

'CLEAN' UP CITY'S MONEY; FAIL TO 'CLEAN' STREETS

Busse Henchmen Reap Rich Harvest; Another \$787,859 of graft Is Traced to Recipients

\$1,687,564 NOW SHOWN OF \$23,000,000 GRAFT

City's Thoroughfares Are in Filthy Condition Despite Large Sums Spent by Sub-Department

Over \$1,500,000 of the \$23,000,000 graft of the Busse "business administration" has been traced to date although the experts dug only into two little sub-departments today, which only throw side-lights on the big steal since yesterday.

The grand total accounted for now out of the big steal of \$1,687,564, the sum of \$787,859 being added by today's figures.

New Graft Data Given

Today's table of graft is as follows:

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Previously reported | \$908,705 |
| Today's report | 778,859 |
| Total graft located to date | \$1,687,564 |
| CLEANING STREETS | |
| First ward, increase | \$46,000 |
| Second ward | 1,900 |
| Fourth ward | 4,900 |
| Fifth ward | 4,900 |
| Sixth ward | 12,900 |
| Seventh ward | 14,740 |
| Eighth ward | 4,900 |
| Ninth ward | 8,900 |
| Tenth ward | 9,800 |
| Eleventh ward | 9,800 |
| Twelfth ward | 9,800 |
| Thirteenth ward | 12,900 |
| Fourteenth ward | 9,800 |
| Fifteenth ward | 9,715 |
| Sixteenth ward | 9,800 |
| Seventeenth ward | 9,800 |
| Eighteenth ward | 4,900 |
| Nineteenth ward | 6,750 |
| Twentieth ward | 4,900 |
| Twenty-first ward | 7,285 |
| Twenty-second ward | 12,340 |
| Twenty-third ward | 11,140 |
| Twenty-fourth ward | 8,240 |
| Twenty-fifth ward | 12,340 |
| Twenty-sixth ward | 16,240 |
| Twenty-seventh ward | 8,240 |
| Twenty-eighth ward | 8,240 |
| Twenty-ninth ward | 3,740 |
| Thirtieth ward | 7,740 |
| Thirty-first ward | 12,960 |
| Thirty-second ward | 12,960 |
| Thirty-third ward | 9,240 |
| Thirty-fourth ward | 9,240 |
| Thirty-fifth ward | 6,900 |
| Total street cleaning increase per annum | \$147,350 |
| DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS | |
| Five clerks (partial work) | \$2,500 |
| Increase deputy commissioner's salary | 400 |
| Inspector, part time | 300 |
| Inspector of amusements | 200 |
| Inspector of hotels | 200 |
| Thirteen temporary building inspectors | 2,061 |
| Assistant architectural engineer | 1,500 |
| Elevator inspector | 1,100 |
| Deputy commissioner | 6,000 |
| Chauffeur (part time) | 500 |
| Clerk of streets and alleys (raise) | 200 |
| Thinker | 200 |
| Comptroller | 1,150 |
| Stenographer | 1,400 |
| Clerk | 200 |
| Blanket expense account | 500 |
| Special appropriations | 15,000 |
| Receipts (additional) | 5,000 |
| Dumps (additional) | 5,000 |
| Chauffeur | 250 |
| Total | \$28,322 |
| UNEXPLAINED ITEMS | |
| A lump unexplained sum, additional marked cost of street repairs | \$44,727 |
| Grand total for day | \$787,859 |

Henchmen 'Clean' Streets

The department of street cleaning cleaned up the sum of \$347,350 all right, even if it did not clean the streets. The strange fact being that the streets are filthy when the warus showed that the henchmen were being taken care of again, the lion's share going to the first ward, where those eminent statesmen, "Hinky Dink" Kenna and "Bath-House" Coughlin manipulate affairs demo-republicanically.

The knifing of Dunne at the last election in these wards has evidently brought it reward in hard cash to the manipulators. More men are being paid to clean the streets—the only strange fact being that the streets are filthy when the warus showed that the henchmen were being taken care of again, the lion's share going to the first ward, where those eminent statesmen, "Hinky Dink" Kenna and "Bath-House" Coughlin manipulate affairs demo-republicanically.

One curious fact about the street cleaning graft is that the ward which honors one Milton J. Foreman, of lake front grub fame, with its votes, the third ward, is the only one which has not increased the payroll, the astute boss of Chicago being too smooth to have things like plain graft on its face go into the records against him.

Streets in Filthy Condition

The streets of Chicago are today in worse condition than they have been for a decade, but this little sub-department is carrying the big saddle of \$347,350 of increased expenses on its back. There is no possibility of pleading that there was a heavy winter and a lot of snow to make the big discrepancy, because there was less snow to be cleaned than there has been in years.

There is a \$46,000 hole leaking in the first ward. Where there is any \$46,000 improvement in the streets of the first ward even the most imaginative supporter of "big business" Busse is unable to tell. The filth and dirt of this ward have led the "reform"

workmen might serve was defeated, however. The fifteen members of the board are to serve without pay.

Still another blow was struck at the Sollitt bill. Originally it provided that it required a two-thirds vote of the board to override a recommendation of the superintendent of schools on text books or other matters. As the bill now reads a majority is sufficient.

Salaries Now Safeguarded

The teachers' salaries are safeguarded in the bill passed by the house by the removal of the repair account from the educational fund. This is not all that the teachers' asked but it is a great concession, as the repair account had acted as a brake on any effective wage scale for teachers.

CHILD ACTORS' BILL FAILS IN HOUSE; UP AGAIN TODAY

Springfield, Ill., May 26.—Representative Lederer's bill, which permits children under certain qualifications to appear in public theatrical performances, failed by six votes to secure the necessary constitutional majority in the house last night.

It did not die on third reading, however, consideration being postponed until today, when a most determined attempt will be made by Representative Lederer and other friends of the bill to force it through passage.

The bill is drawn to assist the theatrical managers who have had many trials and tribulations in Chicago recently when they have offered productions in which children have appeared. It legalizes the appearance on the stage of children over 12 years of age, provided their parents or guardians legally consent to such appearance.

RESIGNS SEAT ON BENCH FOR JOB AS STREET SWEEPER

East St. Louis, Ill., May 26.—Forced by order of his physician to resign his office of police magistrate and obtain employment where he could enjoy pure air and outdoor exercise, Judge Thomas Stanton yesterday started to work as a street sweeper in East St. Louis.

As police magistrate Stanton received an average of \$300 per month. As street sweeper he receives \$1.50 per day.

Get Into the Tilt

One of the little sub-departments, the department of buildings in the department of public safety, got into the tilt

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TEACHERS WIN IN LEGISLATURE

Score a Complete Victory When Bill Protecting Salaries Passes House

Springfield, Ill., May 26.—The Chicago Teachers' Federation and those forces which have fought to keep the grip of big business from stifling the Chicago schools won a complete victory yesterday when the house passed the bill protecting teachers' salaries almost as it was drafted by the Chicago Teachers' Federation and other organizations of school employees. The bill provides that "repairs" must henceforth be paid for out of the building fund.

The Sollitt bill presented under the auspices of the Chicago Commercial club was passed also, but it was shorn of the vicious provisions which gave the mayor power to remove school board members and of the tremendous power which it sought to give the superintendent of schools. As the latter bill now stands, both the business manager and the superintendent of schools are to be elected by the school board for terms of one year instead of four as the bill originally provided; while members of the board of education are not removable except through impeachment proceedings.

Tribune Steal Is Hit

The Sollitt bill was amended in another very important particular. It now reads that no lease of school property shall be made by the board for a period to exceed five years without the consent of the city council. This is a direct admission of the truth of the assertion that any lease over five years and especially a 99-year lease without revaluation amounts to a sale. The statute which provides that no school property shall be sold without the consent of the council has been now reinforced so as to protect school lands from future leases like that held by the Tribune. The original Sollitt bill legalized 99-year leases without revaluation.

The number of school trustees is cut down by the Sollitt bill from 51 to 15. The effort of the Teachers' Federation and labor representatives to have the members of the board paid so that

THE SITUATION TODAY.

