosed will be used by the prosecution at the trial of Capt. Hains for the murder of William E. Annis, which will begin at Flushing Monday.

A concert and social will be given in the South Side Turner hall, Thirty-first and State streets, at 8 o'clock in the afternoon Sunday, April 18, at 8 o'clock in the evening. Subject, "A Page of American History." Admission free.

Woodworkers' local No. 78 (Columbia) will meet Sunday, April 18, at 612 West Eighteenth street.

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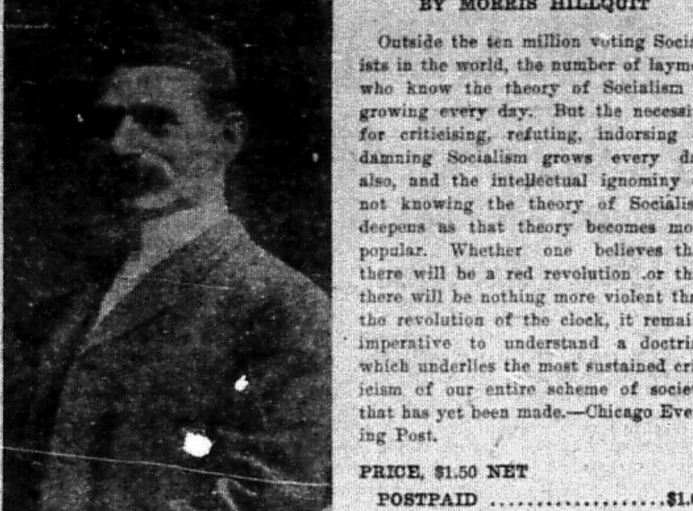
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DAILY SOCIALIST MAGAZINE PAGE

Robert Blatchford's Life Story

"Good-bye; I'm off. Thank you for being so good to me. Look to yourself. I will try the road. Keep up your spirits—Yours, Harry. P. S.—If you can't hold out, try the soldiers."

Feeble and homeless, the writer of the note—"a little starveling boy"—and the recipient—Robert Blatchford—then a young man of twenty, had crawled into a court off Drury Lane and had fallen asleep in a doorway. They had shared their last penny and crust together, and then Harry, apparently fearing that he was becoming an encumbrance, stole away, and left the note pinned to his companion's coat.

What has become of that companion of his early days? Mr. Blatchford will tell you that the question often occurs to his mind. And catch him in a reminiscent mood, and the famous editor of the Clarion will sketch for you, in vivid wording, a picture of poverty-stricken, struggling youth which makes the ultimate triumph of the man so amazing.

"Fate determined to give me a knockdown blow," he once said. "My parents were fairly poor, and by profession traveling actors. It must have been heart-breaking work for my mother—my father died when I was two years of age, leaving my mother with two little boys and no money—traveling from town to town with her two children, sometimes getting an engagement, more often not. No wonder her temper was uncertain at times.

"Food was often lacking, but I think we suffered most from lack of warmth. We were always cold, and I remember, as a very young child, I used to get up early and grub in other people's dustbins for old bottles, which I bartered for coals. And it is the remembrance of those terrible winter months of my boyhood days which often makes me feel depressed even now during the cold weather."

It is not a pleasant picture. Neither is that of the days when Mr. Blatchford

forsook brushmaking, to which trade he had been apprenticed, and with very little money, in his pocket, tramped to London from Halifax, in which town his mother had settled down. He could find no employment in the metropolis, and he can hardly tell today how he managed to keep body and soul together. Sometimes he slept in doss houses, and when luck was against him he made his bed on the Embankment. It was at this period that he met "Harry the Starveling," and it was actually the note which the latter pinned to the coat of his companion which gave Mr. Blatchford the idea of joining the army.

The short service act enabled Robert Blatchford to leave the army at the end of six years and then he obtained an appointment with the Weaver Navigation Company at Northwich at 30 shillings a week. This was in 1877, and for five years he kept to this job. Up to this time he had never thought of entering the journalistic world. He had scribbled, it is true, but never seriously devoted himself to writing. Suddenly, however, he wrote a story, it was accepted and published. He wrote more stories, and also secured a commission to write a weekly contribution of notes for a serio-comic paper called the Leeds Toby.

It was not exactly a sinecure, for he had to supply something like 5,000 words for the remuneration of one guinea; but it paved the way to better things. In 1885 he was offered an appointment on Bell's Life, and there and then decided to become a professional journalist.

