

CALL FOR ALL AGAINST DIAZ

Stirring Manifesto Is Issued by Mexican Rebels

in Jail in Arizona

LAY BARE RULER'S CRIMES

Recite Horrors of Bloody

Era of Repression and

Ask Nations to Help

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)

Tombstone, Ariz., May 17.—From the fall into which they have been thrown by the United States government for daring to interfere with the imperial will of Porfirio Diaz, dictator of Mexico, Enrique Flores Magon and his comrades have issued a manifesto to the workers of the world to unite in helping the workers of Mexico to freedom.

Diaz Plan Laid Bare

The manifesto has been printed in San Antonio and sent broadcast to every workingman's organization in the world. The text is in part as follows:

"To create dissension and hate between the Mexican and foreign workers in order to safeguard their riches. To isolate the Mexican worker and drown his efforts for freedom in rivers of blood in the purpose of Mexico's despots. For these things, and for the cause of the Mexican proletariat, we come to you, workers of all countries, to inform you of what is going on in Mexico. Because, with the knowledge of the truth you can assist in the struggle which has no hate against anyone except the executioners of the working class. We desire only to break our chains, to work shoulder to shoulder with you for future progress. The cause which we are defending is yours as well as ours.

Harriman's Vest Holdings

"To show with what a lavish hand the Diaz government has enriched the American capitalists, it is only necessary to point out that E. H. Harriman owns 2,500,000 acres of oil land west of Tampico, that the Hearst interests control in the neighborhood of 3,000,000 acres near the city of Chihuahua, and that the total area of territory now owned on the gulf coast alone, by the joint interests of the Standard Oil and Harriman is over one thousand miles long by an average of seventy miles in width, running through the richest lands of Mexico. These are but a fragment of the concessions granted by Diaz to American capitalists.

Butcheries Are Recounted

"It was at Monterey, in the elections of 1892, that the troops fired into a peaceful body of marching citizens, strutting the streets with piles of dead and dying!

"It was in front of the Rio Blanco mill, during the strike of 1906, that sixty-four men, six women and four children were shot down by the soldiery of Diaz!

"It was at Cananea, in 1906, that the rurales under Kosterlitzky, and the cowboys under Kosterlitzky, massacred the striking miners and drove them back to work!

"These are but a few of the bloody incidents in the career of the butcher of Mexico.

"Mexico's revolution is not purely a political revolution—it is a social problem which relates to us directly. We are compelled to meet face with force, for so the tyrant Diaz has decided. We did not seek strife, we were driven to it. We have learned the lesson so ably expressed by a great thinker—'Better a handful of force than a bag of rights.'

What the Liberals Want

"Our program is simple; we do not attempt to realize everything in a day, and so we will begin with the untieing of the rope which binds, in order that we may go on to progress. Freedom of the press, speech and education, the right of public assemblage and the turning back to the people of all the great holdings of uncultivated lands; the abolition of capital punishment and the present brutal system of prisons; the abolition of debts which the peons have carried upon their shoulders for many generations, binding them to their masters in practical slavery from birth to death.

"These reforms are all in the program of the Liberal party. The eight-hour day, a minimum scale of wages and the right of the people of the republic to participate in all public questions, is also part of our program. In this fashion the Mexican revolution will open a trench in which will be built a social organism more just, more harmonious with the sentiments of solidarity and love such as will some day rule the world. It is axiomatic that those who work for the individual work for the mass, and that the emancipation of one people shortens the days of the whole world's slavery.

Nation's Aid Is Asked

"Those nations which have attained comparative freedom should not close their eyes to the miseries of the less fortunate; nor should they turn their

backs upon a struggle which is for the benefit of all.

"The armed mercenaries of the Mexican despot drive our countrymen into prisons of torture where life is prolonged merely to make the agony more cruel, and it must be remembered by you that the power to commit these atrocities has been obtained by Diaz, in large part, from his friends, the foreign investors, of whom many come from the United States.

"But not only in Mexico are we tracked by the police agents; in the United States we are also hunted like wild animals.

"Comrades of the world, read carefully our manifesto and then take such action as will best help the cause of freedom.

"Yours for human emancipation,  
"ENRIQUE FLORES MAGON,  
"FRANXEDIS G. GUERRERO."

BRANDENBURG, IN N. Y. CELL, IS ANXIOUS TO EXPLAIN

New York, May 17.—Broughton Brandenburg, the magazine writer, whose troubles quickly followed the publication of a letter last fall purported to have been written by the late Grover Cleveland, is a prisoner in New York today. He was locked up at police headquarters last evening after being brought from San Francisco by two detectives who were sent to the coast following his disappearance from this city when he was wanted for trial.

Brandenburg, despite his varied experiences and hardships that he says he has undergone since his indictment for grand larceny for the sale of the Cleveland letter, is as anxious to explain his actions as he was in San Francisco. Immediately he reached police headquarters he gave out a statement embodying not only an explanation of why he left New York, but a declaration of his intention of fixing unquestionably the legality of his marriage with his second wife, an incident which indirectly added further interest to his career through his admitted abduction of his second wife's son, James Sheppard Cabanne III, of St. Louis, whom he carried away in true kidnaper style in a wicker basket.

BLUNDER BRINGS CATTLE SCOURGE

Washington, D. C., May 17.—The bureau of animal industry made public yesterday a report which fastens the blame for the recent outbreak of the foot and mouth disease in Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland on a contaminated strain of vaccine, which originally came from a foreign country. The disease was traced by inspectors of the bureau to calves that had been used for vaccine by a Detroit firm of manufacturing chemists.

Contaminated Vaccine the Cause

The report sets forth the belief that the epidemic of foot and mouth disease, which it cost the federal government \$300,000 to suppress, was started by these calves at Detroit while they were undergoing treatment with vaccine imported from abroad, which vaccine, it has been established, was contaminated with foot and mouth disease germs.

The main facts regarding the outbreak, as brought out in the report, are as follows: The H. K. Mulford company of Glen Olden, Pa., imported certain smallpox vaccine virus which was contaminated with an infection of foot and mouth disease.

Test Calves Sent to Stock Yards

In May, 1908, some of the vaccine of this strain was procured by Parke, Davis & Co. of Detroit. Calves used by the latter firm in propagating vaccine were sent Oct. 16 to the Detroit stockyards and thence on the same day to a farm near Detroit.

On Oct. 20 three carloads of cattle from points in Michigan reached the Detroit stockyards and were put into pens that had been occupied by the vaccine calves four days previously. Some of these were sold for slaughter at Detroit, while the remainder were shipped to Danville and Watsonville, Pa., where the disease was first observed some days later. The disease spread to various places in Pennsylvania and New York and to one locality in Maryland.

Cattle and Sheep Inoculated

Three separate series of experiments were made. Young cattle and sheep were inoculated with the vaccine virus obtained from both firms. The foot and mouth disease was produced in experimental animals by the use of the vaccine of the same strain obtained from both sources, while other strains of vaccine tested gave negative results.

The investigation also indicates that the outbreaks of foot and mouth disease in New England in 1902-03 were probably due to contaminated vaccine of Japanese origin from the Mulford company.

The fact that an infection was present in the vaccine virus of the Mulford company for so long a period, but was not transmitted to outside cattle, was doubtless due to this firm's practice of killing its calves after using the vaccine virus test.

Not Fatal to Human Being

According to Drs. Mohler and Rosenau, the disease when communicated to man is seldom fatal, the affection usually being too slight to come to the notice of a family physician.

RUSS CHIEF OF POLICE AND TWO OTHERS ARE WOUNDED

Lublin, Russian Poland, May 17.—Capt. Ullsch, chief of police, was mortally wounded and two policemen who were accompanying him were severely injured in one of the principal parks of the city yesterday by a band of men with revolvers.

SEES PLOT IN MADDEN CASE

Judge Threatens Both Sides with Punishment if Jury Fixing Is Tried

HUMGROUS SIDE TO TRIAL

Out of 350 Veniremen Only

Five Accepted; Many Try

to Evade Service

With the Employers' association

deeply interested in securing the conviction of Madden and his co-defendants and the union forces equally as earnest in the defense, Judge William H. McSurely served a note of warning to both sides this morning by threatening with punishment for contempt of court anyone who shall try to influence a prospective juror through talking with his family or through any effort on the part of an employer to suggest the guilt of the defendants to a man known to be summoned for jury duty.

Five Accepted Out of 350

Shortly before noon today the defense tendered Anthony O'Donnell, a union engineer on the Rock Island, and Frank H. Schwab, a member of the Milk Wagon Drivers' union, as jurors. On questioning by State's Attorney Wayman, Schwab was challenged for "cause" and excused from service. It seems probable that O'Donnell will be accepted by the state. Schwab finally declared that he had a pretty firm opinion, and so he was excused. About 350 jurors have so far been examined, and both sides have been accepted by both the state and the defense.