This paper belongs to its readers, and especially to those of its readers who recognize the need of a paper that will tell the truth and fight the cause of the working class.

Perhaps you have been waiting to help. Do not wait any longer. Perhaps you think others will do the work. The "others" have done it. It is YOUR turn this time.

Every employe is striving desperately to tide over. They can do little alone.

What will YOU do TODAY?

But there must be EXTRA HELP THIS WEEK.

Every employe is striving desperately to tide over. They can do little alone.

What will YOU do TODAY?

Every employe is striving desperately to tide over. They can do little alone.

What will YOU do TODAY?

Every employe is striving desperately to tide over. They can do little alone.

What will YOU do TODAY?

MADDEN CASE IS NEAR JURY

Closing Arguments Being Made by State and Defense; Lawyers Clash

BOLSTER ANDRES' STORY

Wayman Arraigns Defendants in Bitter Terms; Puncture State's Case

Closing arguments were begun today in the trial of Martin B. Madden, Fred A. Pouchot and M. J. Boyle, charged with having extorted \$1,000 as a strike settlement. For the first time the arguments presented by the state and defense came into final conflict.

State's Attorney Wayman maintained that the consideration of the Klicka matter at the Sheet Metal Workers'

who declared that Andres' reputation for veracity is good. From Edward C. Travis, western manager for the American Lined Oil company, it was learned that Andres had been a promoter of lined oil stocks and had been the president of the Pacific Oil and Lead company. Stuart McIlwain, a manufacturer of steel tanks, was another witness in favor of Andres' good character. He was connected with the Hills-Benedict Lined Oil company job in which Wayman hinted there was graft. Charles F. Hills, president of the Hills-Benedict Lined Oil company, was another.

Wayman began his rebuttal evidence with William Benoit, employed by Gallagher and Speck, steam heating and power contractors. Wayman asked this witness: "Was not the meeting of the joint arbitration board called because someone was holding out for money?"

This was objected to and the objection sustained. Benoit was then questioned as to the day on which he resumed work on the Klicka job after the strike. He first said on the 19th, bearing out the contention of the defense, but later changed and said that it was on the 20th that the men went back to work, bearing out the state's charge.

Wrangle Over the Date

Charles Kreiter, of Kohler Brothers, electrical contractors, was called to the stand by Wayman. He said that his men went to work on the Klicka job on Nov. 20 after the strike was over.

Brady asked: "Is it not true that you were notified the day before that the strike was over?"

Kreiter: "Yes, we must have been, for our men put in a full day's work on the 20th."

H. H. Mahler, of Post and Mahler, architects on the Joseph Klicka company job, was called to the stand. He was not sure that he had not been notified on the 19th that the strike was off. He said that he had been informed of the check for \$1,000 made out to Andres and that the check was dated the 18th. Wayman thought, till the defense started its argument, that Brady had made a mistake by dating his alibi for Madden on the basis of the date borne out by the check. He said that Mahler said he knew of the check the day before

he had telephoned Louis, a plumbing contractor. Mahler said he had been informed by Andres that the strike was settled.

George Andres, star witness for the state, was the last man placed on the stand in rebuttal. He denied that he had talked with Pouchot about the methods of grafting in San Francisco. The state then rested its case.

Stats' Case Is Hard Hit

When court opened this afternoon the evidence was reviewed for the state by State's Attorney Wayman, who bitterly attacked the defendants and declared that the state had proved a conspiracy and had established the taking of the \$1,000 for the strike settlement.

Wayman talked for almost two hours. Everett Jennings, of Madisonville, Ky., opened the closing argument for the defense. He declared that the strike was called in conformity with the interests of union labor and had been honestly settled. He hit the state's case some hard blows.

Both in Peculiar Position

With the three defendants, Madden, Pouchot and Boyle, having made emphatic denials that money passed in the settlement of the Klicka strike, both the state and the defense find themselves in a peculiar position. The evidence of the defense all went to show that the strike on the Klicka plant was settled by the action of the Sheet Metal Workers' union, which met on the night of Nov. 18 and agreed to the recommendation of the executive committee, which advised that the Cyclone Blow Pipe company be al-

Booster Up Andres' Character

The state produced nine witnesses

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JOKER IN LABOR BILL GIVES TOIL A STAB IN BACK

Measure Being Put Through at Springfield Robs Injured Employees of All Their Rights

BEING PUSHED UNDER GUIZE OF FRIENDSHIP

City Union Officials, Deeply Aroused, Send Deputation to the Capital to Expose Plot

The city of Chicago is too poor to pay the expense of having President Taft lay the corner stone of the new city hall. Therefore the council committee on public buildings has abandoned its plan of inviting the executive.

The members of the committee figured that it would cost \$5,000 to have the celebration they had planned. The city would have to hire bands at the union scale, get out a fire program, purchase several yards of bunting, erect a platform for the speakers, invest in some souvenirs for the distinguished guests, hire some automobiles to take the president for a ride through the parks and perhaps have a banquet. There were other items which went into the figuring.

It was too much. So the committee will just announce in the news columns of the daily papers that some day between June 19 and 20 it will lay the corner stone. Mayor Busse and other city officials will be present, and the living ex-mayors may be invited to speak.

Instead of being welcomed with blessings and forgiveness, William Kampster, aged 20, 6526 Carpenter street, found himself escorted to the Englewood police station by detectives on a charge of abduction, and his bride of 18, formerly Etta Decker, torn from his arms, so to speak, and taken home by her irate father, Henry Decker, a carpenter.

Kampster and the girl eloped Monday night after she had been ejected from her home because of her engagement to her cousin, and they were married at St. Joseph, Mich., yesterday. At the steamer dock last night were Decker, a warrant for the young husband and two detectives. At St. Joseph Kampster is said to have given the girl's age as 18 and his own as 21.

Senate bill No. 355, drafted by Governor Deneen's industrial commission to provide for the health, comfort and safety of employes in factories, mills and workshops, has been discovered in its true light, and now there is a hurrying and scurrying among representatives of organized labor to have two dangerous sections in the measure cut out or the bill defeated entirely.

Attorney Jacob Le Boskey and others left Chicago for Springfield last night at 10 o'clock to make a vigorous fight on the measure, which has passed the senate and comes up in the house today for final review.

Letters From Laborites

Le Boskey took with him letters from organized labor representatives in Chicago to labor leaders and congressmen in Springfield, and before leaving he secured opinions from other attorneys experienced in the handling of personal injury cases that the measure if passed would absolutely take away all rights that workers now have to collect damages in actions for personal injury.

According to the opinions of Attorney Le Boskey, Attorney Frank Wilson of the law firm of Darrow, Masters and Wilson, Attorney Ashton, Attorney T. J. Morgan, who is a judicial candidate on the Socialist ticket, and others, the bill if passed would throw all the responsibility for accidents upon the workers themselves and save millions of dollars for the insurance companies, besides making criminals of the employes if they obeyed the orders of their bosses.

What Fitzpatrick Says

After a hurried conference in the office of Attorney Le Boskey yesterday afternoon, President Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor sent the following letter to Secretary William Rossell of the legislative committee at Springfield:

Chicago, May 24, 1909.

Mr. William Rossell,

Care of John F. Morris, Peirce Building, Springfield, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother: Sections 6 and 7 of Senate Bill No. 355 have been brought to my attention. I was under the impression that the sense of sections 6 and 7 was contained in Mr. Lederer's bill, but it seems that the charging of the wording of the sections to Mr. Lederer was only done to throw chaff. It does not make any difference who stands sponsor for the language of sections 6 and 7 of Senate Bill No. 355. They will be held accountable for it.

I had no idea that our friends on the commission representing labor would permit such language to be used in the bill, and every effort should be made to at least undo these two sections.

If you cannot make an effort to place the responsibility of these examinations of machinery upon the employer, then, for God's sake, eliminate it from the bill entirely.

I would suggest that you confer with Brothers Enright and O'Neill, and get them to help you embody something in Bill No. 357 that would at least give some protection to the factory workers.

Hoping that you will be able to do this, I am,

Sincerely yours,

JOHN FITZPATRICK.

