

CAPITALISTS CRUSH SPIRE WITH DIAZ TACTICS CRUSH ALL AMERICAN LABOR

Moneyed Interests Plan Free Trade With Mexico and Will Erect Plants There to Cut Wages in United States

(By Pan-American Press.)
Washington, D. C., March 14.—To utilize Mexican cheap labor on the one hand and to strike a staggering blow at organized labor in the United States with the other, is the plan of the millionaires behind a bill for the abolition of all tariff restrictions between this country and the United States of Mexico.

Locked in the desk of a senator representing not only his state, but one of the biggest trust companies in New York City, lies this bill which, if it becomes law, will complete the modern "Conquest of Mexico by the \$800,000,000 of American capital already invested in that country.

The Mexican end of this monster combination has already been settled and agreed upon by no less person than President Porfirio Diaz and is today the sensation of financial circles of the Mexican capital. Diaz has given a first, unofficial statement as to the proposed international relations, in which he outlined his position in the following plain language to representatives of the Guggenheim copper interests, who are now in Washington:

"The favorable consideration of Mexico will be given to these proposals, but the details of such a measure cannot at present be discussed by me."

The sum and substance of this international agreement, if perfected, would mean that a flood of American capital would pour into Mexico for the erection of additional mills, factories and smelters to be run by Mexican labor, at one-quarter of the wages now paid American labor for the same class of work, and that the product from these plants

would return to the United States free of duty.

The pressure for the adoption of this momentous measure comes from American interests already entrenched in Mexico: The Harriman interests, West of Tampico, own 2,500,000 acres of oil lands; Hearst owns 2,000,000 acres in the state of Chihuahua; foreign investors, among which the Standard Oil is chief, control oil leases over a strip of land in Mexico estimated to be one thousand miles long and seventy-five miles wide; in Sinaloa a grant of 2,000,000 acres has been given to an American corporation, with headquarters in the city of Los Angeles, in payment for making a survey of that state. These are but a fraction of the American landholdings in Mexico, no mention being made of the mineral grants, water rights and public utility franchises possessed by citizens of the United States.

The Reason Why

Why the Harriman lines were rushed along the west coast of Mexico, why Taft met Diaz with fraternal greetings in El Paso, why Mexico has been kept free of all labor organizations, free for the coming of the American capitalist with his mills, factories and smelters, is now made plain by this last proposal for a great confederation of commercial interests which will wipe the border line to American trade but will still keep it guarded and intact to the entrance of American labor standards.

If this bill becomes law Mexico will become the preserved commercial hunting ground for the American millionaire.

This bill becomes law the American laborer will be compelled to produce in competition with the peon laborer of Mexico.

UNCLE SAM AS LABOR SWEATER

District of Columbia Pays a Wretched Wage to Its Toilers

(By Pan-American Press.)
Washington, D. C., March 14.—Asserting that the District of Columbia is paying as low as \$1.25 a day for labor, and that all the men needed can be obtained at that figure, Henry B. F. MacFarland, president of the board of commissioners of the District of Columbia, has announced his determination to defeat the bill for a minimum of \$2.00 a day, on all work done in the District, introduced by Representative Nye of Minnesota.

Can't Live Decently

In support of the bill the legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor will introduce evidence as to the cost of living in the District tending to show the impossibility of workmen maintaining a decent standard of living on the low wages now paid by Commissioner MacFarland. Much indignation is expressed by labor leaders that in Washington, where ample and relatively high salaries are paid for every variety of official work, that the day laborer should be paid wages grossly insufficient.

In his determination to oppose the measure Commissioner MacFarland has written a letter to Representative Smith, chairman of the committee of the District of Columbia, in which he attempts to justify the low rate of wage on the ground that many old men are employed. A part of MacFarland's letter reads as follows:

Would Be an Injury

"It is customary, in cases of employees rendered less useful by age, and especially those who have worked faithfully for the District for a long period of years, to pay them at the rate of \$1.25 a day, and if the District were required by law to pay a higher rate than this to such class of laborers it would prevent our giving work to men of this class."

Upon reading MacFarland's letter, Arthur E. Holder, of the American Federation of Labor's legislative committee, pointed out the evil effects of the commissioner's policy and utter lack of logic in his reasoning.

"This is an old fallacy long exploded," said Holder. "There is nothing to prevent MacFarland, or any one else, from paying a man in his employ according to that man's ability to work. What the law seeks to establish is a minimum wage below which the standard of living would be endangered. Even \$2.00 a day is low when you take into consideration the cost of living in the District. The payment of such an inadequate sum as \$1.25 a day is a menace to the wages of every man in the employment of the commission."

FARWELL FEARS BIG VOTE FRAUD

A plot to colonize 17,000 new voters in four wards and to hold on the registers the 38,415 placed there at the last election was said today to have been unearthed by Mr. Farwell's men, who have been instructed to frustrate it at the registration polls tomorrow. Evidence of fraud sufficient to sustain criminal prosecutions has been discovered and probably will be presented to the state's attorney, if the colonizing plans are carried out, according to a statement made by President Farwell.

The present registration in the lodging house wards and the number of new names which the reports say will be added follow:

Ward	Registration	To be added.
First	9,555	2,000
Eighteenth	8,340	4,000
Twenty-first	12,665	5,000
Twenty-second	8,254	4,000
Totals	36,815	17,000

The local option campaign committee will put fifteen men at work Wednesday morning examining the names registered from the lodging houses and determining which have the legal requirements to cast a ballot.

Women in Fierce Sudan Fight

London, England, March 14.—Interesting facts concerning the campaign of the French in the fight to advance European civilization in the Sudan are being received from correspondents who recently reported the disaster which overtook a column of newly trained aids of France, the native French Senegalese soldiers, since a column under Capt. Fugenschuch was almost annihilated in an attack the native women, wives of the French colored soldiers, in some striking instances have taken up arms with their husbands and fought shoulder to shoulder with them in the field. The colored men are said to produce many sharpshooters.

TRACTION KINGS CORRUPT STATE

DOCTOR SCOFFS MISERY OF MEN IN THE YARDS

Former Federal Inspector Thinks the Workers Are Germ-Proof Now

BY J. L. ENGDAHL

"Any man who works in the stock yards is a sucker."

This is the terse statement made by Dr. M. T. Naughton, who has an office at Thirty-first and Halsted streets, after he had just as emphatically declared that conditions in the yards are 500 per cent better today than they were in the "Jungle" days.

