

WAYMAN IN DEES GRAFT GRAN JURY; WONT CALL SMI, BUSSE'S SERVANT

Jury Favors Call for Special Prosecutor, Says Rumor Current

With the failure of State's Attorney Wayman to call Harry A. Smith, the grafting secretary of Mayor Busse, who was removed when it was found that his firm, the Chicago Fire Alliance company, was robbing the city, the breach between Wayman and the inquisitors has become widened. Demands for a special state's attorney will undoubtedly be made by a minority report of the grand jury, if the insurgent jurors are unable to influence their colleagues into making such a demand the unanimous or at least the majority report of the grand jury.

A man who has been canvassing among the lawyers and judges of Chicago, but who refused to allow his name to be mentioned at the present time, said today: "I have talked with lawyers, and judges and from one judge I have the assurance that he will aid the move for a special state's attorney, but that he will not initiate it. The lawyers are afraid to act."

"Wayman, with the entire machinery of the criminal court behind him, is too strong for any one lawyer to oppose." Another of the sensational developments of the day was the issuing of a subpoena duces tecum at the order of the jury for the records of the City Fuel company and the refusal of the company to produce the books. An employee of the company appeared before the jury and explained that a mere trifle like a subpoena duces tecum could not interfere with the moving day of the company, which was transferring its books and papers from the American Trust and Savings building to its new suite in the Harvester building. This witness was John Kinnally.

Beat Wayman The jurors scored another victory over Wayman when they issued similar subpoenas for George Files and Harry Minschner, employees of the Miami Coal company. But they also failed to get the books in this case. The Miami concerns also moving to the Harvester building. A victory for those inquisitors who are really trying to get at the heart of the city hall thefts was the subpoenaing of John Nordstrom, clerk for the Chicago Fire Alliance company, of which James P. Connelly is secretary, and Busse's personal secretary, Harry A. Smith, is president. Nordstrom confessed that the Fire Alliance company has kept no records of its dealings with the city.

Investigators Testify Three Merriam commission investigators added to the results of the day by appearing as witnesses and disclosing a \$100,000 graft in the substitution of inferior grades of coal for higher priced grades which Connelly contracted to deliver to the fire department between August 1908, and December 31, 1909.

HYDE CASE IS NEARLY CLOSED

Detailed Story by Wife of Dead Colonel Swope Is Star Feature

(By United Press Association.) Kansas City, Mo., April 29.—The greater part of the state's evidence seeking to convict Dr. B. Clark Hyde for the alleged murder of Col. Thomas H. Swope, is now before the jury and the defense will soon be able to present its side. It is expected that Mrs. Logan O. Swope, sister-in-law of the dead philanthropist and mother of Frances Hyde, Dr. Hyde's wife, will take the stand today.

To Tell Whole Story Unless the defense objects and is sustained by the court Mrs. Swope will tell the whole story of how she claims Dr. Hyde, after eloping with her daughter and getting into the family, sought to get away with the heirs of Col. Swope's estate one by one, so that he might come into possession of the wealth through his wife.

The chemists and pathologists who were employed in the investigation after Col. Swope's death will then be called to tell of their findings. The state will probably not take up more than another week in presenting the remainder of the evidence.

Cloud of Suspicion During the examination of Attorney John G. Paxton, administrator of the Swope estate, yesterday, it was brought out that three of the special prosecutors retained by the state have been given fees of \$15,000. Paxton swore that in starting the investigation into Col. Swope's death he had hoped to lift the suspicion that surrounded Dr. Hyde and that he bore the physician no ill will.

WEATHER INDICATIONS Chicago and vicinity—Partly cloudy, with light showers today or Saturday; colder Saturday; brisk to high southwest shifting to northwest winds.

ARMED THUGS SENT TO MINES BY OPERATORS

Irwin, Pa., Is Scene of Activity by Union Organizers

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Pittsburgh, Pa., April 29.—Many of the big non-union coal companies of the Irwin field are said to have sent representatives throughout this district looking for men for guard duty about their mines in the Irwin field.

It is said over 100 men were picked up in the Pittsburgh district, armed and sent to the field, and what appears to be preparation for a bitter struggle in the district is being started. The mine companies are said to be ready to fight the move to unionize the men in that field, and as a result are gathering up tramps and all the men they can find to send into the field to frustrate all attempts of the officers and organizers of the United Mine Workers of America to completely organize the field.

Organize Field That the field will be organized before the local district officers and organizers leave is said to be a fact about the headquarters of the miners here in this city, and over 10,000 miners are said to have joined the ranks of the union at the present time. The attempt to organize some of the mines will, it is said, be fought bitterly by the operators, and for this reason the guards are being rushed to the district to oppose any move that the mine-workers might make. With armed men scattered throughout the district watching every stranger that enters the field it is said it will be a hard matter for the local officers of the miners' union to make any headway in the field, and as a result the operators think the miners' representatives will give up the fight and leave the field defeated.

Watch Operators This is just what the local officers of the miners thought the operators would expect them to do, and as a result every move made by the operators is watched, and when the time comes it is said the miners throughout the district will be called upon to lay down their tools and leave their work and attend a mass meeting at which time they will be thoroughly organized and will not be permitted to return to work in the mines until the operators recognize the United Mine Workers of America and sign the scale that is demanded of the Pittsburgh operators.

Meetings of miners on strike in the Irwin field are being held daily, and many of the miners' families are being evicted from their homes as a result of the head of the house having joined the union forces in the field. The miners at their convention held during the past week decided to donate \$2,000 for the purchasing of tents for the miners on strike in the Irwin field who have been evicted from their homes as a result of joining the union and remaining away from the mines where they were formerly employed.

MORE JOIN IN TURK REVOLT

(United Press Cable.) Belgrade, April 29.—The leaders of the Albanian revolt issued a manifesto today summoning all adult Albanians to join the revolt, under penalty of being considered traitors. There are now 45,000 rebels in the field, according to the patches from Pristina, and the new edict is expected to double this number within a week. The rebels are in such a commanding position in Kachanik pass and other strategic points that the Turkish troops are delaying a further attack awaiting reinforcements. The troops are under constant harassment from the rebels, who have a big advantage in their favor with the topography of the country.

Abdul Hamid's old palace guard is said to be the board of strategy that is directing the Albanian revolt.

China's Prince Is Guest (By United Press Association.) Washington, April 29.—Prince Tsai Tao of the imperial blood of the reigning dynasty in China is the official guest of the United States government. He was met at the station by Third Assistant Secretary of State Chandler Hale, other officials and a troop of cavalry and went direct to the legation, where he will be entertained by Chang Yin Tang, the Chinese minister.

The prince made a formal call on Secretary Knox shortly before noon and the secretary returned the visit an hour later. The entire party was formally presented to President Taft at the White House this afternoon.

The prince and his two secretaries will dine at the White House tonight. The object of the visit is to study military systems.

DIAZ' CRIMES AND INDUSTRY

Writer in "Sunset" Shows How Legal Homicide 'Profits' Business

Much has appeared in these pages about President Diaz of Mexico, both as to the barbarities of which commercial Mexico is guilty and also concerning that affiliation of the United States with Mexico, an affiliation brought about by what President Taft so aptly called "that vast network of material interests which binds the two countries together." The American Magazine and the Socialist press have teamed with data exposing the brutalities of the Diaz regime and two British archeologists, delving into the mysteries of the ancient architecture of Yucatan, were forced by the very horror of the social and industrial conditions surrounding their research to devote much of their book to an attack on the practices of the peonage system.

In the current number of the "Sunset," "a Magazine of the Pacific and of All the Far Northwest," Herman Whitaker, well-known writer, seeks to justify Diaz. The Cosmopolitan, William Randolph Hearst's magazine, has already made a like attempt through James Creelman, and the truth is that Hearst owns many silver properties in Mexico.

Blames Greed for Gain But Whitaker in the very prelude to his discussion of the theme, "Diaz, the Maker of Mexico," says: "Moreover (speaking of peonage) 'the worst features of the system are to be found only in holes and corners of the lawless tropics, where the peon finds his deadliest enemy in the climate. And more shame that it should be so; the blackest page in the history of peonage has been written by American planters.'"

It is natural that the type of man, abundant in the present civilization, who will break laws when made, and fight them when being made, that he may work women and children without limit, would thrive in Mexico, as in the role of prison contractor he becomes a fiend in the "Sunny South." After rehearsing at length and with much dramatic detail the rise of Diaz from poverty, through battles and blood and council to dictatorship, Whitaker gives the key when he takes up the commercial development of Mexico. Diaz picked each man to whom he was to grant concessions, then says Whitaker: "And once found, nothing was too good for that man—franchises, charters, monopolies, anything and everything was his that he asked." Thus began the knitting of that "vast network of material interests" which Taft wrote about.

Admits Outrages Then says Whitaker: "Turning to charges of cruelty and oppression which are sometimes brought against him in his public character, no one would stand reader to press them than the writer, who once drew the attention of his government to the iniquities of tropical peonage and Yagui slavery. It is doubtful whether Diaz will try to deny these things, for fairness forces the statement that even in this he has followed out his iron policy. As the watered valleys of the Yaguis were required to round out his economic plans, their resistance to his aggressions placed them in the same category with political criminals, and he moved against them with the same ruth, nor paused till the militant Yagui was gone.

"Neither is it to be expected that a man whose own life was at hazard every day of twenty years, and who had seen thousands of lives go into the foundation of the republic, would hesitate to sacrifice a few thousand peons in the cause of the country. It is only fair to add that the greed and cruelty of individual planters are responsible for the worst features of peonage, and as the iniquities exist in holes and corners beyond the range of his vision, judgment should be suspended till they have been properly brought to his notice. As lastly such waste of life is unnecessary as it is inhuman, it is reasonable to suppose that a man who has shown such sagacity in all other things and magnanimity in so many of them, will stop it when once he knows.

'Crooked Elections' "Remains the charge of political tyranny. There are, of course, tyrants and tyrants. Cabrera is a tyrant. For Diaz, despot is the better word, and no man who knows his Mexico would deny his right to the title. Just the other day a large number of students were expelled from the political activity; cavalry charged through and through the crowds of riotous "Reyistas;" La Libertad, their organ, was suppressed and the editor imprisoned; some thirty officers were placed under arrest—of revolutionary propaganda in the army, the government organs charge, nor do they scruple to add that General Reyes would long ago have been out with an old-fashioned pronouncement. If the times were not against it, the charge may or may not be true, and if it is fact remains that only by revolution could Reyes or any other candidate for president remove Diaz from the presidential chair. With him the presidency is become a habit which he cannot command. For the elections are a huge farce—the very words, by the way, that were used in describing them by an haciendado of western Jalisco conversing with the writer.

"The ticket," he said, "is made up by Diaz and none but officeholders and their friends go to the polls." To which he added the saying, "Tito Porfirio knows just how much liberty we can use and take care that we get no more."

Creal Is Given New Post City of Mexico, April 29.—Enrique C. Creal, governor of the state of Chihuahua, and formerly Mexican ambassador to the United States, today gave out a statement in which he says he has been appointed to the office of secretary of foreign relations, and accepted.

SEIDEL PICKS PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSIONER

Man Who Designed Town of Pullman Is One Chosen

(By A. W. MANCE Staff Correspondent.) Milwaukee, Wis., April 29.—Who is he? Mayor Emil Seidel believes he has found the man for commissioner of public works, but declined today to announce the name of his probable appointee because of the fact that a definite acceptance of the office has not been received.

"The man," said Mayor Seidel, "is an expert of wide reputation. He designed Pullman, Ill., which houses nearly all the workmen employed in the Pullman Car Works. He supervised all the public improvements in that city. He has worked under Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland and on one occasion engaged in an old-fashioned fist fight with gratters. Mayor Seidel again conferred with the heads of the different city departments today. Cabinet councils are of daily occurrence this week; all the information as to what is taking place at these meetings that could be got from the mayor is "important matters pending are being discussed."

The man meant by Seidel is Prof. E. W. Bemis, formerly a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago and a recognized expert on municipal affairs, especially municipal monopolies. He is now head of the water works department at Cleveland. He is generally known as the man best qualified for the post.

City Attorney D. W. Hoan gave out the following statement to the press today: "Up to this time the city attorney and his assistants have been investigating and studying carefully the litigation that is now pending in court in which the city is interested. These cases have been taken up and discussed with a view to protecting the city in every way possible. There are several important problems facing the new city administration in which a large number of the citizens of Milwaukee are vitally interested and a large share of the work will be done in the city attorney's office. The depression of the tracks to the northwest portion of the city and the track elevation on the south side. The city attorney is studying these with a view of saving the city any damages that might be suffered as a result of the completion of the work. It is his desire that there be no unnecessary delay in this matter."

Alderman James Saittre, chairman of the bridge and viaducts committee, has called a meeting of that body to consider the Meigs resolution to unauthorize all bridge work. There will be some difficulties found in the way of doing this, as under the law the bridge superintendent must get his men from the civil service list and labor unions are not recognized by the so-called "merit system."