Text of the Evil Sections

The two sections read:

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of every employe working with any machinery to examine the same for defects each working day when so employed. Upon discovery of any defect, break or accident to machinery, he shall immediately notify the owner, manager, superintendent, master mechanic or foreman in charge of the factory, mill, workshop or mercantile establishment of such defect, or accident, and it shall be the duty of such employer to remedy such condition. Any employe who suffers an injury because of his failure to give such notice shall have no right to recover damages therefor from his employer. Provided, nothing in this section shall relieve the employer of his duty of inspection.

Sec. 7. No employe of any factory, mercantile establishment, mill or workshop, shall attempt to operate or tamper with any machine or appliance which such employe is not familiar with and which is in no way connected with his regular duties.

The bill contains thirty-three sections in all, most of which provide for the

The Daily Socialist gives news which is usually suppressed by the capitalist press.

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WORDS OF PRAISE FROM AN EXPERT



News Item: When Speaker Cannon was in New York he expressed his approval of Tammany because of the work it had done for the "common people" and said that if he lived in New York and had Democratic leanings he would be a member of that organization.

Stanton was elected police magistrate of East St. Louis two years ago, after filling the unexpired term of Magistrate Patrick MacKane. The time and attention he gave his office told on his health and he became a sufferer from stomach trouble. One year ago he was taken to the hospital, and for several weeks it was feared he would die.

Stanton sweeps the street from Broadway to Missouri avenue, on which is located the city hall, police headquarters, fire department, the justices' offices, among them being the office he occupied, a bank and several other large business houses.

Klicka Case Only One Link

He arraigned the defendants as conspirators and declared that the single instance of the Klicka job was only one link in a long chain of graft. Everett Jennings, junior counsel for the defense, attacked the state's case and maintained that the strike was actually settled on Nov. 18, a whole day before the state charges that Andres paid the \$1,000 in Powers and Gilbert's saloon.

This came as a hard blow to Wayman, who had been congratulating himself on the belief that James T. Brady, senior counsel for the defense, had made a fatal mistake and had prepared Madden's alibi on the bribery charge on the wrong day. The evidence in the morning tended to back up the defense in its assertion that the strike was settled on the night of Nov. 18, and not on the following night as claimed by the state. This caused a strange look of surprise on the face of George S. Andres, star witness for the state, who was in the court room when Wayman attempted to rebut the case made by Attorney Brady.

Booster Up Andres' Character

The state produced nine witnesses

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ARTHUR LEWIS IN A COLLAPSE

Garrick Lecturer in Hospital at Akron, O., Four Days; Near Recovery

BY ARTHUR M. LEWIS
Akron, O. (City Hospital), May 24.—At last I am able to sit up. I seem to be writing plainly, considering how my hand shakes and the page blurs. I arrived here five days ago to deliver the last series of lectures of my eastern trip. I crowded far too much work into the four weeks, and I was dreadfully run down. I reached here at two, and at three my head began to spin. I was the guest of the Everts, and they put me to bed. I turned on my right side, but the sensation in that lung sent me back with a jerk. My host and hostess were both out. I put on a bathrobe and struggled downstairs to the phone, called up the City Hospital and ordered the ambulance double quick. I have had pneumonia twice before, and I know that procrastination is the thief of life. I have always believed, and this is the third time in the last six years that I was determined to make a fight about it.

Doctors Hold Consultation
That night was delirium with a soaring temperature. Next morning Dr. Stokes and Dr. Morgan held a consultation in my room. Dr. Morgan took a keen personal interest in my case, as he always attends my lectures here and is an earnest student of Socialism and devotes all the time a busy doctor can spare to forwarding educational and progressive movements. He said he would tell me the exact truth as the case developed.

"For the present," he said, "you will have to do like lots of people in Southern California and Arizona—you will have to get along on one lung. The right lung has suspended operations." That was four days ago, and the right lung is resuming business, and I am declared "out of danger." So "The Evolutionist" will come out, but at the end of June instead of the beginning. I hope to be fit to travel in a day or two and spend next Sunday and the rest of my convalescence in Chicago.

I hope our dear old Daily is in better shape than I am. As soon as my head cleared, I worked out a schedule that will help with a few shekels, and I'll start it working when I get back to town. We have kept the Daily too long to let go now. We must not even consider it.

Tells of Eastern Trip
I thought I should be exhausted by this time, but I feel much the same, and perhaps the readers of the Daily would like to hear how things are in the East. It must be confessed, they are none too encouraging. I hear that National Secretary Barnes has had difficulty making dates for national organizers, and no wonder. The long continuance of the panic has reduced even the strongest locals to the direst poverty. Most of them are heavily in debt. I have been able to lift some of them back to level ground. We who believe in the economic foundation of society should know that there must be an economic foundation to our movement.

I visited and had from one to four meetings in the following cities: this trip: Grand Rapids, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, New York, Philadelphia and Toronto. I have a carload of "kind regards" for Hustler Editor Mance from the last named city. There I met Stroud and Wrigley, not forgetting Mrs. Wrigley and Simpson—Simpson out of whose untiring energy came the beautiful Labor Temple, which makes fine Socialist meetings more possible.

Meets 'Bob' Bandlow
At Cleveland Max Hayes was chairman, and the smiling faces of "Bob" and Mrs. Bandlow were in the front row. Here I had the pleasure of meeting leader Ladoff. There is lots more I should like to say, but the page begins to blur badly, so I must say—for the present—good-bye.

WOMAN CAPTURES BURGLARS; KNOCKS HEADS TOGETHER

Two youthful burglars were captured today while attempting a second time to break into the home of Mrs. Peter Hamack, 57 Beethoven place, but escaped while being taken to the patrol box. The capture and escape followed a series of burglaries, in one of which a family was chloroformed, the burglars escaping with several hundred dollars' worth of property.

Mrs. Hamack was returning from a store when she noticed two young men steal up the stairway to her home. She worked on the door, seized both of them by the collar. The youths struggled, but the athletic woman lifted them off their feet and knocked their heads together. Her shouts for help attracted a neighbor, to whom Mrs. Hamack turned over the prisoners. The neighbor was leading the youths toward a patrol box at Sedgwick street and Beethoven place when one of them knocked him down. Then both fled.

BOOK BARGAINS

We have a large quantity of "Caesar's Column" 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 Neredi, very good for propaganda. Only five cents. Get your orders in early before the edition is exhausted.

Before you can become an effective agitator you must have a knowledge of the different views on panics. The Chicago Federation of Labor has compiled a pamphlet entitled "Industrial Panics," with the ideas of Demers, Heron, Sanial, Keir Hilda, Gompers and many other labor leaders. This book was put out originally to sell at a quarter. You can get it now while they last from the Daily for 30 cents postpaid.

We have the greatest bargain of Socialist pamphlets you ever saw. Five dollars worth for only two dollars and twenty-five cents expressage prepaid.

Send all orders for them above to the Chicago Daily Socialist, 120 Washington Street, Chicago.

Remember our advertisement.

AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER THUG KICKS A CRIPPLED NEWSBOY

An assault by a husky "division man" for an afternoon paper upon a crippled newsboy at the corner of Kedzie avenue and Madison street last night incited a crowd to threats of violence.

Charles Kenney, the victim, lay unconscious today, while Capt. S. K. Healy of the Warren avenue police station was refusing bail for Thad Stephens, his assailant, because of the probability of the assault turning into murder.

The attack, which was said by witnesses to have been unprovoked, was made when many people were congregated at the transfer point. Two men are said to have driven in a circulation wagon of the afternoon paper to the corner where Kenney was standing. One of them jumped to the ground and after a few words with the boy struck him in the face, knocking him flat on the pavement. As the cripple lay there his assailant delivered a kick in the head from which it is feared the boy will die.

Kenney is 20 years old, and has been earning his way through Lewis Institute by selling papers morning and evening. But it is said that he was not pushing the sale of one evening paper sufficiently and therefore the "division man" went out to stimulate him. And now Kenney is hovering between life and death.