Two humorous incidents were injected into the trial this morning. George F. Kirns, a member of the Painters' and Decorators' union, had just been excused because he declared that he would not convict a union man, when he cried out, "My hat's gone, but I've got one anyway."

"That's my hat," said another prospective juror.

"I don't care whose hat it is," said Kirns.

Settles Dispute Over Hats

Here Judge McSurely took a hand. He ordered "at all the veniremen take their hats off the backs of their chairs. They did so. One lone hat was left. Kirns took it and turned it round and looked at it again. "Guess I'll have to take that," he said.

"I don't want you to take somebody else's hat," said the judge. Then Kirns smiled. "Why, I remember now, I took my friend's hat by mistake last night."

So the hat question was settled.

Incident Number Two

This is incident number two. Horace Zimmerman, a butcher, who was later excused because he had formed an opinion, was being examined when Attorney James T. Brady, defending Madden, said:

"You know that a juror's mind must not be like a basket of snakes."

Brady repeated the statement.

"I never saw snakes in baskets. Do they come, that way?" asked the judge.

"Sometimes in baskets, sometimes in bags," said Brady.

"I don't know. I am not an expert on snakes," answered the judge.

Peace Is Again Restored

"They have been restored to come in bottles," said Brady.

"So they have," said the judge.

The ballist pounded with his gavel to restore order.

And peace was again restored. The examination began this morning with Geo. Seller, who had formed an opinion and was excused. Dan Cole, a clerk at Marshall Field and Co.'s, was the next examined. He said he had formed an opinion which it would take the strongest evidence to remove. He was also excused.

John Fitzner, a piano maker, was excused because there was doubt as to his legal place of residence. John F. Owens, a shipping clerk, said that he had read the papers and formed a fixed opinion. He was excused. Otto Richter, a musician, said he also had a fixed opinion and he was excused.

Circumstantial Evidence

In examining Anthony O'Donnell, the union engineer employed by the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific, attorney Brady said:

"Both the state and the defense will rely in part on circumstantial evidence. If the state relies on circumstantial evidence it is the duty of the juror to find the defendant innocent unless all hypothesis of innocence has been removed beyond a reasonable doubt."

He then tendered Schwab and O'Donnell to the state.

Charles Schaeffer, a waiter at the Stratford hotel, said that he had often waited on State's Attorney Wayman.

"Did he give you a tip?" asked Attorney Brady.

"Objection," said Wayman.

"Sustained," said the judge.

Employers' Association

In questioning Anthony Connally an employee of the M. T. Burns Construction company, sewer builders, Attorney Brady said:

"If it should develop that the Employers' association is deeply interested

in securing a conviction in this case, should it influence you if you found that your employer belonged to the employers' association?"

Connally said "No." He was later excused. Arnold C. Unger, the last called, said he had a fixed opinion and he also was excused.

Wrangle Over Prospective Juror

Frank L. Pion, confidential clerk of the firm of Schroeder and Wittstein, 102 State street, stated in Judge McSurely's chambers, yesterday afternoon, that he had received a telephone message purporting to come from the criminal court building telling him that John Busch, an employee of the firm, was to be called as a juror in the trial of Martin B. Madden and his co-defendants and the man who made the telephone call asked about Busch's affiliation with the union and whether or not he would render a good juror.

Pion stated when receiving the telephone message that Busch would make a good juror. Pion then went to Busch and told him that he would probably be called to serve as a juror and advised him to serve as business was not very heavy. Busch did not receive his jury summons until he reached home. A question put to Pion by Attorney James T. Brady, defending Madden, brought the reply that Schroeder and Wittstein are members of the Employers' association.

Member of Employers' Association

The scene in Judge McSurely's chamber was brought about through the examination of Busch by the contending sides. Under questions from counsel, Busch said that he had been told of his summons by Pion. After searching questions had been asked Busch was challenged by the state for cause and dismissed. A summons was then issued for Pion who shortly after his arrival was taken to Judge McSurely's chambers. Counsel for both sides and reporters from the newspapers were allowed in the chambers.

Pion then made the admissions above referred to. Busch had stated that he had talked with a fellow workman about the Madden trial after Pion had talked with him. When Pion was being questioned Attorney James T. Brady asked:

"Is your place of business a union shop?"

"No," said Pion.

"Was it a union shop?"

Becomes Non-Union After Strike

"Yes, it was, and there was a strike, and after the strike the union ceased to be a fact here," said Pion.

"Is your firm a member of the Employers' association which is interested in this trial?" asked Brady.

"Yes," said Pion.

The questioning had then lasted about 15 minutes and Judge McSurely announced that he was satisfied with the result.

All day yesterday none but prospective jurors and reporters were allowed in the court room.

TRAIN HOLDUP CAUSES WRECK

Spokane, Wash., May 17.—Twelve passengers on the Great Northern train No. 3 were injured here by a collision which resulted from a holdup. The robbers, after taking the engine and mail cars up a steep grade, that they could loot the mail sacks, allowed them to coast backwards into the other cars.

That the collision did not result even more seriously was due to the quick work of members of the train crew, who, when they saw the runaway engine coming, placed a tie across the track. This broke the speed of the runaway, but failed to throw it from the track.

The robbers are said to have gotten about \$20,000 in the letters which they stole from the registered mail sacks. They escaped and have eluded the big search which is being made for them.

The holdup occurred soon after the train westbound, had left Colbert for Mead. At Colbert switching had to be done. While the engine crew was busy at this work two men suddenly appeared on the engine cab and, thrusting a revolver against the body of Engineer William Miller, ordered him to go ahead.

The Great Northern has offered a reward of \$10,000 for each robber captured.

'HAVE A SMOKE,' SAYS KERMIT

New York, May 17.—The largest shipment of tobacco ever taken from America for the personal use of a traveler was that taken by Kermit Roosevelt, when he sailed with his father for Africa. The shipment occupied a space of sixteen cubic feet. The consignment consisted of 125 briarwood pipes, 200 short-stem clay pipes, two dozen long-stemmed cigarette wardens, 500 small packages of granulated smoking tobacco, sixty pounds of cut-plug smoking, 100 tins of high-grade bird's eye, eighty pounds of plug chewing, eighty pounds of fine cut and 6,000 cigarettes.

The company which sold this tobacco to Kermit Roosevelt announced yesterday that he was taking it to Africa to give to the natives, instead of the small trinkets which usually are expected from travelers.

Roosevelt Writing Adventures

Nairobi, British East Africa, May 17.—Theodore Roosevelt, who is the guest of George McMillan at the Ju-Ju ranch, whether he went from his camp at Machakos in the Athi river district, passed his first day at the ranch in his room resting from the fatigue of his journey. However, he has begun work on a series of articles describing his adventures up to date. Mr. Roosevelt today continued writing, but he found time also to visit parts of the McMillan estate, and to discuss the prospects of sport with F. C. Selous, the well-known English hunter, and his host, Mr. Roosevelt will resume his shooting expeditions Monday.

Oakland, Cal., May 17.—According to the surgeons of the receiving hospital George Turner, a teamster, who was accidentally crushed between his wagon and a hitching post, killed himself accidentally while he was on the operating table. Suffering agony from his injuries, Turner, disregarding the surgeon's warning, rolled over in an effort to relieve his pain. In moving he drove the jagged ends of a broken rib into his heart and lungs and a moment later expired.

The death of Turner was pathetic, as he had been married only a week.

CITY HALL GRAFT IS \$32,771,314

WHAT HAS BUSSE DONE WITH THIS MONEY?

Expended, 1908, under Busse's business administration \$66,689,356.11  
Expended, 1904, for same purposes and city kept in better shape under non-business administration 33,918,041.37  
Balance due public from Busse "business administration" \$32,771,314.74

GOLD DOUBLES IN 25 YEARS

World's Supply Increased

75 Per Cent in Last Decade; Figures Given

Washington, D. C., May 17.—The world's stock of gold has increased about one-half in the last decade, and doubled in the last quarter of a century. The stock of gold money has meantime grown in even greater proportions, being practically 75 per cent more than a decade ago. These facts are of special interest to Socialists because of Gaylord Wilshire's theory that the increase in gold has contributed much to the increased cost of living.

The above figures form a summarization of a series of tables which will appear in the Statistical Abstract of the United States, about to be issued by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor. The gold production from the discovery of America to the present time aggregates \$13,000,000,000, speaking in round terms; and the amount of gold now in existence is estimated by experts at \$11,000,000,000 value; while the value of the gold coin in all the countries of the world for which statistics are available now aggregates \$7,000,000,000.

