

'MCKEES ROCKS HOFFSTOT' IS INDICTED AS BRIBING, CORRUPTING, BANK CROOK

President of Pressed Steel Car Company Falls Into Grand Jury Net at Pittsburg

Pittsburg, Pa., April 7.—Several labor "crushers" were indicted in the Pittsburg graft crusade, as a result of the net thrown out for the men "higher up." The most notorious of these is Frank H. Hoffstot, millionaire president of the German National Bank of Allegheny and president of the Pressed Steel Car company. The charges against him are bribery and conspiracy.

President Emil Winter of the Workmen's Bank & Trust company of Allegheny was driven to a corner by the grand jury where he was forced to confess that he had bribed councilmen to the extent of \$20,000. James M. Anderson, a bookkeeper of the Workmen's Savings Bank & Trust company, was arraigned charged with mutilating the books of the company to conceal certain facts connected with the graft.

Who the Crook Is

Hoffstot as president of the Pressed Steel Car company has crushed the life out of many working men. He was the spirit back of the McKees Rocks strike, and one of the despots in the east who fought mercilessly against union laborers.

The indictment of Hoffstot was not unexpected, but the colossal graft with which he is charged astounded everybody. The man resides in New York, but so vicious is his offense that the jury calls on the district attorney to extradite him. If it is not possible to get him any other way.

It was revealed that District Attorney W. A. Blakely appeared before the grand jury and told how he, before he was district attorney, had been approached by Hoffstot, the late J. W. Friend and Councilman Charles Stewart and asked to act as stakeholder for a fund of \$25,000, which was to pay certain councilmen for passing a bank ordinance. Blakely was asked to hold the money to prevent cheating by the councilmen and to pay it out as they fulfilled their promises.

Warned Bribers

He refused and warned Hoffstot, Friend and Stewart they would get into trouble; that if ever he attained a position of authority in the courts he would go after them. This is thought to have frightened Hoffstot and Friend so that they negotiated with Stewart to have all such payment made in New York City with money shipped from Pittsburg.

Attorney Blakely thinks Hoffstot can be arrested in New York, even though the alleged bribery money was not paid out in New York.

It is alleged Hoffstot twice solicited money from Cashier James M. Young of the Second National Bank and caused him to ship to New York \$25,000 as that bank's share of the bribe money.

Emil Winter confessed to giving Councilman Elstein \$20,000 in order that his bank might be made a city depository. He was put under \$2,500 bail.

SOCIALISTS IN WASHBURN WIN

(Special to the Daily Socialist.)
Milwaukee, Wis., April 7.—Milwaukee isn't the only city in Wisconsin that elected a Socialist mayor on Tuesday, G. A. Herring having won in a three cornered fight in Washburn. He will hold office for the next two years. Herring received a majority of all the votes cast. The rest of the city ticket is Republican.

The La Crosse Socialists also got a large vote. One Socialist was put into office at Manitowoc, Joseph Kowalski being named supervisor for the seventh ward.

10 CAUGHT IN BUILDING FALL

Saybrook, Conn., April 7.—Ten men were caught in the ruins when the car barn of the Shore Line Trolley company collapsed here today. All were taken out alive.

To Clear Holland Case

John J. Holland, against whom charges were made by State's Attorney Wayman, will be given a clean bill of health by Judges Honore, Barnes and Rinkner, who were appointed a committee to investigate the jury commissioner's office.

Such was the report circulated today in the county building.

Unless unexpected changes are made in the judges' report, Holland will be reinstated with full pay since last September, when he resigned pending investigation of the charges.

WARNS PARTIES TO MERGE NOW

Writer Declares That Only Fusion Will Beat Socialists in Milwaukee

(Special to the Daily Socialist.)
Milwaukee, Wis., April 7.—The stampede of the old political parties and their only hope in the future, that of consolidation, was announced in a special article for The Milwaukee Sentinel today, signed by George P. Mathes, one of the shrewdest political writers in the state. Mathes summed up the Socialist victory in part as follows:

Victory Sweeping

"The victory of the Socialists was so sweeping that there is no necessity of any attempt to analyze the vote. It was simply a case of the tail going with the hide. Almost every one appeared to have an inspiration to vote the Socialist ticket.

"Democrats and Republicans both went tumbling over themselves to increase the Socialist vote. On the face of the returns it would seem that the Democratic vote held up well in consideration of the landslide. As a matter of fact, this vote would have been away down in the list had it not been for a class of Republicans who feared a Socialist victory and believed the only chance of preventing this was to vote for Schoencker.

"The Democratic vote, as such, went to places just as badly as did the Republican vote. On the Republican side losses came in nearly every ward in the city, many of them heavy.

Arguments Confirmed

"The result of the election confirms the arguments made by opponents of the home rule bill before the legislature. At that time it was said that to have home rule in Milwaukee, as provided for in the bill before the legislature, would mean that the Socialists would vote solidly for their candidates, while the two other parties would keep up its respective organization and the result would be a Socialist victory. That is what happened on Tuesday. To defeat the Socialists now will need a combination of both the old parties in a citizens' movement. This is admitted among politicians and a movement along those lines will be made at the proper time.

The election also served to show how lightly party ties rest on voters at a municipal election. Yet, in the face of this, it is the party which stood for a strict party organization and openly declares nonpartisanship that won out."

POOR BUTTER IN CHICAGO

Washington, D. C., April 7.—Senator Lodge's committee that is investigating high prices was amused today when it was informed that Chicago has not received for the last ten years a single pound of the best butter sent out from the Elgin creamery. In the midst of the great butter district of the country, Chicago receives nothing but a second grade, called commercial extra. The best grade goes east to New York and Boston. This was according to the statement of Vice President F. D. Wood of the Elgin board.

The Elgin board that controls the output of the biggest butter district in the country denies that it controls the prices of butter for the entire country. Although they set the prices for the Elgin district, including Illinois and part of Wisconsin and Iowa, Mr. Wood claimed that the prices for the rest of the country were made in New York.

It was told how the price committee fixed the prices for the district. The committee is made up of five men, two buyers, two sellers and one other, named by the president. This committee meets every Monday morning and fixes the price for the ensuing week.

CUDAHY'S FATHER FAILS TO RECONCILE MRS. JACK

Pasadena, Cal., April 7.—Michael Cudahy has returned from Kansas City and announced his failure to effect a reconciliation with his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Jack Cudahy. For the first time since his arrival here shortly after the Little cutting affray in Kansas City, "Jack" Cudahy appeared out of doors. He looked tired and was extremely nervous.

"IT'S ALWAYS FAIR WEATHER"



TAFT AGAIN IS SHOWN AS FOE OF UNION MEN

President Is Scored by Gompers for Suavity in Face of Suffering

Washington, D. C., April 7.—The president's utterances against the boycott to the business men of Bethlehem who were coerced by the Bethlehem Steel company is confirmatory as well as disappointing.

"According to the president's position, it is not the government's concern how brutally the workers of a concern are treated; it matters not whether American workers are displaced by the worst elements of foreign labor. It is simply a question of product. So long as the product is acceptable, the producers may be damned for all time in the production." This was the retort of Samuel Gompers to President Taft's attitude towards the boycott.

Protest Boycott

Fifty business men from Bethlehem, Pa., called upon the president to protest against reports that since the strike broke out in Bethlehem hills, the products from them were inferior. H. J. Meyers, chairman of the delegation, admitted to the president that it was true that unskilled labor of the lowest form had been used, but denied that the product was inferior.

The president, who turns down many other interviews, listened to the business men, and then condemned the boycott, declaring at the same time that he believed the government contracts should not be abrogated because of a dispute with third parties.

Talked as He Always Did

"I haven't followed closely what has happened at Bethlehem," he said. "I don't know what the statements are to which you refer. I don't know what government contracts there are that would naturally go to Bethlehem, or in which Bethlehem would have an opportunity to bid. I can only say this: that I am utterly opposed to the principle of a boycott.

"Every issue ought to be settled on its own merits. If the Bethlehem workmen want to contract, then the government ought not to give the contracts to it. If it is, then the contracts ought to go to it without regard to controversies that Bethlehem may have with third persons, whether those third persons be customers or employees.

"If Bethlehem doesn't do good work it is for the government to find out and to act on it, and to refuse its contracts on that ground, and not because it is concerned in a fight or in a controversy with its employees."

LONDON PASTOR TO FILL PULPIT HERE FOR MONTH

Rev. John Balcom Shaw, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, and Rev. Monroe Gibson, pastor of St. John's Wood church, London, England, a former pastor of the Chicago church, will exchange pulpits during July. Mr. Shaw will sail on June 1 for Scotland to attend the world's missionary conference at Edinburgh as a representative of the Presbyterians of America, and later will go to London.

HORAN QUIZZED BY C. E. MERRIAM

Extravagance or loose management in the fire department was exposed by the Merriam commission in examining Chief Horan this morning. The commission, which for months had detectives investigating the department, delved today into the buying of feed.

The line of investigation started by W. L. Fisher, the committee's inquisitor, showed that J. O'Hearn had practically a monopoly of the supply of hay for the department for the last 27 years. A competitor in the records of bids for the supply offering a figure year after year is Henry Smith, who has no office nor even stationery of a firm.

"This Smith bid always is 50 cents higher than O'Hearn," stated Mr. Fisher. "He has no hay, no office, no stationery nor anything to indicate that he is a bona fide bidder. He turns up every year with his bid 50 cents higher than that offered by O'Hearn. That doesn't look right, does it, chief?"

"The chief nodded.

"Is Smith induced to offer bids to make it appear that there is competition? I hope that that is not the purpose. Don't you think it would be a good idea to look up who this Smith is—whether he is a bona fide bidder or the agent in a farce?"

The specifications of the contracts was one of the first things that occupied the attention of the commission. A regulation that the hay be loose and first quality prairie, the commission found, excluded legitimate bidders. The stipulation, Chief Horan admitted, was arbitrary.

The commission employed H. R. Whiteside, official board of trade hay inspector, in its secret examinations of the last month or two. Investigation in various engine houses and track houses revealed that the hay furnished was far below specifications of the contracts. In most cases the hay was two or three grades below that required, in many instances the hay was of lowest grade.

CITY SEALER HITS RAILROAD

City Sealer John Kjellander clashed with officials of the Northwestern 'L' yesterday afternoon as the champion of two hundred indignant passengers who had been circled around the loop several times and then put out in the cold on the Randolph street station. Mr. Kjellander, who had been submitted to the same treatment, was indignant and amid the cheers of his fellow victims defied the railroad officials from the platform down to the tracks and demanded that his nickel be returned. The guard, after listening to the emphatic remarks of the city sealer thought it best to call the aid of a patrol wagon with a load of policemen.

When Mr. Kjellander showed his star, however, the guard countermanded the order for a patrol wagon and after a lengthy interview with the general office Mr. Kjellander's nickel was returned to him and also the nickels of about two hundred other passengers.

The trouble occurred when the rear axle of a north bound train broke at the Kinzie street station of the road last night. Panic among the passengers was prevented by the prompt action of the guards. The accident resulted in a heap of two hours and caused much indignation among the homegoing patrons.

SEIDEL TELLS OF PARTY'S PLANS

Berger Also Says What Socialists Will Try to Accomplish in Milwaukee

(Special to the Daily Socialist.)
Milwaukee, Wis., April 7.—The Milwaukee Sentinel, one of the bitterest newspaper opponents of the Socialists in the recent campaign, publishes a long interview with Socialist Mayor-Elect Emil Seidel today. It is in part as follows:

"What ought to be done for Milwaukee?" said Emil Seidel, mayor-elect, repeating a question which had been asked. Mr. Seidel was at the Socialist headquarters on Sixth street. Surrounding him were Victor L. Berger and several of the party leaders.

"The first thing that ought to be done," said Mr. Seidel, "is to reorganize the finances of the city in regard to taxation. Possibly this ought to be reached by the appointment of a commission of experts to adjust taxation so as to make it more equitable. Second, there should be a report of the resources and revenue of the city, which today we do not have, to place the burden where it belongs. Third, there should be a careful investigation into the expenditure of money with regard to the specifications of contracts and more rigid enforcement of the specifications in regard to materials and the quality of the work. There should be a city purchasing department, thus eliminating many thousands of small purchases which are made and which entail a great amount of waste.

Party Platform Is Program

"We cannot promise that we will spend less money," interjected Mr. Berger, "than has been spent before, but we will guarantee we will give more for the money than has been given before."

"With this way of financing the city," continued Mr. Seidel, "we could save at least 20 per cent; get that much more for the money expended."

"You can see that it can be done," said Mr. Berger.

"I would not mention these things," said Mr. Seidel, "unless I thought they could be done."

"Our platform is our program," said Mr. Berger, in answer to a question as to what the Socialist program will be.

"Those measures that are contained in the platform that require alteration of the law," said Mr. Seidel, "we shall take immediate steps to have changed and put the changed forms up to the Republican legislature to say whether these things shall be done."