He did an ordinary reporter's work, writing articles on anything and everything. It was while on Bell's Life, by the way, that he made the acquaintance of Mr. E. F. Fry, better known as "The Bounder," who, with "Dangle," helped him to start the Clarion. "The Bounder" was a most amusing character and Mr. Blatchford gives this as a sample speech in the Fay language: "Fate hath dealt the knock like Sul-

livan at twelve-stone-six. Poor blooming gentleman has copped the auctioneer. Very snide the poor sportsman is. Haw! Like old Bill Barry, on the broad of his back, bless your eyes! The poor blooming gentleman! Is there no hand on high to shield the brave? Grassed, my friend—the poor old sportsman's grassed. And shall I tellawny die? Haw? You see how it is. I am indifferent honest. One must back his friends. What else shall fill the cruse and sponge his features frail? I will never desert Mr. Minciver. The poor gentleman, the poor old sportsman, now! Kismet, scrape thyself! I says 'Haw! March, by heavens!'"

"Which," he says Mr. Blatchford, "being rightly heard and shrewdly translated, meant, 'My brother is nearly dead of typhus fever and I must go home and attend to him.'"

Prior to starting the Clarion, however, Mr. Blatchford was invited to contribute to the Sunday Chronicle, and it was in connection with that paper that he wrote under the famous pseudonym of "Nonquam. Although the post was worth \$3,000 a year to him, he resigned it when objections were raised by the proprietors to his open advocacy of Socialism. It was his only means of livelihood at the time, but rather than sacrifice his principles to his interests he gave up the post. Then he founded the Clarion in 1891. The story of how he has fought for the cause of the people through the medium of that paper has often been told.

A keen observer chatting with Robert Blatchford would see at once that he was a big hearted, thoroughly honest, high minded and modest man. Like "Bobs," he does not advertise, and is as far removed from the blatant, loud voiced demagogue as anyone could be. He loves flowers and little children, but for the poor, the oppressed, and the downtrodden he would die fighting. All who know him love him, and though some of his books have sold in millions, there is not an ounce of side or conceit about him.

A Woman's Jubilee--At Half Price

Coincident with the great quarter-century jubilee of the Berlin Vorwarts, the central organ of the Social Democratic party of Berlin, a servant woman of that city is also celebrating a quarter centennial.

This woman has worked for twenty-five years for the same family, doing that class of work known as "heim-arbeit," or work in the home of her employer, such as washing, scrubbing the floors and the like.

When this woman began her work for this family twenty-five years ago she received 21 marks a week for it. On the occasion of the celebration of her quarter-century centennial she is receiving just 12 marks for the same work, and the price of the necessities in Berlin has risen more than 35 per cent during the same period.

Vorwarts, in a sarcastic comment on the situation of this woman, observes that in '48 and other years the "blue beans," as rice balls are called in German slang, were good enough for the women who took part in any revolutionary movement, and that it would be better for many of the women of Germany if they were given only "blue

beans" today, instead of the "heim-arbeit."

The money paid to the woman who worked for twenty-five years in one place went down by the following schedule: At first she was paid 21 marks; then came a payment of 18 marks a week; this was cut after ten years to fifteen marks a week, and the 12 marks salary was the present given her for her twenty-five years of faithful service by her employer.

The conditions among the "heim-arbeiterinnen," as the women who work out during the day are called, have grown steadily worse during the past five years, until now there are complaints which are causing the employing classes to begin to take notice, as it is becoming almost impossible to secure this sort of help in Berlin.

Another thing that has been noted in this class is a general falling away from the church, and this also has alarmed the employing classes, who fear a revolt among these women which may make some fine ladies take to doing their own washing.

An organization of the heim-arbeiterinnen is being effected which promises well for the future, and it is just possible that the next quarter century jubilee of the unfortunate mentioned by Vorwarts may see changed conditions.

No Sympathy for Woman's Suffrage

Some time ago the National Socialist Women's Committee decided to send out petitions collecting names to be sent to the House of Representatives petitioning that body to submit to the legislatures of the several states for ratification an amendment to the national constitution which shall enable women to vote.

These petitions were sent out by National Secretary Barnes to every local in the country. These petitions are now being returned filled out with names at the rate of twenty or thirty a day.

With these petitions come letters from the secretaries of the various locals expressing their pleasure that they have been able to help in this work and asking that if there is anything else they can do to further the time when women shall have the right to vote they may be so once informed. Many write that they could have filled the petition blank many times over. Some blanks are filled entirely with the names of men voters.

There has been practical unanimity in the good will with which the locals have taken up this work. However, there will always be exceptions, and one letter has just been received, not, to be sure, from a local secretary, saying he has no sympathy for the suffrage for women. This man prides himself on being a "Socialist," but knows so little of the international

Socialist movement that he makes this statement.

He does not seem to have heard that not only the International Socialist congress at Stuttgart, but the last national congress in this country, declared itself for woman suffrage and pledged itself to work for it. Men like Habel, Hyndman, Guesde in Europe and Debs and Berlin in this country, stand for the ballot for women and do not consider it so insignificant a subject but that they both write and speak on the subject.