Rapid Strides in Production

Prior to 1700 the world's gold production averaged \$5,000,000 a year; from 1700 to 1750 it averaged \$10,000,000 a year; from 1750 to 1850 it averaged \$12,000,000 a year. With the discovery of gold in the United States in 1849, and a little later in Australia, the world's production increased tenfold; the annual output of gold mines ranging above \$100,000,000 per annum from 1850 to 1890. From that time forward the growth was still more rapid, crossing the \$100,000,000 line in 1895, and exceeding \$277,000,000 in 1905.

As a result of this rapid growth in production in recent years the gold output of the world's mines during the ten years ending with 1908 aggregated \$3,400,000,000, while the product of the immediately preceding fifteen years aggregated \$2,400,000,000, making a total of nearly \$6,000,000,000 worth of gold produced in the last twenty-five years.

World's Supply \$11,000,000,000

Meantime, although gold is more carefully conserved than any other article of man's production, some portion of the \$11,000,000,000 have disappeared, and the best estimates put the total world's supply at about \$11,000,000,000. About two-thirds of this exists in the form of coin, or bullion held for coining purposes.

The United States has a greater supply of gold money than any other of the first five countries, the figures being, according to the table: United States, \$1,813,000,000; Germany, \$1,944,000,000; France, \$268,000,000; Russia, \$217,000,000; united kingdom, \$655,000,000.

Fully one-fourth of the \$13,000,000,000 worth of gold produced in the world since the discovery of America has come from the mines of the United States. The production of gold in the United States since 1792, the earliest record available, is a little over \$3,000,000,000 in value, or nearly one-fourth of the total given as the world's product since 1492.

TAKE \$1,000 FROM ALTAZ IN ROBBERY CHURCH CAB

Evansville, Ind., May 17.—The St. Anthony car, that has traveled over many states in the interest of the Catholic Church Extension Society, was robbed here yesterday during religious services. The car was filled with representatives of the Roman Catholic church of this city attending mass when the robbery occurred.

The money, consisting of silver and gold and amounting to nearly \$1,000, was in a large glass bowl on the altar and had been contributed by communicants at various places. The headquarters of the Church Extension Society is in Chicago, where the car began its tour.

KILLS SELF ON SURGEON'S TABLE

Alfred Rowe, another who was convicted of counterfeiting, is still awaiting sentence. He is devoutly hoping that the judge makes a good breakfast and is able to digest it on the morning when his sentence is given. Leo Busch, the beneficiary of the morning when the digestion of the federal jurist was good, both made and passed counterfeit half dollars. He is the one who got two years in the bridewell.

TOILER SAVES BOY; REFUSES NAME; WANTS NO FAME

New York, May 17.—Bertie Kavanaugh, 7 years old, went to Central park yesterday afternoon to sail his boat on Conservatory pond. In reaching out too far from the board walk he tumbled in. Johnny Cucasak, 8 years old, was the only person who saw him fall in.

"Bertie's in the lake and drowning," cried Johnny as he ran up to several other boys who were deeply interested in their own boats. The boys could see nothing of Bertie and none of them dared venture into the lake. A man in overalls was sitting on a bench smoking a clay pipe a short distance away and one of the boys told him what had happened.

The man put his short pipe in his pocket, dropped the newspaper he had been reading, and went with the messenger. He jumped in, clothes and all, and felt about the bottom with his feet. The water was breast high. After a time he felt something and reaching down he found the boy clinging to some roots at the bottom. He broke the boy's grasp and carried him to the board walk. Policeman Shea came down on the run and sent for an ambulance.

"What's your name and address?" the policeman asked the rescuer.

"What difference does it make who I am?" responded the man.

"I want to get it on the records," said the policeman.

"I want with your records, I'm no hero. I got kids of me own at home with the old woman," said the man as he squeezed some of the water out of his clothes and started for the park entrance.

The ambulance surgeon resuscitated Bertie.

TRUST KINGS IN COLLEGE TRUSTS

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)  
Atlanta, Ga., May 17.—Bishop Warren Candler of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, yesterday arraigned John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie for seeking to control the colleges of the country and direct the rising generation so that it may be made a supple tool of such trusts as Carnegie and Rockefeller have built up.

The pseudo-philanthropic steel king and the pseudo-religious oil king were not spared in the grilling which the bishop gave both of them.

"No ingenuity can conceal the purpose of these men," to construct and then control a huge system of education for the whole country especially for the south, and thereby to determine the character of American education." Such a scheme I regard as fraught with untold evil to the country.

"I do not cast reflection on Rockefeller in saying it—perhaps if I knew him as well as some who have preached to him church and shared some of his funds, I might even be disposed to eulogize him as warmly as they do. Rockefeller is a mere incident in the question. He is an old man and soon will be dead, but the boards he creates with all their powers, will be here for ill when the youngest among us has grown gray.

"Our colleges must be something more than caged birds of the general education board, fed from its hand and made to sing at the bidding of the man who gave the money."

The control of the colleges and churches by the millionaires promises to be a big question in the near future.

LANDIS ANGRY; BOY SUFFERS

"Sassing" a judge is a dangerous thing in Chicago. It would appear from the sentence inflicted upon Leo Clements, who lied to Judge Landis in trying to save himself from connection with a gang of counterfeiters. Clements got ten years in the federal penitentiary because he had been caught making counterfeit molds in plaster of Paris. Another man who actually made counterfeit money got only two years in the bridewell.

Judge Landis sent the man who made spurious money to the bridewell. The other went to the penitentiary. Clements is only 22 years old and pleaded that he did not know for what purpose the molds in plaster of paris, which he was making, were to be used. This plea did not agree with Judge Landis' breakfast. Hence the sentence.

Alfred Rowe, another who was convicted of counterfeiting, is still awaiting sentence. He is devoutly hoping that the judge makes a good breakfast and is able to digest it on the morning when his sentence is given. Leo Busch, the beneficiary of the morning when the digestion of the federal jurist was good, both made and passed counterfeit half dollars. He is the one who got two years in the bridewell.

Stupendous Sum of \$66,

689,356 Is Spent in 1908

by the 'Big Business'

Administration

DUNNE'S REGIME DID

MORE WITH \$33,918,041

Money Squandered on Mayor's Henchmen in Building Up a Vast Political Machine

Where has the money gone?

The Busse "business" administration is getting away with more than \$52,000,000, according to Maxwell Edgar, secretary of the Tax Reform league, who is in a position to know what he is talking about and who is able to give specific instances as to the blow holes in the bottom of the treasure chest.

"Mayor Bus

is said to be very conservative, the amount squandered unwarrantedly yearly by the department would pay for a perfect high pressure water system for the down town district and replace every defective main in the city of Chicago. But Busse is not in the business of replacing defective mains and installing high pressure water systems.

Added to this, Busse has succeeded in producing the first advance in water rates in many years. His special private interests, which need protection, and the favored corporations have not been hit by the advance because half of them are stealing all the water they want anyway by private mains, but the general public is getting the full effect of the raise.

**Big Advance, Bankrupt**

Under Dunne metered water was reduced to 1 cent per thousand gallons, the lowest rate ever established. The rate is now 25 cents per thousand cubic feet (7,500 gallons) which constitutes an advance of more than twenty per cent over the Dunne rate, and yet the water department is bankrupt like every other department at the city hall and the detective mains in the city number almost twice as many as they did four years ago.

With the \$2,000,000 gone, Busse has been compelled to go down to Springfield for "water"—the sixteen million dollar bond deal.

How deep the "honest graft" has cut into the water system is not as yet completely ascertained even by the expert who made the \$500,000 estimate. The possibilities are, however, clearly stated in one of his reports, and if Busse is overlooking any opportunities, nobody has as yet caught him in the act.

**Big Items Are Suggestive**

The budget of this department which is being mulcted on all sides, includes \$300,000 for fuel, \$500,000 for iron, \$1,000,000 for pumping station engines and boilers, \$250,000 for meters and \$5,000,000 for miscellaneous material. Furthermore, there is the outlay on the intercepting sewer system, which amounts to some \$500,000 more.

One of the "little" grafts has also been laid bare by the probing into the water department. Nobody knows yet who got the \$45,000 which the council took out on the Rogers park deal and nobody about the city hall is in any position to state its whereabouts.