GEORGIA STRIKE GROWING WARM

Atlanta, Ga., May 25.—With delivery of some necessities of life stopped in several small Georgia towns, the Georgia railroad firemen's strike for the employment of white men over negroes entered its ninth day this morning. Not a wheel was moving on the entire length of the main line of the road between here and Augusta, nor on any of the road's branch lines, and no definite hope of improvement was held out until the arrival here of Labor Commissioner Charles P. Neill.

Will Confer With Neill
General Manager Scott of the railroad and Vice-President Ball of the firemen's organization, leader of the strike, were both here awaiting Mr. Neill. Gov. Smith meanwhile has not abandoned his efforts to bring about arbitration.

The complete tie-up of the railroad had one unusual aspect. It is not due to any serious acts of violence, but the uncompromising ultimatum from several communities through which the road passes that trains will not be allowed to pass carrying negro or strike-breaking firemen. So stern has been the announcement of such intentions that the possible outcome of attempting to force trains to run is a serious problem.

Mails Becoming Congested
Washington, D. C., May 25.—Each day that the tie-up on the Georgia railroad continues because of the strike of firemen on that system adds greater concern to officials of the postoffice department. The mails are becoming much congested at Atlanta and Augusta and other places, and should the strike continue it is feared that the unusual accumulation will seriously interfere with the ordinary business of those offices.

Appeals are coming asking that every effort be made in an endeavor to "get the citizens with their mail. So anxious are they to secure some kind of service that automobiles and other means are being employed for that purpose.

OUR BOOK DEPARTMENT

The "Detective Business" by Robin Dunbar is a delicious collection of the exploits of one "Hon. Lawrence Rawlins" in the land of sleuthdom. This little pamphlet for only 10 cents will cause many a laugh, at the same time showing up the beauties of our modern system via the detective business.

"Class Struggles in America" by A. M. Simons has suddenly come into the limelight as being a very undesirable piece of writing to the capitalists and therefore Comrade Simons is threatened with deportation. If you have never read this little piece of working class history in the United States you should get it, if for nothing but to find out what is objectionable to our economic masters. It will be mailed to any address in paper covers for 10 cents, or in cloth for 50 cents.

"Socialism and the Family" by H. G. Wells is one of the best works possible in the field which it covers. Of course, it is the opinion of one man as to an equitable position of woman in her relation to family life, and therefore must be placed in the list of utopian Socialist works. Regardless of this you will profit by a perusal of this book. It is good material to hand to the man who is convinced that Socialism is going to "break up the family and destroy the home." It will be sent postpaid for 50 cents.

Here is something new for small, medium and full grown Socialists. "The Class Struggle" is a game which a Socialist will relish. It is as simple as A, B, C, and can be played by anywhere from two to six people. If you want something to educate and at the same time amuse your children you cannot do better than send us a quarter for this remarkable game.

All the above are for sale by the Chicago Daily Socialist, 120 Washington Street, Chicago.

Steal 65 Cents, Get 7 Years
New York, May 25.—Convicted of robbing a drunken man of 65 cents, David Anderson and Michael Condon were sentenced to not more than fifteen years nor less than seven and a half years in Sing Sing prison.

Send notices of your union meetings to the Daily Socialist.

THE HUSTLERS' COLUMN BY A. W. MANCE.

YOU KNOW!
There is only one thing to write today, and we will say it in the fewest possible words:
We must have \$400 more than is likely to come in through the regular channels by Saturday noon.

YOU KNOW WHAT TO DO.

BIG BENEFIT PICNIC

On June 27th there will be a grand benefit picnic in Riverview Park for the Chicago Daily Socialist and Neues Leben, the Chicago German Socialist paper. The management of these papers has secured most generous terms from the Riverview Park proprietors. The papers get 50 per cent of the proceeds of the sale of the first 2,000 tickets and 90 per cent of all over that amount.

The tickets are printed and ready to be put into the hands of any individual who will volunteer to sell them.

If you will help in this work call or write for them at the office of the Chicago Daily Socialist, 180 East Washington Street.

If the sale of these tickets is pushed with vigor between now and June 27 there is no reason why several thousand dollars may not be cleared for the papers.

Push the sale of these tickets and report promptly, as all tickets have to be accounted for.

One Chicago comrade has already turned in \$7 for tickets he got at the mass meeting Sunday and got another supply.

HUSTLERS' BULLETIN BOARD

What the Wards Are Doing
Most of the energies of the ward branches are now being expended in the general distribution of judicial campaign literature. There are 300,000 of these leaflets, posters and pluggers printed and ready for distribution. The campaign committee has done its duty and it is now up to the ward organizations and individual party members to see that it gets in the hands of the voters as soon as possible.

M. B. Haver and Andrew J. Graham of the First district of the Twenty-seventh ward landed 12 new subscribers as the result of last Sunday morning's work.

The Twenty-first ward canvassers report that they secured 12 new subscribers as the result of the canvass they made in the Sixth precinct. Last Sunday morning another precinct was canvassed for all who would take the paper for a week on trial at the expense of the ward branch. There were six canvassers on the job Sunday morning.

The Twelfth ward had its entire force distributing judicial campaign literature Sunday morning.

The Fifteenth ward canvassers once more turned in a splendid report. As a result of last Sunday morning's work they turned in twelve new subscribers to the Daily, collected \$10 in party membership dues and secured two applications for membership in the party. The Sixth precinct of the Fifteenth ward boasts of having 25 party members in good standing and 58 Daily Socialist readers.

The First ward pledged to pay \$1 per month to the C. D. S. Sustainers' Fund and the Third ward branch pledged \$5 per month to the same fund.

The pledges to the Sustainers' Fund have now reached \$500 per month. These pledges should reach \$1,000 per month by the end of next week.

All who have pledged and have not made the first payment are urged to send it in at once if possible, as money must be had at once to meet imperative demands.

If you can't afford to make a monthly pledge to the Sustainers' Fund, you can at least get a new subscriber, which is just as essential.

Every active Socialist in Chicago and the surrounding towns should come or write for a bunch of Riverview Park picnic tickets and sell them to their friends.

You are robbed of the major portion of the result of your labor every day in the shop, mill and factory. But that is no reason why you should not use the little the system leaves you to the best advantage. So remember our advertisers when you spend your money.

If you have \$20 recorded on your D. S. P. L. card, turn it in and secure a new one. You will be entitled to 75 cents credit on any book purchase you make when you deliver your card.

SEE HOT FINISH ON SENATORSHIP

Springfield, Ill., May 25.—Federal officeholders swooped down on Springfield today to take a hand in the senatorial battle that is to determine whether William Lorimer is to be the big political gun in Illinois. An army of lobbyists came also to attract a side show in legislative halls in which the "wets" and "drys" are the principals. Chicago also sent a deputation to labor for the relief of the city. These visitors held the center of interest today in the general assembly.

Albert J. Hopkins and William Lorimer have donned their tug-of-war garments for the final test in the senatorial battle. Hopkins shouters are crying from the housetops that their man will show at least five additional votes today, and possibly ten, when the ninety-fourth joint ballot on the senatorship is taken.

Hopkins says: "I'm going to win." Lorimer sends back the message: "You'll not win."

Gov. Deneen, who acts as the Hopkins second in this battle, backs up his principal with the oft-repeated declaration: "Hopkins will win or no one will be elected."

Speaker Shortell, who assumes the role of second to Lorimer, says nothing. He is hoping that Lorimer will win. Roger C. Sullivan and Lee O'Neill Brown, Democratic leaders, are supposed to be strong factors controlling the Democratic votes needed to elect Lorimer.

"Nothing would suit me better than to see a Lorimer stampede attempted today," said Mr. Hopkins. "A moment an effort is made to elect Lorimer I win. He knows this, and will not chance a try. There is nothing substantial to this Lorimer talk."

HELD ON CHICAGO ORDERS IN HONOLULU AS LIGAMIST

Honolulu, May 25.—On cabled instructions from the United States marshal at Chicago, R. W. Baker was arrested here on a charge of bigamy.