Dr. Naughton seems to have refused himself to remain a "sucker" longer than was absolutely necessary, although he held a position as government inspector during the palmy days in the "yards." He left the yards shortly after the government investigation caused by the appearance of "The Jungle," and became a practicing physician.

While the meat inspection has been made more drastic, however, Dr. Naughton admits that there has been a great change in the class of workers at the "yards" since the strike. He admits that the men are being crushed more than ever, and one reason for this above all others is that their organization has been broken.

Dr. Naughton is among that class of men who in some manner or other are connected with the "yards," and who believe that almost anything is "good enough" for the "foreigner." His are some of the popular misconceptions usually held against the men imported from foreign lands by the beef trust to smash wages and create a glut in the labor market.

Has False Ideas

"Those men don't want to work more than three days a week," declared Dr. Naughton, when told of the short hours the men work at the yards and the very low wages that result.

In going through the yards I've heard men cursing the packers because of the few hours they were able to get in during a week. "Seventeen hours is all I've got in this week so far," declared one man on a Friday afternoon.

I've talked with saloonkeepers in "Polack Town" and in the two blocks of saloons along Ashland avenue, and they declare that they do not understand how the men live on the small wages they get. Most of the saloon men in Packingtown are ex-toilers from the "yards." Most of the bartenders are recruited from the same place.

These men know the stories of the "yards" perhaps better than any one else. One thing I found they possessed more than any other part of the outside world, and that was a bit of sympathy for any one who works in the "yards," be he black or white, American or foreigner. Because of the packers' system of paying their men in checks, the saloons as a result become the money exchange for the toilers, where the checks are cashed and where a good part of them are nearly always spent in drinking.

Not Attacked by Disease

"Those packers are inured to the kind of life they are compelled to live, and the work they are compelled to do," said Dr. Naughton, as an excuse for not bothering about the foreigner in

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Action of Street Car Company in Philadelphia Is One Example of Rot-ten Conditions

Philadelphia, Pa., March 14.—Charges of malfeasance in office against Mayor John E. Reyburn and Director of Public Safety Henry Clay, coupled with a searching probe into the financial relations between city officials and the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company are possible developments in the strike situation here which is being made more acute by the complete enforcement of the sympathetic strike today.

When the tale of graft and misuse of office wound up in this present strike situation on the part of the city officials, business men and corporation tools is unfolded, it is expected to out-ward the capitol building graft at Harrisburg.

While receiving a salary of \$10,000 from the people whom he was appointed to serve, it can be shown that Director of Public Safety Henry Clay is directly interested in the traction company to the extent of at least half a million dollars.

Public Hates Company

Where the public looks in sympathy for the striking toilers it makes up in a general protest against the company, its pocket picking methods of securing high dividends and its robbery of everyone using the street cars by numerous and devious devices. When Clay was put into office by Mayor Reyburn, he was cartooned by all the radical newspapers as a man who would spend most of his time in watching the stock ticker, especially as it applied to P. R. T. stock, rather than devoting his time to safe guarding the interests of the people.

One of his first moves was to have an embargo placed on the city's hospitals as far as the traction company's cases were concerned. This traction company reserved two or three hospitals for its private use. Here its own legal servants "squared" matters with the traction car victims who were segregated from their friends. There were several instances where patients died as the result of being run down by street cars before they could reach the company's hospitals at great distances, whereas, they could have been easily attended to in hospitals in the vicinity of the accident.

Traction Trust

The Philadelphia Rapid Transit company is a merger of the Union Traction company, the Philadelphia Traction company, the People's Traction company and other independent lines, all of which were brought together by P. A. B. Widener, the father of the present combination. An investigation into this merger will show that the companies brought together were promised dividends of 35 and 40 per cent. It is the effort on the part of the P. R. T. Co. to pay these dividends and insure its own future that has caused it to become the robber of the people it seeks to serve. The company was gradually working out a plan where the people would be compelled to pay five cents a ride without any transfer privileges at all.

The Crook in Power

Behind this robbery of the people stands the Pennsylvania railroad, the owner of the political machinery of Pennsylvania. In order to throw as much business as possible to the traction company and make the merger a success, the Pennsylvania railroad closed up all of its stations in the suburbs of Philadelphia and made the people use the street cars, although they were willing to pay the greater fare on the trains.

Connected with this move is John S. Phipps, one of the directors of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company, one of the directors of the Pennsylvania railroad, and a dominant influence in the Steel trust. On the board of directors of the traction company is also August B. Loeb, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the banking firm behind J. Pierpont Morgan. The three representatives of the city of Philadelphia on the board of directors are Mayor Reyburn, traction company tool; William H. Carpenter, banker, and Clarence Wolf, banker, all of whom are antagonistic to the extreme against the strikers.

"Whether the strike wins or loses the cause of organized labor has tremendously gained," declares President W. D. Mahon of the striking street car men. "The education labor has received by reason of the awakening incident to the general strike will cause it to organize more effectively and march on to grander conquests, until labor, the creator of all wealth, will have come into its own."

"Because of this general strike a new situation has been injected into the American labor movement. International unions are now confronted with a new policy—that of the sympathetic strike. Just how that policy will be received I am unable to say. But as capital organized, so labor must organize, and as capital adopts new methods of waging its war against labor, so labor must adopt new methods of maintaining its rights against the aggressions of capital."

Baldwin Men Organize

The workers at the Baldwin Locomotive works held a meeting today and elected officers. They expect \$400 men

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BOURITZEFF IN SPEECH HOLDS CZAR TO BLAME

Secret Letters Show That Russia's Ruler Is Guilty of Bloody Acts

Chicago, at a Bouritzeff meeting at the Garrick theater yesterday afternoon, denounced, in a set of resolutions, the methods of the czar and pledged itself to support the revolutionists in eradicating the system of spies and agents provocateur. More than 2,000 people were at the meeting. A collection made netted nearly \$200 for the revolution in Russia.

The resolutions which were adopted as a result of disclosures made by Vladimir Bouritzeff, the arch-enemy of the system, were as follows:

"Whereas, it is apparent from the disclosures made by Vladimir Bouritzeff and the actions of the Russian government that the latter in its endeavor to crush the movement of its people for human liberty and for rights given to people in other lands has resorted to methods contrary to the usages and practices of civilized countries and leading directly to assassination; therefore, be it

Denounce the Czar

"Resolved, That we condemn the practice of using agents provocateur, who instigate the people to the commission of crime only to denounce them therefore; be it further

"Resolved, That we pledge our assistance to discovering and exposing such spies and scoundrels employed by the Russian government and masquerading as leaders in the ranks of the patriots struggling for the regeneration of their country and the establishment therein of a constitutional government giving freedom of the press and the other rights guaranteed to the American people."