"With a solid support of the city of Milwaukee behind them," interjected Mr. Berger.

Coal Yard to People

"Such measures as require bond issues," said Mr. Seidel, "will be put up for decision of the people. For instance, a coal and wood yard. I think this can be done under the powers given by charter to the council but first it must be decided on by the people. If they want it we can go ahead."

"If you have the money," suggested Mr. Berger.

"Yes. In this matter, too, it might be well to have expert opinion first."

"How can you do these things when

'IT IS TO LAUGH; HOSTILE PRESS 'INTERPRETS' 'QUEER EVENTS' IN MILWAUKEE

After Vote Shows Landslide Papers Say, "Socialism Did Not Win"; Hearst Contortions

WASHINGTON IN QUANDARY OVER 'MILWAUKEE'

Politicians Wonder "How It Happened" and Try to Explain It

Washington, D. C., April 7.—The election of a Socialist mayor in Milwaukee by a plurality almost unprecedented in that city was the subject of much comment among members of congress on Wednesday, especially those from Wisconsin. Leading Republicans were inclined to minimize the political importance of the result. Some of them would not admit that it was really a Socialist victory. Democrats were generally uncommunicative on the subject.

But the Wisconsin representatives view it as momentous. One of the most prominent of these, forbidding quotation by name, went so far as to say that the election of the Socialist mayor "might mean the election of two Socialist congressmen from Wisconsin this fall."

Calls It Revolt

Representative Morse, insurgent Republican from the Tenth Wisconsin district, declared that the Socialist victory in Milwaukee indicated a revolt against the "corruption, domination and control of the eastern wing of the Republican party and a lack of faith in democratic professions.

"The result indicates that there is a deep feeling of unrest over present political conditions," said Mr. Morse. "The people in Milwaukee voted a protest against the control of the Republican party by the eastern wing of it which they know is dominated by business interests in the interest of trusts and combinations. The voters refused to turn to the Democratic party.

"The Socialists are gaining strength rapidly, not only in Milwaukee, but also in my district and elsewhere in the state. They have the best political organization that I have ever seen."

Bosses Are Blamed

Representative Cary of Wisconsin said the result was a protest against both Republican and Democratic machines.

"These machines can not combine and fool the people any longer. The people have stood for it as long as they will. The fight in Milwaukee, however, was a local one."

Representative Stafford, whose district is partly in Milwaukee, declined to comment on the result.

It is Representative Stafford and Representative Cary whose seats in congress were considered by their colleagues to be in danger from the Socialists.

TAXI TIE-UP NOW COMPLETE

Affairs in the Taxicab Drivers' strike are at a standstill, according to one of the strikers, no cars having left the station of the company today. The six companies that have signed with the strikers are outside of the Auto Transportation association. Other companies from the suburbs, Oak Park and Morgan Park, want to sign the agreement, but no importance is placed in the matter.

Trouble occurred yesterday afternoon when the Chicago Taxicab company sent out a car as a "try-out." It was followed by a touring car containing Receiver Frady and several members of the association. A crowd of pickets attempted to intercept the "try-out" and one of them, Bernard Garbey, jumped on the foot board of the car. He was arrested, Frady asserting that he had attempted to pull the driver from his seat. The Chicago Taxicab company, which sent out the "feeler," is in the hands of a receiver and is being used by the other companies as a trap for the strikers. If they attack a car belonging to this company, they are liable to prosecution for contempt of court before Judge Walker, who has appointed the receivers.

Bewildered by their own falsifications concerning the principles and philosophy of the Socialist party the Chicago capitalist morning papers are in a quandary to supply the fitting explanation for the sweeping victory of Socialism in Milwaukee, Wis., on Tuesday.

It has been the delight of Chicago newspapers to vilify, abuse and misrepresent the Socialist party in this city on all occasions, almost to the same extent that the capitalist newspapers of Milwaukee have exercised this prerogative in the campaign just closed. In the eyes of these newspapers the red flag of international Socialism was identical with the black flag of piracy, the principle of the class struggle was a bloody doctrine, while its philosophy from top to bottom carried with it revolution and social disorder.

Is Disconcerting

It is extremely disconcerting to the capitalists to find that this is not so, that the Socialist party is ready to take control of the city of Milwaukee in an orderly, efficient and capable manner, backed by an organization of working class voters that will ultimately be the root of every old party machine in the nation.

Since their "hope" proved wrong in the first instance the capitalist newspapers are starting out again on another tack, in which they seek to prove that the Socialist party is nothing but a "reform" party, but that it cannot take the place of any party now existing.

Thus Hearst's Examiner says that "the sweeping victory of the Socialists in Milwaukee last Tuesday ought to provoke reflection all around. That a comparatively new party, without the aid of any large campaign fund or patronage, or state organization to speak of, should carry the twelfth city of the United States, measured by population, and carry it by the largest majority save one ever given in that city for the office of mayor, is surely a matter for reflection."

Had an Organization

It seems that the Examiner forgets that the Socialist party organization in Milwaukee was the despair of the old party politicians, an organization that Hearst could not buy with all his millions to back him for any political job in the land. It is this organization, growing by leaps and bounds, not capable of being duplicated by any other political party, that will ultimately annihilate the old parties and cause the capitalist papers to throw fits of frantic hysteria.

"If we should consider the Milwaukee election as an index of general sentiment elsewhere the outcome would indeed be a sign to make the political augurs of the old parties knit their brows and shake their heads," continues the Examiner, "consoling itself as follows: 'But we do not regard this election as marking the advance of genuine Marxian Socialism. The phenomenon is easily explained on other grounds.'"

It would be advisable for the Examiner, and Mr. Hearst especially, to save that paragraph until after the congressional victories in the autumn, and use it after every Socialist victory during the years to come, take it as a regular dose to prevent his slumbers from being rudely awakened, and when Socialism ultimately becomes the dominating power in the land, an overdose would be in order so as not to make the gentleman of the Independence League and his papers realize that they were in the wrong.

Old Party Collars

"We read the Milwaukee election as an indication that all over the country an increasing number of voters are being infected with the political unrest of the times, that they are conscious of grave abuses in government, and that they are determined to correct them, even if in order to do so they have to slip their dear, old, easy fitting party collars," admits the Examiner, very generously, but then slips away from the progress of Socialist thought as follows:

"We do not think that the Socialists can in any general way give for themselves these swearing independent voters. The Socialists carry too much luggage to make a long march—too much grossly materialistic revolutionary Marxianism to finally fit American thought."

"The Hearstian Dream"

And then comes the Hearstian dream of the future, shaded and hued with the glowing colors of an afternoon "extra," and just as ephemeral, it being as follows:

"But we do believe that a new party, new in spirit if not in name, must and will appear in the field to voice the better aspirations of the people, their passionate desire for fair play to all, high and low.

"And such a party strongly progressive but not revolutionary, ought to win—will win before long."

The Record-Herald salutes its surprise and wounded individualism by flopping all the way from a revolutionary Socialist party, to a Socialist party identical in everything but name with all other political parties. Oh, wonderful leap of the imagination!

The Dough Is Rising, Kohlscat

"It has been fashed to the four corners of the country that for the first time in the history of 'individualistic' America Socialists have carried a large city, Milwaukee, and elected a mayor

and a majority of the council," says this sheet.

ARREST WOMEN TO HURT CAUSE OF CAR STRIKE

Crooks of Philadelphia Traction Gang Use Police as Tools; City Is Angry

A Pretty Story Philadelphia, Pa., April 7.—Several women of the Women's Auxiliary of which Luella Twining is the president, were arrested by the Philadelphia police on charges of inciting to riot, carrying concealed weapons and other absurd allegations.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 7.—Several women of the Women's Auxiliary of which Luella Twining is the president, were arrested by the Philadelphia police on charges of inciting to riot, carrying concealed weapons and other absurd allegations.

Scabs Strike Coin W. J. Reed, a striking conductor, was held under \$1,500 bond pending a hearing of charges of using dynamite.

Chicago Post—Well, Socialism seems to have seeped into office in Milwaukee.

ELECTION COMMENT

The New York Globe and Commercial Advertiser—Milwaukee alaps both of the major parties by turning to the Socialists.

The New York Evening Telegram—Social democrats have carried Milwaukee. Sure. Kind of democrats that made Milwaukee famous.

Chicago Post—Well, Socialism seems to have seeped into office in Milwaukee.

Chicago Daily News—Milwaukee's Socialist government is promising that city a substantial slice of the millennium city a substantial slice of the millennium buttered on both sides.

The Brooklyn Citizen—This Socialist victory is in a measure explainable by the character of Milwaukee's population. It is the most German city in America, and the German workmen are infected with Socialist doctrines.

The Brooklyn Eagle—A population largely of foreign birth and descent has elected a Socialist mayor and a Socialist common council in the city of Milwaukee. While this is the first substantial triumph of Socialism in the United States, it is not altogether a surprise, for the Socialist party has been already gaining in Milwaukee and in this country.

It will be interesting to watch the progress of Milwaukee's venture in a new political field. Though the Socialist party throughout the country will hail Mr. Seidel's election as a signal, it is to be hoped that the party will not be misled by its principles, we doubt that the German workmen will introduce very many Socialist policies into the city administration. He must be aware that he owes his election not to his own party, but to independents who became Socialists for the occasion only as a protest against corrupt politicians and machines. They endorsed the man rather than his party.

NEED A PAPER, BERGER SAYS

Milwaukee, Wis., April 7.—"While our success at the polls," said Victor L. Berger, "may hasten the date when we shall publish a daily Socialist newspaper in Milwaukee, no immediate action in the matter will be taken."

"It has been our intention all along to publish a daily as soon as we were able, and we are now erecting a new building at Sixth and Chestnut streets that will be its home. But it takes money to run a newspaper such as we propose—more money than we have available."

AMUSEMENTS GARRICK Every Eve 8:15 LAST WEEK. DAVID BELASCO presents FRANCES STARR Eugene Walters' THE EASIEST WAY Coming April 10. "A Certain Party." LYRIC To. Grandstand 3881. Lulu Glaser Last week in "Play with a Whistle." "Just One of the Boys" Coming April 10. Jefferson De Angelis in "The Beauty Spot."

many friends for what they are doing to aid us in this fight and we renew our pledge to you that we will never falter or surrender, but rather will we suffer honorable defeat and rely upon the manhood and spirit of independence that has been exemplified by the people of this city until the corrupt political powers that are seeking our destruction are forever removed from their positions as uncrowned kings.

MAN FATALLY SCALDED ON CRUISER MARYLAND

Vellejo, Cal., April 7.—A report reached Mare Island today that late on Saturday afternoon, while the cruiser Maryland was on her way to Monterey Bay from Santa Barbara, the tubes in one of the forward boilers blew out, terribly scalding at least three firemen and water tenders, one of whom has since died.

CONDUCTORS VOTE ON CALL TO WALK OUT

Referendum Ordered After Conferences Fail to Adjust Terms of Peace Cincinnati, Ohio, April 7.—The joint committee representing the Order of Railroad Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, whose demands were refused in part by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad on Tuesday, has ordered a referendum among the members of the two unions as to whether or not to call a strike.

Two Boys Released

Two boys, Francis Kalb and Charles Smith, were arrested during the "Fencibles" farce. The "blue-stool" brigade, or the fencibles were peaced with eggs and vegetables. There was no evidence against the boys that they had anything to do with that, and they were dismissed. A touch of tragedy arose in the case when it was announced that Walter Staab, one of the boys who was shot by a policeman during the farce, is dying.

Many lies are issued through the press and other sources regarding the position of Pratt, which prompted the following statement from the executive committee of the car men's organization:

"The fabrications appearing in a certain morning newspaper in regard to the meeting of the car men and what took place last night are so glaring and composed of nothing but a tissue of lies that the executive committee of the Car men's Union feels called upon to make the following statement: "At least 3,500 of the striking car men were present at this meeting, and, inasmuch as it has been repeatedly claimed that the men were desirous of returning to work and that one international officer, C. O. Pratt, was the stumbling block that stood in the way, it was decided best to give the men an opportunity to accept the majority's proposition, together with the additional verbal assurances that were given to C. O. Pratt on Saturday.

Pratt Made Talk

"Mr. Pratt made a lengthy talk, explaining all the advantages that could be gained through an adjustment of this kind, and then read the proposition of C. O. Kruger as submitted to me by Mayor Royburn. This put the matter clearly up to the men themselves, so that if there was any desire upon the part of any one to accept these conditions they were given an opportunity to do so express themselves.

HAROLD WRENN TO WED A LOS ANGELES BELLE

Judge and Mrs. Matthew T. Allen of Los Angeles have announced the engagement of their daughter Lois to Harold Wrenn, only son of John H. Wrenn, the Chicago millionaire. The marriage is to take place Saturday, April 30, at the home of the bride's parents in Los Angeles. The bride-to-be is one of the most attractive belles of the fashionable world of California.