**The Rogers Park Graft**

The Rogers Park water system under private ownership was charging 70 cents per 100 gallons, while the city water is charged 25 cents. The city council has a plan which would give the city a mucky profit at the same time. The company had a plant which was found to be worthless. Under the plan, the city would purchase the plant for \$125,000. The council promptly passed a purchasing bill, paying \$200,000 for the property. Where the extra \$75,000, the difference between the estimate of the experts and the council purchase bill, went nobody has been able to find out.

**More Exposures to Come**

The water department is only one of the big grafts of the Biss administration. More to come. It is imperative that some one find out where the money has gone and why and the Daily Socialist will do its best to get the facts.

**3-YEAR LABOR PACT IS MADE**

Great Falls, Mont., May 17.—An arbitration agreement of far-reaching importance to this community was agreed to last night by the central labor body of this city and through its operation no labor disputes are likely to arise in Great Falls for three years.

This agreement, which was offered by the Cascade County Trade and Labor Assembly to the board of commerce, representing the employing and business interests of the city, and including 21,000 union men, provides that for the next three years there shall be no increase or reduction of wages; that employers signing it shall employ union labor; that all disputes arising between employer and employee shall be submitted to a board of arbitration consisting of twelve members, six of them to be selected by the board of commerce from among the employers and business men, and six from the labor unions, no two from any union. The finding of this board shall be binding on both sides.

**12-YEAR-OLD BOY IS SHOT IN FIGHT OF TEAMSTERS**

A 12-year-old boy, whose name the police did not ascertain, was accidentally shot through the lungs by a bullet fired from a revolver in the hands of a teamster at Enger's street and Blue Island avenue at 9 p. m. today. The teamster was fighting with a fellow driver in the street and the boy was an interested observer of the fracas until one of the men drew a revolver and began to fire.

**GARNEGIE SCOUTING AROUND IN ITALY IS TO SEE KING**

Naples, Italy, May 17.—Andrew Carnegie arrived here today and was received by Senator Cappelloni in the name of the University of Bologna. The senator has arranged that Mr. Carnegie be received by King Victor Emmanuel next Monday.

**Capitalist Is Found Dead**

R. H. A. Huntington, 82 years old, a retired capitalist of Lyons, Iowa, was found dead in bed in a gas-filled room at the home of Mrs. Sara Boyden, 2724 Kenmore avenue, today. Huntington came to Chicago to visit the Boyden family yesterday morning. The gas he believed to have been turned on accidentally.

**DEATH PLUNGE MADE BY SAILOR**

**Held Captive on a Scab Boat, Seaman Dives and Then Swims Ashore**

According to Allison McDonough, of the Lake Carriers' association, the Lake Carriers' association has gangs of men out in the districts frequented by seamen which very much resemble the old press gangs of England, and men are being snatched and taken aboard the lake steamers every day against their will and forced to work under coercion until they get a chance to escape.

**Makes Thrilling Dive**

Police in South Chicago today are investigating charges made by a sailor, formerly a member of the crew of the steamship J. Pierpont Morgan, that officers of the vessel attempted forcibly to restrain him from going ashore when the voyage ended yesterday.

**Told He Must Not Leave**

He approached the chief officer and said: "I have decided to go ashore here and would like to have my wages now." "You will have to see the captain," was the officer's answer.

**Dives, Then Swims Ashore**

Watching a moment when the eyes of the sailing officer of the deck were not fastened in his direction he slipped overboard from the high starboard rail of the barge and struck out for shore. Shivering and nearly exhausted the man was helped out on dry land, and assisted to warm quarters by his union friends, who had watched his unaided escape from the boat.

**KANSAS CYCLONE KILLS AND HURTS**

Kansas City, May 17.—The storm last night over the western part of Kansas and central Kansas and Oklahoma caused three known deaths. Six persons are missing and fifty-five were injured.

**WILL TEST ORAL BETTING UNDER THE NEW YORK LAW**

New York, May 17.—Believing that gambling at the race tracks will be as prevalent this summer as before, the attorney general has advised the district attorney of Kings county, Robert H. Elder, of Brooklyn, Kings county, announced today that they would apply to the Court of Appeals the highest tribunal in the state, for a final interpretation of the new statute.

**I AM BADLY BURNED, IS TELEGRAPHER'S MESSAGE**

Logansport, Ind., May 17.—"I am badly burned and blind," was the message slowly tinker into the Panhandle dispatch office here late last night from G. E. Frazel, an operator in a block tower near Marion. The dispatcher ordered a freight train to stop at the place and the crew found Frazel suffering agonies from burns.

**WORTH \$500.00**

Persons who have tried this remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, headache, toothache, earache, and all other pains, will find it worth \$500.00. It is a simple, common-sense remedy, and it is a fact that it has cured thousands of cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, headache, toothache, earache, and all other pains. It is a simple, common-sense remedy, and it is a fact that it has cured thousands of cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, headache, toothache, earache, and all other pains.

**12 PERSONS INJURED IN A WRECK ON THE WABASH**

Kansas City, Mo., May 17.—Twelve persons were injured as the result of the wreck of the Buffalo-Colorado limited passenger train, west bound, near Randolph, Mo., six miles northeast of Kansas City, last night. The train, which was Wabash No. 3, one of the first of the through trains to be used in the combination Union Pacific-Wabash transcontinental service recently inaugurated, crashed into a steel twin bridge spanning what is known as the Rush river, a creek one mile north of Randolph. The bridge piers had been undermined by recent high water and the fact that the train was proceeding at slow speed was all that prevented a fearful disaster.

**HARBOR GRAB IS LAID TO TAFT**

A coup sprung by the Chicago Canal and Dock company while William Howard Taft was secretary of war is a direct aid to private graft, for it developed yesterday that the company, composed of men who own the real estate between the Chicago river and Chicago avenue, secured a permit some time ago from the war department to build three huge piers between those two points.

**Granted City Concessions to Private Interests While Secretary of War**

The granting of the permit by the war department is strange for two things. The report of the Chicago Harbor commission, which recommended that the city build the piers, was published March 11, and on Feb. 26 the war department gave the Chicago Canal and Dock company the right to build the piers. This permission was granted while Taft was secretary of war, and it was not made public till yesterday.

**JURY FINES TWO VETERANS AND THEN PAYS THEIR FINES**

Columbus, Ga., May 17.—After convicting J. C. Scott and Bob Hudson, Confederate veterans, of selling "near beer" without a license, the jury which returned the verdict in the Superior court here today paid the fines of \$10 each imposed by the court and contributed \$2 to each of the veterans "as good measure."

**WORKINGMEN**

and others with savings accounts in the banks can learn something of vast importance to them by reading "The Money and Company," 30 Broad street, New York, for a copy of their monthly issues. This is a valuable information. No toll should be charged. It is a simple, common-sense remedy, and it is a fact that it has cured thousands of cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, headache, toothache, earache, and all other pains.

**Fred J. Mowry and Company**

80 Broad Street, NEW YORK CITY. FOR THE FINEST MEAL IN ALL CHICAGO VISIT "LITTLE HUNGARY" Cafe and Restaurant. FORT DEARBORN BUILDING, E. W. Cor. Monroe and Clark St. Ladies' entrance, 164 Clark St. Hungarian Gypsy Band 42 E. P. HILL, A. M. SOUVENIRS TO LADIES AFTER THEATER

**BOOK BARGAINS**

We have a large quantity of "Carrar's Columns" by Ignatius Donnelly on hand. This is a fifty-cent paper bound edition. Send us fifteen cents and the book is yours. "Socialism and Religion," a ten-cent pamphlet by Omar Neri, very good for propaganda. Only five cents. Get your copies in early before the edition is exhausted.

**THIS LABEL**

is the only guarantee that BREAD and other bakery goods are made in UNION SANITARY BAKERIES. Buy no others. Patronize only such places where you find this label on all bakery goods. Demand the Bakers' Union Label.

**Central DRUG CO.**

Prescriptions carefully compounded in accordance with the latest authorities. 100 STATE STREET. Dispensary across from Marshall Field & Co. What to Read on Socialism By Charles H. Kerr, Editor of the International Socialist Review, highly beautifully printed edition, with many portraits of social reformers, historical events, and a complete list of the names of socialists. One copy free on request. 10 cents for the book, 25 cents for the International Socialist Review. CHARLES H. KERR & CO. 133 Kinzie Street, Chicago, Ill.

**CAR SLAUGHTER CRIME OF GREED**

**Traction Men Economize on Fenders Only Thing That Can Save Victims**

Blinded by greed, the owners and managers of the Chicago traction systems do not see the terrible picture of a human being writhing in agony in the streets after being struck by a heavy, swiftly moving street car, and have come to the conclusion that it is just as well to save a few hundred dollars a year on fenders.