MASSACRE OF JEWS IS ON AT KIEFF, RUSSIA

(United Press Cable.) Bucharest, Roumania, April 29.—The Dimincatu today prints dispatches from Kieff stating that hundreds of Jews were massacred there yesterday by the Russian peasantry. Hundreds of peasants from surrounding towns gathered in Kieff, according to the dispatch, and invaded the ghetto, where they committed the most terrible atrocities. Jews appealed to the governor general for protection but he ignored them. Women and children suffered death and injury with the men, the Dimincatu says, until the last of the Jews had either been killed or had fled the city.

The expulsion of Jews from Kieff began on April 23 and was to have been completed by yesterday. The work was supposed to have been done under official supervision. In order to allay public clamor the Russian authorities announced on April 24 that the expulsion edict had been modified and that most of the Jews would be allowed to remain. This was shown to be a gross misrepresentation.

New York, April 29.—Dispatches received today by the Jewish Daily News tell of the brutal expulsion yesterday from Kieff of 2,500 Jewish families. The dispatches say the Jews were treated with utmost barbarity, but do not mention the deaths reported in the United Press dispatch from Bucharest.

The expulsion began at an early hour in the morning. Men, women and children were pulled from their beds with scant time to dress, were driven to the central police station. Later in the day the exiles were sent out of the city in gangs, soldiers on horseback herding them like cattle.

The American Jewish committee has received advice from the American Jewish Relief society, confirming the news dispatches. The committee immediately sent an appeal to Secretary of State Knox, requesting him to intercede in behalf of the Jews. A similar petition has been forwarded to the British foreign office by the Jewish community of London and the English foreign office has already instructed the British ambassador at St. Petersburg to sound the czar's government.

RUSSIA KILLS FINNS' FREEDOM

Series of Oppressive Acts by Czar Doom People Once Free

Helsingfors, Finland, April 29.—After having brutally crushed all liberal and progressive action in the empire itself, czarism is about to finish its work of ignominy by depriving the grand duchy of Finland of its constitution and reducing its autonomy to a mere formality. In spite of the solemn oath and promise of Alexander I and Nicholas II himself to maintain and respect the fundamental laws of the country, and in spite of the advice and opinion of the professors of the University of Cambridge, Oxford, Berlin and Brussels regarding the sanctity of the constitution of Finland, the Russian government assumes that Finland is an integral part of the empire, and that consequently the czar has the right to deprive it of the "constitutions" which it formerly had been able to grant it.

Will Nullify Grants The abominable measure introduced by Premier M. Stolypin will nullify the grants of the Finnish diet and of the senate not only on questions of general order, but also on questions of interior affairs. Its real aim is to secure the practical abolition of the freedom of the press and of the rights of meetings and of all liberal organizations.

One hundred years ago Finland was torn away from Sweden and has since been bound to Russia as a self-governing state, with its own parliament, legislation and taxation, side by side with the great Russian empire, and waging a determined fight against Russianization. Now Finland is to be demoted to a province of a nation and made a province of Russia after being deprived of all her rights.

The victory of the revolutionary movement in Russia is naturally the cause of Finland's suppression. Reaction is always the danger of victory. The policy of Russia will, however, lead her to destruction and complete collapse. The authorities are trying to divert the attention of the people from the internal conditions by fabled external reforms.

London Justice says: "The fundamental laws of Finland are violated, the legislative rights of parliament are paralyzed, public instruction interfered with and the money of the Finnish treasury demanded for the Russian army and navy. Contrary to Finnish law, Russian functionaries are nominated as Finnish senators. At the same time the capitalists seek to limit the rights of the proletariat and threaten them with a lockout and a decrease in wages. The party advises that the protest of the proletariat should for the moment take the form of immense demonstrations."

Tyranny Learns Nothing "It seems that tyranny never can learn from its own or others' experience. The Anglo-Russian. "The czar," says the London Justice, "the minister of the interior, von Plehve, and of the governor of Finland, General Bobrikoff, are yet so fresh in the memory of all of us who knew that the removal of these pillars of the anti-Finnish policy made the czar tremble in his shoes and revoke his oppressive measures against the grand duchy. Who will say now, after the czar's willfully ordering the thorough destruction of Finnish autonomy, that you can reason and place a blind tyrannic power or plead any trust in its assurances or even its official declarations solemnly made before the whole civilized world? Once more Finland is to be destroyed by order of the "constitutionally autocratic czar."

For the Russians in the midst of their hereditary degradation and misery, the Russian policy is a total failure; things are organizing there without the "help" of Russia. Only Finland is left. There is also Russia is doomed to failure. There is no movement for an armed resistance, however. Finland has always been a thorn in the side of the Russian empire, and the nationalists would welcome her overthrow.

The development of civilization in Finland after the establishment of equal suffrage, and the increasing influence of Socialism on legislation and government, gave Russia sufficient cause to view Finland with uneasiness. Finland is a "bad" example among the subjects of autocratic Russia.

Will Ruin Nation The reduction of Finland to an ordinary Russian province means the ruination of a happy, virtuous, prosperous little nation, which has recently been opposing its little strength to the tyranny of the czar. The little country has aroused universal admiration and sympathy and the last measure of the Russian government is arousing the remembrance of the entire civilized world. The only gainers by the breaking up of the Finnish nation will be the few thousand Russian bureaucrats sent there to carry out the policy of Russianization. As an ordinary Russian province the Finns will identify their interests with those of the Russian subjects and the Russian revolutionary cause will be tremendously advanced.

The bloody war with Japan has set a limit to Russia's territorial conquests in the far east. Manchuria is forfeited forever and the hope of securing control of China is destroyed. The revolution in Persia was a severe blow to Russian reactionaries. In Bulgaria the Russian policy is a total failure; things are organizing there without the "help" of Russia. Only Finland is left. There is also Russia is doomed to failure. There is no movement for an armed resistance, however. Finland has always been a thorn in the side of the Russian empire, and the nationalists would welcome her overthrow.

Second Kamp Trial Soon Robert Morris Kemp, will be placed on trial again in the near future on one of the remaining charges against him by Ebor boys of St. Christopher's Episcopal church, of which he was formerly rector. Two cases against the minister will be set for a hearing this morning by Judge Kersten.

Roller Won't Wrestle Dr. B. F. Roller, the Seattle wrestler, will not meet Stanislaus Zhyazzo tonight. Instead Jens Westergaard, the Des Moines Norwegian, will wrestle the Pole.

Roller went to a hospital here today to submit to an operation for blood poisoning. A wound he received in his recent match with Mahmoud at Kansas City has opened a fresh and has become infected. Attending physicians warned Roller that he would be taking a long chance if he attempted to wrestle.

WAYMAN CALLED CROOKED BY UNION BAKERS; 'HE WAS REACHED,' IS CHARGE MADE

ZELAYA CALLS KNOX UNJUST

Deposed President Writes Book Rapping Taft Regime; Praises Roosevelt

(By United Press Association.) New York, April 29.—"Intemperate, incorrect, vulgar and false in its foundation," is the characterization former President Zelaya of Nicaragua placed on Secretary Knox's note, according to Zelaya's brother-in-law, Louis Cousen, who is in this city today arranging for the "vindication" of Zelaya.

Attacks Knox Cousen is returning from Madrid, where he arranged for the publication of a book by Zelaya, entitled "The Revolution of Nicaragua Against the United States," in which Zelaya reviews the events leading up to the uprising and bitterly blames the Knox diplomacy for most of the trouble there. After characterizing Knox as unjust and his note to the Nicaraguan minister severing diplomatic relations as astounding, Zelaya says: "In great contrast is this document with the telegram sent me by ex-President Roosevelt when the republics of Central America were in war against me at the instigation of Estrada Cabrera, president of Guatemala."

Zelaya calls Roosevelt "the grand statesman," and refers to him as "my friend." Cousen exhibited what he alleges is the last letter written by Leonard Groce from El Capitulo fortress, dated November 16, 1909, which, Cousen claims, justifies the execution of Groce and Cannon. The letter was written to Groce's mother, but was retained for "diplomatic reasons," and was today made public for the first time. The letter read in part:

Dead Man's Letter "Darling Mamma—This will be a terrible blow to you—the last words you will ever receive from your wayward son. I can't write much, as I am too nervous and only have a few moments to live. I joined the revolution in Bluefields and was captured and sentenced to be shot to death. I will be executed together with another young man from Virginia, Leroy Cannon, and it will take place this morning. Now, mother dear, bear up. This is my fate—the results of war and disobedience to a loving mother. It is hard to be shot like this, but I will die like a man. Tell all good-bye."

Cousen showed a batch of letters, telegrams and cables received by Zelaya from many sources. One cable from General Aitchuk, Nicaraguan consul at New Orleans, tells Zelaya that the United States and Guatemala are conspiring against him.

Van Men Must Be Reasonable Prosecution of moving van owners for charging higher rates than prescribed in the city ordinance was promised yesterday by Assistant Corporation Counsel Hayes. The rates laid down in the ordinance passed December 29 are: One man and one horse, \$1.25 per hour. One man and two horses, \$1.50 per hour. For each additional man, 50 cents per hour. For piano moving, \$3 for three miles and 50 cents for each mile thereafter.

"There have been no prosecutions under the ordinance," said Mr. Hayes, "but that has been because no violations have been reported. Violations will be followed by prosecution." "The ordinance is a dead letter," said President Albert Hollander of the Furniture Movers and Expressmen's association.

STAY AWAY FROM GREAT FALLS, MONTANA; STRIKE ON Great Falls, Mont., April 29.—"Warning. All workmen and their friends are warned to stay away from Great Falls, Mont., until the labor difficulties are settled. All the international unions are in great trouble and all union men and their friends are urged to stay away." This is the notice signed by J. Nort White, president of the Cascade Central Labor council, A. F. of L.; H. Y. Griswold, secretary of the same organization; D. E. Waldie, organizer A. F. of L. and the Brewery Workers; H. A. Frenz, business agent Carpenters, No. 298; E. F. McLaughlin, president of the Plumbers' Local No. 123; W. P. Carr, president Electricians, No. 122; E. A. Norris, president Lathers, No. 344; J. B. Scott, vice president Painters, No. 280, and A. J. Carlson, business agent Federal No. 12,537.

Earle Has Affinity No. 4 New York, April 29.—Just as the law is about to knock off the shackles of his second soul mate entanglement, the news comes from Paris that Ferdinand Pinney Earle has found a fourth affinity. The first one divorced him; for the second a decree, annulling their marriage is imminent; the third cast him aside before they could reach the marriage stage. In the Latin quarter of Paris Earle has entered once more upon his role of the dreamy, imaginative artist, musician and poet. In his studio the unfinished head of a slender, dark-eyed French woman stands on an easel. It is the portrait of the fourth affinity, whose name is not yet known.

Freeing of Beyer, Slayer of Cerny, Called "Rawest Thing Done for Glittering Gold"

Witness Missing It developed today that one of the principal witnesses, Charles Ritt, 1298 Clyburn avenue, who saw the shooting from the window of his home, had been spirited away to San Antonio, Texas. In spite of the promises made to the union officials that he would be produced when the time came for his evidence to be presented to the grand jury, he failed to put in an appearance.

Frank Wejan, a union baker, who was murdered, is also missing, the union officials having no knowledge of his whereabouts. It is not known whether he met with foul play or whether he was lured away in some other manner. He could not be found, however, when his evidence was wanted.

Chas. F. Hohmann, editor of the Bakers' Journal, in the current issue of the bakers' organ, scores State's Attorney John E. W. Wayman in an editorial entitled, "Is State's Attorney Wayman of Cook County, Ill., the tool of the Master Bakers?" for the manner in which this case has been handled as follows: "Our readers throughout the country will be greatly surprised to hear the astonishing news that David Beyer, the murderer of our Brother Charles Cerny, has been exonerated from all guilt by the grand jury of Cook county, Illinois. 'Men who come in daily contact with the state's attorney of Cook county, John E. W. Wayman, have told us that they have seen raw pieces of crooked work committed in that office, and that justice has been tampered with repeatedly for the sake of glittering gold, which went into somebody's pockets, but they have also told us, that this liberation of a coldblooded murderer was the rawest piece of crooked work they had ever witnessed."

For a Consideration? "Wayman's favorite phrase, when he is unable to convict a little criminal, is—like the rest of 'em he lets the big ones go, (maybe for a consideration)—'Someone has reached somebody.' This very remark we desire to repeat right now with the added stipulation that some one has reached John W. Wayman. We desire to assert this publicly and base our assertion upon the one fact, that while Mr. Wayman shortly after the murder declared that he would have Beyer indicted for murder in the first degree and that he would bring the case before the grand jury at the earliest possible moment, Wayman changed his opinion shortly after. That happened after this reaching somebody was done. Wayman failed to live up to his promise. He did not submit the case to the March grand jury. He did not submit the case to the April grand jury, when this body convened. He waited with the case until about the last day, or second last day of the deliberations of the grand jurors and then, in the midst of a very important investigation of Chicago city graft, he halted the investigation for just thirty minutes and submitted the Beyer case.