This Socialist's attitude displays an absolute misunderstanding of the movement of which he is a part and a lack of careful study of its principles and tactics. However, this is the grand exception. Out of literally hundreds of letters that have come on this subject in the past few weeks there has never been a similar opinion expressed.

The Socialist movement must present a united front to the enemy, but it cannot if there were to be many men who hold the views of this one Socialist. Women have come into the movement because it offers both economic and political equality. They will be satisfied with nothing less.

Meanwhile the preparations for the first of May meetings are going on and the subject of the suffrage for women will be spoken on throughout the country.

Illustration of a woman holding a banner that says 'VOTES FOR WOMEN'. Text below the illustration: The National Executive Committee of the Socialist party passed a resolution advising that special emphasis be laid on the subject of woman's suffrage at the May 1st meetings. These meetings, like those of Feb. 28, can be made a time for work among women. Has your local arranged either to have a woman speaker or ask its May Day lecturer to call attention to the disfranchised working women? The Daily Socialist will issue a special May Day edition, and one entire page will be devoted to the propaganda among women; both for the ballot and for the increase of women Socialist party members. Orders for this edition should be made at once. The Woman's Edition of the Daily was gone long before the demand for it was exhausted.

AN EXPERT IN POLITICS

BY ROBERT DVORAK

What do I know about politics? Say, Cull, there isn't a single campaign that I missed sticking my nose into, and let me tell you, it got burnt and smashed in many a one of them. You know, Bub, politics ain't no kindergarten as a rule.

They are like a Fourth of July, a big blaze, much noise and many hurts after the thing is over. They are holding for a sane Fourth of July all right, but if I was them, I'd make a yell for a sane election. You know, Pal, I've been through the game and the works—the ballots—just like the kids handle the toy shooters. They get hurt. As I said, Johnny, I've been there, I've handled the big guns and I've watched the game when I was knocked out and I've seen. Many an old time did I handle thousands of bucks for the duffers who had the dough and wanted to get into the graft factory.

I was a sort of an all-round vote getter in my time and all the candidates turned to me with their coin. Of course, I always hitched up with the strongest "bug" in the gang. He gave me bunches of the long green to get the suckers with and I sure did spend it.

You know there ain't a better joint to get suckers and their votes in than the booze factory. That was my game. I'd hire a noisy rig, get a bunch of first ward hustlers, red light and buttons and away we'd go down the big streets making as much racket as we could. Every saloon we came to we'd anchor at and call the boys in. Before we left there was about ten dollars on the bar for the boys—I mean for their votes.

Then we would scream away to the next "Red Eye" joint and do the same old trick. Before we'd get through, Cull, there wouldn't be much of the long green left, but the world'd be done. The saloon keeper would take care of

the votes, alright. Booze ponied up by the candidate and swallowed by the free American voter, makes him, the candidate, a "good fellow." Sometimes we spent as much as ten thousand bucks in a campaign—all for the votes.

How could we afford it? Well, that's another story. Pal, but seeing as I am out of the gang now, I don't mind telling you all about it. You know the Republican and Democratic parties, or gangs, as I know them, are just like two big wagons. They run side by side trying to beat one another. Each year they get hold of a good looking team and harness it to the wagon. Then they whip up the teams and make 'em pull for all they're worth. The noise they make doing this and the way the teamsters cuss each other—draws a big crowd, which watches them race. The crowd, like a bunch of good sports, of course, picks out the best looking horse and the feller who can cuss the most and help 'em pull.

After the teams are pulled up to the manger by the sports, they are let in to be fed, while the teamster gets a job as stable man or feeder. The race of course was pretty strenuous you know and cost some coin. The teams lost a lot of energy and of course it had to be given back to them. This was understood you know and the teams are left in the big manger to feed up. They grab the hay racks and chew up big bunches of the green grub.

The fellers who filled up the manger and helped pull the teams in believed of course that they would get a piece of the good in it, but were stung, for the team grabbed all there was.

Naturally, the fellers who did the helping get sore and say they never will help the team again. The team that had lost hears this and goes up to the big fat team with a proposition. "You won last time," says the skinny team to the big fat one and you grabbed so much of the long green feed that you made the sports sore. It's no use for you to run again, for you'd sure lose this time. Let us cuss you this time and when we get in we'll get the sports so sore that they'll pull for you next time again.

This sounds good to the big fat team and it agrees. So when the race comes off the next time the skinny team has got everything in its own way. It gets pulled in and begins to get back all of the long green it had spent for the two races. The one it had lost and the one it had won.

That's the way we can afford it, Pal. Of course, sometimes we get a team into the manger that ain't got horse sense enough to grab all the green it can and then the same old team is got to make up for what was lost. It's a great old game, kid, and it pays.

Ain't there other teams but the two? Well, yes, there always have been a few, but they always were only coifs. They never attracted attention enough for they had too little of the green energy inside of them. There is one coif that is getting into shape though, old boy, and unless something happens, it will soon give the old racers the time of their lives. It is growing bigger every year.