87 MORE CAR INJURIES THAN IN FEBRUARY

City Attorney Caverly in his report to Corporation Counsel Brundage declares street cars injured eighty-seven more persons in March than in February. The number is an increase of 154 over January. In 329 street car accidents in March 329 persons were injured and six killed. Three killed were children under five years old. Fenders saved the lives of several children.

Dark Boom Clouds Parsonage

"The much dark room" in the Rev. Theodore Tillman's parsonage of photography as a hobby was cited by his wife yesterday in the Harrison street court as one reason why she and her husband had separated.

SPRING SALE Special Spring Opening—Hundreds of Articles Reduced One-Third to One-Half

New things for the home—a wonderfully attractive showing. Prices at all four Hartman Stores reduced for the occasion—Tremendous values—Bargains you can't match anywhere in all Chicago



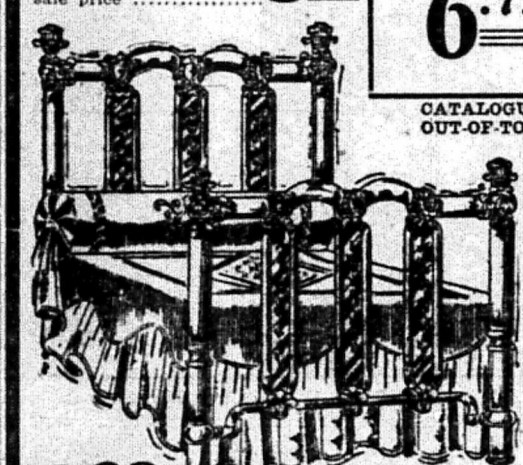
English Morris Rocker Upholstered throughout in guaranteed Nantucket leather, full spring loose cushion seat, tufted back and seat, edges of back and front handsomely ruffled. A strong, substantial rocker. Special Spring opening sale price 8.75



Mission Hall Clock These artistic mission hall clocks are fully six feet high, are made of solid oak and thoroughly guaranteed. They are fitted with excellent seven-day movements, large brass numerals and brass hands. They are not only very artistic in appearance, but have exceptional time-keeping qualities. Very special for this sale, 6.75



Refrigerators One special from our big spring line of world-famous refrigerators. These are of newest scientific construction, patent cold air circulation, wonderfully economical. All sizes. Specially reduced for this advance season's sale. This special lot priced at 6.95



Decorated Panel Iron Bed of new and very attractive design, strong and substantial, large ornamental chills, three broad panels at head and at foot, each bearing beautifully executed floral decorations. Bed 4 feet 6 inches wide, in all colors of enamel and gold bronze finish. One sample from the multitude. These are worth \$10. Opening price 4.98



One-Motion Go-Carts Complete With Hood They fold up into a small parcel with one motion. Made of seamless steel tubing, large half-inch rubber tires. Hood, body and dash made of Nantucket leather in colors, trimmed in nickel—strongest, lightest and best cart in Chicago at 5.35

HARTMAN'S 223-225-227-229 WABASH AVENUE

SEIDEL TELLS CITY'S NEEDS

(Continued From Page One)

the city is within \$125,000 of the limit of indebtedness" was asked. "That depends entirely on the tax valuation, or assessment valuation," replied Mr. Seidel. "We can look up property that has escaped taxation. Then a great deal more can be done."

SAY CREDIT WILL INCREASE

"We don't expect any trouble there," said Mr. Berger. "No, we expect he will do right," said Mr. Seidel.

MILWAUKEE'S LABOR

"What effect will the victory have on labor in Milwaukee?" "I want to tell you," said Mr. Berger, taking up the reply, "that if you have an intelligent labor class anywhere you have it here in Milwaukee. It has been known all over the country for years that Milwaukee was the citadel of Socialism in this country. Did that scare capital away? As for rough hours and slugging in the case of labor troubles, we have had less of that here than in any other city of 400,000 in the country. Strikes are conducted differently here. We have an intelligent class of labor, a class that can not be bought for a drink to vote, as testified to by a local leader before the legislative investigating committee."

MAN MURDERED; HUNT IS ON

With two bullet wounds in his abdomen, the body of Henry Buchner, 37 years old, 5863 Hermitage avenue, was found today by section hands at the Chicago Terminal Transfer railway.

The man had been murdered, according to the police, and a motive for the crime is now being sought. It is believed that the murderers of Buchner after shooting him threw the body on the tracks in the hope that a train would mutilate the victim and conceal the crime. From the position of the body, the police believe Buchner succeeded in squirming away from the railroad track just before death overtook him.

MARKETS

Winter wheat—Lower. Sales, 1,000 bu. No. 2 hard in store, \$1.11@1.12. Spring wheat—Of 1/2, 1/2, 1/2. No. 2, 1.05 bu. Sales local and trans-Mississippi billing, No. 1 northern, \$1.01@1.02. No. 2, 1.00. No. 3, 99c. No. 4, 98c. No. 5, 97c. No. 6, 96c. No. 7, 95c. No. 8, 94c. No. 9, 93c. No. 10, 92c. No. 11, 91c. No. 12, 90c. No. 13, 89c. No. 14, 88c. No. 15, 87c. No. 16, 86c. No. 17, 85c. No. 18, 84c. No. 19, 83c. No. 20, 82c. No. 21, 81c. No. 22, 80c. No. 23, 79c. No. 24, 78c. No. 25, 77c. No. 26, 76c. No. 27, 75c. No. 28, 74c. No. 29, 73c. No. 30, 72c. No. 31, 71c. No. 32, 70c. No. 33, 69c. No. 34, 68c. No. 35, 67c. No. 36, 66c. No. 37, 65c. No. 38, 64c. No. 39, 63c. No. 40, 62c. No. 41, 61c. No. 42, 60c. No. 43, 59c. No. 44, 58c. No. 45, 57c. No. 46, 56c. No. 47, 55c. No. 48, 54c. No. 49, 53c. No. 50, 52c. No. 51, 51c. No. 52, 50c. No. 53, 49c. No. 54, 48c. No. 55, 47c. No. 56, 46c. No. 57, 45c. No. 58, 44c. No. 59, 43c. No. 60, 42c. No. 61, 41c. No. 62, 40c. No. 63, 39c. No. 64, 38c. No. 65, 37c. No. 66, 36c. No. 67, 35c. No. 68, 34c. No. 69, 33c. No. 70, 32c. No. 71, 31c. No. 72, 30c. No. 73, 29c. No. 74, 28c. No. 75, 27c. No. 76, 26c. No. 77, 25c. No. 78, 24c. No. 79, 23c. No. 80, 22c. No. 81, 21c. No. 82, 20c. No. 83, 19c. No. 84, 18c. No. 85, 17c. No. 86, 16c. No. 87, 15c. No. 88, 14c. No. 89, 13c. No. 90, 12c. No. 91, 11c. No. 92, 10c. No. 93, 9c. No. 94, 8c. No. 95, 7c. No. 96, 6c. No. 97, 5c. No. 98, 4c. No. 99, 3c. No. 100, 2c.

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Ruppert 'All-Round' Shoe The Craftsman \$2.75 This Shoe at Harrison Street Store Only Dress Shoes of the Highest Grade at the Lowest Kind of Prices. HARRISON AND CLARK STS., 127 Van Buren St. New Spring Catalogue now ready to WRITE FOR IT.

Flour Specials

XXX Patent Flour, \$5.65 per bbl. in 1/2-bbl. sacks, or 140-lb. jute sacks, stronger for shipping. Best Rye Flour, \$4.40 per bbl. in 1/2-bbl. or jute sacks. Cornmeal, yellow or white, \$1.85 per 100-lb. sack. Rolled Oats, in 90-lb. mill sacks only; better than pkg. goods; \$2.35 per sack. Fine Carolina Rice, slightly broken, \$3.75 per 100-lb. sack.

EVERYTHING AT MILL PRICES. THE CO-OPERATIVE BULK BUYERS AGENCY Room 10, 180 Washington St., - CHICAGO. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

OF AMERICA

BLOOD POISON CAN BE CURED

WILSHIRE BOOK COMPANY Clearing House for All Socialist Literature. 300 William St. New York, N. Y.

CLASSIFIED HELP WANTED

Young men for railroad, firemen, brakemen. \$125-\$150 to start; early promotion; experience unnecessary; state ag. weight and vacant lots from \$125 UP. 761 Panama Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Men in and near Chicago for motorman and conductors in electric railway service; \$42 monthly; experience unnecessary; state ag. weight and vacant lots from \$125 UP. 761 Panama Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE BEFORE BUILDING Come and see our new five-room houses; all modern improvements; lots \$125; two blocks to Milwaukee av. car line; \$1,200 and up. 1157 W. Madison St. CHICAGO. 1157 W. Madison St. CHICAGO.

WANTED - HOME WITH A SOCIALIST For board. Address: 1344 La Salle St., Chicago.

PURE HONEY FOR SALE FOR PURE HONEY - C. STUBBINS, 1000 W. WABASH, CHICAGO.

The beer with a snap to it Old Style Lager My, Oh My, But it's good. That's what you hear about it everywhere you go—in the home, at the social clubs, at the golf clubs, in fact, every place good beer is sold. Remember the bottle with the Green Label. C. Hallman Brewing Company W. J. Wabash, Mgr. Chicago Branch 2255 State St. Phone Canal 188

ROYAL RHEUMATIC REMEDY It is a specific for any form of this disease. Gives quick relief. 50c and \$1.00 sizes at druggists or 214 W. Lake St.

ONE CENT A DAY buys the best paper in Chicago. The CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST is fearless in its news and editorials.

Only Three More Meetings.

Next Sunday the closing lecture of the great series. Subject: "The Battles Between Theology and Biology." These last three meetings will be specially important and interesting. Let us close the season in grand style. Doors open at 10:15. Meeting begins at 10:30.

An Open Letter to the Socialists and Sympathizers of America

This letter is addressed to all believers in working-class education and emancipation; will you please give it your undivided attention for a few minutes. We have run the Garrick meetings with great and increasing success for four seasons.

We have a meeting in the Garrick theater (a theater of the very first class) every Sunday morning, seven, or sometimes eight, months of the year. We have always an immense audience and often people have been turned away. For the last few Sundays we have had capacity audiences in spite of the unseasonable, hot, sunny weather. The Garrick meetings were never in better shape for its great educational work than at this moment.

But—each meeting costs \$140. The collections average \$70, and they are good collections, too. The problem is: Where is that weekly deficit to come from? So far this deficit has been met partly by charged admission debates, but mainly by a mammoth contribution of over \$1,000 on some special Sunday by the audience. Next to the theater rent, our heaviest item of expense is the \$1,300 a year which we pay to this paper for advertising. And as this paper needs the money badly we always pay this a year in advance. Last fall we raised at one meeting over \$500, and turned it in to this paper to tide it over a crisis. At that time I pledged that the Garrick audience would raise another \$500 before the season closed.

Last Sunday we needed this \$500, and, as I judged, about \$300 for general expenses. We raised \$500 in cash, which we turned over to this paper Monday morning, and \$200 in pledges, which will go to pay bills owing by the general fund. This leaves us \$100 in debt on general fund, according to my estimate of \$300 needed, and now

the treasurer informs me that my rough estimate was \$100 too low. So here we are, \$200 behind, in spite of heroic efforts.

Now, let me tell you the chief cause of this financial difficulty with the Garrick meeting. This cause of our trouble is the most glorious thing about the Garrick meeting, and, as the Garrick lecturer, I am prouder of it than anything that was ever connected with my work. I shall never take any action against this cause of our money shortage. Here is the cause:

Connected with the Garrick meeting are 500 to 600 boys and young men. Most of them are struggling to get an education in law schools, medical schools and other educational institutions in and around Chicago. They work days at anything they can get to do, usually ill paid—cheap restaurants, for example. The good restaurants want professional and trained waiters. Or they study by day and eke out a living working evenings—one I have in mind sings in five-cent theaters. These are the kind of boys who will do things in the future.

These boys and young men form a big percentage of the Garrick, and although they are by far the most valuable part of the audience they cannot carry their share of the expenses of the meeting. They study in the various colleges during the week, and on Sunday morning I have the great pleasure of putting their studies squarely on the basis of the Socialist philosophy. When they go out to make their careers they will be an immense force for Socialism in this country.

This work seems to me to be of vital importance to our cause. How does it seem to you? But these young fellows have a life-and-

death struggle to keep alive while getting their training, and they cannot give much to collections. A great many of them visit me personally for advice about their studies, and when I see the valiant struggle they are making I tell them to let the collection basket go by and leave the finances of the meeting to somebody else.

I have always felt that an appeal to Socialists would bring enough to cover any shortage arising in this way. I have told them to keep their pitifully small sums for books, and have seen to it that they get any book they want from my office when they couldn't afford to buy, and this offer is always open. As a result of the work of the Garrick meetings these 500 to 600 youngsters now own among them several thousand dollars' worth of books by classic Socialist authors. And almost all of these have been paid for. And these books are all carefully read and thoroughly studied.