**Fender Practically Useless**

After a close examination of the so-called "new style" fender one might come to the conclusion that the "fender" was a contrivance placed under the front end of the car in order to keep persons and things from getting back under the car which might cause a derailment and the expense in placing the car again on the track.

The new style of fender consists of a double arrangement just in front of the trucks of the car. The first part of the arrangement is supposed to lift up when it comes to a body lying on the tracks, and "trip" the second part, which lowers and scoops up the body.

**Save Money; Slaughter Goes On**

If the body is that of a human being in a little better—being renewed in vim and vigor. This proof of cure is one full dollar's worth we will gladly give you free—free of cost, charge or obligation to you of any kind whatsoever. If you suffer with any man-weakening ailment, such as lack of power or nervous debility, or any kidney, bladder, stomach or liver complaint, or any form of blood poison, constitutional or organic disease, write us today, telling us in a few words what ails you, and at once, free of charge we will send you one full dollar's worth of a specially prescribed and personally prepared remedy for your particular ailment, which will prove to you—without its costing you one penny—that you can be cured—quickly and completely.

**DR. JOSEPH LISTER CO.**

22 Fifth Avenue, Chicago. Gentlemen: I am troubled with... (Name Your Ailment.) Please send me, absolutely free, your full dollar treatment for same, and also your book which tells how men can treat themselves successfully at home.

**DR. JOSEPH LISTER CO.**

22 Fifth Avenue, Chicago. Gentlemen: I am troubled with... (Name Your Ailment.) Please send me, absolutely free, your full dollar treatment for same, and also your book which tells how men can treat themselves successfully at home.

**DR. JOSEPH LISTER CO.**

22 Fifth Avenue, Chicago. Gentlemen: I am troubled with... (Name Your Ailment.) Please send me, absolutely free, your full dollar treatment for same, and also your book which tells how men can treat themselves successfully at home.

**DR. JOSEPH LISTER CO.**

22 Fifth Avenue, Chicago. Gentlemen: I am troubled with... (Name Your Ailment.) Please send me, absolutely free, your full dollar treatment for same, and also your book which tells how men can treat themselves successfully at home.

**WE WANT THE PUBLIC TO BUY Loyal Accident Company's PREFERRED STOCK**

Accident Insurance Stock is the most profitable of all SAFE investments. Twenty-four companies doing 97 per cent of the business, averaged 84 per cent profit in 1908. Not even banking is so safe. No failures—never a dollar lost. Conducted under rigid government supervision.

The capital stock of THE LOYAL ACCIDENT COMPANY is \$300,000, of which \$250,000 is preferred and \$250,000 common—par, \$10 a share.

This entire capital will be used solely to promote personal accident insurance business; to provide both capital and reserve for the Loyal Accident Insurance Company.

The first allotment of 10,000 shares of preferred stock is now being sold at par, \$10 a share.

As soon as this allotment is taken operations will commence.

About four-fifths of this allotment has already been disposed of, and those who wish to take advantage of the opportunity here presented should act quickly.

It will not be surprising if it is all subscribed for within a few days.

Usually where large profits are to be realized it means a corresponding risk. This is not true of accident insurance.

On the contrary, from the beginning over forty years ago, no company writing purely personal accident insurance has ever failed. The profits have been large. Figures are a matter of public record and can be verified by anybody.

All states maintain constant and rigid supervision of rates, expenses and methods. That is why not one failure of such a company has happened. Stockholders have the protection of the supervision of the insurance departments of the United States and of all states and territories. Such safeguards make FAILURE IMPOSSIBLE. Not a dollar invested in the business has ever been lost.

Accident insurance is in a class by itself. The cost is known in advance with absolute certainty.

Merchandising, manufacturing—even banking—are all more hazardous than personal accident insurance. It is supervised by the states much more carefully than are the banks. Banks are supervised by but one department, either national or state, on which there is no check.

The State Treasurer holds all the securities in which capital is invested. Not only the capital, but the surplus, and the loss and reinsurance reserves must be invested under government direction.

You are sure of a handsome dividend from the interest earned by these securities.

The capital cannot be invested in railroad bonds or corporation securities. The states will not accept them. The securities must be of the highest character.

Accident insurance is increasing rapidly in volume. It appeals to every man as the wisest sort of protection. The small cost is within the reach of every one.

**Reserve Stock While You Investigate**

This is an opportunity for those who can act promptly, to make a sound and profitable investment. The small remainder of the first allotment will not be left uncollected for long at \$10.00 a share.

Send for further particulars first if you wish, but better be on the safe side and send in your subscription with the attached coupon. Receipt and full particulars will be mailed, and if you are not satisfied your money will be cheerfully returned.

GEORGE E. DICKSON, Pres. 132 La Salle St., Chicago. Dear Sir: I hereby subscribe for \_\_\_\_\_ shares of the par value of \$10 each of the Preferred Stock in the Loyal Accident Company, as advertised in the Chicago Daily Socialist, and enclose \$\_\_\_\_ in full or part payment of same. I agree to pay the balance in monthly installments of \$\_\_\_\_\_ each. NAME \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

**Dollar Treatment Free to Men Proves the Cure--BUT COSTS YOU NOTHING**

We want to prove to your own perfect satisfaction—that you can be cured—not simply fixed up a bit or made to feel a little better—but cured—renewed in vim and vigor. This proof of cure is one full dollar's worth we will gladly give you free—free of cost, charge or obligation to you of any kind whatsoever.

If you suffer with any man-weakening ailment, such as lack of power or nervous debility, or any kidney, bladder, stomach or liver complaint, or any form of blood poison, constitutional or organic disease, write us today, telling us in a few words what ails you, and at once, free of charge we will send you one full dollar's worth of a specially prescribed and personally prepared remedy for your particular ailment, which will prove to you—without its costing you one penny—that you can be cured—quickly and completely.

When you write just fill in the space below—that is all—and at the same time, also—free, sealed and prepaid—we will send you a book on men's ailments which gives instructions on how men are successfully cured at home. Write now—but SEND NO MONEY.

DR. JOSEPH LISTER CO., P. O. 22 Fifth Avenue, Chicago. Gentlemen: I am troubled with... (Name Your Ailment.) Please send me, absolutely free, your full dollar treatment for same, and also your book which tells how men can treat themselves successfully at home.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Address—P. O. \_\_\_\_\_

Send me, absolutely free, your full dollar treatment for same, and also your book which tells how men can treat themselves successfully at home.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Address—P. O. \_\_\_\_\_

Send me, absolutely free, your full dollar treatment for same, and also your book which tells how men can treat themselves successfully at home.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Address—P. O. \_\_\_\_\_

Send me, absolutely free, your full dollar treatment for same, and also your book which tells how men can treat themselves successfully at home.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Address—P. O. \_\_\_\_\_

Send me, absolutely free, your full dollar treatment for same, and also your book which tells how men can treat themselves successfully at home.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Address—P. O. \_\_\_\_\_

Send me, absolutely free, your full dollar treatment for same, and also your book which tells how men can treat themselves successfully at home.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Address—P. O. \_\_\_\_\_

**ROLLER SKATES FREE** In our new children's department with every child's suit at \$3.80 or over. Exceptional Values. Cor. Milwaukee & Ashland Aves.

**HELP WANTED**

Female WANTED—Girl to do all work in light house-keeping room. 504 Jackson Park W. Call after 4 o'clock. Apply at once. 179 W. 112d St.

Agents MEN AND WOMEN AGENTS—YOU CAN make money selling a good family medical work. Larger profits. See the book "A Physician in the House." Call or write Dr. J. H. Green, 22 Dearborn St., Chicago.

**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE**

DON'T MISS THIS! Ten-room house in good condition; city water; lot 30x100 ft. back to the street on car line; \$1,800. 4601 Ash. Balance \$25 per month. CRUISE BROS., 125 MILWAUKEE AV.

**FINANCIAL**

PATTERSON ON INVESTMENTS—A large 15-page booklet on the Safety and Profit of legitimate investments. We will send free copies to the first 100 readers of this paper who ask for it. Parties to fill the most need in the neighborhood. Write JOHN M. CROOK, 1118 N. 41st St., Chicago.

**PLANOS**

TEN NEW PLANOS, REGULAR \$20 VALUE, offered special this week at \$10; easy payment. SAMUEL BLOK, 129 Wabash av.

**PERSONAL**

JOE POOLISH TO LEAVE. BETTER COME back and make money. Read it here and work plenty. Come of write. D.

**BUSINESS PERSONALS**

SIGNS, BANNERS, WINDOW LETTERING, Card Boxes, etc. Estimates furnished. Part trade if desired.