The other teams are getting kind of shaky over this coif. They see it grow-

ing stronger and better fit for a big race every year and are wondering who feeds and trains it. They accuse each other and try to tell the sports that it is a coif that would break all the betting regulations, which they say could not be, because the regulations have always been what they are and must always be so.

While the old teams are squabbling over the new one and trying to give it knockout drops through their trainers in Washington, the disgraced ones, who see that the old teams are nothing but a hoax, are watching the new coif with critical eyes. Many have seen a winner in the new coif and have rallied to its side.

They are now working over it night and day getting it into the best of condition and are giving sure tips to those that have not seen the qualities of the new racer as yet.

This new team is altogether different from the old ones. It's not backed by a red-faced, pompous promoter with a big roll, nor is it controlled by the owner of mansions, but it has millions of managers and backers all over the world—all of them fellers who hustle for a living by working long hours for the owners of the other teams. These backers have joined what they call branches and into these they each pay dues with which the branches and the team are kept a-going.

While the other teams are taking it easy for the race to come along, so they could get out and make so grand a splurge, the managers of the new team are out all over the country all the year around, telling the folks—the fellers who work for the big bugs that own the old teams—just what it is that they need to free themselves from being the slaves of the rich guys. (To Be Continued.)

FOR HOME DRESSMAKERS



LADIES SHIRTTWAIST. Paris Pattern No. 2843. All Seams Allowed. A very simple model for a shirtwaist of linen, madras, Indian-head cotton, Verigan or Victoria lawn, or any material on that order, is here portrayed. The fullness is distributed in wide tucks, and the front is joined to a plastron or yoke of the material, fastened with small pearl buttons. The moderately tight sleeves are gathered into straight cuffs of the material and the tucks in the back are stretched from neck to waist line. The pattern is in 4 sizes—32 to 42 inches bust measure. For 32 bust, the waist requires 1 yard of material, 30 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 37 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 39 inches wide, or 3 1/2 yards 42 inches wide. Price of Pattern, 10 cents. All orders for patterns shown in this column should be sent to the Chicago Daily Socialist, 150 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Enclosed is the price of union label. Catalogue containing 1,000 patterns sent on receipt of 25 cents to cover postage. All patterns shown in this column can be ordered of the Chicago Daily Socialist. Price of any pattern 10 cents.

SELF-TRANSFERABLE EMBROIDERY DESIGN. Directions for using: Place pattern face downward on the material and press with a hot iron, being careful that the material is not stamped in laid on a smooth surface and is free from all wrinkles. No. 8025—Design for towel end, 22 inches wide. No. 8026—Design for towel end, 22 inches wide. No. 8027—Design for towel end, 22 inches wide. No. 8028—Design for towel end, 22 inches wide. No. 8029—Design for towel end, 22 inches wide. No. 8030—Design for towel end, 22 inches wide. No. 8031—Design for towel end, 22 inches wide. No. 8032—Design for towel end, 22 inches wide. No. 8033—Design for towel end, 22 inches wide. No. 8034—Design for towel end, 22 inches wide. No. 8035—Design for towel end, 22 inches wide. No. 8036—Design for towel end, 22 inches wide. No. 8037—Design for towel end, 22 inches wide. No. 8038—Design for towel end, 22 inches wide. No. 8039—Design for towel end, 22 inches wide. No. 8040—Design for towel end, 22 inches wide. 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THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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A Better Way

Yesterday this paper declared that the injunction against the Associated Building Trades ought not to be obeyed. We say it again today. Its obedience would seem a step backward toward slavery.

An injunction that seeks to break the bonds of brotherhood and forge the bonds of servitude is worthy of contempt. A jail service of a few weeks or months or even years for its violation by a few individuals today is better than endless suffering for generations of workers through poor wages and overwork.

But there is a better way to deal with the injunction question than by violating it and suffering the penalty.

The power behind the injunction is the power of a state controlled by the employing class. But behind that state stands the power of a working-class ballot.

The judges who issue injunctions are elected by the votes of the very men they enjoin. If the members of the Building Trades of Chicago were to use their ballots and their influence during the campaign now on to secure the election of judges representing the working class there would be mighty few injunctions issued during the next year in Chicago.

It is claimed that the Supreme court has decided that such injunctions must be issued. BUT INJUNCTIONS WILL NOT ISSUE OF THEMSELVES, and if a half dozen judges would absolutely refuse to lend themselves to any such procedure and would frankly state their reasons for so doing, as a Socialist judge would do, there would soon be an end to the injunction business.

We are now in the very midst of a judicial campaign. At the election which will take place in a few weeks every worker will have a chance to vote for or against injunctions.

A VOTE FOR A REPUBLICAN OR A DEMOCRATIC JUDGE IS A VOTE FOR THE INJUNCTION. Both of these parties are pledged to the system that profits by injunctions.