Witness Lost "There were over twenty witnesses to be heard in the case. Some of them had directly witnessed the murder. These witnesses were not called before the grand jury. Wayman had everything arranged that the four weakest witnesses, (two of them only reached the scene of the murder after the shooting was over), were allowed to testify before the grand jury. And Wayman through his assistant, Victor Arnold, told the grand jurors, that these were the strongest witnesses which he could produce. It is then claimed that the grand jury refused to hear any other evidence, if nothing stronger could be submitted, which Arnold could not do and the case, after hardly thirty minutes of deliberation was squashed. Now Mr. Arnold acted under the orders of the 'man higher up.' In this case John W. Wayman, the same man who during his campaign before he was elected to this office used to call his opponent, Jake Kern, the friend of the gamblers and crooks. Today we are ready to name Mr. Wayman as the friend of the murderers of honest, peaceful workmen, the friend of the law-crushers, the friend of the union destroyers. To them he has shown his friendship. To organized labor never since he has been in office."

JUSTICE FOR PROF. FERRER

Death of Martyred Educator Awakened People of Old Spain

BY DR. AXEL GUSTAFSON.
Hijos míos, apuntad bien, noteneis la culpa.
Soy inocente. Viva la escuela Moderna.
(My children, aim straight, it is not your fault. I am innocent. Long live the modern school.)

With these memorable words, spoken in a strong, firm voice, Professor Ferrer y Guardia, the martyr of the Spanish Republic, died in the hands of the executioners. He had just been sentenced to death for his part in the uprising of 1909. He was a man of great courage and a man of great faith. He was a man who had spent his life in the service of the people. He was a man who had been persecuted and oppressed for his beliefs. He was a man who had been killed for his beliefs. He was a man who had been killed for his beliefs.

Copies of letters and official documents quoted by these eminent authorities in the books which they have published on Ferrer, prove that they knew nothing about the Barcelona uprising. Ferrer was a man of great courage and a man of great faith. He was a man who had spent his life in the service of the people. He was a man who had been persecuted and oppressed for his beliefs. He was a man who had been killed for his beliefs.

Professor Ferrer's martyrdom has, therefore, already borne precious fruits for the freedom of the world generally and for enlightened Spain especially. The world outburst of grief and indignation, the various governments found themselves powerless to check. It aligned the entire civilization into a camp. The progressives versus the reactionaries; the free thinkers versus the clericals and dogmatists; the red and the blue internationalists versus the black internationalists. It defined the limits of governments in matters of conscience and free thought. And it was a great step toward wiping out national lines toward the realization of the common human fraternity.

As to Spain the murder of Ferrer placed her at last fully on the road to liberation from clericalism and militarism. The pope has refused the revision of the concordat of 1851. But Canalejas has announced that it will be done just the same. Complete amnesty for all civil offenses during the riots has been granted and all criminals condemned to death have been pardoned.

The official revision of Ferrer's trial and conviction has not yet been granted but it will come and very soon his schools will be reopened and they will bring to Spain a new civilization.

Refuses Salary of \$25,000
Cincinnati, O., April 29.—Archibald S. White of New York city, president of the Columbia Gas and Electric company of Cincinnati, has just refused a salary of \$25,000 voted him by the board of directors of that organization.

Young Taft Called "Duck"
Winsted, Conn., April 29.—Charlie Taft, the president's son, is more popular than ever today among his fellow students at his uncle's school in Winsted, because of the gameness with which he stood a ducking in the brook yesterday afternoon, while being hazed by upper class pupils. Young Taft and several other students were tossed in the deepest hole in the creek and emerged covered with mud.

Mrs. Leslie Carter Is Ill
Cleveland, O., April 29.—Mrs. Leslie Carter, the actor, was taken seriously ill here last night, and all her engagements for the season have been canceled. Her company has been disbanded. According to her doctor, Mrs. Carter is suffering from acute colitis, probably induced by eating soft-shell crabs.

indignation and grief over Spain's murder of Ferrer.
At Teheran they burned King Alfonso in effigy, at Buenos Aires the masses made a bonfire of Spanish flags. Spanish majors decorated by the king's own hand returned their stars. Scholars of world reputation everywhere asked the Academy of Sciences of Madrid to strike their names from the rolls.

At present Ferrer monuments are being erected at Brussels, Paris and Rome; in the latter place the site is just opposite the Vatican.
It is conservatively estimated that during ten days following the execution of Professor Ferrer at least ten million people entered public protest against that murder. As to Spain, through rigid press censorship, the Spanish masses were kept in ignorance of the execution for several days; and when it was made public, the Maura government indignantly appealed to the sectional prejudices against Catalonians, and to the pride of the Spaniards to protest against foreign meddling in the internal affairs of Spain.

Signor Moret followed Maura, but he pursued Maura's policy of terror already instituted at Barcelona, until he was forced by public sentiment to restore the constitutional guarantee. This last and best act was promulgating a decree making religious education in the schools non-compulsory and reopening all private schools, excepting Ferrer's.

On the 8th of February he was succeeded by the ministry of Don Jose Canalejas. For more than ten years he had fought clericalism from his seat in the Cortes, and he has announced his determination to put an end to it. (In a later paper I will speak more at length on this great leader in human progress.) Here let me quote the opinion which he dictated to his friend M. Moret, on the 21st of January, and which was published in the Paris Humanite, February 20. "According to my understanding," said Signor Canalejas, "Socialism is not only a philosophy, a system, a method. It is all of these, but it is still another thing. It is civilization. To refuse to comprehend this and to provide lawfully for the necessary transformation, is to invite the lightning of the social revolution, for it must come, under one form or another, by right or by might."

Professor Ferrer's martyrdom has, therefore, already borne precious fruits for the freedom of the world generally and for enlightened Spain especially. The world outburst of grief and indignation, the various governments found themselves powerless to check. It aligned the entire civilization into a camp. The progressives versus the reactionaries; the free thinkers versus the clericals and dogmatists; the red and the blue internationalists versus the black internationalists. It defined the limits of governments in matters of conscience and free thought. And it was a great step toward wiping out national lines toward the realization of the common human fraternity.

As to Spain the murder of Ferrer placed her at last fully on the road to liberation from clericalism and militarism. The pope has refused the revision of the concordat of 1851. But Canalejas has announced that it will be done just the same. Complete amnesty for all civil offenses during the riots has been granted and all criminals condemned to death have been pardoned.

The official revision of Ferrer's trial and conviction has not yet been granted but it will come and very soon his schools will be reopened and they will bring to Spain a new civilization.

Refuses Salary of \$25,000
Cincinnati, O., April 29.—Archibald S. White of New York city, president of the Columbia Gas and Electric company of Cincinnati, has just refused a salary of \$25,000 voted him by the board of directors of that organization.

Young Taft Called "Duck"
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Socialism is the inspiration of better government and better people.
DOOMED!
Bills past due and overstocked, by backward season, has brought about a havoc in prices. I need the money to pay spring bills. You need the goods. I am offering suits in this sale that are sold about town for \$22, \$25, \$28 and \$30 for \$16.50

and \$14.95
TIMOTHY BRINK
128 Dearborn Street.
Opposite the Boston Store.

JUDGE ROBS POOR GIRL

Man Talked Of for Highest Court Plays Thief; De-tailed Story

Mary Miller is a working girl who lives in St. Louis. Her life is not much of sunshine nor of joy. Her lot in this respect, is like that of unnumbered thousands of other working girls.

Mary was employed by the St. Louis Cordage Company, a wealthy corporation, which numbers among its stockholders some of the most highly respectable and representative men of the Missouri metropolis.

It was Mary's work, among her other duties, to look after a machine into which was fed sliver, oily sisal, from which rope is made. The lever that stopped and started the machine was dangerously near some whirling cogs, whose iron teeth menaced life and limb every minute of the day.

The Missouri legislature had wisely enacted a law requiring corporations to place guards over flying cogs, to protect girls like Mary Miller from losing a finger or a hand. It is a serious matter when a working girl loses a finger or a hand. These deft fingers are needed in the fierce struggle for bread, and when one has all their fingers and good health to back them, the struggle is unequal and disheartening—but when a twenty-year-old girl is handicapped by the loss of fingers, the struggle becomes more intense and desperate.

Mary instinctively felt the danger. Perhaps she knew the company was violating the law in refusing to guard the cogs, but there was no other alternative. She must use the tools, dangerous as they were, which the wealthy cordage company furnished her or quit her job. One unlucky February 13, Mary's hand slipped and her fingers were entangled in the swiftly moving cogs. There was a cry of pain and then a smothered moan and the poor mutilated hand, with its stumps of fingers, was held up to the view of the horrified companions who gathered around in sympathy. Mary was hurried from the building and to her basement home, in the poorer quarters of the city. Here she suffered in silence.

It did not matter to Judge Sanborn, sitting secure in his well appointed apartments, that the corporation had violated the Missouri law. It did not count with this federal judicial autocrat, with a life-tenure job, that twelve men, after hearing the evidence, had decided that Mary was entitled to damages. Nothing counted with this gentleman of the bench but the fact that a corporation composed of his friends was being mulcted by a poor working girl and he did not propose to stand for any such foolishness. So his court, or a majority of its members, decided that Mary should get nothing. There was one judge, however, on the bench who did not take this view of the case and in the following emphatic words he rebuked his corporation-collared colleagues: "The majority opinion of this court is that she should have quit her job. Experience shows, however, that when forced to the alternative of losing his job, or working with defective tools most employes will choose the latter.

Had Strong Case
A lawyer was consulted and after hearing the details of the case, stated that Mary had a good case for action, as the law provided she should have been protected and compensation could be secured in any fair court.

After many vexatious delays the case was set for trial and Mary told her story to the twelve jurymen and showed them her poor, mutilated fingers. It was shown at the trial that the cordage company had violated the Missouri law which provided that all exposed cogs should be properly covered to prevent just such accidents. The jury decided that Mary was entitled to damages and a sum assessed against the wealthy corporation that seemed fabulous in her eyes, but which after all was paltry and insignificant when compared to the loss she had sustained. Mary, in her innocence, supposed that the check which would bring happiness and joy to the little household would be forthcoming. But Mary had another guess coming, and she knows something of the law's delays.

The case was taken to the United States Court of Appeals by the cordage company—though just how it got to that august tribunal no one but the attorneys for the corporation know. It was a civil damage suit, instituted in the state courts of Missouri against a Missouri corporation. But it was taken to the federal court, because the federal court is the friend of the corporation and the enemy of Mary Miller and all other working girls. Here is what happened to Mary Miller, a crippled industrial slave, when her case was taken before Judge Sanborn's court: That distinguished jurist, who is being prominently mentioned for a place on the supreme bench, looked over the records in the case and decided that Mary was not entitled to damages from the corporation, because, in the language of the court, "the danger was apparent and she could have quit her job," and thus saved her hand, and perhaps lost her soul. Because there is but one alternative for a working girl who cannot find work for her hands: It's the street and the red light district!

Judge was Comfortable
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it. Mary would go to the great American courts and there recover money enough to keep the little family until the hand healed and Mary was able to go to work, provided she could find someone willing to hire her in her crippled condition.

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Besides many servants, especially those who are most worthy, will hesitate to make a demand for better and safer implements when they ought to be supplied for fear of falling into disfavor with their employers and being classed as malcontents and grumblers. THE QUESTIONS INVOLVED ARE IMPORTANT AND WILL AFFECT THE RIGHTS OF VERY MANY LITIGANTS, AND ON THAT ACCOUNT I DESIRE TO PLACE ON RECORD A PLAIN STATEMENT OF THE REASONS WHY I DISSENT FROM THE DECISIONS WHICH SEEM TO ME TO HAVE BEEN FORMULATED WITH AN EYE MAINLY TO THE PROTECTION OF EMPLOYERS AND WITH TOO LITTLE REGARD FOR THE SITUATION AND RIGHTS OF EMPLOYEES.

But this dissenting opinion did not help Mary in her struggle for bread nor will it help any other unfortunate. The judge who enunciated the doctrine that a working girl is not entitled to damages for injuries sustained because of the failure of a great corporation to observe the state laws and that she could have quit her job and gone on the street if she did not like the way the cordage company run its machines, is the same judge who will pass on Warren's case at St. Paul next month. You can figure out what chance Warren has for a "square deal."—Appeal to Reason.

IT'S HARD TO BE PRESIDENT
If You Don't Believe It, Ask Joseph Butrim; He Knows

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)
Washington, D. C., April 29.—Of course, in the good old days when men picked up their carpet-bags and some small change and went down South and thence to congress, during the "reconstruction," anything might happen. But times have changed. If you don't believe it, ask Joseph Butrim of Boston. All information and ideas come from Boston and so did Butrim, so he says, and he ought to know.

But who is Joseph Butrim? Well, that's a funny question. Butrim says he is president of the United States and he must know, or why did he come from Boston? And if he had not been convinced of

his election, why did he go to his tailor and order a regular Uncle Sam uniform of Red, White and Blue? And why did he come to Washington—if not to take office? Of course, he must be sure of his facts, all people from Boston are. Ask the next one you meet and see if that is not true.