And now, my dear readers, I bring this question squarely up to you: Is this work worth helping? Will you help? This financial question has rested mostly on my shoulders, and, being a rather heavy addition to the work of my lectures, it has been a nerve-racking business. If you can't send a contribution of \$10 or \$20, can you send \$5, or at any rate \$1? I shall stay by these young fellows to the last ditch. I will ground them firmly in the principles of the only movement that holds out any hope for the future of humanity. And now, at the end of four years' hard and faithful work, I need a helping hand. All donations will be reported in this paper.

Yours for the revolution,

ARTHUR M. LEWIS.

Address: "GARRICK MEETING," 180 Washington Street, Chicago

LABOR HAPPY OVER VICTORY

Machinists, With Four Aldermen Elected, Plan Celebration at Ball

Milwaukee, Wis., April 7.—At the annual ball of the United Lodge, No. 66, of the Machinists' union, which will be held Saturday night, April 9, at the Hippodrome, a celebration over the Socialist party success at the polls on Tuesday will be held. The machinists have four members in the council as a result of the election: Max Grass, Twelfth ward; F. W. Rehfeld, Twenty-third ward, and Joseph Sultaire and William J. Aldridge, aldermen-at-large. All of these men are at present working at the trade.

To Have Important Cases
Daniel W. Hoon, Socialist city attorney-elect, will take charge of a number of important legal cases for the city when he assumes his duties. Among those still pending in the courts are the tuberculosis and three-cent fare cases; the suit for the recovery of fines from municipal and district courts which was started by the state; suits for damages in connection with street and viaduct work; and four requests for change of railroad grades, which will be taken up by the state railroad commission.

SNAPP OF JOLIET PRAISES CITY COMMISSION PLAN
Washington, April 7.—Joliet is likely to be the first city in Illinois to adopt the new commission form of government authorized at the special session of the legislature. Representative Howard M. Snapp has come out very strongly for that idea and said that such government was the only protection the people had against "ruinous taxation, extravagance and worse in municipal affairs."
"There may be waste and extravagance in state and national affairs, but it is nothing to what it is in the cities," said Mr. Snapp. "Taxes are going up to a point where they are intolerable."
He intimated the question would be submitted to Joliet voters at an early date.

\$1,000 DIAMOND ROBBERY MYSTIFIES THE POLICE
South Chicago police today are working on a mysterious \$1,000 diamond robbery. Mrs. Marcus Kahn, 7760 Bond avenue, wife of a South Chicago business man, says that on Sunday she removed diamond rings and a brooch from her finger and clothing and placed them on a dresser in her bedroom. Next day they were missing. She said she had not missed them sooner, because she had no occasion to look for them. Mrs. Kahn suspects no one in her house and thinks sneak thieves got the gems.

ARRAIGN RELEASED WHEN SUSPECT AS ROBBER

An open verdict was returned by a coroner's jury which held the inquest over the body of Policeman John A. Wren, who was shot and killed March 4 when he attempted to arrest three highwaymen at West Chicago avenue and Gault court. Bartolo Canzesso, 814 Townsend street, arrested following the murder, was ordered arraigned at the Chicago avenue court today on a charge of robbery. Policeman Patrick Quinn, who was with Wren when he was killed and who was himself shot in the neck, was unable to identify Canzesso as Wren's assailant.

LABOR MEN WIN COUNCIL SEATS

Milwaukee Shows the Way to Political Power of Trade Unions

(Special to the Daily Socialist.)
Milwaukee, Wis., April 7.—A survey of the occupation of old and new members of the common council discloses the fact that the majority of that body will be composed of wage earners.

Of the new members fully eighteen represent trades which require physical exertion. Of these all but two are Socialists.

Many new appointees also may be expected to be taken from this class of citizens, although operation of the civil service law will prevent a wholesale removal from office.

Are Men Who Work
Occupations of members of the council are classified as follows: Salesmen, 4; machinists, 4; cigar makers, 2; merchants, 3; manufacturers, 3; painters, 3; carpenters, 2; lawyers, 2; printers, 3; and musicians, real estate dealers, plumbers, editors, physicians, clerks, electricians, one each.

The list of new aldermen and their occupations follows:
ALDERMEN AT LARGE, 4 YEARS
William J. Aldridge, Socialist, machinist; member of state assembly in 1907.

William Coleman, Socialist, painter; resident building trades council.
A. J. Welch, Socialist, printer; alderman 1904-1906.

Victor L. Berger, Socialist, editor Social Democratic Herald; former school teacher.

Ben P. Churchill, Socialist, physician.
ALDERMAN AT LARGE, 3 YEARS
Martin Gorecki, Socialist, advertising manager Polish edition of Social Democratic Herald.

Fifth—Martin Mikkelsen, Socialist, manufacturer of ammonia products.
Sixth—John L. Reisse, Social Democrat; painter.
Eighth—Gilbert H. Poor, Socialist; collector for his party.
Thirteenth—Albert F. Giese, Socialist; carpenter.
Fourteenth—Anthony J. Szczerbinski, Democrat; clerk.
Sixteenth—Samuel Wright, Republican; automobile agent.
Twenty-third—Ferdinand W. Rehfeld, Socialist; die sinker.
Third ward—Cornelius Corcoran, Democrat; flour and feed store.
Seventh—George H. McKinley, Republican; coal salesman.
Ninth—Henry Ries, Socialist; cigar-maker.
Tenth—William Koch, musician.
Eleventh—Edmund T. Melms, Socialist; party organizer.
Twelfth—Max Grass, Socialist; machinist.
Fifteenth—August E. Braun, Republican; lawyer.
Seventeenth—Louis A. Arnold, Socialist; machinist.
Nineteenth—Jacob Rummel, cigar maker; former state senator.
Twentieth—August Strehlow, Socialist; painter.
Twenty-first—Charles L. Welley, Socialist; rubber stamp maker.
Twenty-second—John Hassmann, carpenter.

HOLDOVER ALDERMEN AT LARGE
Frederick C. Bogk, Democrat; real estate and insurance.
Edward A. Wittig, Republican; clothing merchant.
Henry Smith, Democrat; brick manufacturer.
Joseph P. Carney; former printer.
John J. Winters, Democrat; electrician.

The Socialists will be in preponderance with twenty-one members, while the Democrats will have ten and the Republicans four.

COUNCIL FIGHT GROWS HOTTER

Prospects of a big fight over the elections and the license committees of the city council became stronger today.

James Pease, the Lake View Republican boss, who is acting as Gov. Deeney's vicerey in charge of the Cook county Republican machine, has gone to Excelsior Springs, Mo., with the council organization committee.
W. L. O'Connell, chairman of the democratic county committee, has issued a call for a caucus of the Democratic aldermen, who have a majority of four votes in the council, to formulate demands for presentation to the organization committee.

Where To Go

Women's Trade Union League, public meeting, Sunday, April 10, 1916, 3 p. m., in Federation hall, 275 La Salle street (second floor). Speaker, Miss Grace Abbott, director League for the Protection of Immigrants. Delights on the immigration question. All welcome.
There will be a concert given by Ratzon's orchestra at Wicker Park hall tonight.
Dr. A. A. Gour will lecture Sunday evening, April 10, at the Modern Thought League, room 412 Lincoln Building. Subject, "Education for Efficiency." Free discussion after each lecture. Admission, 5 cents.

AFTER MILWAUKEE..WHAT?

The Socialists won Milwaukee April 5th. On the same day we received from the publishers a new supply of Gustavus Myers' great book, "THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES."

There is a connection between these two which we want to explain.

But just a word about the Daily Socialist and the Milwaukee victory. Some people seem to think that just because we are handicapped in many ways we can't do much. It is true we are handicapped, but in spite of this we are "on the job." For instance: Fifteen minutes after the vote was counted in the city of Milwaukee we had an EXTRA on the streets of Chicago announcing the news to the public.

AND WE MADE THIS SOCIALIST VICTORY THE TALK OF THE TOWN! WE FORCED THE OTHER PAPERS TO TAKE NOTICE!

You want to know what is going on in a city administration that is controlled by the Socialists. THE DAILY SOCIALIST is the only daily paper that will give you this information.

SO YOU SHOULD HAVE THE DAILY SOCIALIST.

Although a short time ago we announced that the offer of "The History of the Great American Fortunes" might not be made again, the fact that we have been able to get a new supply, coupled with the fact that this is an opportune time for our hustlers to get new readers, has induced us to give you the benefit of the premium offer again.

"THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES" is a dollar-and-a-half book. A year's subscription to the DAILY SOCIALIST costs three dollars.

THREE DOLLARS SENT IN NOW GETS THEM BOTH!
Or send in three dollars for sub cards or NEW subscriptions and get the book for yourself FREE!

The Chicago Daily Socialist,
180 Washington Street, - - - Chicago.

WILL BALLINGER SUE FOR LIBEL?

Washington Is Watching to See if He Means What He Said

Washington, D. C., April 7.—Secretary Richard A. Ballinger of the department of the interior has been so irritated by the widespread accusations against him that he will bring suit for libel against Collier's Weekly. This publication in its issue of April 2 contains a bitter arraignment of Mr. Ballinger in his position as secretary of the interior and a virulent attack on his career as lawyer and judge in Seattle and Port Townsend, Washington is convinced that the secretary is bluffing.

The cover of the magazine holds a picture of a true bill drawn up in the court of public morals by the American people against Richard A. Ballinger, with Uncle Sam as foreman of the jury. In an article written by C. P. Connolly, Mr. Ballinger is referred to as a "shyster" and is accused of employing dishonorable methods in conducting his business as a lawyer in Seattle, Wash.

Ballinger Is Attacked Ballinger's attitude in the present Cunningham land cases is explained as similar to his policy in a certain bankruptcy case in Seattle, Wash. His methods are described in Collier's as follows:

"Among reputable lawyers it is considered an unpardonable breach of the profession to accept the confidence, and possession of a knowledge of his secrets, subsequently to accept antagonistic employment in the same case from another. Courts have been known to disbar attorneys for such practice. In some of the states the law expressly forbids it. The similarity between Ballinger's conduct in the Heckman and Hanson bankruptcy case and his conduct in the Cunningham cases is striking. Acting as attorney for both sides appears for long years to have been a habit of Ballinger's."

Grave Charge Made In the Heckman-Hanson bankruptcy case Mr. Ballinger appropriated a prosperous business for himself and his clients, driving the proprietors into bankruptcy by dishonorable methods. It is charged.

The Weekly publishes in the same number a summary of the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy, bringing out clearly the incontestable guilt of Ballinger. The points against Mr. Ballinger are ranged under four exhibits. First, the coal cases, in which the secretary knew the fraudulent nature of the Cunningham claims, and worked for them for over two years, deceiving his superiors repeatedly as to the true state of affairs. Second, the water-power cases, in which Mr. Ballinger's "principle usefulness to the predatory interests which selected him for the cabinet, was to give away coal and to give away water power. In the land entry cases Mr. Ballinger attempted to deceive the public, which was raising a clamor against restoring valuable lands to entry to be grabbed by powerful interests."

Mr. Ballinger made the offices in the reclamation and forest service mere feeders to political machines.

More Counts Two more indictments are brought against Mr. Ballinger's character besides the Horneal and American "Shyster Law" methods in the Heckman-Hanson bankruptcy case. First he was connected as attorney with the fraudulent Wilson coal cases and there was some evidence of his having personally conducted the fraudulent deals. Second, Ballinger overthrew a co-operative arrangement between the Indian and the forestry service that would have been of great value to the government.

Collier's also publishes denunciations, cartoons and press comment and opinion on the Ballinger case.

SHOWS POWER OF SOCIALISM Mrs. May Wood-Simons addressed the Auditors of the University of Chicago at Cobb hall yesterday afternoon on the subject of "Socialism as an International Influence." Her address was received with much interest by the habitually lethargic and un-American student, the recent victory in Milwaukee giving added weight to Mrs. Simons' argument. Socialism as an international influence was shown by specific examples in problems of peace and of labor legislation, to be of increasing importance in European politics and affairs. The working class as the seventh great power of Europe has been recognized. Socialism and the working class in four specific instances have maintained European peace, when war seemed imminent, and labor has received material advantage by Socialist effort and international activity and co-operation of the working class organizations of the world.

MAY AVERT BIG GERMAN STRIKE MORE GRAFT IS NOW EXPOSED Berlin, April 7.—The officers of the government are doing what they can to avert the threatened strike in the building trade.

Herr Delbrueck, secretary of the interior, today invited the leaders of the workmen to meet the officials of the Master Builders' union at his office on Friday and try to settle their differences.

About 300,000 members of the Socialist Federation of Trades Unions and the Christian trades unions, including builders, carpenters, masons, bricklayers and laborers, have rejected the wage scale offered by the master builders.