A VOTE FOR A SOCIALIST FOR JUDGE IS A VOTE AGAINST THE INJUNCTION.

If you vote for the judges who will issue injunctions, do not complain if your wages suffer because of a strike broken by injunctions.

Gambling With Life

Whether the present rise in the price of wheat is due to a decreased supply or to a "corner" is really of very little importance. No one will claim that it is not possible to raise all the wheat that the world can possibly consume. Indeed P. Kropotkin, in his "Fields, Factories and Workshops," insists that all the wheat needed for the bread of Paris could be produced in the Department of the Seine, in which Paris is located.

Today wheat is the basis of life in most civilized countries. That we should turn our lives over to the sport of chance, that we should permit the means of life to become counters in a gamblers' game is something that would never be considered possible had it not grown to be an integral part of our society.

Nor is there any way that this can be changed while this system lasts. There are reports of a congressional investigation of the subject. But congress can do nothing. If private property is right, then where shall the limit be set? Shall we say that man may own a million bushels of grain but not two million? Can we look into his mind and read whether he is buying it for breadmaking or for gambling?

Can we say that gambling in the stocks and bonds that represent the ownership of jobs is any less playing with life and jesting with murder than is the "cornering" of a world's food supply and piling up millions of luxury at the expense of children's stomachs?

We have turned over the things whereby we live to the private possession of the few. What difference whether they use those things for gambling or for some other form of enjoyment?

The Educational Contest

The articles on the "Materialistic Interpretation of Society" and the "Class Struggle" are coming in a way that shows a remarkably widespread interest in this contest. It might be well to suggest to contributors that they read carefully the great Socialist classics that treat of these subjects.

There are two little books that are especially good and that should form the foundation of the education of every Socialist. These are Engels' "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," and "The Communist Manifesto," by Marx and Engels. More copies of these two booklets have been printed than of perhaps any other Socialist writing. They have probably been translated into more languages than any other work except the Bible.

If you have read them once or twice, or more times, read them again. If you have never read them, get them today, and study them carefully. Then you will understand far better just what is meant by the materialistic interpretation of history and the class struggle.

THE PARIS COMMUNE

THE COMMUNE AT WAR—CHAPTER VII.

BY ARTHUR BULLARD

(Concluded from Yesterday) "Always generous and just, even in its anger, the people abhor blood, as it abhors civil war, but it has a duty to protect itself against the barbarity of its enemies, and cost what it may it will return eye for eye, tooth for tooth."

In judging this acceptance of the "lex talionis" it is necessary to bear in mind that the Commune never executed the threat, and that for a time, at least, it had the effect of stopping the brutal massacres of which the army of Thiers had been guilty.

The sortie of April 3 demonstrated two things: First, the heroic devotion of the National Guard to the dream for which the Commune stood; second, the utter inability of the generals in charge. In every engagement the Federals fought with great bravery. On the other hand, there is no possible excuse for the officers who led their men under the guns of Mont Valerian without certain knowledge of its neutrality. And besides the movement was too late. Vinoy, in his memoirs, admits that for a week after the 15th of March it would have been impossible to put up an effective resistance to an attack on Versailles. But even on the 3rd of April a more carefully planned sortie might have been successful. The disaster was due to the happy-go-lucky inefficiency of the leaders.

The Commune centralized the command in the hands of Cluseret. It was an unfortunate choice, as he did not have the confidence of the National Guard. His military training had been in the regular army and he had concealed contempt for the militiamen. Instead of putting their popular leader in high command, he sought out officers of regular army training. The one thing to his credit was his lack of

narrow nationalism. The three best fighters of the Commune, Dombrowski and Wroblewski (Poies) and La Cecilia, an Italian, were put in responsible command by Cluseret.

Dombrowski had received his military training in the Russian army, holding a responsible command in the Caucasus. He had thrown up his commission to join his countrymen in one of their bitter insurrections. Finally arrested and sentenced to Siberia, he managed to escape from the train at Moscow and reach France. He was given command of the forces about Neuilly, where the fiercest in party fighting took place.

His personal bravery was remarkable, even among the thousands of heroes of those days. As his posthumous papers show, he had given up hope early in the fight. He recognized the utter incapacity of the Commune to unite on any plan of campaign. But despite of—or perhaps because of—his despair he fought on at Neuilly with a tenacity which drew the highest praise from the German officers who followed all the fights closely.

One unfortunate order of Cluseret's was a decree of compulsory army service—a few weeks before the Commune had voted to abolish it. Cluseret had ordered all men between nineteen and forty to enlist in the National Guard. The measure defeated itself. Instead of increasing his force it actually decreased it, as a great many men over forty had been among the most active Federals.