R. W. Baker has a wife in Chicago. Reports recently received from San Francisco said that Baker, while on the way from San Francisco to Honolulu, fell in love with a San Francisco woman who was on the way to Honolulu to marry a resident of the Hawaiian capital. On arrival at Honolulu the woman filed her fiancé, the report says, and was married to Baker.

GANG WADING IN GRAFT PUDDLE

Busse Men in Council Are After a Little Item of \$1,700,000 Now

The Busse gang in the city council went right back at their graft again last night. The sum of \$1,700,000 in bonds had been retired, but the city treasury was bankrupt and Alderman Snow made a motion that these bonds be re-issued, thus bringing the bonding capacity of the city up to its full capacity. Thus, if the \$16,000,000 steel falls to go through at Springfield the Busse administration can at least get away with this extra \$1,700,000 before it gets out of office. If it cannot get the big ripe red plum it can at least get a raisin when it votes it to itself.

After World's Fair Surplus
In addition to plucking the \$1,700,000 to retain the city council also picked up a dried currant in the shape of \$44,000 which had been left over from the world's fair fund. This little dab has not yet been received, but a committee of six aldermen has been appointed to confer with the directors of the world's fair fund and beg them for the little bit in order to help out the John Worthing school.

The Chicago Canal and Dock company, as was expected, received the little slap on the wrist known as the Foell resolutions. The resolutions adopted, however, were not a slap at Alderman Foreman's Chicago Lighterage company and the Pugh interests. This resolution submitted by Alderman Koralski was turned down without comment.

The Foell resolution asked the Secretary of War to revoke the permit granted to the James A. Pugh interests in the name of the Chicago Dock and Canal company to construct three piers into the lake just north of the Chicago river.

What the Resolution Recites
The resolution recites that the permit was obtained just four days before the report of the mayor's harbor commission, which outlined the plans of the city for establishing a municipal harbor, was made public. It declares that the location selected for the Pugh piers is one of the most desirable for beginning dock construction and points that it is improbable the government would give the city rights for piers at that particular location while another permit is outstanding.

The resolution authorizes the mayor to ask the War Department to revoke the permit "in order that the city of Chicago may in no wise be hindered in carrying out fully and promptly the harbor plans and policies now being formulated, as soon as they can be definitely determined."

Ask Audit of Edison Books
A. J. Sidder, who several times has called the attention of the city to what he declared to be the failure on the part of the Commonwealth Edison company to pay the full amount of compensation to the city, having failed to get an alderman to present the protest to the council, sent in a communication asking the council to adopt a resolution calling for an audit of the books of the company. The matter was referred to the committee on gas, oil, and electric light.

FIRE IN MINE IMPERILS 400

Pittsburg, Pa., May 25.—A serious fire started early today in mine No. 3 of the Pennsylvania Gas Coal company, a few miles south of Irwin, Pa., near here. Over 400 miners were at work. The alarm sent the men scurrying for the shaft and all reached the surface in safety.

The fire started in a rear entry and is making rapid headway. It will have to be walled in and the loss, it is believed, will be heavy. The origin of the fire is not known.

Where To Go

On Sunday, June 6, at 11 a. m., in Orchestra hall, a mass meeting will be called to protest against the continuance of the leisure class country headquarters in the city at the expense of the millions of school children. Admission will be free.

There are 100,000 judicial election posters, the size of one page of the Daily Socialist, ready for distribution throughout the city at the county headquarters. Call and get a bundle of them and see that they are placed where they will do the most good.

The subject of the last lecture in May Wood-Simons' lecture course next Wednesday evening at the University of Chicago (Chair of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society) will be "Some Problems in Modern Chemistry—Recent Advances." This will be the closing lecture of the season.

The Twenty-eighth ward branch will hold a snook party and dance Friday, May 28, at Merrick's hall, Milwaukee avenue and Rockwell street. Cards at 5 cents. Dinner at 75 cents. First, second and booty prizes will be given and refreshments will be served. Admission free. Everyone welcome.

J. O. Bennett will lecture before the Chicago County Union "The Economic Power of Organized Labor" at the headquarters of the union, 135 South Clark street, near Adams, at the next regular meeting of the local, Friday, May 28, at 8:30 p. m. The paper, especially union men and women, are invited to attend. Admission free. Refreshments will be served. Questions to be asked him.

Walter Thomas Miller, Socialist author and lecturer, will deliver a lecture on "Public Ownership and Monopolies" under the auspices of the University of Chicago chapter of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society Wednesday, May 26, at 2 p. m., at Cobb lecture hall, 174 University of Chicago.

Muskegon, Mich., May 25.—Pastors of all six of the Holland-American churches in this city, where there is a large population of former Hollanders, have made an agreement not to officiate at any weddings unless a pledge is made that there will be no liquor served either during or after the ceremony. The action follows several scandals which have grown out of drinking at weddings here. The clergyman further announced that men affiliated with clubs which serve beer on Sunday will be cut off from the church unless they cancel their membership.

UNION MEETINGS
Local 8, branch 1, I. W. M. (Squad) will meet Thursday, May 27, at 8 p. m., at W. W. hall, 90 West street. Visitors invited.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Rates under this heading: Three lines daily for one year only \$3.00 per month. Each additional line \$1.00. Tell your merchant about it. Tell him about the Daily Socialist Purchasers' league. Invite him to advertise. If you are an advertiser yourself telephone us your ad without delay. Phone number, Main 4488.

South Side.

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STEDMAN & SOELKE, COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 14 La Salle St., Chicago.
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PETER STRIMMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SUITE 6742, 6742 Broadway Bldg., 309 La Salle St., Phone Main 2813.
DAVID J. BENTALL, Attorney at Law, SUITE 61, 131 LA SALLE ST.
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Union Dairy, Wm. Henning, Prop., Dealers in Pure Milk and Cream, Tel. Westworth 258, 607 Center avenue.
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NELSON BROS., 123 W. NORTH AVENUE, For all kinds of Footwear and Repairing.
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J. KOLAR, dealer in fine and up-to-date boots and shoes, 124 W. 23d St., Chicago. Repairing and cleaning done.
FOR BARGAINS IN UP-TO-DATE FOOTWEAR, try Chas. Casimir, 311 Grand Ave. Large machine repair shop in connection.
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QUAM BROS., Groceries and Market, Always complete; quality best; prices right; courteous treatment, 78 W. North Av.
CARLSON & DYBICKI, MEATS AND GROCERIES, 48 W. Montrose Blvd.
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CAMILLO BRUNO, IMPORTED AND HOME MADE DELICACIES, Fish, Sausages, Cakes, etc., 1317 W. North Av., Phone Belmont 25.
T. FEYEN, Dealer in Staple and Fancy Groceries, 152 North May Street.
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DENTISTS
COMRADE DR. H. M. SILVERBERG, 209 S. Halsted St., Telephone Canal 1256, Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., Sun. 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.
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A. J. GRHAM, General Cement Work, 23 Goodman St., Jefferson Park. Phone Jefferson 76.
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OUR HATS ARE RETAILED AT WHOLESALE prices; union made. Brewer Hat Mfg. Co., 26 W. 11th St., Chicago.
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ARGENT RAILERS, MERCHANT TAILOR, Cleaning, pressing, repairing of Ladies' and Gents' garments, 123 Fortieth Av.
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JOHN AIRD, 714 W. Van Buren St., Phone Calum 551. First-class bakery goods. Wedding specialties.
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PRIZE HAND LAUNDRY, 1077 Sheffield Avenue, Tel. Grassland 1491. Wagon will call.
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AUGUST F. KELTING, Dry Goods, Notions, Gent's Furnishings, 703 Belmont Av., cor. Paulina.
Subscription and Advertising
RATES OF THE Chicago Daily Socialist
Advertising Rates.
Ten cents per square line for display. Discount for time.
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West Side.