The Hustlers' Column

A GREAT MAY DAY EDITION

For months preparations have been under way to produce an edition of the Daily Socialist upon the 1st of May that would exceed all previous efforts in that line. Letters have been sent to representative Socialists in nearly every country where there is a Socialist movement requesting information concerning the progress of recent years. Where such writers are not obtainable the literature of these countries have been examined, and persons having special knowledge have been secured to prepare articles.

In this way a complete snapshot of the international movement will be presented. Along with this will be a series of articles by leading American Socialists.

The theme of the whole number will be the international character of Socialism. It will be a veritable eye-opener even to many Socialists and will be splendid for propaganda purposes.

In order to make possible its distribution at 1st of May celebrations this extraordinary issue will appear April 29th. It will not have less than eight pages, and may have several more.

That this number may have the widest possible circulation the price has been placed at 50 cents a hundred or \$5 a thousand.

At this rate half a million copies should be distributed.

The time is short for so tremendous an effort, but the article is so good that it is worth an extra effort.

Take this matter up with your Socialist local, your union, your friends and YOURSELF, and be sure that a bundle is distributed in your locality.

GATHERING HEADWAY.

The list of those who have joined in the great \$2,000 effort is growing. It takes some time for a large body to gather momentum.

A little over one week remains in which to win the race. It is a race for freedom of speech for labor. It is a race for Socialism.

You cannot afford to stand on the side lines in such a race, especially when there are no losers.

Make sure that your name is in the list tomorrow.

THE LEAGUE OF TWO THOUSAND

- James Duffell, Lockland, O.
J. F. Schiel, Focasset, Okla.
James H. Brown, Yuma, Ariz.
A. E. McLaughlin, Omaha, Neb.
T. H. Dalry, East St. Louis, Ill.
Grace A. Peterson, Kewanee, Ill.
Jake Boyer, Kewanee, Ill.
Frank Arbuckle, Kokomo, Ind.
George W. Parsonso, Ohio.
W. H. Zimmerman, Freeport, Ill.
W. H. Husekel, Caseyville, Ill.
R. H. Hilder, National Military Home, Kan.
C. J. Pickett, St. Charles, Miss.
John Evans, Massillon, Ohio.
A. C. Otto, Grand Rapids, Wis.
Henry Kohline, Centerville, Mo.
W. H. Schickel, Janesville, Minn.
F. W. Raush, Aldine, Tex.
Joe Gosman, Beaumont, Cal.
R. J. Fryer, Waukegan, Ind.
W. H. McFarland, Flint, Tex.
W. O. Backwell, Church Bluffs, Ia.
E. E. Matarazzo, Chicago, Ill.
Willie E. Acker, Big Rapids, Mich.
G. A. Fuller, Chicago, Ill.
James R. Hutchison, Staunton, Ind.
D. W. Kennedy, DuQuoin, Ill.
E. E. Dunbar, Ontario, Cal.
S. L. Hoover, Knoxville, Tenn.
T. Clark, Chicago, Ill.
Walter Price, Ottumwa, Wash.
Total amount received to date, \$169.

What do you think of Milwaukee?

"A Socialist," Chicago, donates a dollar to help along.

say, but the forward is the right stuff.

say, A. W. Webster, Baldwin, Kan., as he sends in a dollar for a renewal.

Just before the election Comrade W. H. Gladding, Milwaukee, Wis., sent in three dollars for a year's subscription. He also gave us this warning: "Keep your eye on the ground on April 15th and you will hear something drop in Milwaukee that will be heard around the world." We heard it all.

Two intelligent ones come in with greetings from L. B. Emmons, Orlando, Okla.

J. T. T. Chicago, hands in two dollars on his bond account.

Fifty cents' worth of sub. cards are taken in by E. Kuhne, Chicago.

The battery now: Ten thousand new subs!

What makes Milwaukee famous?

Great guns! Another big bunch. Sixteen of 'em are sung in by Comrade N. A. Benser, Reading, Pa.

Here is a sample of the letters we are receiving on the case for the League of Two Thousand. Will you join the rest?

"I have heard of you two thousand, so you will please send me a one-dollar bill herewith, for

which you can send me the three 50-cent sub. cards per year offer. Hurry for Milwaukee! If the Chicago may fall in alongside, and it will if the slaves will only wake up!"—H. M. Ashbury, Ottumwa, Ia.

Four brand new ones are hustled in by W. H. Hideo, Mussey, Iowa. By the way, that town was named after Mayor Huse of Chicago.

THE BIRTHDAY BOX L. F. National Military Home, Ohio, sends in the cents on the birthday fund. When or when will the young people get next to this and come across?

A. C. Otto, Grand Rapids, Wis.

Is Socialism on the decline? Ask Milwaukee.

W. E. Caywood, Lake Park, Iowa, nabe two and sets them in training for the next campaign.

"I wish to see the Daily the most popular paper printed in Chicago," writes L. A. Galloway, Savannah, Ill., as he sends in two new ones.

A lineup of four plunges in from Comrade Thurling, Postville, Ohio.

"Enclosed find 50 cents to extend my sub. I can't keep house without the Daily."—Mrs. Luelia Burgess, Troy, Ill.

A nice book order is sent in by R. E. Thorp, Conway Springs, Kan.

"Hearty!" This is almost as good as the Milwaukee victory, writes E. L. Schmidt, Newark, O. And they all were dug up around home, too.

Richard Bright, Pasco, Wash., tacks on two.

THE LIST OF ONES

- E. W. Latham, Coffeyville, Kan.
E. E. Miller, Chicago, Ill.
C. A. Gustafson, Moline, Ill.
J. R. Phelps, Cozart, Okla.
Edward Reibart, Akron, Mich.
A. B. Chandler, Maquoketa, Iowa.
C. A. Morrow, Waverly, Waukesha, Iowa.
Z. O'Brien, Blytheville, Ark.
J. Strahaus, Mt. Olive, Ill.
L. J. Smith, Lacon, Ill.
Geo. J. Wheeler, American Falls, Idaho.
Wm. Layton, Camden, N.J.
Fred Lamb, Wilburton, Okla.
A. Kracy, Harvey, Ill.
N. E. Guehl, Chicago, Ill.
J. E. Chenoweth, Shelbyville, Ind.
Chas. Johnson, Adamsville, Ohio.
E. J. Felth, Chicago, Ill.
A. S. Johnson, Rockford, Ill.
A. I. Britton, Hillsburg, Ind.
Fred Lamb, Wilburton, Okla.
C. Craner, Cornwell, Pa.
C. S. Smith, Chicago, Ill.
G. Allen, Tucson, Ariz.
J. Bennett, Los Angeles, Cal.
A. Carlson, Shiloh, Wyo.

Is Chicago next?

AMERICAN FLEET TO 'SEE' EUROPE

Atlantic Battle Ships to Leave Hampton November for Mediterranean

Washington, April 6.—Plans for the cruise of the United States Atlantic fleet to the Mediterranean next fall soon will be mapped out by Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, aid for naval operations; Rear Admiral Reginald P. Nicholson, chief of the bureau of navigation, and Rear Admiral William P. Foster, aid for naval personnel.

The fleet, it is expected, will leave Hampton roads next November. Only battleships, it is reported, will make the cruise, and the plan is to divide the fleet into four squadrons after it reaches eastern waters, each squadron to visit Mediterranean ports separately.

According to present plans, the ships to make the cruise will be the Connecticut, Kansas, Louisiana and Vermont, comprising the first division; the Minnesota, Idaho, Mississippi and New Hampshire, second division; the Georgia, Nebraska, New Jersey and Rhode Island, third division, and the Virginia, Wisconsin and Missouri, fourth division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, will command the cruise and fly his pennant from the Connecticut.

New York, April 7.—William H. Hotchkiss, state superintendent of insurance, hoping to throw more light on the acceleration of insurance legislation through the accounts of Ellingwood & Cunningham, a brokerage firm which failed in 1904, with the names of several legislators on its books, uncovered yesterday a new trail in the fire insurance inquiry. He discovered that substantial sums, according to the records of this concern, had been on credit to various members of the legislature between 1900 and 1904, at times when bills affecting New York trans-

portation companies were up for consideration at Albany. The only legislator whose name he disclosed, however, was that of Louis Bedell, formerly an assemblyman from Goshen, N. Y. James W. Cunningham, a former member of the brokerage firm, was the only witness of the day. On the advice of counsel he declined to produce the full accounts of his company, but before he had reached this decision he had turned over to Mr. Hotchkiss accounts sufficient to throw Bedell's name into the limelight.

The records as produced showed that when the firm failed in 1904 Bedell was in its debt more than \$7,000. And Cunningham testified that in so far as he knew the obligation had never been discharged.

On April 23, 1901, the day the legislature adjourned, "some one," as Mr. Hotchkiss put it, deposited \$9,000 with the firm to Bedell's credit. Other entries showed many payments to and withdrawals from Bedell's account up to 1904, when the firm failed.

SO MANY FALL BY THE WAYSIDE BROWNSVILLE CASE IS ENDED

Washington, D. C., April 7.—The military court of inquiry, which has been investigating the shooting up of Brownsville, Tex., finds the evidence contains the charge that the shooting was done by soldiers of the Twenty-fifth United States infantry, colored.

The court also is of the opinion that if the officers had performed their duties prior to the shooting, the affray could not have occurred, and that if they had done so after the shooting some of the guilty men would have been discovered.

The findings of the court follow: (1) The soldiers of the Twenty-fifth infantry on the night of August 13-14, 1900, shot into houses of Brownsville, Tex., killing Frank Natus, a citizen, and seriously wounding the lieutenant of police, M. Y. Domiquez. The court is unanimous in its opinion.

(2) The court is of the opinion that if the officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates had performed their duties on the evening immediately prior to the shooting, the affray could not have occurred. Also if immediately after the shooting a careful inspection of every man in the garrison, including his arms, equipment and ammunition, had been made, as was attempted at daylight, some of the guilty men would have been discovered.

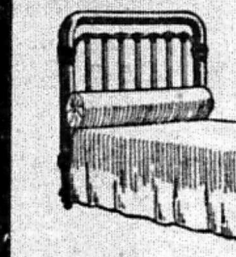
1046-48-50. 52-54-56 Belmont Avenue

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FURNITURE COMPANY

Furniture Bargains of the well-known Petersen quality. The only one-price furniture house in Chicago. Everything marked in plain figures.

WATCH OUR WINDOWS FOR SATURDAY SPECIAL BARGAINS



This Iron Bed, heavy two-inch posts, comes in combination colors, made in all sizes. 8.50 Sale price



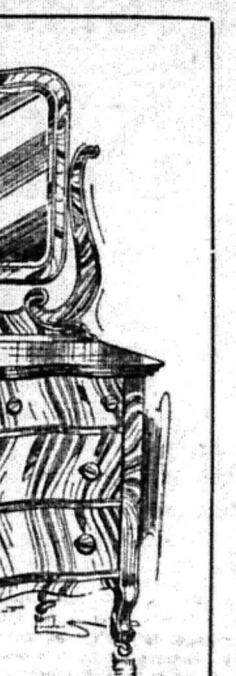
Parlor Rocker, quarter-sawed oak or birch, mahogany finish, high-grade design, best workmanship. Sale price 3.95



This Handsome Dresser, genuine quarter-sawed oak, rubbed and polished, wood knobs, regular price \$25.00. Sale price 15.00



Pedestal Extension Table, extra heavy base, with large carved claw feet, extends to six feet. 8.50



Dining Room Chair, like cut, made of solid oak, full box seat, covered with Boston leather. Sale price 1.50



Stone Cuspidors, large size, only 9c



Swift's Pride Laundry Soap, 8 bars for 25c

At Seminary Av. Petersen's Busy corner

TWO BLOCKS WEST OF NORTHWESTERN ELEVATED STATION

STORE OPEN Monday, Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday Ev's

STRIKE GRIPS A FRENCH PORT

Firemen Are Sentenced by Court Which Aids Owners of Shipping

Marseilles, April 7.—The strike of naval reserves because of the employment on French liners of Arabs and others not French subjects is causing inconvenience and financial loss. Twenty or more ships bound for Mediterranean ports, Africa, and the east are unable to sail.

The French liner Moise, bound for Tunis, hardly had left the harbor this morning before the reservist sailors folded their arms. The vessel returned to its pier and four leaders of the strike were arrested.

Six torpedo boats are doing mail service, while naval marines are held in readiness to make up the quota of any crew in case of emergency.

Workmen Sentenced The maritime court yesterday sentenced ten striking firemen each to ten days' imprisonment. The accused men declared that they left their ship because they feared violence.

M. Cheron, under secretary of the navy, characterized the strike as being not a labor struggle but a revolutionary movement started by a few agitators who had terrorized the masses.

The under secretary has instituted proceedings against the officers of the reservists' union on the charge of coercion and abetting desertion.

Proceedings are in progress against 250 of the striking seamen and firemen on insubordination charges.