**Subscription and Advertising**

RATES OF THE Chicago Daily Socialist Advertising Rates. Ten cents per line for display. Discount for cash. Foreign advertising managers. HOWE-STIMSON CO., 16 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Terms of Subscription. BY CARRIER IN CITY OF CHICAGO. Daily, per week, \$1.00; per month, \$3.00. Order by postal card or telephone. When delivery is irregular, make complaint DAILY BY MAIL IN ADVANCE. Postage paid in the United States (outside of Chicago) city limits and in Canada and Mexico. All subscriptions should be addressed to the Chicago Daily Socialist, 132 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. Notify office promptly of change of address. Payment in advance. Single copies 5 cents. No money refunded for any number of copies per day. Bills rendered each month. Terms of Subscription. BY CARRIER IN CITY OF CHICAGO. Daily, per week, \$1.00; per month, \$3.00. Order by postal card or telephone. When delivery is irregular, make complaint DAILY BY MAIL IN ADVANCE. Postage paid in the United States (outside of Chicago) city limits and in Canada and Mexico. All subscriptions should be addressed to the Chicago Daily Socialist, 132 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. Notify office promptly of change of address. Payment in advance. Single copies 5 cents. No money refunded for any number of copies per day. Bills rendered each month.

**We are the first firm in the United States to sell GROCERIES at Wholesale Prices Directly to the Consumer**

This means a saving to you of about 40c on the dollar. SEND FOR OUR COMPLETE WEEKLY LIST. First National Grocery Co., 58 Wabash Ave., Near Randolph St., CHICAGO. Phone Central 5812.

**Advertise in the Daily Socialist**



THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

Entered as second-class matter Dec. 21, 1896, at P. O., Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879.

Issued by the Workers Publishing Society, 15-19 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

The publication of a signed article does not mean endorsement by the Daily Socialist of opinions expressed therein.

Indorsing the Foes of Labor

The Daily Socialist would be false to the cause of organized labor, false to the entire working class and a traitor to principles it represents if it did not tell the truth about the action of the Chicago Federation of Labor at its last session.

When a majority in a small session of the Chicago Federation of Labor asked for the election of Judge Thomas G. Windes, when it added its indorsement to that of James R. Van Cleave, and the Illinois Employers' association, and the Chicago Bar association, it struck a blow in favor of government by injunction.

Not that such indorsement will have very much effect. The great mass of the trade union membership have shown over and over again that they cannot be tied up in packages and delivered on election day.

Those who wish to USE the union movement, those who wish to EXPLOIT it for political purposes, those who wish to SEE IT DISRUPTED AND DISORGANIZED, WILL WELCOME THIS ACTION.

THEREFORE THE DAILY SOCIALIST IS OPPOSED TO IT.

Yet at the same time the Socialists are not blind to the fact that even this action is a sign of progress, or, at least, of political life. When organized labor comes to recognize the necessity of using its ballots as a body it has learned one-half the lesson that Socialists have been trying to expound.

LABOR IS RAPIDLY LEARNING THIS LAST AND MOST IMPORTANT HALF OF THE LESSON.

When it has learned it there will be an end of government by injunction.

Stealing the Outer Harbor

During the last municipal campaign the Daily Socialist stood absolutely alone in pointing out the preparations that were being made to turn over the great proposed outer harbor of Chicago to private interests.

Every other paper ignored the entire question. The Daily Socialist pointed out that this was the question at issue in the election of aldermen, and that if the present gang were elected this tremendous undertaking would become but an instrument of private graft.

Not another paper raised a word of warning. That election is now past. The old gang has been placed in power.

Now preparations are being made to turn the harbor over to a bunch of Chicago capitalists.

It appears that the national government has been involved in the steal. The arrangements for the transfers were secretly made while Taft was still secretary of war.

The present secretary of war represents the Illinois Central railroad. That railroad now and always stands for the lake front steal. That railroad is the one that is to control the proposed tunnel system. That tunnel system is to be connected with the docks.

It does not take the acumen of a Sherlock Holmes to see that something is going on the Chicago lake front.

Fun for Them

It is reported that a number of students from Chicago, Northwestern and other universities surrounding Chicago are taking the places of the striking cabmen.

The boys are doing it "just for a lark." What a lark it is! What splendid fun it must be to assist in taking food from the mouths of little children. What a gloriously amusing act it is to lend a hand in keeping the wages of men, the heads of families, down to \$12 a week for a twelve-hour day!

Of course most of these students do not know any better. The most ignorant class in the world is composed of university men. They are so busy learning so many useless things that they have little time to find out about things that are worth while.

Some day some of these students will wake up to the fact that the class struggle is not a joke, that a strike is not a lark, and that there are more refined ways of seeking amusement than being a scab. Going out and stealing the pennies from blind beggars would be highly hilarious and extremely moral in comparison.

TO THE EDITOR

Preventing Suicide. Agitators and labor editors evince a distorted view of the sixty-one suicides in New York, and thirty-nine in Chicago, for April. I will admit that the better class has been negligent, for while it is desirable in fact necessary, to have a large number of people in such a condition that they will grasp eagerly at an opportunity to labor and work hard and faithfully in order to receive a few pennies, still if lack of work pushes these worthy people to the limit of suicide, it gets on the nerves of the employing class, and I would urge that some provision be made for these unfortunate, in time to prevent carrying out their desperate resolve, providing, of course, that this could be done without suspending them, and that great care be taken to detect impostures—those who might pretend to be ready for suicide, when they are really scheming for a free lunch. It is this difficulty that has made property owners slow to provide an institution for these unfortunate, rather than indifference, or callousness, caused by familiarity with the continual list of suicides. The Salvation Army has done much good in this way, searching out the dependent, and providing work that is not so well paid as to destroy incentive, but enough to tide over the time until some capitalist can offer employment. It is the old problem of who among the poor are worthy and who unworthy. Let it not be supposed that the better class are oblivious to the problem, which, briefly stated, is this: How can we, the employing class, so arrange industry that laborers will receive the proper amount to preserve their strength to work, yet not enough to produce laziness, nor means to attempt some degree of imitation of the fashionable life of the wealthy, whose pursuits are so far beyond the scope of working people that it is folly to hope to attain them, and the effort to do so, in every single instance, reduces the usefulness of all who are filled with such foolish ambition. Contentment is the greatest wealth, and as there is not enough wealth for all to enjoy every good thing in life it is proper that the best should be reserved for those who have the greatest power of appreciation. It is better that a few enjoy full lives, than that all should try, and no one be satisfied. Nature has ordained that those with the keenest appreciation of wealth, possess it, whose sensibilities would be more shocked by deprivation than any other class, for it is well known that the poor do not feel their condition intensely, neither could they appreciate great wealth and leisure. N. A. BOB.

THE HAPPY HOTEL WAITER

BY GEORGE ALLAN ENGLAND

I had a significant little insight, the other evening, into the life and status of those delectable, good-natured, and obliging men in black coats and white aprons who serve us when we happen to have the price of a meal at a good hotel.

Just how I happened to have that price I don't know. It was an accident, I guess; but at any rate I did have it, and I was dining at an A-Ooee caravanserai on the Great White Way. The room was spacious, brilliant, imposing. The fare was of the best. There was music. The waiters threaded their skillful way hither and thither and you, between the tables, like so many well-sound, well-greased automata, taking orders, executing them with untiring dexterity and precision. It was all very fine, very cheering, very productive of optimism—if one had the price!

Suddenly the machinery stopped a cog. There came a crash, a bang, a rattly-clatter of smashed crockery. I saw an embarrassed waiter trying to explain the obvious to his chief. Guests laughed, smiled or ignored, according to their several temperaments. But I was not interested in the guests. I was thinking of the poor, tired devil who had broken up the dishes. What about him?

"Who pays for that?" I asked my own waiter, nodding at the wreckage. "I do—part of it!" he replied with some bitterness. He was a thin chap and he looked ill.

"How so? You haven't broken anything." "No, not for six weeks. But I have to help pay, just the same!" he growled, keeping a sharp eye out for the head waiter. "You see, sir," he went on, "they take out \$5 every week from the pay of every man here, for what they call 'le casse,' that is, breakage. No matter whether we ever break anything or not, \$5 a week, each man!"

"And you get—?" "Twenty dollars a week." "What? You mean to tell me that 25 per cent of your pay has to go, right along, for that sort of thing?" He nodded. "Just that," said he. "Great, eh?" "But," I objected, "with the big force you have here,

the breakage can't possibly come up to anything like that!" "It don't. No matter. We have to pay it, or—" He pointed at the door. I understood. "And how many hours a day do you put in?" I continued, my interest keenly aroused.