But to come back to Butrim. Butrim came to Washington. Washington is accustomed to queer things and people, so Butrim slipped in. Why weren't the admiring throngs waiting to meet him and why were there no brass bands? Butrim says he does not know.

Has the Papers
"I have a letter," said Butrim, opening his telescope, and producing a paper. "It says I'm elected president. I am here, ready to take office."

Butrim showed his uniform as proof incontrovertible. "Where is Butrim now?" Telling his story to the doctors in the Washington Asylum Hospital. The doctors think he's insane, but Butrim knows he isn't.

Con Game Is Worked
(By United Press Association.)
New York, April 29.—If any well dressed stranger tries to interest Antonio Di Martino of Brooklyn in the mysteries of electricity, he will be the victim of a vendetta that will make the Corsican brothers' row look like a peace conference.

Antonio took a day off yesterday and visited the Bowery. He had a great time in a penny arcade until he backed up against the electric battery. "Pull it all the way out," advised a natty youth as Antonio took hold of the handles. Antonio did. He could not let go. While he stuck to the machine the natty youth relieved him of his pocketbook containing seven hard earned plunks.

MIND MOLDING
Teachers with capitalist minds impart a like view of things to their pupils, which makes our work with the voters more difficult.

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Can do no better propaganda work than place THE PROGRESSIVE JOURNAL OF EDUCATION in the hands of the TEACHERS.

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Sample Can, Enough to Make 3 Gallons or 24 Full Pints of Pure, Whole-some Beer, SENT FREE.



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Inventor of Beer Extract for Home Brewing—the Only Genuine.
Braumator Beer Extract is a concentrated Extract of Malt and Hops made through my own secret process. Braumator Beer Extract is made exclusively for home brewing, and you can brew in your own kitchen in a few minutes without trouble a better and purer beer than you now can get from the breweries. Braumator Beer Extract is now used in over 4,000 homes. During the last month I got 175 new customers, who tried my free sample and found the beer to be as good as represented, and then sent me larger orders.

Send me your name on coupon below and 25 cents in coin or stamps to help pay for packing and shipping, and I will send sample can, enough to make 3 gallons of the finest beer you ever had. FREE, with complete direct and all charges paid in full. Your money back if not satisfied.

Free Sample Coupon
HENNING WENNERSTEN,
294 Wennersten Block, Chicago, Ill.
Send me free one sample can of Braumator, the genuine Beer Extract, enough to make 3 gallons of real Malt and Hop Lager Beer. A enclosed 25 cents to pay for packing and shipping. My money back if not satisfied.

If you're getting this paper without having ordered it, DON'T WORRY. It's paid for. Feel compelled. It's a sign that SOMEBODY thinks you're worth educating.

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It is full of information that is of the deepest importance to every householder, contains many valuable suggestions on furnishing and beautifying the home. It's a big buyer's guide—explains relative values—describes economies in furniture manufacture and tells of a great modern system of merchandising that is proving a blessing to people of moderate income all over the land. This big Catalog No. 12 is an immense volume of 300 pages—pictures several thousand handsome things for the home—quotes factory prices on Furniture, Rugs, Carpets, Curtains, Stoves, Pianos, Silverware, Clocks, Sewing Machines, Crockery, Bedding, Go-Carts, Refrigerators and Washing Machines. Write for this big Catalog at once—write for it today; mention Catalog No. 12.

Solid Oak Rocker
No. 2891
The frame is made of selected oak, beautifully carved. It is of hand-crafted design and most substantially constructed. It is upholstered in guaranteed Marseilles leather, which has the wearing quality of genuine leather. The back is deeply padded and the seat is hand-stuffed. It's a world leader at the price... 5.38
Terms, The Cash, See Monthly

Close Folding Hooded Go-Cart—No. X308
Folds up into a remarkably small parcel, light yet very strong, steel gears and pusher, large rubber tires, hood, body and dash seat. The hood is made of rubber. Price... 5.35
75c Cash, 50c Per Month

Table and Lamp, Both Complete
The table is made of solid oak, very substantial and extra well made, weathered finish, top \$2.25. The lamp is made of brass, stands 41 inches high and has a large, spherical shade, 12 1/2 in. set with colored glass. Lamp equipped complete for burning oil, gas or electricity. When for gas it is furnished with gas tubing, mantle, chimney and burner. When for electricity, with wire connections and insulating socket. When for oil, with oil tank, burner, wick and chimney. Shade what you wish to use. Table complete... 8.75
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THIS BIG FURNITURE BOOK MAILED FREE

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Our generous plan of partial payments gives you over a year in which to pay for the goods you select. They are promptly shipped when ordered and you enjoy their full use while paying for them, a little each month as you earn the money. This credit is freely given—no charge for interest—no extras of any kind. It's the simplest, the most generous and most helpful plan of partial payments ever devised. It's helping thousands of families all over the United States to live better and enjoy life more abundantly. This splendid credit plan is fully explained in our great Catalog No. 12. Write for it.

Solid Oak Bedstead
No. 2820
Made of selected solid oak, beautifully polished, has large brass bed posts, top mattress, 11-1/2 in. deep in. extra padding throughout. Mattress guaranteed or money refunded. Price... 10.48
Our price... 9.98
Terms, 1.00 Cash, The Monthly

Bed, Springs and Mattress
Bed just as illustrated above—in gold bronze or mahogany in 22 colors, bed width, posts 11-1/2 inch diameter, top mattress, 11-1/2 in. deep, with wire springs with steel and spring covers... 9.98
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These living in these cities will send it to their addresses here to call at our branch stores.
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LOUISVILLE, KY. 432 West Market St.

STORIES OF SOCIALISTS AT WORK

DENVER STIRRED OVER ELECTION

Socialists May Send Men to the City Hall in Workers' Battle

BY HENRY W. PINKHAM. Denver, Colo., April 25.—The good news from Milwaukee has stirred up the Socialists of Denver, and they are conducting a city campaign with harmony and enthusiasm.

The election will be held on May 17. Only the aldermen, one for each of the sixteen wards, three of the seven members of the board of supervisors, and the election commission are to be elected.

Concentrate to Win. The policy of concentrating effort on the wards where success seems possible appears to be favored.

Water Question Up. A vitally important matter for Denver is to be voted on, the water question. Almost alone of cities like Denver depends on a privately owned water system.

Must Experience First Victory. It does not seem possible that a new water franchise can be secured, but Denver has yet to experience its first important victory over plutocratic greed.

The Municipal Ownership party opposed the franchise four years ago, and has now been brought to life to fight the water franchise.

He is part owner of some coal mines, however, and it has not occurred to him that coal land—and all land, for that matter—is a natural monopoly.

Monopoly in the essentials of the common welfare is intolerable in a genuine democracy, and it makes no difference how the monopoly originated.

Four years ago the Municipal Ownership party ran ahead of the Democrats. But two years ago it put no ticket in the field.

When the newspapers substitute lies for facts, in order that the people may be misled as to vote against their own vital welfare, they are guilty of treason to democracy.

Socialism Sounds Good. The latter is the unblushing advocate of special privilege, the frank despoiler of government by the people.

One paragraph in the Socialist platform relates to the weekly publication of the city administration called "Municipal Facts."

The present controversy regarding the water franchise in Denver affords illustration of that prostitution of the press which is one of the most serious elements in the situation of today.

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One paragraph in the Socialist platform relates to the weekly publication of the city administration called "Municipal Facts."

ILLINOIS WORKS FOR SOCIALISM

Fight Being Made for Organization and Education of Workers

BY J. O. BENTALL. Illinois Socialist State Secretary. Socialism in Illinois is getting into good shape.

Work of Organizers. We are employing first-class organizers who go from place to place encouraging and reorganizing locals.

Have Definite Plan. In order to make this as systematic as possible we have formulated a definite organization plan.

Card System Used. A complete card system is worked up which is simple and easily handled.

The regular literature consists of a monthly publication called "The Next Step," issued by the State Committee.

Our last issue was 90,000 copies. A considerable quantity of this went into states outside of Illinois.

From many trades we hear the cry for organization. Our organizer is, therefore, busy giving these workers all

the support he can. This week he expects to swing the sorters of the Sheet Metal Workers into line.

Workers Awakening. That workers are waking up, however, is shown by the requests our organization has received during the past week for literature from outlying districts.

Propaganda Committee. We have a propaganda committee that will take all the advantages possible of the public press of our city in an effort to advance Socialist thought and answer criticisms.

With the term "Socialism" now appearing daily before the people, we believe that we, as well as the movement in general, have an opportunity that we should not fail to make good use of.

In this way we hope to educate the workers to an appreciation of their own interests, and to show them that the Socialist movement is the only political movement that represents their interests.

Will Try Milwaukee Idea. The local here is going to try the Milwaukee idea in an effort to teach our people the meaning of the Socialist Party policies in Milwaukee.

Workers Not Awake. On the other hand, the Democrats put up one of those so-called good men, who was a corporation lawyer, representing the New York Central Railroad.

Trusts Rule Alaska. Washington, April 29.—Angered by the dismissal yesterday of two Alaskan officials, Delegate Wickersham of Alaska, declared that Governor Walter E. Clark is "a Morgan-Guggenheim man, put there to do their wishes."

'OPPORTUNITY' IN ROCHESTER

Use the "Milwaukee Idea" to Educate Voters of the Empire State

BY HERBERT E. STEINER. Socialist Party Organizer for Rochester. Rochester, N. Y., April 29.—The great discontentment of the workers of this city, both organized and unorganized, gives us great hopes for the future.

Will Try Milwaukee Idea. The local here is going to try the Milwaukee idea in an effort to teach our people the meaning of the Socialist Party policies in Milwaukee.

Workers Not Awake. On the other hand, the Democrats put up one of those so-called good men, who was a corporation lawyer, representing the New York Central Railroad.

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PARTY GROWS IN HUNGARY

77 City Councillors Elected in 1909, Says a Report Just Issued

The Socialist party of Hungary has just published a report of its activity for the year 1909. In spite of the persecutions by the government, under the direction of the capitalists, the Socialist organization has made considerable progress.

During the year 1909 the organizations of the party in the provinces have called 400 meetings, 800 conferences, 1,400 reunions of the party and 100 public demonstrations.

The Socialist party press has developed in an extraordinary fashion. The central daily newspaper, Nepzava (The Worker) has gained 8,735 new subscribers.

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CREW IS SAVED FROM DERELICT

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Why You Should Be a Land Owner

and make \$1,500 to \$2,000 Per Year on a Ten-Acre FLORIDA FARM

Mr. William F. Hany, previously of Washington, D. C., who has owned and operated a Florida farm for over 15 years, has written a book which will tell you all the details of the work.

EVERY man loves his independence. He loves to be free in his own home, to work for himself, and whatever profits he makes to keep for himself.

There is not a class of people so independent as the farmer. He is not dependent on any one for his food, his clothing, his shelter, his recreation, his education, his health, his life.

Are you in this position? Are you independent? Do you own your own home? Do you own your own land? Do you own your own business?

Are you living in the city? Are you surrounded by the noise and the dirt and the smoke of the city? Are you surrounded by the poverty and the crime of the city?

Do you get good, fresh butter and eggs, all the milk and cream you and your family desire? Do you get good, fresh fruit and vegetables all the year around?

Have you a home of your own or will you be kicked out of your home any day? Do you own a home of your own? Do you own a home of your own?

These are all serious questions. Good profits are yours if you own a farm in Florida—far more so than in any other part of the United States.

Why You Should Purchase Here. 20 Good Logical Reasons. 1—Chattahoochee Peninsula is one of the best locations in the United States.

2—Chattahoochee Peninsula has an ideal climate. Never extremely hot in summer, not cold in winter. No sunstroke—no frost bites. A summer resort in winter and a winter resort in summer.

3—There are virtually no flies, mosquitoes, bugs or snakes. 4—One of the most beautiful spots in the world. Dr. Cassan, president of the company, investigated this very carefully.

5—Always plenty of good, fresh, wholesome water for drinking, cooking, stock and other purposes. 6—Beautiful natural scenery—flowers, birds, palms, umbrella trees, etc.

7—Deep, rich, black, sandy loam, on which you can raise two and three crops every year. The garden here is the death. 8—Plenty of rainfall. Crops never fail. Better than irrigated land and only costs about one-tenth the price.

9—Can get all the fish, oysters, crabs and game you want without cost. 10—Can raise chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and all kinds of poultry the year round. No freezing weather or cold winds to kill them.

11—Cattle, sheep, hogs and horses raised cheaply. Can pasture them the year round on the fine grasses. 12—Plenty of work in the sawmills at good wages.

POWER

Constant Service 24 Hours Daily. One of the many great points of advantage in electric power from Central Station is the fact that it is always ready for use—

Central Station Power. needs no engine or boiler—no fuel—no engineer or fireman—and makes no dust or smoke in your shop.