The resolution was introduced by Prof. George Mead of the University of Chicago, and was adopted unanimously. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch or Sinal Temple presided at the meeting. He introduced the speaker, Vladimir Bouritzeff, who made a short preliminary address to his speech, which was read in English by Rev. Rufus A. White of the People's church.

Mr. Bouritzeff laid the responsibility for the spies and provocateurs directly upon the czar, who, the speaker declared, is aware of everything that is going on in his country.

Czar Is Well Informed

Bouritzeff said in part:

"It is idle to paint the atmosphere surrounding Nicholas II as one that does not admit of bright thoughts and correct information concerning Russian reality. He and those around him read and very often are well acquainted with the best of Russian literature."

"I have occasion to see once a secret report made to him by the prime minister, in which he was informed in great detail of all the facts that took place in the life of Russia."

"In this bulletin of the czar, of which only one copy exists, there are articles signed by his ministers and marginal notes made in his own handwriting. He is informed how the secret police have succeeded in frustrating one revolutionary scheme or another and also how letters of refugees were intercepted and copies of them seen. This fate of having their letters intercepted and copied was also suffered by Russian authors."

The Czar's Journal

"From this journal the czar learns of all arrests, domiciliary searches, inquiries, and of all the horrors of the arbitrary political rule which oppresses the

NEW BUILDING CODE NOW UP

It is possible that the building code measure, which has been criticized as being full of "ambiguities," "contradictory statements" and "tinkering," will go to the council a week from tonight. It had been understood that, through a tacit agreement, the bill would go over until after the aldermanic elections.

It also is probable that with the measure will go a recommendation that the mayor appoint a commission of experts to go over the code and revamp it.

"That is the understanding, I believe," said Ald. Richard, a member of the committee in charge, last night.

Around the legal meaning of one phrase centers the fight against Chicago's billboards. The phrase is: "Control the location," and is taken from an act of the legislature giving the city certain powers with respect to signboards.

RAILROAD FIREMEN TO STRIKE IF EMPLOYERS DO NOT YIELD TODAY

Forty-nine Carriers Are Involved in Labor Crisis, Which Affects All Lines West of Chicago

KNITTERS ARE WINNING NOW AT ROCKFORD

Dealers Refuse to Feed the Scabs; Wave of Unionism Strikes City

BY J. O. BENTALL

Rockford, Ill., March 14.—On my arrival here I found the textile mill strikers gathered in a large hall for a demonstration against the aggressions of the Burson Knitting company which caused the strike. The mass meeting had been arranged by the Swedish branch of the Socialist party of which many of the strikers are members and the proceeds of the meeting were given to the strikers. The strike is growing day by day. Threats are being made by the different manufacturers that there will be a general lockout if any union men and women in the city aid the textile workers now out.

Strengthen Organization

Under the cover of the strong union sentiment caused by the strike the labor organizers are gaining ground in the industries which were unorganized before and the threat of the manufacturers is aimed at that phase of the strike. The union membership in the city has grown in the last eight months from 2,000 to 4,000, and the doubling of the union forces has aroused the manufacturers. The knitters, who are on strike at the Burson Knitting company, have increased the ranks of their organization from the original 100 at the time of the strike to 400 now, and starting with \$100 in their treasury the union knitters now have \$300.

Girls Stand Firm

The girls have proved to be made of the real union stuff. When asked to sign contracts agreeing to leave the union they, with one accord, have quit work. One foreman kicked one of the girls as she turned to leave the factory. She procured a warrant at once and the union is now prosecuting the man. By presenting, to the non-union girls, contracts which bind them not to join a union at any time, the bosses are endeavoring to have the girls take an oath against joining a union. The bosses then intend to threaten a prosecution for perjury in case any of the girls, trapped into signing such contracts, should decide to break them.

Vicious Contracts

The union has taken up this matter and will bring proceedings against the notary public for falsely representing the nature of the oath to be taken, as the union attorneys pronounce the oath in violation of the constitution of the United States. A new union, that of the factory blacksmiths, was formed on Sunday. A number of the machinists and blacksmiths were told that to unionize would mean to face a lockout. They replied: "You declare a lockout and we will call out a general strike."

Will Aid Hotel Toilers at a Meeting Tuesday

Plans for improving the conditions of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers will be considered at a mass meeting to be held Tuesday evening, March 15, at 8 p. m., at 138 South Clark street, at which Ben F. Parker, of the Waiters' union, Charles Curtis, county secretary-treasurer of the Socialist party of Cook county, and A. M. Simons, editor of the Daily Socialist, will be the principal speakers.

Cipher a Bomb in French Fraud

Paris, France, March 14.—A cipher list of persons who M. Duez, embassier liquidator of the properties of the religious orders, declares received "hush" money from him, promises to play in the present scandal a part similar to that of the famous check book of M. Thierret, which served to compromise so many French politicians in the Panama canal affair. None of the names from this code list has been published.

Packers Must Produce Books

Trenton, N. J., March 14.—Justice Swayne of the New Jersey Supreme court announced today that he will sign the order sought by Prosecutor Garven compelling the National Packing company and the other large Chicago meat concerns to produce their books before the Hudson county grand jury.

More than 27,000 firemen and engineers on 49 western railroads are involved in the proposition under consideration by the railroad managers today, which was presented to them by President W. S. Carter of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers. It is likely that President Carter will receive an answer before the day is over.

The notice of the probability of a strike unless the railroad general managers agree to submit all disputed points to arbitration was served on the railroad officials by President Carter. The letter was sent in reply to a note from the general managers in which they informed the officers of the union that no further concessions would be granted, and, in substance, that the dispute over the rules concerning seniority and representation were not subjects for arbitration.

The answer brought the situation to what is looked upon as a critical stage, the men insisting that the railroads shall agree to arbitrate all points in dispute, including wages and rules, or there will be a strike.

The letter, which is considered in the nature of an ultimatum, was sent to W. C. Nixon, chairman of the general managers' committee. It read:

The Ultimatum

"Your letter of this date, wherein you state that the managers' committee declines to further consider matters in controversy, has been received, and in reply our committee instructs me to say:

"If there is to be a great railway strike the responsibility must and will rest upon the managers' committee. That there may be no misunderstanding concerning this responsibility, our committee hereby proposes the submission of all matters in dispute to an adjustment by arbitration."