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LOUIS B. MANDEL, 2857 S. HALSTED ST., sells staple iron beds, stoves, furniture less than wholesale prices; 50 percent chairs, bargain.
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FRANK HOLUB, manufacturer, importer and dealer in all kinds of musical instruments, piano and gramophone, largest stock sheet music, talking machines, records, etc., 107 S. Kedzie av., Write for catalogue.
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PRINTING AND ENGRAVING
National Printing and Pub. Co., 166 West Eleventh Street, West of Blue Island Av. Catalogue and Bargain Bills Our Specialty.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS
A. H. DELSON, Men's Furnishings and Hats, Western & North ave., opp. "L" station. Big Hair Sale! \$1.00 values at 65 cents.
MUSICIANS
E. F. TOONEY, MUSICIAN, 210 WEST TWELFTH STREET.
CLOAKS, SUITS, AND SKIRTS
THE FAMOUS CLOAK STORE—LAMES, Messer & Children's Cloaks, Suits, Hats, Waists, Petticoats, J. Miller, 1739 Milwaukee av.

North Side.

PURE FOODS
RENOULD'S PURE FOOD STORE, 601 E. NORTH AVENUE.
Out-of-Town Business Directory.
Rates under this heading, 3 lines daily for one year only \$3.00 per month. Each additional line \$1.00. Tell your merchant about it. Tell him about the Daily Socialist Purchasers' league. Invite him to advertise. If you are an advertiser yourself telephone us your ad without delay. Phone number, Main 4488.

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THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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The French Strike

While it is still too soon to be entirely sure of all the facts concerning the second great strike of the French postal and telegraph employes, enough is known to show that the fears expressed by the Daily Socialist in an earlier editorial were justified.

The attempt to repeat the success of the first strike has certainly not succeeded.

The Berlin Vorwaerts, the organ of the German Socialists, contained an editorial almost simultaneous with the one on the same subject in this paper, also suggesting that the second strike was invited by Clemenceau and the French government and that its success was at least doubtful.

It would now appear that the strike is gradually disappearing, which means that the government is practically victorious.

There has been much talk of the "general strike" among American Socialists. Most of this talk has been based upon an extremely slight knowledge of the necessary conditions to the use of this powerful weapon.

The general strike is very plainly something that cannot be prepared for in advance, except indirectly. To make such a strike the object of an organization is to doom the organization to insignificance and sterility and to make the strike a utopian farce.

There is another lesson which the capitalists are seeking to draw from this strike. They are claiming that it proves that organization cannot be "tolerated" among government officials. At the very beginning, it might be well to remind such critics that unions have never been TOLERATED anywhere. They have come because the workers established them IN SPITE OF THE EMPLOYERS.

So far as the ruling class is concerned, it need not trouble itself on the question of whether there will be unions among the government employes. All that the employers can do in the matter is to use the press and other organs of public opinion to mentally emasculate such public employes. By such means they may possibly postpone organization for some time, but they cannot ultimately avoid it.

When the teachers, or the postal employes, or any other body of men and women decide that they will organize, no power has ever been discovered to prevent such organization.

Again, some of the editors and public mouthpieces of the master class have been moralizing on the French strike with the object of showing the "failure of Socialism." Just what connection there is between an industry managed by a government in the control of the profit-seeking class, who use that government solely with the object of exploiting labor, and a Socialist organization of society is something that a capitalist editor would endeavor to explain.

If the workers controlled the government, and the income of each was determined by the amount which the whole body produced, many of the causes of wage disputes would disappear. If the haunting terror of poverty were removed from the worker and the luring greed of profit abolished from society, still other points of disagreement would be removed.

The result would be a new society with new problems almost in no way connected with government industry under capitalism.

The French strike is one of those great object lessons that should be studied as an experiment in practical tactics. The French workers have experimented and learned. We should be able to learn from their experience without the direct personal cost that they have suffered.

We Must Not Be Quitters

The workers have never been able to establish a press in any country without a heartbreaking struggle. It is no exaggeration to say that the papers of labor have been printed in blood. In many countries a working-class press has been created only after hundreds of earnest fighters have given their lives to the task.

Men and women have spent years in prison, have gone to the gallows, have starved and suffered by the thousands, and all that papers might be printed and distributed voicing the interests of labor.

No sacrifice has been looked upon as too great for this cause. The reason for this should be evident. While labor is dumb, while it cannot speak for its own members, all concerted action is impossible.

THE SILENCE OF LABOR MEANS THE SLAVERY OF LABOR.

English has been the last of modern languages to establish a daily organ. The reason for this is not so hard to discover. While English-speaking ruling classes have not ordinarily used the dungeon and the gallows and the open censor to gag the throat of labor, it has moved with a cunning that is even more effective.

IT HAS GIVEN THE APPEARANCE WITHOUT THE SUBSTANCE OF A FREE PRESS.

The country has been sown deep with papers, but all have been kept beneath the control of those who live by profits.

Today, in America, labor is making the most desperate effort in its history to escape from this insidious censorship.

ON THE SUCCESS OF THAT EFFORT DEPENDS THE FUTURE OF THE AMERICAN WORKERS.

How much are we willing to do to raise the banner of a free press on the last and greatest outpost of capitalism?

We have made a beginning. We have planted our flag there. Will we keep it flying?

Or will we driven back to dumb, silent slavery?

The present week will tell much so far as the Daily Socialist is concerned.

Shall we sound the retreat? Shall we send the word to our comrades who have rotted in Russian jails, suffered in German fortresses, starved in New Caledonia and Siberia for the cause of labor's press that we in the United States have surrendered with victory in sight? WE CAN NOT, DARE NOT, DO THIS. WE WILL NOT do it.

We are going to rally for such an onslaught as will sweep us to complete victory.

Barbary Yoska—The Man Who Had Read the Newspapers

BY ERNEST POOLE.

(Continued from yesterday.)

"He cannot return in less than an hour," I said, in a general, easy tone.

"But," sobbed my patient, "his telephone! He will wake his friends, detectives, gendarmes—all will come!" and again she fainted away.

"Thank God!" I whispered, and sat down. What a half hour. What changing spells, now of hope, now of utter dismay. The grey dawn slowly lifted. I heard the noise of a motor below.

"Whose?" I thought. "Great Heavens! Whose?" I leaned far out and looked. My heart leaped. It was ours!

A rush of relief, glad laughter, breathless voices, tears—the quaint carafe passed to and fro. Down we all hurried, our arms full of satchels, valises and furs. Into the motor, it overflowed.

"To the hospital!" shouted Adolphus, and off we dashed at break-neck speed. It lacked but a minute of seven o'clock. The sun was up—a dazzling ball. The populace, men and women by thousands, trudged to their dull, their sordid toil. Out of our way they scrambled, stared. My heart beat fast, my hopes rose high. Out of the common herd to fame. Success—success at last!

We turned a corner. Before us, the river! The ocean waves, a bustling dock and a huge white gleaming ship with the smoke pouring black from her funnels. We stopped.

"The hospital!" they cried. And before I could voice the emotions that were me, we were in the ladies, the luggage—all were out, and up the dock we hastened.

Staggered, half-blinded, I saw Adolphus show that note. An official-bowed, ushered us up into the ship. And there, in a gorgeous suite of apartments, strewn with flowers of every kind, stood the renowned physician. Pell mell they grasped his hands. He turned and caught my startled glance.

"I prescribed sea air!" he cried. He led me up onto the deck, and placed a roll of bills in my hand.

"What is this?" I asked. "I am in charge, I protest! I cannot let this lady go!"

The great man only smiled. He pointed to the officials, bowing to him on every side.

"Are you in charge?" he inquired.

"But," I cried, "what shall I say to her father? He said he would have me arrested!" And I described how the telephone had roared. The doctor laughed.

"Here," he said, and as on his knee he now dashed off another note, his smile was impressively grim. "Take this at once to her father," he said. "When he reads—he will not harm so much as a hair of your head!"

Adolphus reappeared. Behind him came the other three, and in fervent tones they uttered their thanks. We said goodbye, I choked, I waved both hands, we parted.

I returned to the red motor car. The gruff chauffeur was waiting. And back we went to her father's home, our faces tense with anticipations.

The Bull was at the window, and he met me half way down the stairs. His face was apoplectic now, his voice a wheezing whisper.

"You!" he cried. "Where have they gone? What have you done? Now, by all the flames—"

I cut him short and told him all. The thick red veins stood out on his brow. But as he advanced to smite me down, I handed him the doctor's note. He read, he paled, his knees curved in, and down he sank into a chair. Amazed at the effect, I stared at him in silence.