"Eighteen. Eighteen, every day. Not sitting still, either, but walking miles on miles. A fine life, I tell you, sir. A—" The head waiter beckoned, and I could learn no more. But even as it was, I had learned something. They get tips, waiters do, you say? Yes, I hope so! Would you change places with them, even though you could keep all the tips and didn't have to "whack up" with the head and the management? Would you, for the tips, and the odds and ends of re-hashed food, and the paltry wages (always minus that preposterous "casse" of \$5 a week) run your legs off, eighteen hours a day, always be polite, deft, clever, courteous, deferential? Yes, you would—no!

When I got home again, far from the Bright Lights, I looked up my table of comparative mortalities, as given in the U. S. Labor Department Bulletin for January, 1903; Clergymen, I found, had a death rate of 160; shoemakers, 166; cotton workers, 166; quarrymen, 202; cutlers, 235; die-cutters, 300; potters, 313; inn servants, 397!

In other words, employes of hotels, proprietarians laboring in hosteries where all seems comfort, ease, pleasure, die nearly four times as fast as priests and parsons! The highest death rate of any listed by the Bulletin is that of 397. A silent, grim, ominous commentary, which renders any words of mine superfluous. Eighteen hours a day, a pittance, irregular and left-over food, exhaustion and the all but inevitable, the quite comprehensible recourse to alcohol—their you have the picture!

Death waits upon your snow-white tables, Lady Croesus and Sir Dives. Death serves your dainty food and pours your costly wine. I have not yet forgotten the thin-checked, bespectacled waiter who furtively slipped me a bit of information about the inside workings of the hotel-system, and here before me I have the official figures. The case, I think, is quite conclusive.

Well, what are we going to do about it?

THE SCAB

BY ROBERT HUNTER

Every social order develops its own ethics. Even in the same social order there are at least two codes of ethics. The exploiter has his code; the exploited has his.

History shows with unmistakable clearness that the ethics of the oppressed have in due course become the dominant ethics.

Those who have fought against wrong, injustice and oppression have naturally been the wronged and oppressed.

Again and again in the history of the world, the lower orders, so called, have impressed upon the world their code of ethics.

In the present order a new word has been coined to express the contempt one class feels for those who betray its cause.

The oppressing class has tried to glorify the term. Homilies have been delivered upon it. The president of a great university has tried to sanctify it, but in the minds of millions and millions today there can be no greater reproach than to be called a "scab."

When a man robs another he injures one man. When a man is drunken, is addicted to vice, is idle and shiftless, he injures himself more than another.

But the "scab" sins against mankind. A group of men come together mutually pledged to support one another. They are struggling against great obstacles for better conditions of life for themselves and their families. By sacrifice, by the payment of dues, by the slow and arduous work of organization they raise to decency and self-respect the mass of workers.

Their struggle is as vital to the progress of humanity as any battle that was ever fought. No war ever decided an issue more important.

What they seek for themselves they seek for all mankind, and no creature is so poor and helpless as to be outside the horizon of their effort.

In the midst of their conflict, men suffering the same evils and oppressions they suffer, go over to aid and comfort the oppressors.

Playing the part of Judas, they betray to the executioner those who are fighting for their salvation as for their own.

The scab is not only condemned by his fellow workers, he is also pushed aside and scorned, as soon as the conflict is over, by those to whom he sells himself.

He is used when it serves his master to use him. Even though he succeed in breaking the union of his fellows, in humiliating his comrades and in helping to fasten upon them again, and himself as well, the yoke of slavery, the oppressor has no thought to give him thanks.

The scab is like a piece of waste—useful to wipe away a nuisance and then to wash one's hands of.

As a workman the scab benefits with other workmen by the conquests of unionism. When wages are raised, hours shortened, machines guarded, factories made sanitary, mines made safe, he also benefits. But the benefit comes to him as pennies to a sneak-thief.

Fortunately, few workmen today are content to be scabs. For that reason strike breakers, and other desperate characters must be employed to recruit strike breakers. Out of the slum, dive and lodging house, they select penniless desperados to ship about the country to serve as scabs.

To the thoughtful this is, perhaps, the most hopeful sign in the struggle of the workers. It shows that self-respecting workmen are unwilling to desert their comrades in battle to serve the enemy.

This paper is read by scores of thousands. Many of the readers probably are members of a union. We ask you, then, to do your duty in this great conflict. Don't be a scab!

If there is no organization in your trade, call the men in your shop together and form one.

Pay your dues promptly as a privilege and an honor.

Bear your taxes in this emancipating movement with joy and thanksgiving. Ethical principles are being fought out in these battles of today, and none is more important than the solidarity of the workers.

IMPROPER DEFENSE

"Prisoner at the bar, you are charged with having entered the kitchen of the complaining witnesses and stealing therefrom three loaves of bread, said act constituting a burglary. Guilty or not guilty?"

"Your honor, I admit having entered this man's kitchen and taking a couple of loaves of bread, but—"

"Then you plead guilty?" "Not yet, your honor. You see the man who complains against me cornered wheat and forced up the price of bread. I did not have enough money to allay the pangs of hunger suffered by my children, and I thought it only just that the man who caused their suffering should help dispel it. So I broke into his house and took two loaves of his bread. I could have taken many valuable things, but all I wanted was something for the kiddies to eat. So, your honor, I think there are mitf—"

"That will do, sir!" sternly commanded the judge. "On your own admission you are guilty and you are sentenced to jail for sixty days. People of your class must be taught that property rights must be protected.

"But I was protecting my children, and they are more to me than this man's—"

"Thirty days more for contempt of court."

A moment later court adjourned, and while the prisoner was being escorted to jail and his hungry children were crying for bread, the judge was being escorted to a fashionable cafe by the man who had doubled the price of bread.

After all human life is the cheapest thing on the market.

THE TRUTH IS DAWNING

One by one the opponents of Socialism are having to drop their silly, stupid and malicious charges. The truth in regard to Socialism is gradually dawning upon the people and to this extent the movement is advancing, and the time is not far distant when its triumph will be celebrated by the emancipated people.—Appeal to Reason.

THE PARIS COMMUNE

CHAPTER I.—THE DECLINE OF THE COMMUNE

BY ARTHUR BULLARD

Concluded from Saturday. The rest of France had no way of knowing what was happening in Paris except from the lying dispatches which Thiers sent out daily. There was one of the gravest faults of the Commune; it did not give sufficient attention to putting its case before the nation.

Republican sentiment, however, was strong in the country. Thiers had succeeded in distorting the issue for which Paris was fighting, but he could not hide the fact that the national assembly was packed with royalist conspirators. On April 30 municipal elections were held all over France. With scarcely an exception the towns and villages elected republican councils. This was the death blow to monarchy in France.

Although the conspirators of the national assembly refused to accept this decision and still hoped to crown a king, although many attempts have since been made to restore the throne, the vote of April 30, 1871, has never been set aside. The republic—the real issue for which the Communards were fighting—was established.

There were many who tried to stop the slaughter of this civil war. A dozen organizations tried to pacify the combatants. The most important was "The Republican League for the Rights of Paris." Composed of the more liberal of the Parisian middle class, it demanded first, the formation of a republic, then, the right for Paris to elect her municipal council and the officers of her militia.

It proposed a truce pending the election of a constitutional assembly, and that on the day when the republic was established, both the national assembly and the Commune should resign.

Both the hostile parties feared this organization. The Commune, because it doubted its good faith. The national assembly because it believed in the honesty of the more prominent republicans and patriots throughout France joined the league, it could accomplish nothing. Thiers and the national assembly absolutely refused to abdicate to the republic.

The league invited the mayors, who had been elected on April 20, to a peace congress at Bordeaux. Thiers forbade the gathering. And when many of the cities sent their officials—in spite of the government's prohibition—Thiers had six of the most prominent peace-makers thrown into prison.

In Paris, as the Commune was visibly weakening, and as the senseless contortions of the committee of public safety were alienating more and more of the population, reactionary conspirators began to raise their heads. Spies and "agents provocateurs" of the royalists and Bonapartists abounded in Paris.

The Commune discovered that one of its own members had been a secret police under Napoleon III. Dombrowski, the heroic Pole, turned over to the police an agent of Thiers who had offered him \$100,000 to desert. Later (August 1871), before the Third Court Martial, a bounder named de Montant, testified that he had persuaded certain members of the Commune to introduce violent and foolish measures, hoping to discredit the movement.

May 15 the principal cartridge factory of the federals blew up. The cause of this explosion was never definitely determined, but it was generally believed—on what seems good evidence—that the director of the factory had sold himself to Thiers and arranged the catastrophe.

to all the papers—said that it was impossible to work with the committee of public safety, and that in the future the twenty-two sections would confine their energy to the work of the defense. They have been—and justly—severely criticised for this action. Their constituents forced them to return to the Hotel de Ville.