"The public has been informed through the press that matters in controversy cannot be arbitrated because they involve the authority of railway officials and the discipline of employees. This statement our committee emphatically denies.

"The officials of many railroads represented by the managers' committee do not hesitate to confess the gross injustice perpetrated under the present practice."

"Our committee directs me to request the managers' committee, through you, if this proposition to arbitrate is not accepted by the managers' committee, that you notify us at your earliest convenience. By order of the committee, W. S. Carter, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers."

The Demands Made

The men demand an increase in wages of 12 1/2 per cent over the present schedule. This is considerably lower than the original demands presented last November. The two disputed rules over which the crisis has developed reads as follows:

"Any engineer, fireman or hostler feeling himself aggrieved may be represented before the proper officials of the company by a committee of engineers and the establishment of the date of seniority shall be in accordance with rules agreed upon by the company and the regularly accredited representatives of firemen, and such representatives shall be recognized in disputes that may arise in the application of these rules."

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"All who believe in six days per week for the boss and one day for themselves are cordially invited," says the circular that is being distributed to advertise the meeting, continuing, "Also those that do not like to hang around a saloon and spend their nickels around a bar in order to get a job can put a kick in by joining the Chicago Cooks' union, which will be one dollar for joining, on this day only."

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SOCIALISTS IN BERLIN OUTWIT GERMAN POLICE

Chancellor of Prussia Will Be Forced to Resign, So the Public Believes

Berlin, March 14.—Processions and demonstrative meetings were again held by the German Socialists throughout the nation on the subject of franchise reform.

Police Block Crossing The police held the bridges, however, and prevented them from crossing.

Two other processions, however, came into contact with the police, who drew their weapons and dispersed the crowds without bloodshed.

A large demonstration against the suffrage bill took place at Breslau, but only in one instance were the police compelled to use their swords.

It is impossible to exaggerate the depths to which Germany is stirred over the struggle for the Prussian franchise reform.

No political movement of modern times has been carried on with greater fervor or determination. Mass meetings and processions of protest are taking place daily and nightly in all the great centers of population.

The impression grows that Bethmann's knell as chancellor soon will be rung unless he reveals his capacity to check the rising tide of popular wrath against his maiden effort as a lawmaker.

Last Sunday's remarkable demonstrations in Berlin have left nobody in doubt as to the temper of the masses or their power when once thoroughly aroused.

The country is rocking with merit over the completeness with which the Socialists defied and outmaneuvered Berlin's police army and its business commander in chief Police President von Jagow.

People Laugh Now While von Jagow's invincible battalions of bluecoats and mounted gendarmes were holding a remote park at the southeastern edge of the town against the demonstrators who refused to enter the shambles the latter were stealing their way into the heart of the capital by thousands.

The situation, however, has its serious side, and everybody except the government thoroughly realizes it. The organized force of authority in seeking to cow the Socialist party have to deal with as highly perfected an organization as is the government itself.

Germany's great general staff at the heyday of its fame could not have planned and executed last Sunday's huge demonstration more skillfully or

AMUSEMENTS

MAT. TODAY AMERICAN 8:30, 9:00 EVERY EVE. 8:00, 8:30, 9:00 MUSIC HALL England's Character Star BRANSBY WILLIAMS

secretly than did the Socialist strategists. What the people are saying is that there is nothing apparently to prevent the Socialists from organizing a much more daring and comprehensive attack next Sunday, or on any number of Sundays.

Exhausted Patience So far the demonstrators have conducted themselves with masterly self-restraint and good order. Nobody has become excited except the police.

In many districts business has been affected seriously by this wholesale relocation of traffic. In any other country but Germany the avalanche of public opinion which is manifesting itself against the obnoxious franchise bill would open the eyes of the nation's rulers.

Serious trouble is expected on March 15, the anniversary of the revolution of 1848, when the Socialists will demonstrate in memory of the martyrs who fell in the cause of democracy fifty-two years ago.

MINERS ADJOURN WAGE MEETING

Conference at Cincinnati Closes Without Result; Bosses to Blame

BY NICHOLAS KLEIN (Daily Socialist Special Correspondent.) Cincinnati, O., March 14.—Whether an agreement will be reached between the miners and operators of Ohio, Indiana and Western Pennsylvania will probably be decided some time today by the sub-committee, which has the demands of the miners under consideration.

In the event of no agreement being reached the matter will pass up to the miners' international body, which meets here in special convention beginning Tuesday. The miners will take action at this convention to determine the course of the union miners throughout the country.

As Far Apart as Ever At Saturday's session of the scale committee, appointed to thresh out the miners' controversy for more wages, the joint conference of the miners and the mine operators was as far apart as ever, after a week's session with hundreds of speeches, threats and counter-threats on both sides.

Thus far complete failure has been the only outcome of the conference. The miners and the operators are as far apart as ever. Not one of the union's demands has been granted thus far, the operators are more determined, if anything, and declare that they will not give in.

Each demand was voted on separately by the operators, and they were voted down one at a time by the operators without a single dissenting vote.

The importance of this conference was made of greater importance by the receipt of a telegram from Kansas City, to the effect that over 35,000 coal miners of the southwest have agreed to work with this coming convention and abide by its word.

The committee A sub-committee has been elected to once more try and adjust matters before the convention opens Tuesday. The committee is as follows: Operators—Ohio, H. L. Chapman; C. E. Maurer; Pennsylvania, G. W. Schleuders; D. D. Thomas; Indiana (bituminous), Phil Penna; A. M. Ogilvie; Indiana (block), W. J. Schneider and J. H. McClelland.

Miners—Ohio, Wm. Green, G. W. Sawyer; Pennsylvania, Francis Feehan; F. A. Wiestel; Indiana (bituminous), W. P. Rollin; G. W. Lacey; Indiana (block), Geo. Mergenthaler and James Holden.

Miners coming to this Cincinnati convention will come prepared to fight for every concession. Illinois coal operators and miners have abandoned hope of reaching an agreement and adjourned with the belief that if the general convention of miners at Cincinnati, which opens Tuesday, fails to decide upon a plan of action satisfactory to the operators there will be a shutdown April 1 of the mines of the four competitive states. These are Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia.

The differences between the Illinois operators and miners are the most conflicting and all who have been attending the scale committee's meetings here this week said nothing could prevent a shutdown. While the word shutdown is used, both sides say that it will be a strike.

Before President Duncan MacDonald and Secretary Frank Hayes of the Illinois miners left for Cincinnati they said a strike was certain. Coal operators have kept their clerks busy informing customers that if they do not prepare for a strike it may be necessary to close the factories, as there was no telling how long the shutdown would last.