Trolley-Stream Agreement Springfield, Ill., April 7.—The first traffic agreement in the country between an interurban system and a steam road is expected to be effected tomorrow, when General Traffic Manager George Quackenbush of the Illinois traction system will meet passenger officials of the Alton, headed by Fred Elder of this city.

A rate war has been on between the electric line and competing steam roads throughout central Illinois, with the result that business has become demoralized. Sunday excursions may be included in the agreement.

For years the railroads have fought against such agreements, which they now see must come.

SEEK CORNER IN EGG MARKET

Packers in a deliberate plan to extort high prices from the consumers are manipulating the law of supply and demand. It is doubtful, however, whether any grand jury will start investigation and return any indictments for extortion. Still 72,000,000 eggs have been taken off the market in order to force prices sky high during the summer months and increase the demand for meat. At least this is the opinion of local egg dealers. An attempt is being made to corner the entire 1910 market. Eggs are being gathered all through the west in order to keep the market receipts down.

Nevertheless, receipts are unusually heavy; 75,333 cases in excess of receipts a year ago and 24,500 cases larger than two years ago. Each case contains thirty dozen eggs. The wholesale price this year is two cents a dozen more than it was a year ago and six and a half more than two years ago.

The unusually heavy receipts have made it necessary, in order to keep the prices at the present high level, to drive out the smaller operators by paying higher prices in the west than can be obtained in the open market here.

Little Girl Killed by Car Katherine Kantor, seven years old, 676 Fay street, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon when she was struck by a Division street car at Milwaukee avenue and North Carpenter street. Her skull was fractured.

Joseph Lybecki, 62 years old, 10623 Mackinaw avenue, was killed late yesterday afternoon when he was struck and run over by an Elgin, Joliet & Eastern railroad engine at One Hundred and Eighth street.

Henry Zieger, 30 years old, 1043 Washburne avenue, a tailor, suffered severe injuries last night when he walked from behind a south bound Halsted street car at Twenty-sixth street into the path of another running in the opposite direction. He suffered a broken nose, two teeth were knocked out and his right knee and right side were bruised.

BOARD WANTED Wanted by Young Comrade—Board and room with private family; reduced; south side; best references; state price and particulars. Address: Box M, care of Chicago Daily Socialist.

THOUSANDS of Chicago DAILY SOCIALIST readers are pledged to buy of MERCHANTS THAT ADVERTISE in its columns. Ask about it.

ROLLER SKATES FREE. With every Boy's Suit selling at \$2.50 or more we will give away a fine pair of Roller Skates. Splendid choice in suits as low as \$3.50—g-o-d materials; new designs. 1232 NORTH ASHLAND AVENUE.

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BRIDE SIXTY-FIVE, SORRY SHE WED A POOR MAN

Paterson, N. J., April 7.—Mrs. Jeanette Suffern Hisecock, the sixty-five-year-old bride of young Frank Hisecock and who owns large tracts of land in and near Suffern, N. Y., was here today to make arrangements to bring suit for divorce. Incidentally she explained why she had married a poor man.

"There was one plain reason," she said, "why I decided to marry a poor man. If I had married a rich man I likely would have got a husband who would have had four or five other women beside me."

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MAIL THIS FREE COUPON TODAY SANTA ROSA-PLANTATION CO., E. I. 411 Northwestern Bldg., Cor. Lake St. and Fifth Ave., Chicago. Gentlemen—Kindly mail me, free of all cost, your literature about your Florida Land and a Liberal Sample of the Soil.

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Florida is the healthiest state in the United States. No fevers, mosquitoes, flies, bugs, snakes or alligators. Grass on this land is now almost knee high. The finest climate known. Frost-bites and sunstrokes are unknown. If you are interested in any land proposition, by all means get our literature at once and invest-

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DAILY SOCIALIST MAGAZINE PAGE

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

OPEN FORUM

Answer to "Ward on Mind"
On March 14 and 15, last, an article on "Developments in Marxism" appeared in the Daily Socialist.

Organization Work in Chicago

Now, when the campaign is over it is the duty of every Socialist to consider the very important question, Why is our party not making the progress it should make in such an industrial city like Chicago?

Belle Oury of Cincinnati, O., on March 22, in the Open Forum of the Daily Socialist, affirms that it is impossible, after a careful perusal of Ward's sociological writings, to arrive at this conclusion.

Ward's books on Sociology are: "Dynamic Sociology," 2 Vols., 1883; "Psychic Factors in Civilization," 1893; "Outlines of Sociology," 1898; "Pure Sociology," 1903; "Text Book of Sociology," 1905; "Applied Sociology," 1906.

After reading these books, more or less carefully, I diagnosed Ward as a metaphysical thinker as far as fundamentalism in his Sociology are concerned. Ward is a materialist in his ideas of the organic and social evolution of the mind, but in his ideas of mind as a factor in the progress of civilization, Engels and Dietzgen have taught me to classify him as a very strongly tainted with metaphysical thinking.

Therefore, in Chapter V, of "Applied Sociology," he waxes out of existence Historical Materialism, just as Roosevelt abolished Socialism before going to Africa.

He gives as an example of the inadequacy of the economic interpretation of history the following: "He cites Japan's awakening to the advantages and here acceptance of occidental civilization, and says: 'No better example is needed to show that ideas do really make, lead and move the world, and that if mankind can only be put into the right mental attitude, economic conditions and all else can be safely left to take care of themselves.'"

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THE WORLD'S LARGEST UNIVERSITIES

Although 22 German universities are reported as having an aggregate of more than 50,000 students only two or three of these universities exceed in size a number of the other great continental schools.

In fact Berlin and Munich are the only German universities that outrank in size the great schools of either Italy, Spain, England, Austria-Hungary or Russia, and the University of Paris has four times as many students as any German university except those of Berlin, Munich, Leipzig and Bonn, while the University of Lyons is considerably larger than most German universities.

The University of Madrid is almost as large as Munich in numbers, and the University of Naples is of about the same size as Madrid. Several English universities are above any but the largest four in Germany.

The University of Vienna comes next in size after Munich and the Czech University at Prague is larger than any but four of the German universities. It has long surpassed in size the ancient German university of the same city.

Budapest has a university but little inferior to the greatest German universities. Ever since the University of Athens ranks only just below Bonn with its 3,800 students and the University of Rome, which is the third in Italy, its reach the English-speaking people and the citizens of the several wards.

It is very important to start the work or reorganization in the 9th, 10th, 13th and in the 14th wards.

We have neglected this work too long. Something must be done very soon in this locality. If not we will soon have nothing left of our party in these wards, and especially is this true of the 9th ward Jewish branch, which takes on everybody and anybody, and although this branch is a dead letter, not only as a propaganda club, but as a political party organization it is worse than useless. It practically hinders the party work in the four wards of the west side.

Experience has taught me that it is the greatest mistake for our party to permit such a state of affairs as we find in our party at the present time.

Comrades of the Socialist party, the times and the conditions are ripe for a strong and live party in Chicago. Are we not capable to accomplish this task? Are we ever to amount to anything in this city?

If we really hope and expect to get strong politically we must first build up our party organization. As our ward branches are now we may give up hope of ever coming to the position toward which we are aspiring.

Trusting that the members of our party will take more interest in the work of our party organizations, I remain yours for Socialism.

MORRIS SEKIND.

Graft in the Ghetto
Is grafting still going on in the Ghetto district? For an answer go to the Maxwell street station some Monday morning. Get around to the side entrance on Morgan street. Read the number "1235." Read the number next door, "1241." This is where you'll see the "business" of the station going on.

It's the "annex to the Maxwell street station, though a stranger might take it for the main office. Here is where prisoners are taken by certain officers. Here is where "fines" are paid to head-headed "court attachés." Here is where the unfortunate wives of unfortunate prisoners are seen weeping daily, while their husbands are in the "hands of the law." The "annex" is ex-Alderman Bennett's saloon, where the infamous Charles McShane—whom the Daily Socialist showed up some months ago as an ex-pickpocket and collector of graft—made his headquarters until a new chief of police separated him from his friend and co-worker, the commander of the division, and transferred him to West Lake street, and to quote himself, where he soon "put one over on the new chief" by getting detailed to the downtown division under the protecting wing of that "paragon of virtue, honesty and truth," "Pat" Lavin.

It's an old saying, "A man that can get the dough is in demand," while our honest, upright chief of police is being fooled by some commanders. When "the Charlies of the Ghetto" were separated the chief did the best job he ever did, though the cruelest—one Charlie got sick and needed a rest and the other immediately left town with a "kick" in his back.

Let's see "Leary's" bowling team for Detroit, Mich.—and the prayers of both are "God deliver us from or help us to fool this new, wise chief for another year."

To contradict this prayer, allow me to coin a new one: "God deliver us from criminals, especially, O Lord, from the criminal with a star."

E. M.

His Objection to Baedeker
Grant Allen relates that he was sitting one day under the shade of the Sphinx, turning for some petty point of detail, to his Baedeker.

A sheik looked at him sadly, and shook his head. "Murray good," he said, in a solemn voice of warning; "Baedeker no good. What for you see Baedeker?"

"No, no; Baedeker is best," answered Mr. Allen. "Why do you object to Baedeker?"

The sheik crossed his hands and looked down on him with the pitying eyes of Islam.

"Baedeker bad book," he repeated. "Murray very good. Murray say, 'Give the sheik half a crown'; Baedeker say, 'Give the sheik a shilling.'"—The Interior.

No Place for It
An Irishman visited a tuberculosis exhibit, where lungs in both healthy and diseased conditions were displayed preserved in glass jars. After carefully studying one marked "Cured tuberculosis lung," he turned to the physician and said:

"Perhaps it's because of my Irish, but if ye cured th' patient how could ye have his lung in a bottle?"—Lippincott's.

Not Loud, but Deep
Village Constable (to villager who has been knocked down by passing motorcyclist)—"You didn't see the number, but you could swear to the man?"

Villager: "I did; but I don't think 'e eard me."—Punch.

Easy for Him
Tommy's Mother: "Why aren't you a good boy like Willie Jones?"

Tommy: "Mother, it's easy enough for him to be good; he's sick most of the time."—Philadelphia Record.

CHILDREN OF THE TENEMENTS

BY LOUIS UNTERMAYER
Children are they with nothing of the child, Whose laughter never fills the narrow court, Who never dash through alleys in a wild Pursuit, or vex the echoes with their sport; Who walk with life and labor reconciled, And find the time for playing all too short.

For they are tollers—see how each one bears A worker's worries and a peddler's pack; Fading through darkened halls and creaking stairs, With stooping shoulders and a breaking back, Each carries 'neath a monstrous load, the cares That men of graver age and burdens lack.

Nay, these are never children—these uncouth, Strange figures nurtured with Toil's poisoned bane, They know too well how sharp is hunger's tooth, Life's message is for them, alas, too plain. Even as children have they lost their youth, And childhood never comes to men again.

—Moods.

A PLANT CARPET OVER THE NILE

The work of clearing the Upper Nile of the masses of aquatic vegetation that frequently block the channel for miles is described in The National Geographic Magazine by Day Allen Willey.

The mass of plant fiber is so heavy and tenacious that great animals cross the river over it, and it may delay navigation for months at a time. It is known as "sudd," a corruption of the Arabic El Sett.

On one occasion the channel was blocked by a bar of sudd which actually measured 25 miles along the channel, while within a distance of 150 miles were three more growths aggregating no less than 60 miles. A fleet of vessels especially equipped and a large force of men worked for nearly six months before an opening large enough for the smallest river steamer could be made.

We read: "In studying the growth the investigators have found that it is more rapid under certain conditions. For example, it spreads very rapidly after an unusually extensive flood in the upper rivers, which carry down such an amount of sediment and vegetation, while when the rainy season is short the growth is checked considerably, and the current in the upper river is usually strong enough to carry out the young vegetation before it becomes dense enough to be able to resist the action of the water.

"Since the obstruction of the Nile has such a serious effect in interrupting the transportation between upper and lower Egypt and in cutting off what is really a route between Cairo and Mombassa, the Egyptian Government has built a fleet of steamers and barges, especially constructed for removing the sudd, and retains a large force of men in removing and destroying the vegetation. These vessels are stationed at different points on the Upper Nile, so that they may reach an obstruction without delay.

"In clearing the river channel of sudd the engineers have devised several schemes. The top growth frequently becomes so dry that they can burn it over like so much grass. This removes much of the weight of the plants, but they are so matted together that saws are actually used to separate the growth, as it can not be removed in any other way.

"The vessels employed for sudd clearing, while light draft boats, are strongly built and have blunt bows, so that they can be forced against the bank of vegetation. They are provided with steel cables or hawsers, saws and axes, and carry crews of natives who are experts in working upon the sudd.

"The way in which the channel is cleared is as follows: Often the water is so completely hidden that the first difficulty when you are encountered by a barrier of sudd is to discover where in this sudd the river bed runs.