"This physician," I asked at last, "is he, then, so wonderful great?"

"So great," he replied in broken tones, "that I am whipped, held in a vice! What can I do? Nothing! . . . Out! Out of my sight!" he roared.

I took my medical chest and departed. I found the chauffeur waiting below, and back we went at a slower pace. We reached my office. I climbed out.

"Look here, my man," I asked at last, "what can you make of this night of dreams?"

"Wow!" was his enigmatical answer.

Weakly, in my office room, I collapsed into a chair. In my pocket I suddenly felt that great roll of bills. As I pulled them out, they were crisp and green, symbolic of my future life. My first fee—one thousand dollars!

Up and down my room I strode, I laid me down, I tried to sleep. Impossible. From every great newspaper in town, voracious reporters began to arrive. My little room was thronged with men, pads on their knees, hungrily jotting down my words. Again and again, in minute detail, I recounted the happenings of the night.

The hours passed. On the streets outside I could hear the newspapers asking the news—my news! The most daring exploit of the year, the daughter of one of Wall Street's kings. The head of the Ship Trust was involved. And L. Barbary Yoska, "the brilliant young physician," my name appeared at every point!

Curious crowds pressed to my window. And still came the reporters. They begged me now, in eager tones, to recount the story of my life. And so I did. In that hour of success and fame, how the old memories surged up. Incidents, struggles, privations, fervid hopes and dreams—over and over again did I divulge them all. And your name, my honored parent, you may be sure was not forgotten. It appeared the next day lined with mine.

The crowd outside my window grew. Patients came, applied for treatment, singly, then by twos and threes. My poor medical chest was exhausted. I sent for more drugs. I worked till late into the night.

A few brief hours of feverish sleep. I was up and at it again.

So another busy day has passed. And now at the end, I am weary. The pen falters in my trembling hand. For two days and nights food has barely passed my lips. Good night—good night! The hour is late. I must to my bed, to begin my life of wealth and ease.

Sir, with gratitude, with youthful pride, with deep, un-dying love—I may sign myself at last, indeed,

DOCTOR BABARY YOSKA!

He finished with a flourish, leaned far back in his chair; and slowly, with grave relict, he read the letter through, adding a slight touch here and there.

This done, for a long time he stared blankly at the wall, where hung his Buda Pesth diploma. He rose at last with a resolute chuckle, crumpled the letter into a ball and tossed it into a corner. He went to the window and stood looking out.

The hour was indeed late. But the cafe windows still shone bright, the jovial fiddles scraped and squeaked the voices, peals of laughter, singing—all went gayly on.

Carefully he searched his pockets, collected at last a few small coins. And selecting the tiniest coin of all, he surveyed it sternly. Verily he had fasted long.

"What is life," he asked, "without dissipation?" and with reckless stride left the room.

Five minutes later, in that remote part of the merry cafe which the temperate foreigners still frequent, he sat alone at a corner table. And smiling, with a "peremptory sweep of the hand," he lifted a lonely glass of beer.

"Honored parent," he cried, in his soul, "you who have aided, encouraged, sacrificed, waited, hoped and believed—in this my hour of fame and triumph, girdled with garlands and in the midst of applauding friends—I raise my eyes across the seas! . . . Sir, I drink to you!"

THE END

Hearst and Independence

BY ROBERT HUNTER

Honest Tom Higin has deserted the Independence League. He is going back into the Democratic party.

It seems the fate of the Independence League to lose all its great leaders. As soon as Mr. Hearst gives so-called unknown Tom a reputation he drops Mr. Hearst. Probably no man has ever had such faithless friends as the distinguished editor and radical politician.

He helped to make Mr. Bryan, and Mr. Bryan deserted him. He advertised Tom, Watson, and Tom deserted him.

He backed up little Lewis Chanler, advertised him all over the state, made of him a great leader of the people, and Lewis deserted him.

He backed Judge Seabury. The Judge, Hearst's papers said, was one of the greatest men that ever lived—clean, high-minded, unselfish, radical to the core. The Judge was forced into a long-term job, and he deserted Hearst.

John Ford, the traction expert, the sworn enemy of Belmont and Ryan, was led out as a man of the people, a leader of the great revolt against the traction interests. John carried on a whirlwind campaign, finally landed in a long-term job, and deserted Hearst.

Hearst has preached independence too well. As soon as anybody can get independent of Hearst's newspapers, of Hearst's money, and of Hearst's politics, they grasp greedily at the opportunity.

There have been Hearst senators, Hearst representatives, and Hearst aldermen, all of whom have declared their independence of Hearst as soon as Tammany Hall offered them an opportunity.

Indeed, the only constant, loyal supporters the League has seem to be Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln—and they are dead, and it is awful hard to tell.

Meant for Encouragement. Artist—Yes, I keep pegging away. Sometimes I get discouraged and say to myself, "What's the use?" Friend—Don't give up, old man. You can't do worse than you've done, you know.—Judge.

In the Black Forest. "That man's passport is all right. Why does the policeman carry him off?" "Oh, the policeman is afraid to go home through the dark woods alone."—Meggendorfer Blaetter (Munich).

A Question. Uncle Joe—Yes, Teddy, it is quite possible that there are people in the moon. Little Teddy—Well, what becomes of them when there isn't any moon?

It Sure Ain't. "Money makes the mare go," said Uncle Eben, "but I don't see as it's much of a guaranty agin kickin'."—Washington Star.

VEGETABLE FIBER SPINS WITH WOOL

A remarkable vegetable fiber which can be used in textile manufacture, has been discovered in Australia and is reported to the bureau of commerce and labor by Consul Jewell of Melbourne. It will spin and weave in union with wool, and is the only vegetable fiber which will take dye equally well. The fiber is the result of the sheddings of the leaf sheath of a sea grass botanically known as Posidonia Australis. The sheddings have been imported by the action of wind and waves in the sand flats of Spencer gulf, South Australia. Soundings have revealed layers of the fiber averaging twelve feet in depth under four feet of water. They are the accumulation of centuries, and are estimated to aggregate millions of tons of varying degrees of fineness.