TRUST BUSTING BEFORE THE U.S. SUPREME COURT

Appeal From Dissolution Order Against Standard Oil Reaches Highest Court as Test Case

Washington, D. C., March 14.—The decision of the Circuit court of the eastern district of Missouri to dissolve the Standard Oil company was today brought before the highest tribunal of the land on appeal.

The distinction between "good and bad trusts" was made by the decision of Judges Sanborn, Vandevanter, Hook and Adams in the Circuit court in St. Louis.

Good and Bad Trusts "The test of the legality of a combination is its necessary effect upon competition in commerce. If its necessary effect is to only incidentally or indirectly restrict that competition, while its chief aim is to foster trade and increase the business, it does not violate the law.

The apparently strenuous efforts of the government to overtake illegal combinations that are oppressing the people with high prices and inordinate profits to themselves and that abuse the power that combination secures will either meet with complete failure or the way will be open to attack the numerous corporations that are carrying on an outrageous scheme of wholesale robbery.

Seeks Dissolution of Trust The effort of the government in today's proceedings is to dissolve the combination that was effected in 1889 by the Rockefeller interests. At that time the Standard Oil company of New Jersey took over the stock of nineteen other companies, thus securing complete control of the oil business at a capitalization of \$100,000,000.

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TRACTION KING CORRUPTS STATE

(Continued From Page One)

to enroll in the organization before night. The president of the local machinists declares that there are men in Baldwin's working for 14 cents an hour and 12 hours a day.

All of the Jewish bakers in the city, 500 strong, have walked out to a man. The men earn only 9 cents an hour, working from 14 to 16 hours a day.

Philadelphia has been crying for days, when, as a matter of fact, she has not been badly hurt. If every union man walks out and the milkman does not call and the bread is not delivered and there is no grocery man to take orders, the strike will be brought home with crushing force to the men who have not felt the real pinch as yet.

Organized labor today also began withdrawing its savings deposits from the institutions conducted by bankers hostile to the workers and co-conspirators with the officials of the Rapid Transit company against the toilers.

Whereas, certain bankers have declared their sympathy for the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company in its fight to subdue the carmen's union and crush the general strike and are calling on other bankers to take similar action; and

Whereas, the banks rest upon the money deposited by the working women and men of America; and

Whereas, the workers of the nation have pledged to the Philadelphia strikers their moral and financial support, to the end that they may win in this struggle, therefore be it

They say they are determined now to draw their lines more closely.

The union drivers of milk and bread wagons are under the jurisdiction of the Central Labor union. The grocery clerks, 1,000 of whom have organized, will quit work tonight.

Pressure was brought to bear on the brewery workers and their representatives voted to join in the general strike despite the orders of their national officers. Before this action was taken the German trades section of the Central Labor union had held a meeting and voted to expel the brewery workers from membership and to boycott all Philadelphia beer.

The committee of thirty-five, appointed by the convention organized by the United Business Men's association, held a long session, but was unable to find any solution of the difficulties which separated the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company and the striking conductors and motormen.

The question of the settlement of the strike is still the paramount thought in the minds of the citizens of Philadelphia. Nearly everybody considers arbitration as the natural method, but how to arbitrate is the question, when the company insists there is nothing to arbitrate. The officials and directors stick to their original declaration that the union will not be dealt with, and apparently they are just as determined today as they were three weeks ago.

Must Recognize the Union The officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees are equally determined that no settlement will be accepted that does not include full recognition of the union. The company offers to take strikers back and does not demand that they shall drop their union membership, but insists that the union shall not figure in any peace negotiations.

The company officials are silent regarding yesterday's action of the Interstate Railway company in increasing to 23 cents an hour the wages of motormen and conductors in Trenton, Reading, Wilmington, Chester, Lebanon and Morristown. The Philadelphia Rapid Transit company at present pays 22 cents an hour with a promise of an increase to 23 cents on July 1 to men employed more than one year.

The ballots will be cast practically all night in the old city hall. Louisville, Ky., March 14.—At a regular meeting of Local Union No. 64, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the following resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote:

Whereas, all labor organizations of the city of Philadelphia have called a general strike in support of the striking street car men, and

Whereas, we believe this controversy between organized labor and organized capital is of the greatest importance to labor unions throughout the country, therefore be it

Resolved, That we endorse the action of our Philadelphia brothers, and extend to them our moral and financial support; and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia, to the Carpenters' District Council of that city, and to the labor press.

East St. Louis, Ill., March 14.—Local No. 64 of the United Mine Workers of America passed the following resolutions: Whereas, There is at this time going on in Philadelphia, Pa., a general strike of union men and the likes of them will get their just dues, and be it further

Resolved, That we endorse the action of our Philadelphia brothers, and extend to them our moral and financial support; and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia, to the Carpenters' District Council of that city, and to the labor press.

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DOCTOR SCOFFS AT MEN'S MISERY

(Continued From Page One)

Packington, "Disease germs have little effect on them," he added.

"I suppose their constitutions are so strong that they even kill the germs," I put in.

"Well, that's about it," said Dr. Naughton. "They never call a doctor until the patient is almost ready to die. And you will find that they never call the same doctor twice. If the patient has typhoid fever it is likely that he will be attended by half a dozen doctors during the time of his illness.

As With the Slaves of All Ages It is the same attitude that has been taken by the large class of people toward the slaves of all ages. The attitude toward the wage slave of today is not different from the chattel slave of the past.

According to your idea, then, what are the prospects for the future?" I asked Dr. Naughton.

"Oh, it is a matter of evolution. After two or three generations these men will probably make good citizens," he said.

"Will it take that long?" I asked, wondering what the conditions in the "yards" would be by that time.

"Oh, yes, it will take all of that," he smiled.

The officials of organized labor point to the "moving door" in Armour's and to every other sweating, slave driving process invented by the ingenious minds of the packers.

One Cook for All In showing that the workers were contented and that their wages were sufficient to keep them alive, Dr. Naughton told how they slept in rooms filled with cots, while one woman cooked for them all.

"In preparing their meals, each one throws a hunk of meat into a common kettle. A string is tied to the meat, so that there is no confusion. That is about all they have to live on. Dr. Naughton claimed that this manner of living seemed to have no effect on their physical condition, although he admitted

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ted that Packington was rampant with disease. "How much do you suppose they are able to live on in a week under such conditions?" I asked.