Commonwealth Edison Company. 139 Adams Street. Wm. D. Maloney Advertising Agency

Flour Down Again. Best Patent Flour, in 34-bbl. sacks, per bri... \$5.50. Fine Bread Flour, in 34-bbl. sacks, per bri... \$5.25.

Best Bohemian Rye Flour, in 34-bbl. sacks, per bri... \$4.35. Fine Whole Rye, per 100-lb. bag... \$3.75.

Best Laundry Starch, per 50-lb. box... \$1.50. Fine Sardines, per 100-can case... \$3.50.

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

STUDENTS' BALL. Chicago Intercollegiate Students of Russia will give their first annual Concert and Ball at West Chicago Club House.

On Saturday Eve., April 30. Admission, 50 cents. Tickets to be had at Daily Socialist and at the door.

Bart. CORRECT CLOTHES READY TO WEAR FOR MEN WHO CARE. 2 SHOPS. 117 MADISON 209 WABASH AT CLARK AT ADAMS

SANTAL MIDY. SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS. RELIEVES IN 24 HOURS. COMMERCIALS

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE TO GET A First-Class Tailor-Made Suit for \$20 Up. All Work Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

H. EPSTEIN, THE TAILOR. Telephone EDgewater 5906 4866 Lincoln Av. CHICAGO, ILL. Near Ainslie Av.

Roller Skates Free. With every No. 7 or more we will give away a new pair of Roller Skates. Roller Skates in suits as low as \$2.50. Good material; new design. 1238 NORTH ASHLAND AVENUE.

Self-Sharpening Shears. Always ready to cut anything from wet tissue paper to heavy cloth. New simple attachment does it all. Cuts clean, and sharp in the points of blades. Will last for years. Don't pay big prices for shears. Get this one mailed in your address on receipt of 40c. Positively guaranteed. Reversible blades. Practical. Patent. Send 40c. Box 221-11 Battle Creek, Mich.

THE ARMITAGE. JOHN S. EDWARDS, Pres. Milwaukee and Armitage Aves. TOMORROW WILL BE ANOTHER BIG SUIT DAY AT THE ARMITAGE. We are having a big run on gray, brown and fancy blue serge suits. They are beautiful patterns. The swell dip front and semi-form fitting models in two and three-button are the correct models for Spring and Summer. You will be pleased when you see our splendid selection. Good clothes—Yes, extra values, that is our claim. You get more for your money at The Armitage. Suits \$15, \$20 and \$25. Others \$10 to \$30.

Why You Should Purchase Here. 20 Good Logical Reasons. 1—Chattahoochee Peninsula is one of the best locations in the United States. From 200 to 250 miles closer to the great Northern Markets than Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, than the Eastern and Southern parts of Florida. 2—Chattahoochee Peninsula has an ideal climate. Never extremely hot in summer, not cold in winter. No sunstroke—no frost bites. A summer resort in winter and a winter resort in summer. 3—There are virtually no flies, mosquitoes, bugs or snakes. 4—One of the most beautiful spots in the world. Dr. Cassan, president of the company, investigated this very carefully. 5—Always plenty of good, fresh, wholesome water for drinking, cooking, stock and other purposes. 6—Beautiful natural scenery—flowers, birds, palms, umbrella trees, etc. 7—Deep, rich, black, sandy loam, on which you can raise two and three crops every year. The garden here is the death. 8—Plenty of rainfall. Crops never fail. Better than irrigated land and only costs about one-tenth the price. 9—Can get all the fish, oysters, crabs and game you want without cost. 10—Can raise chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and all kinds of poultry the year round. No freezing weather or cold winds to kill them. 11—Cattle, sheep, hogs and horses raised cheaply. Can pasture them the year round on the fine grasses. 12—Plenty of work in the sawmills at good wages. 13—Can get all the lumber you want at wholesale prices right on the peninsula. Slabs and edgings free of cost. 14—You can raise everything you eat excepting tea and coffee. 15—There is always a good market for your crops at excellent prices. 16—First-class transportation. 17—Raise the greatest variety of fruit, vegetables and other crops each year. 18—Oranges and other delicate fruits are easily raised. 19—This land is bound to increase in value in a few years. Trunk farms along the Gulf of Mexico sell for \$150 and \$180 per acre. Orange groves from \$1,000 to \$1,500 per acre. 20—The land is now exceedingly cheap and the terms within the reach of all. With every 10-acre tract you purchase you get a town lot, 10x15, in the beautifully located town of Santa Rosa, absolutely free. Mail This Free Coupon Today. Santa Rosa Plantation Co., E. 4. 411 Northwestern Building, Chicago. Gentlemen: Kindly mail me, free of all cost, your literature about your Florida Land, located in Washington County, and a Liberal Sample of the Soil. Name _____ Street No. or R. F. D. No. _____ City _____ State _____

JAS. SOLER, Wheeling, W. Va. Send Your Order today to JAS. SOLER, Wheeling, W. Va. Size 17x23 inches, finished in rich "Sepia" and beautifully matted, sent PREPAID to any address upon receipt \$1.50 of only _____ Same photograph, beautifully framed in Solid Oak mission finish, with glass, ready to hang on wall, boxed and sent prepaid for \$3.50. Photo Post Cards, made from the same photo, as follows: One 10c; 5c in lots of 100; 3c in lots of 500; 2c in lots of 1,000.

Socialism's Growth in Denmark

The author of the following historical survey of the Social-Democratic movement in Denmark, Thervald Stanning, has recently been elected Secretary of the Social Democratic Party in Denmark and chairman of the Party in Parliament.

Denmark, the little northern country of Europe, whose population is a good 2,000,000, can congratulate itself on the existence within its boundaries of a constantly growing Social-Democratic labor movement.

The origin of the movement dates from the year 1871, when the struggle for liberty in France was echoed in all the countries of the world. The movement from the very beginning was Socialist.

In co-operation with the Socialist International organization, established in 1888 in London, a Socialist workingmen's society was formed in Copenhagen, with so-called trade sections, which later became trade unions as branches. In 1871, the Social-Democratic newspaper, the "Socialist," now the "Social Democrat," was founded, and, in spite of tremendous difficulties, has held firm through the years until the present time.

It has developed and grown in every respect, until it is now the most widely circulated newspaper in the country. Its daily circulation is 54,000. Moreover, this newspaper has been the foundation and the economic support in the establishment of thirty-three other Socialist newspapers in various cities and towns of the country.

The Danish labor movement was, therefore, from the very beginning a Socialist class movement and it encountered consequently the most energetic resistance on the part of the authorities and those in power. In 1873, the International Association was suppressed by the police and the leaders thrown into prison. But the movement was not killed.

It arose again under new forms, but with the same basic principles as in 1871. The trades, one after the other, formed into unions and the "Social-Democratic Federation of Denmark" was established, politically active and in close relationship with the Socialist movement in all other countries.

The organizations have spread over the entire land. Socialist agitation has penetrated everywhere; the Socialist press has become powerful, and Denmark's laborers have become Socialists. There is one labor movement in Denmark, and one only, viz., the Socialist.

For the Danish workmen, the trade unions have been, in every respect, the supporting power, but this fact has not caused the establishment of separate trade politics. Trade unions are not political in character, but directly bound to any party, but the majority of the members are Socialists and the relationship between the trade unions and Socialist party is established by many ties.

The newspaper, "The Social Democrat," that was originally established under the ownership of Louis Pio, was supported during the first perilous years of its existence with money contributed by the trade unions, and these latter, together with the Socialdemocratic Federation, took the paper over into their hands as stockholders, and held it up in spite of all efforts to crush it.

In this way the strongest ties between trade unionism and Socialism were established. The paper is directed by a committee of representatives chosen by the trade unions and the Socialdemocratic Federation; this body selects the editor, the business manager and other officials, and is in every other way the ruling power in the newspaper.

When the newspaper began to yield a profit, the trades union men had no thought of recovering their money. Instead, they co-operated with the party in the establishment of other newspapers in the various sections of the country, supported by the mother paper in Copenhagen. The entire Socialdemocratic press in Denmark is consequently owned by the Labor Party, directed by representatives chosen by the labor organizations.

It is in every way independent of private business men and capitalists. This system has naturally helped to preserve the spirit of unity within the ranks of the Socialists, and has destroyed every possibility for speculation by other newspapers in the labor movement. The Social-Democratic press is the workers' own, and they understand that they would be working against their own interests if they did not support their own newspaper.

To this first relationship is added a steady bond between the trades unions and the party, first because the leaders are mostly the same in the leadership of the party and of the trades unions; second, by the continuous co-operation in meetings, at which great questions are discussed, questions of trade struggles, political proceedings and campaign preparations, and by the issuance of proclamations, the arrangement of demonstrations, etc.

Trades-unions and political representatives come together to discuss and decide questions that are mutually important. Moreover, in the selection of candidates for the city and national nominees, the trade unions are given the right to take part by specific provision.

The Social-Democratic Party has never had reason to be dissatisfied with this arrangement. On the contrary, there is reason to express the highest satisfaction, since all these ties have created and preserved party unity and have led the working class forward in a single movement, politically and economically.

The trade-union division of the labor party has naturally had its difficulties, but trade after trade has been organized with steady persistence, battle after battle has been fought and good results have been won. Some figures will illustrate the growth of the organizations.

From 1871 to 1878, thirty-one trade unions were established, with members numbering 3,125. In 1899 these same thirty-one unions had a total membership of 16,144.

The number of trade organizations is now eighty-four with about 1,500 branches and about 128,000 members, of which about 100,000 are registered in the national co-operative organization.

In 1898 the first central headquarters of the trade unions was established and at the same time the relationship between them and the party, by means of mutual representation, was firmly founded and has remained firm until the present day.

In 1898 the centralization broadened from a union principally of the trade unions of Copenhagen to a national organization. This development had been pointed out and advised at the preceding Scandinavian and international labor congresses. Thirty-eight unions

were immediately banded together with a total membership of 61,244, showing a steady increase.

To give the results of the influence of trade unions would be a difficult matter, because of its complexity. However a few statistics will give at least an idea of the development.

Wages for men in the trades and the industries, have risen 59 per cent from 1872 to 1899, a period for which we have statistics. The increase has continued after 1899. A working day, which in 1872 was from eleven to twelve hours, in some trades higher, sometimes even as high as fifteen, has diminished to eight, nine and ten hours.

The Social-Democratic newspapers in Denmark number thirty-three, all given out by the organizations and although only twelve of them are papers of importance, the total circulation amounts to 130,000. Besides these, a weekly satirical paper is issued, and a weekly for the farming population.

The co-operative plan is being used for the good of the people, although to a limited degree. There is a bakery, a dairy establishment and shops in carpentry, smithing and building. In the provinces are to be found various breweries, coal establishments, etc., although they cannot be said to belong to the workers exclusively.

The political, Socialist-Democratic portion of the party has grown in proportion to the growth of the trade unions. As branches of the Social-Democratic party 400 political organizations have been established in the towns of the country, out of every third municipality with a total membership of about 45,000.

The party has taken part extensively in the municipal elections and has secured a strong representation in the administration of the towns; about 1,200 representatives in all. Likewise in the parliamentary elections, when 114 members are chosen, Social-Democrats succeeded in electing a group of twenty-four in 1909, when the party put up candidates in seventy-three districts and cast 35,000 votes out of a total of 220,000 ballots. (The franchise is limited to men over thirty years of age.)

Moreover, the party has four representatives in the upper house of parliament, that counts sixty-six members. Twelve of them are appointed by the king, twenty-seven are chosen at a census election (based on land and money privilege), and twenty-seven are chosen by electors with the same qualifications for the lower house.

Of course, the Social-Democratic strength in parliament is not large enough to carry any important measures, but the representation has nevertheless had not a little influence on legislation.

It may be mentioned, for instance, that important pension and insurance laws have been passed. Social democracy has also developed an intense agitation against militarism and against increasing taxation.

Laws that can be mentioned are: Old age pensions for women and men over sixty years, for which 8,000,000 crowns are appropriated annually from the government and the community; the sick benefit law by which 2,000,000 crowns are paid out annually to the sick benefit societies established by the working people; the law for the unemployed fund, together with a large amount contributed by the communities in which the workers are strongly represented.

An employers' liability law provides daily financial support and a certain lump sum according to the severity of the injury. Thirty-six hundred crowns must be paid to the relatives in case of death. The insurance includes machine workers, builders, sailors, farm hands, and lumber men.

It will eventually include a far greater number of pursuits. Formerly in all instances—old age, sickness, accident and unemployment—there was no other source nor help save in the public support system.

Finally with regard to the political activity of the Socialists, it can be mentioned that the Socialist group in Parliament has introduced resolutions for complete disarmament, abolition of the army and the navy and the razing of fortifications.

This latter step was in accordance with the decision of the International Socialist congress and did a great deal toward raising a strong anti-military sentiment both in Denmark and in lands beyond the boundary. The campaign of 1900 was fought on that issue.

At the election the Social-Democrats cast 23,000 votes.