"SCABBING" AT THE ELECTIONS

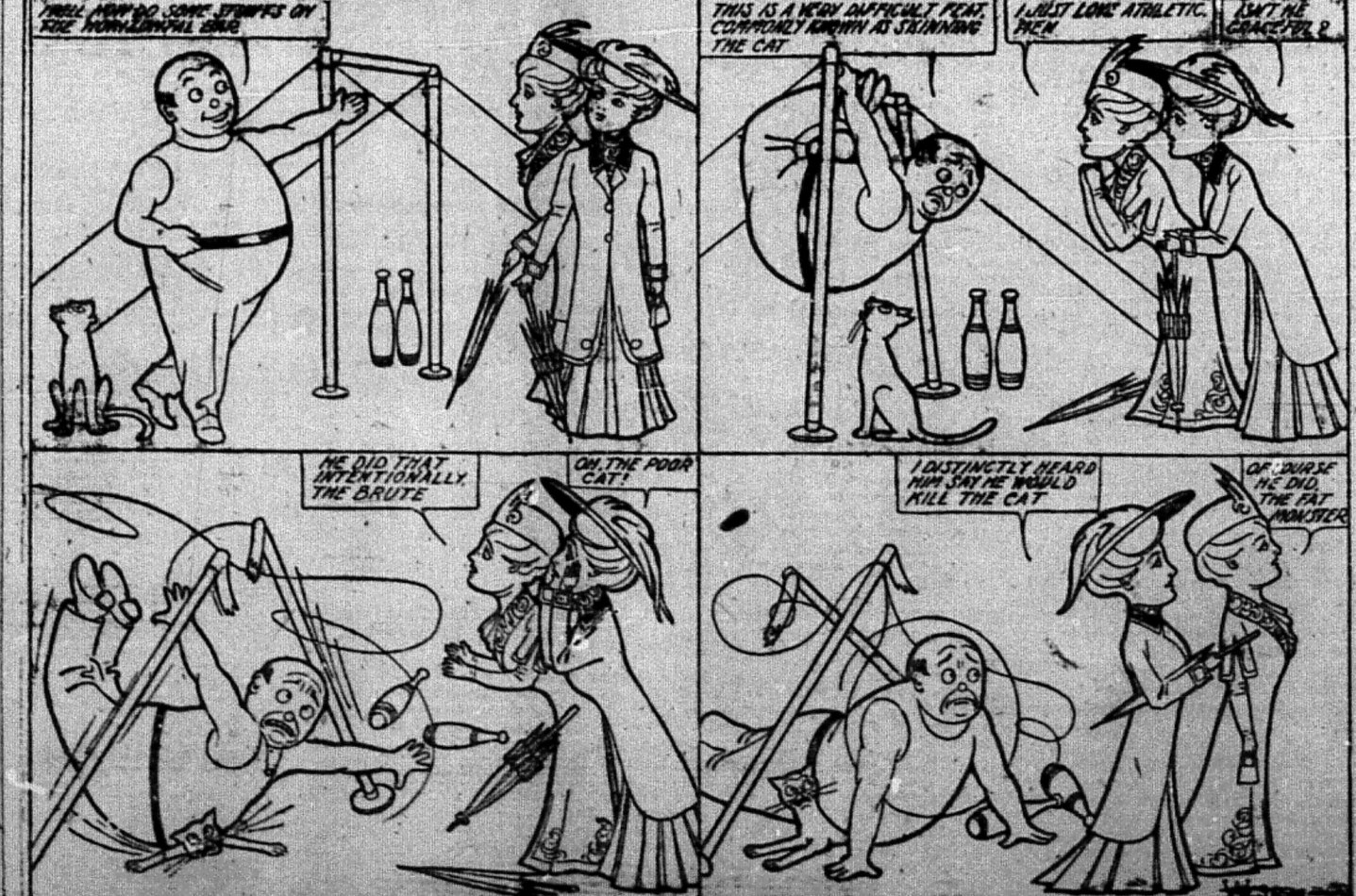
There are approximately two million voters in the United States who are members of organized labor. They strike together, when necessary; hunt jobs together, when out of work; are locked out together when they begin to show a little spirit of independence; but they never vote together. If they would stop "scabbing" on each other on election days, they could accomplish more in a few years than they can accomplish in a life-time by clinging to political party prejudices.—From Railway Clerk.

The Reason

The following conversation was overheard between two boys, aged seven and five: "Joe, why can't chickens talk?" "Aw, they don't have to. When they want anything, they just pull their wings and they gets their wish."—The Delinquent.

NOBODY LOVES A FAT MAN

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THE ROAD TO POWER

BY KARL KAUTSKY

Chap. V.—Neither Revolution Nor "Legality at Any Price"

(Continued from yesterday.)

On the one side we Marxists are accused of having excluded the will from politics and of having thereby reduced politics to an automatic process. On the other side, these same critics assert the exact reverse. They allege that our desires far exceed our knowledge of reality. They claim that the facts should teach us the impossibility of any revolution, but that we cling to the idea of revolution out of pure sentimental fanaticism until we are drunk with it. They allege that we are seeking a political revolution at any price, even though we might progress faster on the existing legal basis.

(Kautsky here introduces an argument and quotations to show that Frederick Engels did not disavow the revolutionary position, as has been sometimes claimed. This matter deals so largely with German local politics as to be of little interest to English readers.)

I discussed this question of the revolution in the Neuen Zeit in December, 1893, and I will simply reproduce a portion of what was said there.

We are revolutionists, and this not simply in the sense that the steam engine is a revolutionist. The social transformation for which we are striving can be attained only through a political revolution, by means of the conquest of political power by the fighting proletariat. The only form of the state in which Socialism can be realized is that of a republic, and a thoroughly democratic republic at that.

The Socialist party is a revolutionary party, but not a revolution-making party. We know that our goal can be attained only through a revolution. We also know that it is just as little in our power to create this revolution as it is in the power of our opponents to prevent it. It is no part of our work to instigate a revolution or to prepare the way for it. And since the revolution cannot be arbitrarily created by us, we cannot say anything whatever about when, under what conditions, or what forms it will come. We know that the class struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat cannot end until the latter is in full possession of the political powers and has used them to introduce the Socialist society. We know that this class struggle must grow both extensively and intensively. We know that the proletariat must continue to grow in numbers and to gain in moral and economic strength, and that therefore its victory and the overthrow of capitalism is inevitable. But we can have only the vaguest conjectures as to when and how the last decisive blows in the social war will be struck. All this is nothing new.

Since we know nothing concerning the decisive battles of the social war, we are manifestly unable to say whether they will be bloody or not, whether physical force will play a decisive part, or whether they will be fought exclusively by means of economic, legislative and moral pressure.

We are, however, quite safe in saying that in all probability the revolutionary battles of the proletariat will see a much greater predominance of these latter methods over physical, which means military force, than was the case in the revolutionary battles of the bourgeoisie.

(To Be Continued.)

Educational Contest

Economic Interpretation of History

Sam Jones once said: "I know nothing about theology and botany, but I do love God and flowers." So most of us working people may not know much about the economic interpretation of history, but we do know that the way a fellow has to make a living makes the way a fellow must live. Here's my fix: Jack Bearrup, man of family: twenty years ago leased raw land; built house, barn, fences, tilled soil, grew orchard—made a home place, but not for Jack and his family. Lease expired. Then I rented my own improvements from my landlord and paid the taxes to boot. I still live in the house that Jack built with the help of his wife; but the house is not Jack's. Jack's wife's, and now legally belongs to the landlord's wife so he can avoid paying some of his debts made by speculative ventures. I pay big bills, double in price at the stores. The merchant is a puppet of the trusts and of the wholesale combinations that put the price on everything he sells me, below which he dare not sell or else he refused more goods and forced to shut shop. And all the while I have been paying double-gear, special-privilege interests to the banker on his bonds and on his bank notes, which are his private property and must be borrowed and paid for the same as the land on which I am allowed to work.

Economic Determinism

The theory of "historical materialism" or "economic determinism" is accepted by many that are not Socialists, but perhaps rejected by a few Socialists. But it is one of the fundamentals of the Marxian theory. By it and it only can we rightly interpret history and the actions of the world today. Man does not live by bread alone, but he must have bread to live and the way he gets that bread largely influences his religion, morals, art and conceptions of the world at large. Economic determinism does not maintain that art was brought into the world by economic facts, but that the different changes that have taken place in art have been greatly influenced by economic conditions. Christianity did not come into being because of material conditions, but economic conditions have greatly influenced the church. First, among the early Christians, we find a sort of communism, and their teachings were undermining the power of the ruling class. So Emperor Constantine, for economic motives, embraced Christianity and changed the economic motive of the church, and so on down through the ages to the present day, when we see the church held as retainers for the perpetuation of the present system, is it the fault of Christianity? No. Certainly not. It is the economic condition of the country reflected in the church. The same effect may be seen in literature, art and morals. Take, for instance, architecture; if it had not been for the system of rents the flat and tenement style of buildings would have never come into vogue. Neither would they be occupied if people could earn enough to have a home of their own.

Socialism itself is the product of economic conditions. Not until machinery was invented and co-operative production on a large scale made possible was Socialism practical. As Marx pointed out, Bourgeois society sowed the seeds of its own destruction, forged the tools and brought into existence the laboring class. And cold, hard material facts are preparing us to use them.

It is thought by some that the theory of economic determinism is opposed to religion, but not only is it not opposed to religion, but it can be used as a strong argument for religion, as it can be shown that many non-Christian things done in the name of Christ were the result of economic causes and not the fault of the principle and ethics of Christianity.

Christ himself recognized the theory to a certain extent. He always fed the multitude before preaching to it and much of his teaching was social and economic.

Wars are always caused by economic conditions and generally for the benefit of the master class.

Socialism proposes to establish a system of government that will make unnecessary, thus fulfilling the prophecy that we "shall rule of war no more." NAT. L. HARDY. Colorado, Texas.