Cluseret was bitterly hostile to the Central Committee, jealous of its popularity with the men, and as a result of this hard feeling the number of men under his command rapidly dwindled. At least 50,000 men marched in the sortie of April 2. A popular general could have increased it to 100,000. By the 1st of May Cluseret had reduced it to less than 50,000.

Cluseret's unpopularity was not his greatest fault. His inventory of military resources shows that there were 1,700 cannon in Paris. He never succeeded in getting half of these in active

service. He also neglected the erection of an interior line of fortifications. The lay of the land in Paris is particularly favorable to such work. And if it had been done by Cluseret it is safe to say that the resistance might have been continued for several months.

When Cluseret felt his forces disorganizing he could think of nothing better to do than establish court martial. Having failed in discipline, he hoped to pull things together by punishment. He put a young aid named Rossel at the head of the court. And Rossel, in accord with military tradition, sentenced a man to death for insubordination in the face of the enemy. The news threw the Commune, which was busy discussing nothing in particular, into confusion. A short time before it had voted the abolition of the death penalty. It reversed Rossel's verdict and he resigned in disgust.

And all this time the fighting had been constant. Day after day the division under Vinoy had been trying in vain to drive Dombrowski out of Neuilly. Dombrowski couldn't be driven. The men who fought under him came to adore him.

His sleepless energy and calm, unexcitable bravery were things to wonder at. It was the bitterest kind of fighting there about Neuilly—hand-to-hand bayonet work, with the batteries on either side pouring shell onto the battlefield, killing friend and foe alike.

The losses on both sides were appalling. And Dombrowski passed back and forth through it all, every now and then losing a horse under him or an aid at his side, but himself never touched. To the south the fighting was at long distance, artillery work most of it, with once in a while a bayonet charge. The army of Thiers did not make any appreciable advance. It had occupied the sewer works, built by the Russians, it was carrying on the campaign where they had left off. Every day the army was growing in size, every day more siege guns arrived and were put in place. And in Paris, every day the cancer of discord ate deeper and deeper into the people's dream.

UNFINISHED

By George E. Bowen

Why, that is human life—It's planning of today Some later plan, without a word, shall put away.

We build ambitiously of glowing hope a shrine— Tomorrow, of its truth or joy remains no sign.

We dream dear dreams of gardens smiling in the sun, But night is dark, and lo! at dawn the dream is done.

The path we choose runs greenly to the purple hills— But desolation its unflowered ashes spills.

In friendship's favor happily we put our trust— How friendly fanes are softly buried in the dust.

Love touches us. From senseless slumber we awake To follow and to serve—and die, for love's dear sake.

And fame, with destiny, a royal welcome waves— How could we know they stood on countless comrade graves?

We plant in pleasure and in pain a harvest glean; These blindly human eyes no surer way have seen.

Where blooms perfection; dwells the living faith complete? Where are the rustless arms that cannot know defeat?

Is failure but success our small conceit denies, And he a victor who thro' all disaster tries?

The rose of June, the robin brood, the laden vine, Attain their goal—but their success points not to mine.

Has man a season or a sphere to find and fill? No answering stars advise, and all the winds are still.

What matters, then, the end? Today is mine to live. Shall I be glad more than I gain of life to give?

If be my part a little part of life's large scheme, O let me not ungrateful or unworthy seem.

If this new day some nobler deed is mine to do, My heart would have it brave to find more joy for you.

LARGEST TRANSFORMER IN THE WORLD

The largest electric transformer ever built is described and illustrated in Popular Electricity. The machine, according to this authority, is about 20 feet tall and weighs 120,000 pounds, with the outer casing in place, not including the water which is kept circulating in the casing to cool the interior parts. We read further:

"Some will no doubt ask what such a transformer is for. The question may be answered by saying that a transformer is necessary in order to boost or step the voltage (pressure) of the electric current generated by the dynamos up to a value sufficient to force the current through a long transmission line, perhaps one or two hundred miles, to the locality in which it is to be utilized. "Copper or aluminum wire being expensive, as small a size as possible must be used in the transmission line. The smaller the wire the greater the resistance to the flow of current, consequently the transformer is employed to furnish sufficient voltage to overcome this resistance.

"A transformer is a comparatively simple piece of apparatus, with no moving parts. When two coils of wire are placed one over the other and an alternating current is passed through one of them, an alternating current is set up in the other, although the two coils are entirely separated and insulated from each other. "It is caused by an electrical phenomenon known as induction. This effect is increased if a mass of iron be placed within the coils. If the primary coil, or the coil receiving current from the source, has, say, 100 turns, and the secondary coil has 1,000 turns, the voltage delivered by the secondary will be 10 times as high as that impressed upon the primary, although the current, measured in amperes, will be only one-tenth that delivered to the primary. "The above, in brief, is the principle of the step-up transformer."