To desert at the time of so desperate a crisis had the appearance of cowardice. They amply proved later that it was not the case, but while it was not cowardice it was a fatal error in judgment. Once having accepted the dictatorship of the committee of public safety—they had voted for and tried to be elected on the second committee—they should have stuck to it. Their action only infuriated the majority, decreased the authority of the Commune in Paris and—dividing public opinion—further weakening the defense.

Although there is little for which the Commune, as a municipal body, can be praised, it should be remembered that it was not all Paris. While they were wanting their time over futile discussions, mutual recrimination and vain efforts to bring back the great days of 1871, the mass of Parisian workmen were fighting and dying—with a heroism and devotion never equaled—for an ideal of human brotherhood. During this war in the neighborhood of 20,000 federals fell in the trenches outside of Paris—for the dream.

The Communal movement was weak only in its leaders. The members of the Communal council were untrained, inefficient, petty jealous. Many of the officers, captains and colonels as well as generals, were ambitious and incapable, unworthy of the trust the men had given them. But the rank and file, from the bloody, blundering sortie of April 22, till the last gun was fired, never faltered under fire, never seriously complained of the hardships and great fatigues dealt out to them by their alleged officers. Their heroism and devotion is above our praise. It is these common soldiers of the dream whom we revere when we commemorate the Commune.

THE ROAD TO POWER

BY KARL KAUTSKY

Chapter III.—Growing Gradually Into the Co-operative Commonwealth

Continued from Saturday

There is no such thing as politics without prophesying. The only difference is that there's who prophesy that things will always remain the same do not know that they are prophesying.

Naturally no proletarian politician can be satisfied with present conditions and not strive to fundamentally alter them. Add there is no intelligent politician of whatever faction, who possesses even a remnant of freedom of judgment who is not forced to recognize that political conditions cannot remain as they now are in the midst of the present rapid rate of economic transformation.

But in spite of this he refuses to recognize the possibility of a political revolution, that is, of a decided rearrangement of political power in the state, then there is nothing left for him to do but to seek in some way gradually and imperceptibly to do away with class antagonisms without any great decisive battle.

The reformer dream of the establishment of social peace between the classes, between exploited and exploiters, without abolishing exploitation. They would bring this about by having each class exercise a certain self-restraint toward the other, and by the giving up of all "excesses" and "extreme demands." There are people who believe that the antagonisms which exist between the individual laborer and capitalist would disappear if they confronted each other in ORGANIZED form. Wage contracts are to be the beginning of social peace. In reality organization simply concentrates the antagonisms. The struggle becomes less frequent, but more violent, and disturbs society far more than former little individual conflicts. The antagonism of conflicting interests becomes much harsher. Because of the existence of organization the conflict tends to drop its character of a momentary conflict of individual persons, and takes on the form of a NECESSARY conflict between whole CLASSES.

It is impossible for a Socialist to share the illusion of the reconciliation of classes and the coming of social peace. That he does not share it is what makes him a Socialist. He knows that if social peace is to come it will be not by a chimerical RECONCILIATION, but by the ABOLITION of classes. When he has lost faith in a revolution, however, there is nothing left for him but to await the peaceful and imperceptible disappearance of classes through economic progress—through the growth and increased power of the working class, which gradually absorbs the other classes.

That is the theory of the gradual growth into (hintenwachsen) the socialist society.

This theory contains a germ of truth. It is supported by facts of economic development that show an actual growth toward Socialism. It was Marx and Engels who first set forth these facts and explained the scientific laws that govern them.

We are growing from two directions. One of these is through the development of capitalism, and the concentration of capital. When, in the competitive struggle a larger body of capital is brought into conflict with a smaller the latter is first pressed, then oppressed, and finally suppressed. This fact, wholly apart from the rage for profits, compels every capitalist to increase his capital and to extend his undertakings. Ever larger grow the industries, ever more and more industries are concentrated in a single hand. Today we have reached the point where banks and promoting organizations control and direct the greater part of the capitalistic undertakings in the various countries. So it is that the road is being prepared for the social organization of production.

Hand in hand with this centralization of business goes the growth of great fortunes, something that is in no way hindered by the appearance of the corporation. On the contrary, the corporation not only makes the control of production by a few banks and industrial combines possible. It also furnishes a means by which the very smallest fortunes can be transformed into capital and thereby be made to contribute to the centralizing process on capitalism.

Through the corporation the savings of even the poor are placed at the disposal of the great capitalists, who are enabled to use those savings as if they were a part of their great capital. As a result the centralizing power of their great fortunes is increased still more.

The corporation renders the person of the capitalist wholly superfluous for the conduct of capitalist undertakings. The exclusion of his personality from industrial life ceases to be a question of POSSIBILITY or of RIGHT. It is purely a question of POWER.

This preparation for Socialism through the concentration of capital is meanwhile only one side of the process of gradual growth into the future state. Along with it there is proceeding an evolution within the working class that is no less of an indication of growth in the direction of Socialism.

(To Be Continued.)

Educational Contest

For the best 100-word essays on "The Materialistic Interpretation of History" and "The Class Struggle" the Daily Socialist will give a copy of "Socialism in Theory and Practice" and a subscription card good for one year. To the two best essays of these subjects a yearly subscription card will be sent, and to the three next best a copy of "The Communist Manifesto."

Each article must include an explanation and an illustration of the theory. He writes in ink or with a typewriter, upon one side only of the paper and not exceed 100 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 Materialistic Interpretation of History

The materialistic interpretation of history means the interpretation of history through a study of the material conditions under which people have lived. It is also called "economic determinism" which means that economic conditions determine people's actions—their laws, customs and ethics. The strongest influence bearing upon an individual or a nation is the manner in which they earn their living, and as the manner of making a living changes, all else changes.

Mechanical power, applied to machinery, has changed, and is changing the manner in which people earn their living. The old hand methods of manufacture, carried on individually in the home or in small shops, has given way to the more improved method of modern industry which brings the workers together in large bodies. These changed methods give birth to different ideas. Working together in large bodies, using the tools which another owns, the working class evolves a new ideology. The old individualist ideal gives way to the collectivist ideal. Collective operation of industries gives birth to the desire for the collective ownership of industries.

Private ownership of the avenues of exchange between the farm workers and the factory workers, upon which all depend, enables the owners to take toll from both classes. From this material effect upon their lives arises a mutual demand for the collective ownership of the avenues of exchange.

When we say that it was the material conditions affecting the ruling class in the American colonies that made them rebel against King George we are giving the materialistic interpretation to the history of the revolutionary war. When we understand the material conditions in the south—wild climate—cotton growing, and the material conditions in the north—rigid winters—manufacture, we can see why chattel slavery was a "good" form of slavery for the southern states and wage slavery—a "good" form for the northern states. When we understand the material advantages (to the ruling class) of wage slavery over chattel slavery we can understand why wage slavery survived.

The materialistic interpretation of history not only enables us to understand past history, but, to a great extent, the history of the future. The great majority of the people in this country today belong to the working class. Economic conditions determine

Fridley, Montana. J. F. MARIE.

The Class Struggle

Class struggles are the result of the conflicting economic interests of two classes in society. The dominant class, having control of the powers of government, uses those powers to promote its own economic interests. In a society based on special privilege the power tends to concentrate into fewer and fewer hands, which causes the dominant class to continually grow smaller while the subject class grows larger. The economic interests of the dominant class conflict with the economic interests of the subject class. Sooner or later this conflict of interests finds expression on the political field. When the economic interests of the subject class become great enough and clear enough, the political powers are captured, the government is overthrown and a new class rises to power. No class can retain a political victory except they have economic power to back it up.

Our revolutionary war was the result of conflicting economic interests between the growing manufacturing and commercial class of the colonies and that of the mother country. The rebellion was the result of the conflicting economic interests of the southern planter and the northern manufacturer. The civil war in Wyoming was the result of the conflicting economic interests of the big cattle-men and the homesteaders. The result of a long struggle between the dominant mining class and the growing agricultural class whose lands were injured by the earth washed down from the mountains.

Hitherto, in all class struggles, each class has had economic power in material wealth possessions. The present world-wide class struggle is between the capitalist class, whose economic power lies in the possession of the means of production upon which all the people depend, and the working class, whose only economic power lies in possession as a class, through organization, of the laboring power to operate these means of production. A political victory without economic power to back it up amounts to nothing.

Until the working class realize this and have perfected an organization powerful enough to grasp and hold the means of production, a political victory would be a calamity.

Fridley, Montana. J. F. MARIE.