"They can get along on \$1 or \$2 a week," he claimed. This is taking it for granted that a man has no one to look after but himself. It shows why the father must send his children out to toil in order that the entire family may secure an existence.

Every effort of the beef trust today is directed toward an attempt to get more work out of the men for less wages than ever before. The process is full of profits for the beef trust and full of education for the worker. Above all things, it shows the toiler that he must organize to fight his battles.

BOLD ROBBERY OF L STATION IS BALKED

A daring attempt to hold up the agent at the Thirty-first street station of the South Side elevated road was frustrated at 4 a. m. today and residents within an area of several blocks were awakened as policemen from the Cottage Grove avenue station fired shots at three colored men fleeing from the scene.

WOMAN'S SLAYER DIES IN ELECTRIC CHAIR IN N. Y.

Ossining, N. Y., March 14.—Frank Schlemann, who was carried into court when he was on trial, walked calmly to his death chair today and was electrocuted for the murder of Mrs. Sophia Stabler in Brooklyn on July 8. Carlo Giro, his accomplice, was recently executed. Schlemann declared his innocence in a statement to witnesses just before he was strapped in the electric chair.

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NUMBER OF STRIKERS INCREASES DAILY

BY LUELLA TWINING

The law and order element justified its historic reputation today in Philadelphia by tramping on the law and constitution.



LUELLA TWINING

The policemen stood guard wouldn't let any one in. Hundreds of up and down the street, riding over men, women and children.

Yesterday 5,000 unorganized locomotive boiler workers from the Baldwin plant came out. This is the largest plant in the world.

Charles Edward Russell said he never saw such an enthusiastic lot of fellows in his life.

I spoke at a mass meeting of the strikers last night in Kensington. Those present were mostly textile workers.

John Golden, the international president of the textile workers, made an eloquent address, pledging the textile workers to the end of the strike.

Mr. Pratt says that at least 200,000 are out, that this is a conservative estimate. It is impossible to tell how many are out.

The strike in Philadelphia is not only a strike of organized labor, but of the public as well.

Thousands of people walk seven and eight miles to their work rather than help the octopus, the transit company, to win.

A SERIOUS MISTAKE

BY ROBERT HUNTER.

The president made a very serious mistake in suggesting an increase in postage for second class mail matter.

It is probable, therefore, that congress will drop this matter and leave the postal rates as they are.

It has been opened by a whole mass of rottenness and corruption that is bound to create trouble.

It has shown the people that the post-office department is subsidizing the railroads to the extent of millions upon millions each year.

It has disclosed the fact that the United States government doesn't even know how to keep its accounts and that it doesn't know whether there is a deficit in the postoffice department or not.

It has disclosed the fact that Taft didn't know what he was talking about and is sorry that he spoke.

It has disclosed the fact that congress doesn't want a free and cheap press in this country and that is unfortunate.

It has disclosed the fact that the postoffice department could reduce all the postage rates and yet pay expenses if grafting were done away with.

THE FLEECING OF ROMANO

(A SKETCH)

BY EMANUEL JULIUS

Romano Batagliano is now at his organ again. His tiny monkey looks up at his master with a sad look and seems to say, "Ah, my Romano, why you so sad? Why you never smile at your little Tony? Me love you just same. Why you love me no more?"

But he never gets an answer. Romano now has a blank look on his face and very often sighs in a tired, heartless manner.

For Romano the world has become a dark maze and holds out no hope. He distrusts every person. He sees a liar in every word he hears; a thief in every man and a murderer in every fat individual, provided he is well dressed.

How it used to warm his big heart to see the ragged children of the street dance and sing the popular medleys he used to grind out! Their happy laughter used to bring up dreams of sunny Italy, and the squeaks of Tony told him that the pennies were pouring in—pennies that buy the good things of life and mount up into dollars for future joys.

But no longer. Romano once hoped to be wealthy—rich enough to go back to his faroff land and buy a cottage for Tony and himself.

It wasn't so long ago that he had the immense sum of \$200 stowed away in the banks of Little Italy. Not in one bank, but in many, for Romano was afraid that if he put all his money in one place it might burn down, or blow up, or be robbed and the like.

The money collected slowly, but a dollar tucked away every morning meant hundreds in a short time.

All Romano's money is gone now. And somehow he can't get started to save his hard earned money again.

How did it happen? you ask. Well, here goes: Romano thought that nearly all the wealth of Little Italy was in the hands of a few hard politicians—he craved to become a part of them.

One spring evening, while sipping wine in a small Italian coffee house at "Five Points" (one of those places where they sell any liquid but coffee) who should come strolling in but Fetucci Slavens—heavy, sporty, self assertive and well fed.

Fetucci knew Romano. Once a year at election time he would approach Romano, pat him on the back, put a cigar in his hand and whisper something in his ear. Romano always understood and "did the right thing."

Fetucci sat down close by Romano. They got to talking. Soon the subject was politics. Fetucci painted a glowing word picture of the money that could be made in politics.

It was all clear to Romano. He saw riches in his grasp. The material, thought Romano to himself, must be worth thousands of dollars.

"How much?" asked Romano. "Make it cheap," Fetucci consulted in an undertone. Presently Fetucci turned to Romano and said, "Are you willing to pay a thousand dollars?"

"Oh, too much, too much! I pay five hundred," replied Fetucci. "Come back with the money this afternoon and start work tomorrow, for it must be done in a hurry."

Appealing to Taft

The street car strikers of Philadelphia are appealing to Taft for aid. They are asking him to intervene and help them to force arbitration.

Does that not sound strange? Pennsylvania is the strongest Republican state in the union. There is never any doubt about its vote except the size of the Republican majority.

Philadelphia is normally a Republican city. Its vote went for Taft.

Philadelphia and Pennsylvania are Republican by virtue of the votes of workingmen. It was the votes of street car men in Philadelphia and steel men in Pittsburg that helped to elect Taft.

When Taft appoints a man to office he does not "appeal" to his appointee for aid. When Matt Quay placed a man in office he did not "appeal" to him. When the Pennsylvania railroad secures an office for a man it does not "appeal" to him.

In all these cases those who put the man in office give him ORDERS, not PETITIONS.

Why, then, do the Philadelphia workers "appeal" to Mayor Reburn and President Taft? If laborers placed these men in office why is not labor issuing orders to them?

Labor placed Mayor Busse in power in Chicago, but the union that would expect any favors from Busse at the expense of the capitalists would soon have its headquarters at Downing.

How is it that labor elects all the officers, but has nothing to say after they are elected?