HEARD IN THE SLUMS



"He's a regular philanthro—what do you call it?" "Wot's he did?" "Why, in de last week he's give away two dozen 'Deadwood Dick' an' a dozen 'Nickel' libraries!"—New York World.

MEANT TO BE HUMOROUS

At a ball in Edinburgh a well-known and charming hostess, wishing to get a partner for one of her guests, asked a gentleman if she might introduce him to a young lady. "Oh, yes," he drawled, affectedly, "trot her out."

Widow (tearfully)—John was such a hand to worry when things didn't go right. He simply wore himself out doing it. Why, the very last day he lived he was fretting because the price of coal had gone up five shillings a ton. Friend (trying to say something consoling)—It is too bad, too bad, madam! But your husband is over all his troubles at last. He won't have to worry over the price of coal where he is now.

PROOF



"Do you know that your chickens come over into my garden?" "I thought they must be doing that." "Why did you think so?" "Because they never come back."—Cleveland Leader.

ON THE HIGHWAY

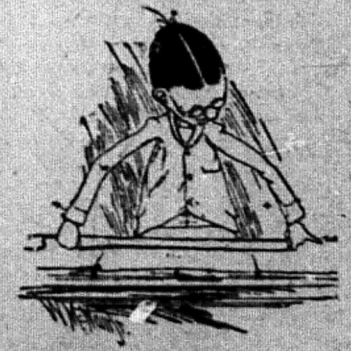


Waggles—Ge, I wonder why dat dog bit me? His Friend—Oh, well, dere's no accountin' for tassel, you know!—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Good Soldiers

"In choosing his men," said the Sabbath school superintendent, "Gideon did not select those who laid aside their arms and threw themselves down to drink. He took those who watched with one eye and drank with the other."

A COUNTERPART



A well known angler, who had been fishing the whole day and got nothing but bites, was accosted by one of the keepers, who said: "Are you aware this water is private and that you are not allowed to take fish from it?" "Great Scott!" replied the angler, "I'm not taking your fish; I'm feeding them."

SOCIALIST MOVEMENT IN CHICAGO

BY A. W. MANCE

What is the trouble with the Socialists and the Socialist movement in Chicago?

That is the question which hundreds of Socialists in and outside of Chicago are asking since the election the seventh of April.

The Cook county delegate committee at its regular monthly meeting last Sunday after a long discussion on this subject elected a commission to make a thorough investigation of our tactics and methods and report their findings and conclusions at the next monthly meeting.

I, like most Socialists, have my theory and opinions of "what is the matter with the Socialist movement in Chicago. In the meantime I am of the opinion that the thing at present most needed is not individual opinions of what is the trouble, but a sane, practical plan for propaganda and education which will enable every Socialist to do work along lines on which there is no division of opinion.

To this end the 21st ward branch has, without wasting much time inquiring "what is the matter," prepared the following plan of campaign and placed it in the hands of every member who would volunteer to do some work besides attend branch meetings and tell the other fellows what was the matter with them and the party.

The first thing done was to procure precinct books and paste in a complete list of the voters in each precinct. On the fly leaf of the precinct book, which is placed in the hands of any member who will volunteer to canvass a precinct, are the following instructions:

"Always get occupation. Mark 'U' if member of union. Get names of all readers of Socialist papers (note what paper); get names of all Socialist sympathizers, use back pages for any additional information useful to the party and report the result of your work at the first branch meeting each month. Be sure and have your precinct book with you at that meeting."

In addition to the precinct book, which contains all the accumulated information in possession of the branch secretary, the precinct captain has placed in his hands a number of copies of the national platform; also a supply of "why Socialists pay dues," a copy of leaflets entitled "Socialists' Aims and Methods," together with subscription blank and cards for the Chicago Daily Socialist and Appeal to Reason.

The canvasser is also furnished with a home-made map of his precinct in the precinct book, so he has no trouble to learn just how and where to go to work.

The comrades who have engaged in this work report that they are received with welcome and courtesy in more than 80 per cent of the houses called at and find that most people are interested enough in Socialism to discuss it and promise to read any literature left with them.

The work of preparing the information for canvassers and placing it all in the precinct books is the result of weeks of labor on the part of the branch secretary and organizer.

This preliminary work, which is the result of long study and planning, enables the branch to avail itself of the services of the newest and least experienced members and also make them feel that they are useful to the cause at once.

THE 21ST WARD BRANCH HAS LONG REALIZED THAT AN ORGANIZATION GROWS JUST LARGE ENOUGH TO DO THE WORK IT INTELLIGENTLY AND PLANFULLY SETS OUT TO DO. The 21st ward branch has handled some big things, among others: the Garrick lectures, AND HAS ALWAYS FOUND THAT ITS ORGANS DEVELOP JUST STRONG ENOUGH TO DO THE WORK UNDERTAKEN. We do not talk much about organization. We plan methods to do what we believe it is best to do AND THE "ORGANS" COME INTO EXISTENCE TO DO THE WORK AND ATROPHY THE MOMENT THEY HAVE NO USEFUL FUNCTION TO PERFORM. The trouble maker and nuisance, who doesn't want to do anything but talk and criticize those who are doing things doesn't last long in the 21st ward. He is soon gavelled or laughed either into a practicable worker or withdraws his card and moves to more congenial quarters, where rag-chewing-chop-suey is at a premium.