Of course, the resolution did not carry, but the strong support that was given it helped to hinder the extremely extensive military preparations, which the conservative military party wished to carry through.

The movement in opposition to war and militarism is growing so rapidly that the Social-Democrats, together with a radical anti-military party, have prospects of successfully fighting militarism and thus reducing the unreasonable crushing taxes levied for its support.

Such is the position of the Danish Socialist-Democratic party. A growing union of trade and political organizations. A live class consciousness in the working class and a steady growth of the party's power.

Danish Social-Democracy is firmly bound to Socialism in other countries. The aim is identical for us all: The overthrow of capitalism, victory for Socialism. The means of success: Organization of the working class and the acquisition of political power by means of the ballot.

One Woman's Share in the Milwaukee Victory. Katie Cohn showed us what one girl could do on election day. She was instrumental in bringing twenty voters among the Jewish comrades to the polls that day. From morning until night she hurried back and forth in the Jewish settlement between the homes of the voters and the polls, getting the required affidavits and attending to other details that enabled her comrades to swear in their votes. This comrade is an exile from Russia, has suffered in Siberia, languished four years in her cruel prisons. She finally made her escape to America, and last Tuesday shared with us the overwhelming joy of seeing the capitalist forces for once go down in a crushing defeat.—E. D. Herald.

Sewing Buttons. Little Johnny's sewing buttons, So is sister Ann, Pa and Ma sit up at night, Helping all they can, We start at early morning, Waste no time on lurch, And then the pay's not a dollar a day For the whole darned bunch.

DENVER STIRRED OVER ELECTION

(Continued from Page Four.)

fairs and for the dissemination of trustworthy information regard municipal matters.

People's Press It should have a board of editors representing various important groups of citizens. It should be delivered free at every dwelling. Thus it would be the people's municipal press, an efficient instrument of democracy, rendering possible effective action for the common good based on reliable information possessed by all.

This would be a step toward the socialization of the press, something whose necessity has not yet been sufficiently recognized. It is bad enough for the meat trust to feed our bodies with tainted beef, but it is even more dangerous for the news trust to feed our minds with lies. Furthermore, the provision of a medium for open discussion with reasonable checks, to all the citizens, would meet an urgent need of democracy in our cities where the town meeting method of conference is impossible.

Along with the initiative, referendum and recall as instruments of democracy, there should go the people's press. Let there be as many privately owned papers as their several constituencies are willing to support, but let there be one paper which goes to all the citizens, one medium by which every respectable element of the population shall be able to state its position on public matters to the entire population. In putting this paragraph into its platform the Denver comrades made a real contribution to modern democracy.

Prior to the city election there will be the choice of one member of the board of education, and Comrade Vetter, member of the machinists' union, is the candidate of workmen for this position. His platform was printed in the Chicago Daily Socialist of recent date.

School elections in Denver have been for years fraudulently controlled in the interest of the First National Bank which has been the custodian of the school funds. Comrade Vetter is being endorsed by all the unions. He is backed by the Express, and there seems a fair chance for him to win.

The platform of the Socialist Party of Denver, Colo., for 1910, is as follows: Principles The Socialist party of Denver reaffirms its loyalty to the international movement of workers of which it is a part.

Socialism is demanded by the present stage of industrial development. It is the application of the principles of democracy to the affairs of industry. Democracy requires that whatever directly and vitally affects the welfare of the people as a whole shall be controlled by the people as a whole.

In our present complex civilization the entire population is dependent, not merely upon the earth's natural resources, but also upon the highly developed mechanism of production and exchange. To secure the material of life is no longer possible for individuals, or even families, working by themselves. Production has become a social process, and the individual must have a place in the industrial organism or perish. In such conditions the private ownership of the land and natural resources, and of the indispensable instruments of production, on which all are dependent, is the denial of democracy. For such private ownership of the very sources of material well being means the virtual enslavement of the non-owners to the owners, of the wage earners to the landlords and capitalists.

Thus the industrial revolution that has taken place requires for its complement a political revolution, which may be effected peaceably through the ballot. Our existing political democracy, so called, is but a mockery in the presence of an industrial oligarchy, which is the real government.

The situation is fast becoming intolerable. Prices are no longer kept down by competition. The extraordinary increase in the cost of living in the past twenty years has not been balanced by a corresponding increase of wages. Business has entered the monopoly stage. The only question now is whether the monopoly shall be public or private; whether the people shall own the trusts or the trusts continue to own and govern and oppress the people.

The wage earners must organize and stand together for higher pay. For them to compete with one another in selling their labor power, when they must buy the necessities of life at monopoly prices, is suicidal. But their ability to maintain a decent organization is destroyed if recent court decisions stand as law. It is evident that unless the workers make themselves felt as a political power their economic condition will sink lower and lower.

The Socialist party is the only political organization that stands for the welfare of the workers—those who get their living by doing something, as distinguished from those who derive an income merely by owning something. It therefore, demands, in the name of genuine democracy, that the people as a whole shall own and administer by democratic methods, for the common good, all those industries and natural resources whose private ownership and management for profit now result in the robbery of the many for the benefit of the few. This is the end toward which we unceasingly press, inspired by the love of humanity as well as by the self interest of all who depend on their own labor for a livelihood.

Municipal Program 1. Never losing sight of our goal, a true democracy of industry, we favor every step in the right direction. Thus we support the initiative, the referendum and the recall, in order that the citizens may have constant control over their servants in office.

2. We are opposed to the contract system of public improvements, and would have the city do the work directly, employing workers at a union wage and an eight-hour day.

3. We regard the private ownership of a city's public service industries—such as the street car, water, light and telephone systems—as the chief source of the municipal corruption which is our national shame. We are opposed to public service franchises. Under existing conditions the public service corporations should be required to give good service at rates that are reasonable.

4. We demand the prompt provision of school buildings, so that no child's education shall be neglected from lack of room. Every school building should be open to the people of its neighborhood for social uses. There should be

ILLINOIS WORKS FOR SOCIALISM

(Continued from Page Four.)

ample playgrounds under competent supervision. No child's education should suffer because of poverty, but free meals for school children should be provided by the city whenever necessary, and families now dependent on the earnings of children that ought to be in school should receive public aid.

5. We are convinced that the private profit in the liquor business and the poverty of multitudes of workers, are the two great causes of the terrible evil of intemperance. By the economic uplift of the wage earning class, and by the abolition of private profit in the liquor business, we would strike at the root of the evil.

6. We demand the prompt establishment of a public comfort station for women near the business center, to be followed by other stations, for men and for women, at suitable points throughout the city; also the erection of a municipal lodging house.

7. We hold that the city's weekly publication, "Municipal Facts," should be the people's medium for the dissemination of trustworthy information regarding municipal matters. It should have a board of editors representing various important groups of citizens. It should be delivered free at every dwelling. Thus it would be the people's municipal press, an efficient instrument of democracy, rendering possible effective action for the common good based on reliable information possessed by all.

8. We demand a thorough, expert investigation of the city administration for the exposure of its extravagance, its inefficiency, its favoritism and its graft. We pledge our candidates to do their utmost, if elected, in fighting municipal corruption of every kind.

9. We guarantee by our party system of control over our candidates their faithfulness to the working class whose cause has been so many times betrayed in this city and state by the Republicans and the Democrats.

Appeal to All Citizens The old party organizations in Denver belong to the state and national machines, which are the political tools of the men who have possession of enormous aggregations of capital. Republican and Democrat have become mere words without essential difference of meaning. Both the old parties are rapidly disintegrating.

The party of the future is the Socialist. It is in line with the course of social evolution. It seeks to apply the principles of democracy. It is grounded in justice. It is backed by common sense. It is full of hope, knowing that the future belongs to it. It is enthusiastic for humanity, perceiving that the approaching triumph of the working class, will mean the emancipation of every class, not only of the prisoners of poverty, but also of the rich who are enslaved and degraded by their luxury and pride.

Let us then all rally to the Socialist cause, and we shall have the means to do that which literature cannot do. They provide an opportunity for great masses of people to come together and get the inspiration of the human voice as well as the spirit that pervades gatherings of this kind.

MILWAUKEE ENTHUSIASM

The Milwaukee victory threw the entire state, as well as the whole nation, into a condition of enthusiasm. We were very fortunate in having laid a very solid foundation so that we could meet the exigency in the new awakening. We have the literature ready and our organizations are in shape and our working force on the ground to take hold of the increased interest.

We have had on an average of four organizers in the field since the first of January, 1909. Comrade F. T. Maxwell has not missed a single day since that time and has done a most valuable work. He has spoken every day and Sundays two and three times, which is a record-breaker in the work.

Work of Organizers Mrs. Anna Swanson has also spent four months continuously and her work has been commended very highly wherever she has been. Ralph Korngold has given three months to Illinois and his efforts have been exceedingly welcome. F. G. Strickland has been engaged for several trips through the state with the specific object of delivering lectures to well organized locals for the purpose of bringing the greatest possible enthusiasm into the city where he enters. His meetings have been big and his lectures eagerly received.

National organizers have also done considerable work within our borders. Our membership has steadily increased and the working capacity of the organizations have multiplied manifold.

Spring Election Results During the spring elections we were successful in a number of places where the Socialist ticket landed its candidate. Ledford elected a mayor, Shelbyville an alderman, Litchfield a street commissioner, Herritt two school directors and in Rockford a park commissioner.

In a great number of places we came so close to the capitalist tickets that only a few votes were lacking to carry our candidates into office. In a great majority of cases the vote has more than doubled and in no part of the state has there been a decrease.

We are rapidly gaining a foothold among the unions and are utilizing organized labor in every possible manner. We are taking an active part in every strike and showing the union man that the Socialist Party is here to be used as an instrument to rid him and all other workers of the shackles forged by capitalism.

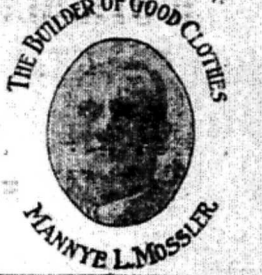
The outlook in Illinois is exceedingly bright. We stand face to face with the period in the movement that will place the Socialists in control of the political field and thus secure for the toilers their complete emancipation.

THE BUILDER OF GOOD CLOTHES

MOSSLER'S Tailoring System.

PAID OF PATENTS TO EVERY SUIT 2646 W. NORTH AV.

Near Tallman Ave. Tel. Humb. 1356. Away from the high-price Landlords.



A WORD OF THANKS.

I wish to extend my sincerest thanks (through the columns of this paper) to the many Socialists who have patronized me since I have started in business for myself. I am receiving considerable trade and praise from my customers every week, and I want the support of every Socialist in and around Chicago.

I make the Best SUIT or OVERCOAT

To your measure, with a Pair of Extra Pants Free, of the same or other material, from \$18 to \$30

NOTICE In giving you the Extra Pants Free I am showing half my profit with you. My profits are very small. I do my own Cutting, Draping and Making under my own supervision. Therefore the volume of business affords me a splendid opportunity to give you a special bonus to you. I try an every coat before it's finished and give you the best of care and attention, assuring you of a perfect fit and satisfaction, business as usual.

TAKE MY ADVICE—Let me build your clothes to your measure and you will be better satisfied. I build your clothes the way you like them and have them ready for you at the time without delay.

GUARANTEE you a perfect fit and satisfaction, otherwise I will build you a new suit or refund your money if I fail.

I also clean, press, and repair your clothes the best of me, so often as you wish. My new line of Spring and Summer Hats and Domestic Woollens is complete and comprises a full line of patterns you may wish for. Samples cheerfully given for comparison.

Open evenings at 7:30 till 11. Sunday morning till noon, for the convenience of my customers.

Blank sent to out-of-town customers on request. All orders will receive my prompt and accurate attention.

MANNYE L. MOSSLER, "The Builder of Good Clothes."

\$15 Nothing to Equal The \$15 "Continental" Suit at



In cut, tailoring and style it's fully the equal of any suit in the city that you can buy for \$18 or \$20. It's the corner stone in the foundation of "Continental" fame. We have specialized on it—making it better value year after year—till the ordinary \$15 suit is simply not in the running with it. Just compare—that's all we ask. Our \$15 suit is a prize package of smartness and up-to-dateness in clothing. All the new things are shown in this line—the attractive grays and tans of the seasons are a strong feature. Variety enough to give every man exactly what he wants—whether he wants the ultra-stylish or the conservative.

For Extra Particular Dressers.

We show an incomparable line of higher-priced garments—suits and overcoats—that will save you \$5 to \$15 of the money you will have to pay a merchant tailor for similar materials, cut and style. Come and look over these garments. It makes no difference how hard to please you may be—we can fit you and save you many shakels. Don't forget that!

Mothers Think Our Boys' Department O. K.

In the first place, they like it because it's handy to reach. Just inside the door—no stairs to climb. Then, too, they find here the kind of clothing they—and the boys—like. Good, hard-wearing and smart in appearance. And the prices are 'way below what they charge in other stores.