IT IS BECAUSE LABORERS GIVE THEIR VOTES TO THEIR ENEMIES TO BE USED FOR THE ELECTION OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CAPITALIST CLASS.

Workingmen may elect any number of men on the Democratic or Republican ticket, but when they are elected they will belong to the employers. This is because the PARTY BELONGS TO THE EMPLOYERS.

It would be possible for the workers of Chicago to elect several men to the next city council on the Democratic or Republican or Prohibitionist or "Independent" ticket. These men might be very nice men. They might even carry union cards.

Yet, when they were elected they would belong to the employers.

Union labor in Chicago helped to elect James McDermott to Congress. He carries a union card. But he has been the most abject tool of the exploiters of labor. He seems to have taken a pleasure in showing how alert is his hearing for "his master's voice."

It was the same in Philadelphia. It was the same in Pennsylvania. It was the same throughout the nation.

Labor has always bartered its vote for a mess of flattery and deception. Then, when election was over, it has "appealed" to those whom it elected.

The Socialist does not believe in such a policy. He would issue his orders to officials through his ballot on election day. Then there will be no "appealing" later on.

Not Dead, but Sleeping

Burtzeff brings the word from Russia that the revolution is not dead, but only sleeping. It must be so with a working-class revolt. There can be no death while labor lives.

The Russian revolution has suffered from a multitude of doctors as well as from the crushing burden of the aristocracy.

There have been too many who would have rushed social evolution. They invented strange panaceas like the general strike and terrorism, and they tried them on the patient.

Similar patent medicines were tried on the Paris population during the time of the commune. The result was a glorious failure—a failure so glorious that the workers of every country are celebrating it this week—but still a failure, valuable today largely because of the many things it teaches us not to do.

The lesson of the commune and the lesson of Russia and the lesson of every movement of labor has been that while other revolutions may have been brought about by surprise and by a sudden coup, the revolt of labor must come only after a painful period of agitation, education and organization.

They are entering upon that stage now in Russia. They should have learned the lesson by this time in America.

Protecting Their Own

David Beyer, the hired murderer of Charles Cerny, has been bailed out by the Master Bakers' association.

This is one more link in the chain of evidence that places the responsibility for that murder upon the shoulders of the members of that association.

They brought Beyer here. They used him to precipitate a strike. They armed him for murder. They now defend him when the deed is done.

Once more we emphasize the contrast between the action of the law in this case and in cases where trade unions are defendants. Had Beyer been a union man and Cerny an employer, and had the union imported Beyer and kept him as a slugger after knowing his record, and had he then killed an employer, then by this time every official of that union would be on trial for murder or else on the road to the gallows.

Wednesday Will Be Too Late

Chicago Socialists who come around Wednesday without having registered will be debarred from discussing politics until after election. Every political argument today should begin with a reminder to register. Every Socialist should be a committee of one to see that all the laboring men in his precinct are registered.

DEVELOPMENTS IN MARXISM

A Tribute to Karl Marx. Born April 5, 1818—Died March 14, 1883.

BY MARTHA A. BIEGLER.

Scientific Socialism, Marxian Socialism, and Marxism are synonymous terms. Twenty-seven years ago, March 14, 1883, Karl Marx, the father of Scientific Socialism, the greatest brain of the past century, ceased to think.

No other man ever left such a broad and deep intellectual legacy to mankind as did this remarkable German Jew. His writings have revolutionized all of the social sciences. Not only has he established sociology as a science by the discovery of the law of social progress; not only, further, has he fundamentally changed political economy, so that all Socialist students and capitalist professors since he wrote, take their point of departure from his theories; but he has also radically influenced our views on philosophy, ethics, religion, literature and all other institutions and phases of the superstructure of social life.

In philosophy Joseph Dietzgen carried forward the work Marx did not have time to complete, and contributed to Socialism a proletarian materialist monism.

In ethics, Karl Kautsky has given us the origin and evolution of morals from the Marxian viewpoint. Paul La Fargue and Kautsky have worked out some valuable suggestions on the evolution of religion.

Lewis H. Morgan added an epoch making chapter to Socialist sociology by his forty years' labor on "Ancient Society." This book, in the language of Labriola, "was published in America and reached Europe in a few copies through the firm of Macmillan, London (1877), and was almost killed by the pitiless silence of the English ethnographers, who were either envious or afraid."

"But the results of Morgan's investigations went around the world precisely because Engels rescued them by his book, 'The Origin of the Family' (1884)."

This book is at the same time a review, an exposition, and a supplement of Morgan's work. It is a combination of Morgan and Marx. Engels wrote it because he desired to utilize the notes and comments of Marx.

Some Socialists believe that Marx ought to have written more upon the Materialistic Conception of History, instead of telling us so much about political economy, because the former is the most important of the two subjects. Engels and Morgan both discovered this new interpretation, and each wrote books from it standpoint, but no man before or since analyzed capitalist political economy as keenly and thoroughly as Marx did.

He showed in minutest detail the tendencies in capitalism that lead toward Socialism. This is a concrete example of Historical Materialism, and was absolutely necessary to make Socialism scientific. Besides, Antonio Labriola has written two books on Historical Materialism that very largely fill the gap left by Marx in that direction.

Some of the best explanations and enlargements of Marxian economics have been written for us by L. B. Boudin and Ernest Untermann. Their work is indispensable to the student of Socialism.

The United States is also very fortunate in having three men who not only are exceptionally good historians of the Socialist movement (Spargo's life of Marx will be a history of the Socialist movement), but besides add to its philosophy by narrating and interpreting history and current events, but are also extraordinarily helpful in popularizing the general substance of scientific Socialism. These men are Morris Hillquit, Robert Hunter and John Spargo.

A. M. Simons is developing his share of the Marxian legacy, by writing a remarkably good history of the United States, after fourteen years of intense research. This book, of course, will be written from the viewpoint of the economic interpretation of history.

In 1836 Labriola remarked that Marxism is only in its beginnings and still has need of many developments. I am attempting to show that there are other developments in the making.

In a short review of a book on "What is Socialism?" a capitalist daily paper, these statements appeared: "The author is weakest in his economic theory, which he takes over bodily from Marx, apparently ignorant of the fact that even the leading Socialists are beginning to desert Marx's views. He must also be criticised for his treatment of anthropological material, in which he is half a century behind the times—just where Marx was in his day."