We have not yet discussed the question of what is the matter with Socialists and Socialism in Chicago, but when we get all available members at work on the task of thoroughly canvassing the ward for members and subscribers to the Daily we may take an evening or two to discuss this burning question.

When we do, I am of the opinion we will place our fingers on the main causes of the trouble and report our discovery to the delegate committee as a supplement to the committee's report which is now investigating the status of affairs.

That will make another chapter. In the meantime we are attempting and at least partially succeeding in doing work which it is unanimously agreed by experienced Socialists the world over is absolutely essential to perfect an effective organization.

Educational Contest

For the best 500-word essays on "The Materialistic Interpretation of History" and "The Class Struggle" the Daily Socialist will give a copy of Hilquit's "Socialism in Theory and Practice" and a subscription card good for one year. To the two next best on each of these subjects a yearly subscription card will be given, and in the three next a copy of "The Communist Manifesto."

Each article must include an explanation and an illustration of the theory. It will be written in ink or with a typewriter, upon one side only of the paper and not exceed 500 words. Any person may write upon one alone or both of the subjects, but if on both there must be two separate articles. The contest closes May 15, 1909.

The Class Struggle

The class struggle is a struggle between an exploiting class and an exploited class. The one, striving to obtain economic freedom for all mankind, has evolved from slavery to the wage dependent class of today; the other, striving to suppress the rise of the workers, has appropriated the surplus product of their toil, seized the machinery of production and distribution and use these as a means to perpetuate their special interests and prolong their usurped authority as rulers. In our country we observe the working class forced to produce the necessities of life with machinery that is owned by a decreasing minority and receiving, as a wage, an equivalent of but a portion of that which they produce, in return for the labor energy expended.

As the class struggle is universal we find that this condition obtains in all countries proportionately to their social evolution and the local characteristics which affect the same.

H. P. BEVINGTON. Hicksville, Ohio.



TO THE EDITOR

Having become enamored of the supposed virtues of the preferential ballot, Comrade Bell labors manfully to dissipate the difficulties that beset his path. It is encouraging to note that he admits that the long list of candidates should be cut down. The various suggestions that he makes as to what might be done to make the preferential ballot workable in the election of the N. E. C. lead one to believe that, given time, Comrade Bell will become disillusioned in regard to his pet. He may find, like Don Quixote, that instead of a golden crown he has only a pewter basin, of some possible value but by no means the patens cure-all he imagines.

There are quite a number of objections to the use of the preferential ballot in electing our executive committee that have not been mentioned. Nor does it seem necessary to do so at this time. The principal objection made hitherto was that the method as now adopted does not permit of a free choice when voting, and makes the selection of the committee a matter of chance, irrespective of what the membership may desire. Neither the recent communication of Comrade Bell or several other long, wordy "explanations" of the preferential ballot that have found their way into print seem to throw any light on the point. With a constant accession of new members into the party who are unfamiliar with the referendum it is necessary to keep it as simple as possible. Anything that will make the referendum harder to understand and less easy of operation is not democratic but has a contrary ten-

dency. Utopian notions of what ought to be must give place to what is. It is now too late to affect either the pending referendum or the preferential ballot (already adopted), but it may not be amiss to call attention to the undemocratic tendencies of some of the champions of "democracy." The suggestion that we nominate eight and declare the one with lowest sum total as national secretary and the following seven as committeemen may elect some one for secretary who is unable to accept, but could very well serve on the committee. The same objection holds against the proposition to have the executive committee do clerical work in the national office. For illustration let us take the case of Berger. He received the highest vote of any candidate for the executive committee. Yet does anyone imagine he could pull up stakes and put in his time at the national office as a clerk? Such a misuse of ability and talent would lay us open to the charge of being an aggregation of wooden heads.

The probable result of the adoption of the pending amendment would be to give us an executive committee composed of clerks and not a clerical force with executive ability. To lump together such offices as national secretary and executive committeeman, and the latter and a clerkship, is a negation of democracy and denies the membership the right to vote for whom they want for the various offices. The most likely outcome would be inefficiency, of which we have sufficient today. Comrade Bell mentions a case in Texas where no one accepted for an office that was to be filled. Perhaps this is the result of having had one or two doses of the preferential ballot in the past. If so, let us hope the result will not be the same when tried on a national scale. Next winter we will have an opportunity to try it out. St. Louis, Mo. OTTO PAULS.