THE LARGEST CLOTHING BUSINESS OUTSIDE THE LOOP

Advertisement for 'Continental' clothing, featuring the brand name in a large, stylized font and the address 'Corner Milwaukee and Ashland Ave.' and 'Open Saturday Evenings Till 10 o'Clock'.

PARTY GROWS IN HOLLAND

Socialist Convention Takes Up Vast Range of Practical Topics

Leeuwarden, Holland, May 1.—The sixteenth congress of the Socialist party of Holland was held recently in this city. Ninety-one different questions were discussed among which were the creation of a new Socialist review; the franchise question; old age pensions; the young Socialists; militarism; the agrarian question; propaganda, etc., etc.

The party is composed of 205 sections, in place of 194 last year, and has a membership of 9,523, in place of 8,770 last year.

In the last municipal elections, the Socialists gained twenty-one seats; and in the legislative elections they gained two and lost two.

The party has passed a prosperous year, casting 18,221 votes at the general elections. The Marxists have retained their majority.

The chief point under discussion at the congress was the question of free old age pensions. This measure is one of the permanent demands of the Socialist party platform of Holland.

The ultra-radicals, however, caused considerable disruption within the party ranks by opposing the resolutions of the whole industry.

A part of the Marxists voted for the plan, but introduced a proposal that in the month of September a great demonstration in the form of a one day strike should be arranged.

Considerable dispute arose between the cautious and the radicals. The political element claimed that the house to house canvass when gathering signatures for the petition would reveal the attitude of the mass of the people.

Resolutions were passed to support the Teachers' Federation in its efforts to secure the right to maintain religious and political neutrality in teaching.

Making Pens. No city on earth is more prodigal than New York in the use of pens, or as the school children are now taught to call them, pen points.

Wilbur Wright Praises Paulhan Dayton, O., April 23.—That the fuel supply problem is the only one standing in the way of an airplane flight across the ocean was the statement of Wilbur Wright, one of the inventors of the Wright airplane, today, in commenting on Louis Paulhan's flight from London to Manchester.

Die in Wreck (By United Press Association) San Francisco, Cal., April 23.—Word reached here today of the wreck of the schooner Stanley Coast, which was caught in the ice and crushed off Alaska on March 23.

STUDY COURSE IN SOCIALISM

Authorized by the National Executive Committee LESSON XXV.—METHODS OF ACTION

The Socialist Party and the Labor Union.—The labor union movement, like the political Socialist movement, is a necessary accompaniment of the capitalist system.

The labor unions, by their own methods alone, can never put an end to the capitalist exploitation of labor, though they can and do considerably reduce its intensity and its evil effects.

While recognizing this limitation, we must also recognize that the labor unions, even within the scope of their ordinary methods, are waging the class struggle and play an important part in the revolutionary movement of the working class.

The primary function of the unions is to fight the battles of the working class in detail for immediate advantage in the matters of wages, hours, and conditions of labor.

By experience of bargaining and fighting with the employers in each trade over wages, hours, etc., and by the practice of mutual aid between different trade unions, the organized workmen are gradually led to see the class struggle as a general fact.

From the fact that the law and the powers of government are frequently used by the capitalists to crush them in their struggles or to cheat them of the fruits of victory, they learn that the methods of the labor union are not sufficient by themselves to win and secure any very rapid improvement in the conditions of labor.

In contrast to the labor unions, the Socialist party seeks to have but one unified organization throughout the country and to bring into it all persons who hold to its principles, regardless of the occupations they pursue; and while the unions concern themselves primarily with the industrial struggle over the detailed relations between employers and employees as such, the Socialist party puts emphasis upon the political method of action and upon the ultimate goal.

To solve this problem is not only a matter of duty, but also a matter of prudence for the party. It has been pointed out that the unions need the aid of a political party of the working class to protect them from the legal and governmental attacks of the capitalists and also to generalize and secure, through legislative and administrative action, the points which they have won by strikes and boycotts.

There is yet a further consideration which shows the need for harmonious co-operation between the party and the unions. Whether it be thought that the transformation from a capitalist to a socialist order will come as a gradual process through a long series of reforms, or that the antagonism of classes will reach a crisis and the working class forces will triumph in a decisive struggle at some time in the future, in either case the hope for success must rest, not on the wisdom and energy of a small leading minority so much as upon the physical vigor, intellectual alertness, moral soundness, enthusiastic self-confidence, and purposeful self-control of the mass of the working people.

In many ways—by advocacy of the unions' demands and publication of their news through the party papers, furnishing of experienced speakers and organizers to help them in addressing the public and the unorganized workers, arrangement of mass meetings on their behalf, and collection of funds for them on occasion—the Socialist party can and should give valuable aid to the unions in strengthening their organization, conducting their strikes and boycotts, and resisting the attacks which the capitalists make upon them through blacklists, lockouts, police and military repression, injunctions, damage suits, criminal prosecutions, etc.

Wherever the party has done this energetically, as in the United Mine Workers' strike of 1902 and the struggles of the Western Federation of Miners in 1904 and the following years, it has both rendered valuable service and gained lasting advantage.

All experience teaches that in proportion as the party does its duty in these matters, the unions will open their doors to its speakers, will help maintain its press and give aid in its campaigns, and in general will assimilate its ideals.

GRAVEN BUDDHA HAS A SMILE

Kind Lady From Europe Gets Praise and Applause; Why Not?

India is very old, and long ago, some time back in the monkey stage of life—smiles were born—which gives India a very well authenticated right to smile—especially at Europe.

Mixed with Oxford English one of India's jokes runs like this from the Bengalee, the official organ of the Indian Nationalists of Bengal:

Tailored Woolens

\$20.00 Suitings, Our Price, \$15.00 \$22.50 Suitings, Our Price, \$17.50 \$25.00 Suitings, Our Price, \$20.00

CUT TO YOUR MEASURE from latest woolens direct from our own mills, each suit represents an actual saving of \$5 to \$10 on lowest prices elsewhere.

- ADVANCE MAY SALE Lot No. 5425. This gray woolen suiting of excellent quality and latest design is easily worth \$20.00. Tailored to your measure suit, guaranteed, to-morrow and all next week at the special introductory price of \$15.00. Lot No. 5255. This 100% pure blue serge usually sells at \$22.50 to \$25.00. To interest new trade we have cut the price on this latest spring suiting for to-morrow and next week to \$17.50. Lot No. 5411. Ask to see this nifty finest quality 100% pure wool and up to the minute in shade and design—a full \$25 value. Our special sale price to-morrow and all next week \$20.00. Our Cravenette Special. Ask for Lot No. 1916. Come in and get samples of this ultra fashionable design. Try to duplicate the value at \$20. Your first order only, tailored to your measure, to-morrow or next week \$17.50. Lot 5381 Extra fine striped trousers in latest patterns, that usually sell at \$8.00 to \$7.00. A special first order price to-morrow or next week, tailored to order \$5.00.



A written absolute guarantee of satisfaction with every suit insuring perfect style, fit and workmanship. We also press your clothes free of charge for one year. Don't fail to see our window display at nearest store. Better cut this ad out now and bring it with you when you come.

Out of Town Readers Write for Samples of these latest Spring and Summer fabrics. We want you to see our new and pleasing 100% pure wool suitings. FREE! We'll measure and interesting self-measurement plans with each lot of samples. Write us—a postal will do—but send it to-day. UNITED WOOLEN MILLS CO. WOOLEN MERCHANTS AND TAILORS Main Store: 258 State, Between Van Buren & Jackson 606 North Ave., Near Larrabee 6309 Halsted Open Evenings Till 8 Saturdays Till 10:30

The undersigned is probably the only retailer in Chicago who will not hire cashiers or saleswomen at less than 10.00 a week and will not discharge a man or manufacture an excuse to let a man go because he is 45 or 50 years of age.

You want the best suit for your M-O-N-E-Y.

When you come to my store to save some money on a suit of clothes "look for the label." I did. I will not sell clothing unless I know it to be a good make.

Suits 15.00

Many of these suits that I offer in tomorrow's sale are silk lined, hand tailored suits; many a suit in the lot is well worth 20.00 to 25.00. These suits are not the class of clothing that you will find in department stores, but up-to-date styles—Worsted and Cheviots—good enough for any man to wear.

Rain coats 10.00

During the past few days our sales on rain coats have been something enormous. It is no wonder; we are right now showing the best rain coats for the money in Chicago, 10.00, genuine "Priestley Cravenettes," made and tailored to look like nice spring overcoats.

Saturday's Bargains. Suits 10.00 and

I again offer you the choice of over 1,000 Worsted and Cheviot suits at 10.00, not 10.00 clothing by a long, long way, for I sell better clothing at 10.00 than any house in the city of Chicago, and most of people know that already.

Other Saturday bargains will be a continuation of our hat sale. All the new 2.00 and 2.50 stiff and soft hats, your choice at 1.65. A lot of 50c President suspenders at 35c. Understand, these suspenders are fresh and new and guaranteed. 500 dozen of Wilson Bros. samples of men's socks. These socks are worth 25c to 35c; they are odds and ends, all sizes, splendid picking when you can take your pick for 10c. A lot of small sizes in men's caps, many of them worth 75c and 1.00. I want to get rid of them. Your head can be small without being light; the price is light, 17c for Saturday. I want you to ask for these bargains I advertise, so as to get you to come to my store. You will get to know me and the way I do business.

Tom Murray Meet me face to face Jackson, cor. Clark, Open till 10 Saturdays.

Groceries at Wholesale Prices

Table listing various grocery items and prices, including Butter, Coffee, Tea, and various flours.

NATIONAL PKG. GROCERY CO., 79 Lake St. Tel. Central 5812

"The People's Hour" A Book of Verse

By George Howard Gibson, Art Edition, Cloth \$1.00 The masses have found a voice, their own voice, in the author of "The People's Hour." The Ancient Order of Income Takers and Poverty Makers, to the last man, will be jarred by it.

STORE OPEN MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY EVENINGS

PETERSEN'S FURNITURE COMPANY

Two Blocks West of Northwestern L. Station The North Side's Greatest Furniture Store

A TIMELY SALE OF HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Advertisement for household goods including a Turkish Rocker (\$10.95), Har-Ker Furniture Polish (15c), Milk Pans (6c), Lace Curtain Stretcher (59c), Bird Cages (59c), and various other items.

MAY DAY—TAKING STOCK

AN HISTORICAL VIEW BY B. BERLYN

May Day, to the working class, has come to a real significance. It has come to be a kind of a stock-taking day. The workers review the results of their struggles in the economic field and when sufficient grasp exists among them they lay plans for the future.

It depends entirely upon us to what extent militant class consciousness has been developed among them, that they are able to forecast their future activity, which will bring them nearer to their emancipation from the domination of class rule.

May Day had its origin in America. In the early eighties it was decided to make a general demand for the eight hour day on the first of May, 1886.

SOCIALISM AS AN INTERNATIONAL INFLUENCE

BY MAY WOOD-SIMONS

An international movement of any kind is only possible when a large group of people in many countries have a common interest. Such is the case today. The industrial development of capitalism has created in every country a class of propertyless workers who are acting in unity to secure a change in society.

It is this international character of Socialism that gives it its great strength, that makes it an inevitable movement, but an inevitable next stage of society.

Socialism shows its international character in three ways. First, it is a tremendous power for international peace.

When Germany and France were about to engage in war over who should have the best opportunity to exploit Morocco, it was the Socialists of these two countries that sent peace greetings to each other.

When the German Socialists arranged a great peace meeting in Berlin to discuss this situation they invited the French Socialists, Jaures, to speak at the meeting.

While there are six great powers in Europe, the Socialists have pointed out that a seventh has arisen, the power of labor, and in this Morocco affair the seventh power was diplomatically recognized, for the German minister of war sent, through the German embassy, a communication to Jaures, asking him not to come to Berlin to speak at the peace meeting.

Again, when Sweden and Norway drew apart and war was threatened the Socialists of the two countries held peace meetings on the border of the two countries and in their respective capitals, and sent fraternal greetings to each other.

The matter was settled without war, for war is not interesting to the ruling class if there are no workers to do the fighting.

The international organization of the Socialists also took an active part in the affairs in Persia. When that country was struggling for some degree of independence and the young Socialists were helping to lead the movement it was found that, with the consent of the Russian minister of war, Russian officers were taking their troops into Persia to aid in suppressing the radical movement in that country.

Through the international activity of the Socialists it was not long before interpellation was introduced into the duma, calling attention to this fact, and the matter was made public in various European countries, where protest meetings were held by the Socialists.

The Socialists were a strong factor in preserving peace in the Bosnian difficulty. Our comrade, Adler, introduced a resolution into the Austrian Reichsrath asking

were made on the capitalist class for better conditions and shorter hours. The struggle was on in earnest, but it was the fight of raw recruits, when suddenly, on May 4, 1886, the bomb exploded in Haymarket square in Chicago and with it, for the time being, the economic struggle came to a halt. Some few trades won the eight hour day, but the general movement was demoralized.