The average Socialist knows that such language is an effusion of the blatant ignorance of a capitalist mind, who has yet to learn that to merely assert a fact as the truth, does not in the least prove it so. We do not expect anything better from capitalist minds. But when prominent Socialists keep reiterating that Marx lived and wrote fifty years ago, and did not solve the great problems of the present time, such as the late "panic" and the current problem of "high prices," and, therefore, we must not waste more time with him, but interpret these problems for ourselves, I wish to call a halt. I claim that it is not because we wasted time with Marx, but because we have not mastered thoroughly all he did in political economy, that we fail to solve these problems today.

That comrade or group of comrades who grasp Marx most completely will have a basis from which to analyze the present economic problems most satisfactorily.

Marxism is being developed by being verified more and more. This is especially true of the interpretation of the history of primitive times which we adopted from Lewis H. Morgan.

Within the past few years a tribe of cliff dwellers, Indians called Hopi, have been discovered in the high desert plains of Arizona. They have kept intact their customs and communal life of thousands of years ago. Woman is highly revered, and the line of descent is on the female side.

They have no jails, asylums, poor houses or saloons. They never invent an intoxicating drink, and absolutely refuse the white man's whisky. If one suffers, all suffer, and any measure of prosperity benefits all alike. Here is a living proof of Morgan's conclusions upon prehistoric times.

Peary also verified Morgan's work by finding primitive communism practiced among the Eskimos. He says that no man starves among the Eskimos, while his neighbors are gorging themselves. According to Peary and Morgan civilization has much to learn from the unselfishness of primitive people.

W. T. Thomas, of the University of Chicago, is doing a great deal to make popular the history of woman and her status in present society. Again and again he tells us that woman must take her place in industry and politics on an equal footing with man, before she can reach the highest stage of womanhood. Where did he get these ideas? Engels, in 1881, in "The Origin of the Family," wrote concerning the advent of private property, which caused the subjection of woman to man's rule: "At this early stage we can already see that the emancipation of women and their equality with men are impossible and remain so, as long as women are excluded from social production and restricted to domestic labor." The Socialist party is the only political party which advocates the ballot for women. Thus, Prof. Thomas is simply stealing our thunder without giving us credit.

Thorstein Veblen recently published in the International Journal of Ethics a valuable study on "Christian Morals and the Competitive System." In the words of the editor of the New York Sunday Call, Veblen's argument is as follows: "So much of the Christian ethic as is identical with the ethic of Socialism is deeply and unshakably imbedded in human nature by the discipline of the unnumbered ages of primitive savage life, for he holds that this primitive stage of savagery lasted far longer than all other cultural stages through which we have passed combined, while the competitive ethics of capitalists are adventitious, having arisen in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. And he holds that the selfish ethics of capitalist individualism, not only have not been driven into our very being by the discipline of many ages, but that the changing industrial conditions are even now seriously relaxing the grip of capitalist ethics on the race.

"The obvious conclusion is that in the conflict between the two ethics the older must win. In other words, Socialism is inevitable."

Now, where did he get these ideas, or at least the basis for them? From either of two books or both, which the Socialists rely upon largely in their propaganda work: "Mutual Aid" by Peter Kropotkin, and "Ancient Society" by Morgan. Morgan says, pages 581 and 582: "The dissolution of society bids fair to become the termination of a career of which property is the end and aim, because such a career contains the elements of self destruction."

"Democracy in government, brotherhood in society, equality in rights and privileges, and universal education, foreshadow the next higher plane of society to which experience, intelligence and knowledge are leading. It will be a revival in a higher form, of the liberty, equality and fraternity of the ancient primitive communism."

Robert Hunter traced "The Wisconsin Idea" back to Bebel, and John Spargo traced it to Marx's writings in 1869. I got the idea from the "Communist Manifesto." Maybe I read too much into it, but here are some quotations: (Marx used the word communists, but I will use the modern term, Socialists.) "Socialists do not form a separate party opposed to other working class parties. Socialists have no interests separate and apart from those of the proletariat as a whole."

"They do not set up any sectarian principles of their own, by which to shape and mold the proletarian movement."

"The Socialists, therefore, are on the one hand, practically, the most advanced and resolute section of the working class parties of every country; that section which pushes forward all others; on the other hand, theoretically, they have over the great mass of the proletariat the advantage of clearly understanding the line of march, the conditions and the ultimate general results of the proletarian movement."

Trade unions are not mentioned in these lines, but it would be impossible to represent the workers as a whole and be their guide and at the same time act contrary to "The Wisconsin Idea."

"The maturity of the sociologists are so prejudiced against Socialism that they cannot give it a fair hearing. Some of them acknowledge they are developing their studies in order to refute Socialist doctrines. August Comte, of earlier days, and the modern Albin W. Small both made this confession. Herbert Spencer was full of the prejudices of anarchical individualism. Lester F. Ward is well worth reading. Nevertheless, although he claims that mind and intelligence are products of evolution, he defies the mind and practically considers it a metaphysical entity, making it the first cause of all progress in civilization. This is why he cannot grasp Historical Materialism. Neither does Marxism fare much better among the bourgeois political economists of today. A very scholarly address was delivered before the Troy People's Forum, Jan. 10, 1910, by J. G. Murdoch. His subject was "Scientific Socialism and Modern Economics." This address is being printed in the New York Sunday Call, beginning Feb. 6. He tells us that the economic interpretation of history is a commonplace in economics today. Marx's fundamental doctrine conquered the field with such men as Sellman of Columbia, Pettet of Cornell, Hadley of Yale, Philipovich of Vienna, Marshall of English Cambridge and others. The essence of this doctrine as they see it is that the production and distribution of economic goods is conceded to be the main-spring of social change. With regard to Marx's theory of value, modern proponents of political economy never mention it, except to say it has been exploded. The classical economists, Smith and Ricardo, derived all values from labor, but modern economists in discussing value, do their best to avoid talking about labor. Sellman reads in essence, as follows: "Marginal utility is marginal cost, but it is not individual marginal cost, but social marginal cost which gives value. The real cost to any member of society which influences value is not the subjective cost, but it is the cost to society of replacing the article desired by him."

This is an echo of Marx's "average socially necessary labor time." Quoting Murdoch: "But it is in labor riveting the brute powers of nature to do man's behests, where Marx finds the forces which ultimately determine even social marginal utility, social marginal cost, whether of money, of pain or of sacrifice; for here are produced the goods about which, on which and through which the marginal utilities of the individual and of society play, without which there would be neither man nor any play of subjective balancing of marginal estimates."

We cannot expect the theory of surplus value to be accepted by the economist, whose duty it is to defend and justify modern industry. Business men endow universities and grant old age