"This is done by 'sounding' through the sudd with long poles. The average depth of water in the sudd may be only a few feet, but when the actual river bed is reached this suddenly increases to a depth of 15 or 20 feet. Having found the real river bed, the

first thing to do is to cut down or burn the top growth, consisting mostly of papyrus.

"Having cleared the top of the sudd 'block,' the men are landed with large saws to cut along the true river bank, which may be either submerged with a few feet of water over it and papyrus and sudd on it, or solid ground with ant heaps, the solid ground never being of any great extent and always surrounded by swamp. Cross and parallel cuts with the saws are then made through the sudd, dividing it into blocks of a convenient size for the steamer to tear out, the size of these blocks, of course, depending on the consistency of the sudd and the power of the steamer.

"Strange as it may seem, the sudd interferes but little with the flow of the river, and the Nile passes under it with little resistance. This is because the growth is principally near or on the surface. As the river in over a mile wide in some places and the deep channels may be only 100 feet, it is often hard to tell where to find the channel to clear it, as all of the water may be hidden.

"The density of the vegetation even in deep water is remarkable. Men can walk over it without sinking into the mass, such is its tenacity and strength. Animals such as the rhinoceros have been seen crossing the Nile upon this great water carpet, which is woven as deftly and strongly as by the hand loom."

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SHALL THE SEAMAN BECOME A SERF?

BY V. A. OLANDER

(The following letter has been received from V. A. Olander, vice president of the International Seamen's Union.)

I take the liberty of addressing you in behalf of the seamen who are members of our lake district unions on a matter of very grave importance to seamen, and also, we believe, to our country.

In these days of public discussions on "The Navy," "Upbuilding of the American Merchant Marine" and kindred subjects, a great deal of attention has been called to the fact, disputed by none, that on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts there are very few native American seamen, such as would be needed to man our navy in event of war.

Upon the Great Lakes, however, for several years the exact opposite has been true. Over 95 per cent of our seamen on the Lakes are either native or naturalized citizens, a very large majority being native Americans.

Do you believe it to the best interests of our common country that these remaining American seamen should be driven ashore, compelled to leave their calling because of unreasonable and decidedly un-American working conditions being forced upon them?

These men have found it necessary to go on strike against the dangerously unfair terms of employment which an organization of shipowners, known as the Lake Carriers' Association, is seeking to impose upon the seamen of the Great Lakes.

The strike began May 1st, 1909, is still in progress, and will be continued during this season unless some honorable settlement can be reached.

We ask the privilege of laying before you for your consideration and for such use as you may care to make of it the following statement regarding the present strike and the causes which rendered it necessary and unavoidable.

For several years previous to 1908 the unions had entered into agreements with the Lake Carriers' Association. Such differences as existed were each year discussed and settled for the season, usually by compromise on the part of the unions.

In the spring of 1908 we wrote to the Lake Carriers requesting that a date be set for the usual conference, having in view a renewal of the old agreement, which had then expired. No demand was made for any change in either wages or working conditions.

Much to our surprise the Lake Carriers entirely ignored our communication. Shortly after the opening of navigation in 1908 the Lake Carriers, through their captains and shipping masters, demanded that all seamen employed on their vessels must quit the unions. Seamen who refused to do this were discharged. It went from bad to worse until many of the men were even required to take an oath renouncing all allegiance to the unions, and to agree, under oath, to "remain non-union men as long as they sailed for a living."

This continued throughout the season of 1908, both on board the ships and in the shipping offices. But by dodging each blow and exercising unlimited patience we pulled through the year, and while avoiding a strike we actually succeeded in also partially avoiding the lock-

out, and at the same time we kept our unions in good shape.

In the spring of 1909 the Lake Carriers' Association again declined to meet representatives of the unions, and inaugurated an absolutely merciless industrial passport system. On May 1st, 1909, we went on strike against this passport scheme, the main features of which are: A certificate of membership in a so-called "welfare plan," controlled by the Lake Carriers; payment of fees by seamen to the Lake Carriers; registration of name, age, personal appearance, etc.; an industrial passport, called a "Discharge Book," the holder of which is to be thus identified; a system of character marks, such as the master of the vessel may choose to give, upon which future employment or non-employment is to depend; authority in the hands of any ship's officer to arbitrarily deprive seamen of the passport, regardless of the number of "good" character marks the sailor may have previously obtained.

A rule requiring that seamen must, when employed, deposit the passport with the ship's captain in order that it may be readily and easily revoked; a system of so-called "assembly rooms" on shore where seamen must congregate when unemployed, preference in employment being given to those who frequent these places to the greatest extent, a watch being kept on their attendance while unemployed; an agreement by each individual seaman in writing to submit to all rules and regulations of the "assembly rooms," when ashore, and to take no part in any organized effort to better conditions, or to prevent deterioration thereof, when employed on board ship; obedience to such other rules and regulations as the Lake Carriers' Association may see fit to inaugurate from time to time.

This is the "welfare plan" of the Lake Carriers' Association against which we are now on strike. It is a deliberate attempt to deprive us of our liberty and to establish industrial serfdom.

Do you believe American seamen will ever submit to it? Do you think we ought to submit? Do you believe that any body of American seamen can continue to exist under it? Born free men, taught from boyhood to hold sacred the American concept of human liberty, our very natures would compel us to leave the sea, rather than to give up the freedom which is ours by right of birth and country.

It is true that the Lake Carriers, as part of their "plan," also offer to bury seamen—if he has a passport—provided he dies while on board one of their ships. That is the excuse they give for having named their scheme a "welfare plan." Well, we do not object to their providing a funeral for us after death; though we see no need of a Lake Carriers' Association passport to secure entry to a grave. But we do emphatically protest against their attempt to bury our hopes and ambitions for reasonably decent lives while our souls still cling to our bodies.

This is not entirely a question of unionism or non-unionism. It is rather a question of our Americanism, a denial of our birthright, that which is born in us and which we cannot surrender even if we wish to.

Will we shall continue the strike. We hope to win a victory, to maintain our liberty. Do you not believe we are right in trying to do so?

DOES TRADE UNIONISM COME FIRST?

BY ROBERT HUNTER

We Socialists are fast revising our views. Indeed the revision is proceeding a bit too fast.

Yesterday we were extremists on one side, tomorrow we promise to be extremists on the other side.

John O'Neill, editor of the Miners' Magazine, said recently, "that it was idle talk of political unity while the workers were divided on the economic field."

"It is a consoling philosophy," he said, "that tells us all we have to do is to march up to the ballot box on election day. But other things are necessary."

"We must have unity in the shops, mills and factories. We must be thoroughly educated and organized. We must be alert, must be conscious of our interests and be prepared at all times to resist encroachments."

"Blind protest voting will solve nothing. Our emancipation will not come from the sky nor from the manipulation of little slips of paper called ballots. Get the workers into the unions."

"We are slowly rejecting the theory," he said, "that political action ALONE is necessary."

Now these are the words of a sturdy Socialist. John O'Neill has fought a good fight and what he says is worth giving ear to.

And we must recognize the fact that in this case he speaks the view of thousands of other good Socialists. We have gone to one extreme and now we are on the point of going to the other extreme.

Now men and movements that go to one extreme are likely to swing about and go to the other extreme. Enrico Ferri used to be the most violent revolutionist in the Socialist movement of Europe. The other day he left the Italian Socialist party to support the new capitalist cabinet.

John Burns was in his hunger days a raging lion, today he is more conservative than Winston Churchill and Lloyd-George, two Liberal politicians.

Aristide Briand used to be a violent "direct actionist," nothing but a general strike and insurrection would satisfy his revolutionary soul. Today Briand is Premier of France.

The extremist is an extremist even when he turns from a revolutionist into a conservative.

I do not mean to say that O'Neill is of this type—far from it. I only mean to say with movements as with men extremism is dangerous.

John O'Neill and other Socialists all over America are beginning to see that political action will not solve EVERYTHING. And that is true.

The mistake was made in going to the first extreme. We ought never to have said that political action ALONE is necessary.

We ought never to have derided the unions, jeered at their weaknesses, or chuckled at their every mistake.

That was the first error and a terrible one. It was an error the Germans made at first, although they soon squared themselves.

And it is a fact that in no other country has this error persisted as it has in America. And it is also a fact that if we continue to persist in this error we shall create a situation that will put back Socialism for many years to come.

We shall see able and valiant working class comrades like John O'Neill abandoning this folly and turning to the other extreme. They will then try to build up an economic movement while ignoring the political movement.

And after going to that extreme we shall have to come back again after a few years to the work of building up a political movement.

Surely it is as possible in this country as it has been in other countries to have unionists and Socialists constantly urge the necessity of BOTH political and economic unity.

Without both political and economic unity the working class will remain hobbled, unable to move with any force or decision.

The fact is the working class must build up two powerful organizations and wield two powerful weapons, and those who strike in unity must also vote in unity.

We must make Socialists and trade unionists brothers and comrades in the same fight. We must make them stand together, backing each other day and night in the common battle.

We must allow the economic movement freedom to work out its own destiny in its own way and give it every support, aid and comfort that lies in our power.

And we must ask freedom also for ourselves to develop our own methods of action and the union movement should give the party every support, aid and comfort that lies in its power.

Labor the Social Leader

For a century nearly all the movements for human progress have proceeded from the working class.

Count over the achievements of the last hundred years and test the truth of this assertion. One of the greatest of these is the universal system of popular education. Here the universities might be expected to assist. Yet when, a little less than a century ago, the laborers of the United States demanded free public schools, the president of Yale university opposed them bitterly. In this he was representing the learned class of his time.

Fifty years later little children were being ground up in the mills and factories throughout this country as they are now being ground in the worst of the southern cotton mills. Here was a humanitarian question that might well make a special appeal to the churches. It would seem that those who claim to follow the teachings of that Carpenter who reserved His tenderest words for the little children might have been foremost in a movement to save these little bodies from the racking horrors of the factory. But the histories of child legislation give no instance of a church leading in this fight.

Always the first rank in the battle line for the care of future generations was composed of laborers. Only when a "cause brings fame and profit and 'tis prosperous to be just" do we find the rich and the powerful, the learned and the sanctimonious, among its champions.

Take almost any period since the beginning of the nineteenth century. Find out what the workers were really asking for, and you will have the programme of social progress for the next generation.

Sometimes the voice and views of labor have not been clearly expressed. Sometimes it wandered off after false gods. But always at bottom it has stood in advance of the age and has mapped out the lines of future progress with an accuracy infinitely greater than that of the wise men of the schools.

In the middle of the last century nearly all the political economists were agreed upon something for almost the only time in the history of political economy. The most interesting thing about this unanimous opinion was that it was most foolishly wrong. These scholars all agreed that competition and the competitive system were here to stay. While they were agreeing that system was passing away, and the only ones who foresaw its passing were a little group of workmen, soon to become the nucleus of the international Socialist movement.

For fifty years the platforms of the Socialist parties of the world have been the charts by which the ship of progress has steered. The "immediate demands" of these platforms have marked the various stations along the route, while the goal of co-operative ownership and management of industry has stood as the harbor toward which society is moving.

Take a Sneak, Urion

Is there any language that can be used that will confer the idea that he is a public nuisance to a man who has done the dirty legal work for the beef trust for several years? If there is, and it is printable, we would be under obligations to someone that would send it in so that the proper portions could be printed for the benefit of the president of the Chicago school board and legal scavenger for the beef trust.

Here is a chunk of his record. Having helped Armour to dodge taxes, and thereby restricting the school income, he pled lack of money as a reason for economy in school construction and insisted upon school buildings of the model of the meat factories that have made Packingtown famous and odorous. When he was unable to make such use as he desired of the school architect, he preferred ridiculous charges against that official and tried to conduct a secret trial. When this was prevented, he conducted the trial in such a manner as to make it a parody of justice, and finished up by trying to preside when too drunk to conduct business.

Just now a general effort is being made to convey to him the idea that he could make a distinct hit with the public by amputating himself from the school board. So far, he does not seem to have understood the general sentiment on this subject.

Perhaps this is because those who have addressed him have not used the stock yards vernacular.

For the benefit of Mr. Urion we would suggest that the idea it is desired to convey to him is that he ought to take a sneak, beat it, skidoo—WHEE-E-E THERE!

To the Democratic or Republican Laborer

A majority of the workmen of Chicago voted either the Republican or the Democratic ticket last Tuesday. They have been doing the same thing for many years.

Sometimes one of these parties has won, sometimes the other. For several years Chicago was under Democratic rule and Cook county was governed by Republicans. Thus the citizens of Chicago could live at once under both political parties. Indeed, with state and national changes, almost every possible mixture has been obtained from complete control of either party through all grades of combination to untrammelled rulership by the other.

CAN ANY WORKINGMAN TELL IN WHAT WAY THE CONDITION OF LABOR HAS BEEN BENEFITED BY ANY OF THESE CHANGES?

On last Tuesday a majority of the workers seemed to have become tired of the grafting of Busse and decided that they preferred to be robbed by Roger Sullivan's gang. So they voted Democratic.

About sixteen thousand workingmen became tired of voting for either gang and voted for themselves by marking the Socialist column on the ballot.

The others gave their votes to their enemies

X-RAYS

BY JOHN M. WORK

I am in favor of a policy of concentration. We have no doubt pursued the correct policy in the past by attempting to make an even growth all over the country. So long as there was no particular chance of electing anybody to office, one could hardly quarrel with that policy. Then our work was chiefly propagandist.

But a new factor has leaped into the arena. Now that there are various places in which we have more than a fighting chance of electing comrades to offices where they can exercise a vast influence for the good of the working class, the situation is changed by the entrance of a new factor.

We now have the opportunity to do great good and prevent great damage by putting candidates in office in the places where a little extra effort will accomplish that result.

Shall we use that extra effort in those places? I say yes.

I am in favor of concentrating our efforts next fall upon those congressional districts where we have a good chance of winning, provided, of course, that the comrades in those districts nominate candidates whom it would be worth while to elect.

I am not in favor of merely lending a trifle of assistance to those districts. I am in favor of opening up a terrific bombardment upon the enemy in those districts and continuing the cannonade without respite from the early fall until election.

I am in favor of giving the comrades all over the country an opportunity to pour thousands of dollars into those districts, to be used for the purpose of making systematic and repeated distributions of literature to all the voters, and for hall rent, etc., all such funds to be accurately accounted for. And I am in favor of the National Office concentrating its field workers upon those districts during the fall, not solely for the purpose of making speeches, but also for the purpose of making repeated personal canvasses of all the voters.

It goes without saying that such field workers will have to be carefully selected. Men who cannot control their tempers or their propensities, men who repel instead of attract, would do more harm than good.

And this does not mean that the rest of the country will be neglected. On the contrary, the enthusiasm aroused by such a course will cause the local comrades to make a better campaign than they have ever made before.

THE ONLY POSSIBILISM

BY ARTHUR BULLARD

Whenever one of the comrades says "revolutionary Socialism" without mumbling the "revolutionary" he is at once accused of "impossibilism."

There is no possibilism to Socialism unless it is frankly, aggressively revolutionary.

There is no clearer lesson to be learned from history or from the social struggles we see about us.

Every great social or political change has been the result of great enthusiasm. Petty reforms are not the stuff enthusiasms are made of.

Charles I. did not lose his head because of a too generous tax. The Ironsides marched to victory to songs of religious liberty.

Does anybody seriously maintain that it was "the paltry tax on tea" which set the colonial armies' foot against George III.?

The enthusiasm which resulted in the great French revolution was inspired by the magnificent concept of the rights of man. The abolition of the tithes and feudal taxes was incidental.

"Liberty, equality, fraternity," vague as it is, has been a greater force in the development of French Socialism than the income tax.

In the recent English elections the Radicals had to introduce the cry of "Down with the lords!" in order to get up any enthusiasm for their budget reform.

And the Socialist party of America puts a string of commonplace reforms in its platform! Every one of which, except the nationalization of the land, is somewhere in force under capitalism!

Most of them are borrowed from German imperial legislation.

The realization of these reforms might embarrass capitalists here and there—but none of them would overthrow capitalism. It is entirely probable that every one of them will be voluntarily put in force by the capitalists within the next half century. They represent the pruning off of unprofitable

branches, which will render the trunk more robust.

Local New York is busy over a compensation act—is sending delegates to Albany to plead for crumbs. A compensation act—ten times as radical—would not alter the evil of capitalism.

Why do we have these non-Socialist planks in our platform? Frankly—to catch votes.

Of course we would like to see these reforms granted. But we would like to have everybody clean their teeth regularly, we would like to see better taste in municipal architecture. We wouldn't object to the elimination of prostitution.

We put these planks in our platform because they were "popular reforms"—possible vote catchers.

We hoped to get men who were not Socialists to vote our ticket. Between campaigns we would flood them with Socialist literature, finally entice them into the party. And then of course they would be Socialists.

This policy has succeeded to the extent of getting so many people into the party who regard Socialism as "honest reform" that you can't breathe the word "revolution" in many Socialist meetings without shocking the sensibilities of most of the party members present.

Is it possible to make people Socialists by feeding them reform pap? It certainly is possible to make party members that way. And some years it is possible to get a large vote. But wherein does this profit us?

To make Socialism a fact in this land we must stir up an immense awakening of the social conscience. We won't do it by harping on "reforestation" or "compensation." This is rank impossibilism.

We must preach a deeper and more stirring gospel. To inspire the whole nation to an effective enthusiasm we must advocate nothing less than the social revolution.

This is the only possibilism. New York.

On the Firing Line

BY MONOSABIO

Prices ride in aeroplanes; wages in the subways.

Three cheers for the vote that makes Milwaukee famous!

Why should millionaires just naturally sit down to banquets in groups of forty?

The inalienable rights of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company must be preserved.

Carnegie now has 318 college professors on his pension list. Was it time for Oily John to look to his laurels?

Pools, and you expect capital to raise wages as fast as it increases the price of necessities? Where would it "come in"?

Injunction Bill and Chancellor Day decided not to make faces at each other in public. Well, let each grimace in private. It is all a dumb show anyway.

Come all ye pretty little lambs and wag your tails, as we stroll down Wall street. It is perfectly safe now, since the stock exchange has "reformed" itself again.

D. K. Pearson, an Illinois millionaire, says it requires fully as much brains to give away money as to "earn" it. In other words, it is hard to get away from your own Frankenstein.

Wait until the thermometer perches up the nineties again and the ice trust is on the rampage; that will be a good time to circulate the petitions among the poor for the pardon of C. W. Morse.

See how the workers in Prussia are handicapped by iniquitous ballot laws which enable the rich to outvote the poor although the latter are in the vast majority. And in America, where every ballot is of equal value, how the workers neglect their opportunity.

Of Charles Sprague Smith, the founder of the New York People's Institute, it is said: "It was his ambition to furnish the people education in social science so that the growing class-against-class feeling might be put down."

Might—that is a big word. You might as well expect to put down Banquo's ghost.

That eminent conservator of capital, James J. Hill, declares that we are a spendthrift nation and that country-wide economy must be practiced if the present ills are to be cured. And do you remember the financial "melons" this arch-robbet cut last year—millions upon millions of loot? That was not extravagance. No, and he has the knife ready, and wants you to grow some more melons for him. Economize and be p. d. q. about it.

New York has had that kind of murder which attracts attention because it is more gruesome and mysterious than the average run of killings. Suddenly Hearst's Evening Journal wakes up to "the dreadful conditions and dangers of helpless human beings, friendless young girls, striving to make a living under the conditions of our vile, mis-called 'civilization.'" Blurring it out, just like the Socialists; but what is the remedy proposed? To vote the vile system out of existence? No; just words, words, words, and new laws and police efficiency, and—punk!

George B. Cortelyou, now head of the anarchistic New York gas trust, which defied the laws of the state until compelled to stop picking the pockets of consumers, recently grew quite eloquent over the mission of colleges, and, in the course of an interview, remarked: "One of the most serious perils to be guarded against today is the tendency of the average citizen to allow his political conduct to be prescribed for him by others."

Workers, do you hear this?—one of the most serious perils—even the head of a thriving gas company sees it consists in your allowing the old party bosses to tell you how to vote, instead of asserting your manhood and voting for yourselves.

From the Diary of a Striking Waist Maker

BY THERESA MALKIEL

November 25th. When I came down this morning they asked me to come and help out at the information bureau. Lord! complaints were comin' faster than we could put them down.

"A ruffian tore my coat and broke my glasses," cried a girl at the top of her voice.

"I haven't another coat and 'm blind without the glasses."

"Be glad it ain't your head," consoled another whose face and eyes were bruised and swollen. She told me later that she was beaten by a thug while standing quietly in front of her shop.

"I got no more hair!" complained a young girl. "Tim that works by Cohen, he pull them all out from me."

"Ach, Gott, mein Gott!" pleaded a stooped man with a long unkempt beard streaked with grey. "Mine children, them hungry. I want one job."

It almost broke my heart to listen to him. I think it's a shame, all this strike and that people should have to strike. But it's strange; I can't understand it. The man knew his children were hungry; he knew that he could get work if he would be a scab. Well, I don't blame him.

"I'm that mad, I can't see straight," said a girl of about sixteen. "I stay until 4 o'clock this morning in night court—in the same place mit a lot of drunken bums and street women. An' when I come home, my ma, she scold, she think I fool asleep, he do this for spite. He just love the poor people."

The blood fairly boiled in me as I listened to the girl's story. No one could blame her if she would go to the bad.

"Hey, children, children, I say nothin'," muttered an old toothless woman, her wrinkled face propped up with both hands. "I make five dollars one week for myself and my two children. The girls in the shop they go on strike. I no say

one scab. But, it's bad, my children, they no eat nothin' today."

Five dollars a week for three people. How is it possible? What sort of a life must they lead. I thought we were bad off, but Lord, since I have come down here I'm on beginning to find out what misery means.

Why, it's terrible—terrible is no word for it. This day at the information bureau broke me completely. All the way up in the train I sat like one in a dream. I could almost make up a book from all the terrible things I have heard and saw there.

But what I marvel most is the bravery of the girls; they're insulted, beaten and arrested in the bargain, but somehow it doesn't seem to cool their enthusiasm at all.

I think I'll try my hand at picketing tomorrow. I feel like a great big coward sitting in the meeting room while the others keep goin' all the time.

Jim was up here a little while ago an' we almost came to havin' a fallen out. The first since we got together. He said I'd better quit it. That striking is good enough for the East Side girls, but he can't see the sense of my doin' it.

It made me real mad, and the way he spoke about the girls and they so brave an' noble. I think the speaker was right when she said it makes no difference to what nationality or religion we girls belong, as long as we are all workin' one is just as good as the other.

Some of them speakers are right, if one would but listen carefully one could learn so much from them. It's strange though, the more we know, the more we want to know. But of one thing I'm pretty sure—I'll stick by the girls through thick and thin.

I'm mighty glad I had the courage to tell Jim to mind his business an' I'd mind mine. The idea him acting as though he's my boss already; not by a long shot. There's many a slip between the cup and the lip.

Make believe I ain't tired. We'll see what the mayor'll have to say. We are to go to him with a petition tomorrow.

PARAGRAPHS FOR PEOPLE

BY R. P. PETTIPiece, VANCOUVER, B. C.

This is what the international unions are up against: They are forbidden to picket in case of a strike, but the opposition may employ detectives to betray them. The worker, under capitalist law, has no more standing than an animal. He can't fight successfully under such conditions. The only thing for him to do is to capture the political powers of the government and destroy the system that makes the worker merely a pawn without standing before the law.—Amalgamated Journal.

The general election in the Old Country, says the Socialist Review (Manchester), has brought its aftermath of cabinet changes, rumors, expectations and advice, but as the storm dies down this fact remains like an Arrarat in the land scape. The exploiters have ranged themselves on one side. The issue has been mainly economic. Industry, toil, political intelligence have spoken with a practically united voice; landlordism, unearned incomes, terror begotten of ignorance, have been as united. A recklessness of statement which in private life would forfeit from a man every claim to being regarded as honorable, has marked the contest, and the territorial influences have made themselves responsible for intimidation and threats to boycott which the self-approving Englishmen would have moralized about with Pharaonic mind, had they taken place in any other country. Politics are becoming real, and the threatened interests are fighting with their backs to the wall. This is one of the first fruits of Socialism and the Labor party, and, as such, we welcome it.

Legislators invariably represent and remain true to the interests responsible for their election.

Nine Socialist members of the Russian parliament are being secretly transferred from one prison to another in order that the people may be left in ignorance as to their whereabouts. Five others have been sent to Siberia. Nicholas Tschalkowsky and Katherine Breshkovskaya have had their farcical trial. The latter was sentenced to Siberia for life, while the former must leave the country and will probably go to England. These patriots would have probably been killed had not the American and European citizens interfered in their behalf.

Julia W. Henshaw of Vancouver has a long plea, illustrated with attractive views of coast scenes, in the London Magazine to the "domestic" girls of Eng-land to migrate to Western Canada. Reading between the lines one can readily observe that there are some Vancouver women who strenuously object to the hitherto docile John Chinaman's wage demands and say so to the number of hours expended with the never ending household work. And in brief what Mrs. Henshaw wants is to import a cheaper brand of "domestics" to replace the Oriental—not because of any objection to John, but he is no longer the cheap and spineless flunkie that he used to be. Even John refuses to be longer abused, driven like a yellow dog, while doing duty for those too lazy or "respectable" to do themselves. The sudden interest displayed by Mrs. Henshaw and the Salvation Army in England's domestics is not necessarily one of love and compassion, but simply a question of dollars and cents. Great is a labor market.