The capitalist class, with the bomb as an excuse, used the powers of state to oppress the workers as they never had done before. The active fighters for better conditions were arrested and taken to prison for long terms. Under the influence of the Socialists the workers were induced to take political action, and in Chicago, New York and other places large votes were cast for labor. But in the political as well as in the economic field the workers lacked the stability which comes from intelligent class consciousness, which is necessary for such a movement to make a permanent impression.

At the next session of the American Federation of Labor it was decided to abandon the general movement and to select some trade which on the next first of May would demand the eight hour day, and the organization making the demand was to be supported by all the other organizations.

The first of May was made the starting point. As in the first action in 1886, the struggle started in the economic field, and in the continuation of the struggle year after year it was but natural that the International Socialist Congress in 1889 in Paris, with commendable recognition of the solidarity of labor, declared that the first of May be the international labor day, and that wherever the wage laborers are organized they take stock and review the struggles of the past year in the economic field—their defeats as well as their victories—and when sufficient intelligence has been developed they supplement their defensive struggles in the economic field by class conscious political action for the conquest of the powers of state, now in the hands of the capitalist class, and that will bring results.

Carl Thompson, in the Daily Socialist of April 19, showed how some things happened in Milwaukee, coincident with a victory at the polls. Working men, unite politically and your economic struggles will bring better results. Let us take heart and this May first pledge ourselves that when we take stock on the next first of May we will show in our assets a goodly number of Socialist congressmen and members of the legislatures and workers in all the various expressions of public power.

ALL HAIL THE FIRST OF MAY!

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The publication of a signed article does not mean endorsement by the Daily Socialist of opinions expressed therein. Inclose postage for return of unused manuscripts.

The Old Order Passeth

Change is the only thing that never changes. It is the one thing that continues forever. Therefore it is scarcely news to say that the social order, and the political order, and the industrial order, are all changing.

Springtime in nature is a period of most rapid change. It is a time when the decaying vegetation of previous years is being transformed into new growth.

Mankind has always celebrated this period with some sort of a festival. The old May Day dances, the joyous frolics with which the coming of spring was welcomed by the ancestors of present races, were all harbingers of the May Day of Labor.

Elsewhere in this paper are articles from various parts of the world telling how the branches of the old civilization are crumbling and falling, how institutions are decaying, ruling classes are dissolving, and the strong shoots of a new civilization with a new institution and a new ruling class are springing upward.

Nowhere are the signs of this springtime of society more evident than here.

Everywhere the old order is passing. It is passing industrially. The trust as a permanent thing is impossible. To bust the trust is equally impossible. We will solve the puzzle by owning and using the trust for the benefit of all. Out of the decaying parasites of industrial organization will spring the new and fruitful trees of co-operatively owned industry.

The old order is passing politically. The Republican party is no longer the party of Lincoln, or even of the years of militant, grasping, rapacious capitalism. The Republican party of today is senile. It is the tool of the great trusts, and even these despise it. It is torn with dissension. "Insurgents" and "regulars" drag it in opposite directions.

The Democratic party is dead. Its decaying corpse is occasionally galvanized into semblance of life. If it is needed by the masters of industry its name may still be used to place in power those who will do the will of these masters. It is composed of conflicting elements as the Republican organization. The reactionary, semi-feudal south, with its backward factory legislation, its support of peonage and child slavery, cannot but drag to death any political party of which it is an essential part.

All these forces are of capitalism. All are born of the society that is ruled by profit takers.

The new live germs that are leaping to giant height are springing from the working class.

THE BIGGEST FACT IN THE WORLD THIS SPRING AND THIS YEAR IS THE REVOLT OF LABOR.

This revolt is spurred on by the court decisions that protect the trusts and prosecute labor, that make combination in defense of persons a crime and in defense of profits a merit. It is forced to rapid growth by the starvation prices that reduce wages while toil is increased.

In this springtime of labor new growth is visible at a multitude of points. The decaying fragments of the old order are fertilizing the field for the new order. Out of industrial slavery is springing the freedom of labor. Out of political corruption and disintegration is growing the labor-ruled society.

To drop the figure of speech. The one real, growing vital fact in American political and social life is the revolt of labor. The only form in which this is finding political expression is in the Socialist party.

That party alone brings hope to labor. The victories and defeats of other parties are a matter of indifference to the workers. Every forward step in the advance of the Socialist party is a step toward the emancipation of those who do the work of the world.

The best news for labor is the news of Socialist growth. That news is coming every day.

On this May Day there comes from every sunny nook and shady corner of our civilization, from every city and village of this industrial land and from the wide-stretching farms the story of new enthusiasm, new interest, new growth of Socialist thought and activity. It is the springtime of Socialism. Summer is close at hand, and the harvest months will follow.

A WORLD WIDE CRISIS

BY OH. RAFFAPORT, French Socialist Party.

We are passing through a crisis, prevalent everywhere not only in France but in all of Europe. The dominant classes and their governments are living only by virtue of expedients that stop at nothing.

In Spain, where clericalism and capitalism have united and are supporting each other, the country has been led into an inextricable difficulty. The conservative Maura has been obliged to give place to the liberal Morat. The combination does not exist. The liberal succumbed. He gave up his place to the radical Canals, who finds himself confronting with insurmountable difficulties. There are rumors that a struggle is impending for a Spanish republic.

In Hungary, the old parties are in a state of complete dissolution. Hand to hand fights occur at the meetings of the Chamber, and the Ministers are seriously injured. The revolution mutters. The working class is demanding its political rights, universal suffrage. Weighty events are impending.

In Germany, the Prussian government has been forced, by an uprising of the working class, to grant concessions. Instead of arguing, like our reformists, who are willing to accept ridiculous instalments of their rights, our German comrades are beginning to "talk French." They revolt and threaten the powers that be, by open air demonstrations. The government forbids the demonstrations. The workers pay no attention to it and blood flows. The country rises in revolt.

The government attempts to stem the tide by passing a new franchise law, which satisfies no one. The struggle continues. Millions of proletarians protest and indignation is rife. The red flag floats at Berlin and elsewhere. The popular is singing the song of revolution; perhaps soon it will be a song of victory.

The crisis is in Russia. There are thousands of executions; hundreds of thousands in prison and in exile. There is truly an awakening of the forces of Socialism, all aspiring to unity and organization as the immediate aim of all their efforts. Existence is becoming intolerable.

In a single day twenty persons committed suicide. Girls of fifteen kill themselves. Peasants and laborers silently prepare for new trials, new struggles. The situation is heavy with portent and with impending storm.

The crisis is in Italy. The government is in the minority and the conservative Sonnino is being sought. No one shows any eagerness to be the chosen one. The bourgeois politicians lack courage. The crisis is beyond solution. It is impossible to advance or recede. A reactionary policy is impossible. There is no one to lead a political advance.

The crisis is in France. Liquidation, crisis, liquidation, one grand wind-up. For the details see the daily papers, which tell of it at some length, but do not tell all.

A crisis in Belgium, where clerical domination is drawing to a close. Crises in Turkey, Bulgaria, Serbia, in Persia, in China—all parts of the world, all the continents are joining the universal dance.

The old world is going, the old order of things is approaching an end. A new era is preparing. All the elements of the new order of things are not yet ready. Old parties, old classes, old societies are in their last agony. The new parties and the rising classes still lack strength and breadth. Everywhere the mass of the people is in a state of agitation, but it is not yet sufficiently organized nor enlightened as to the causes of the crisis and the situation inextricable for the dominant classes.

The old crumbling structure would be slated could it entice new forces into its ranks to save it from destruction from the Socialist Party and the working class. Socialist ministers or at least ministers with the Socialist label are sought for, are commanded, are entreated to return. Men like Briand, Millerand and Viviani respond to the appeal. Men like Ferri and Vandervelde wait to be called in their turn.

Socialism, tomorrow the victor, the future master of the world will not hear. It says to the old world: "Save yourself if you can. It is not wise to move into a house that is crumbling on all sides. I will come in my time not to save capitalist society, but to give it a death thrust. I will not be encumbered with a dead body. I will bury it. I will not impede my progress by towing a derelict. I will send it to the bottom."

THE GERMAN LABOR MOVEMENT

BY AD. DREIFUSS, Editor Neues Leben.

The report sent back by Samuel Gompers after his travels in Germany has given such a false idea of the relations exist between the German labor organizations and the Socialist party that I gladly avail myself of the invitation of the Daily Socialist to set some of these things correctly before American workmen.

The modern trade union movement was introduced into Germany in the seventies by the Socialists, and today when the union movement is mentioned it is these organizations, now counting more than two million members, that are called to mind. The other organizations that have been formed in opposition to these unions (the Christian, the Protestant, etc.) have altogether less than 400,000 members. These latter organizations are adherents of the liberal center party and possess but very little influence either industrially or politically.

The unions founded by the Socialists, which are known as the "free unions," are neutral as to direct political connections, but the capitalist politicians are correct in calling them Socialist unions, since the majority of their membership are Socialists and they work in close co-operation with the Socialist party.

It is a point of honor with every good union man to belong to the Socialist party, to "the party," as it is always called. In the same way it is a point of honor for every member of the Socialist party to belong to the union of his craft. This assures harmonious co-operation in both the economic and political movement. Differences of opinion are discussed and decided in joint meetings of the representatives of the two organizations.

The best known trade unionists—Lagien, Bomelburg, Geyer, etc.—are Socialist representatives in the Reichstag. At the same time it is the Socialist speakers who are foremost in every strike to assist the workers with word and deed.

The unions exercise an influence upon legislation and the administration of government directly through the Socialist representatives in the Reichstag. The actions of these representatives are reported in the entire labor press, giving the widest opportunity for criticism of every action.

Germany is today a type of the most highly developed capitalism, and in no country, not even in the United States, is the class struggle between employers and employees sharper. In spite of this fact the rights of the workers are far better protected by legislation and in the courts than in this country, a result of the power held by the Socialists in the government.

The German Socialists have thus succeeded in arousing the self-consciousness of the workers, in gathering them

together in mighty organizations and in greatly improving their conditions of life.

Because of this fact the laborers of Germany are no longer compelled to emigrate in great armies in order to better their condition. While in the '70's and '80's hundreds of thousands of German workers left their homes annually, these figures have now fallen to tens of thousands. In 1881, for example, 221,900 Germans emigrated; there were only 31,696 who left their homes in 1907. These are the results of the work of the Socialists.

But the German Socialists are not resting upon their laurels. While they are being moving on from victory to victory in the empire, they have found time to strike a blow at the Prussian reactionary landlords.

This is a gigantic task. The Prussian aristocracy—the Junkers—supplies the officers for the army, the official bureaucracy, the ministers of the government and the advisers of the king. Their power today is based upon the reactionary suffrage by which the Prussian Landtag (the Prussian legislative chamber (the Landtag) is elected, and by which the Junkers are practically excluded from all representation in that body.

The Socialists overcame all obstacles and forced their way into this body, and there conducted such a merciless criticism as to force some concessions. The Socialists seized upon this opportunity for a series of gigantic protest demonstrations against the unjust system of voting.

The whole world knows how magnificently the Socialists managed these demonstrations—how they were conducted in spite of the police force of Berlin, and how that force, together with all its spies, that were seeking to prevent the demonstrations, was made a gigantic joke, until at last the Prussian government gave up its attempt to suppress the gatherings.

In spite of all this the Junker vote suffrage made by the government were defeated by the Prussian Junkers, which was to be expected, as universal suffrage in Prussia would mean a catastrophe for the ruling powers. This was by no means a defeat for the Socialists. No one expected that the Prussian landlords would cut off the limb upon which they were sitting.

But the battle went on. The Socialists gave out the word: "No Junker vote suffrage without equal, secret and direct suffrage."

The German Socialists will keep their promise. The plan of battle is now being worked out.

There is no doubt that the demonstrations will be extended in scope, and will all signs fall the Junker vote suffrage will be a greater victory.

Says Karl Kautsky in the latest number of the Neue Zeit: "Already our comrades are demanding that the injustices of the Landtag's suffrage be revoked at the Reichstag election. The first triumph came in Saxony, where out of 22 representatives, 22 were elected by the Socialists. It is now up to us to secure a similar reversal with a greater moral effect in Prussia."

From every point of view the present outlook is encouraging. The general Reichstag elections, that take place next year, will be a time of reckoning for the Prussian "Junkers" and their allies. Estimates prepared by the opponents of Socialism grant the probability that the Socialist party will send 125 representatives to the next Reichstag.

Even such a conservative statistician as Karl Kautsky expresses his conviction that the coming elections will shake the foundations of the German government.

Today the workers of the world assemble in mass in almost every city of Europe.

It is a day for Labor to celebrate its victories. It is a day for Labor to reassert its demands, and everywhere throughout the international movement Labor will once more demand the eight hour day.

Posters pasted everywhere throughout the capitals of Europe picture the workers on their holiday; men, women and children laden with baskets of food tramping to the postlands.

And on the posters one reads: Eight hours for work; Eight hours for play; Eight hours for rest.

The demonstrations will be inspiring, hundreds of thousands of working people will with one voice demand the eight hour day.

It is perhaps the most important immediate demand that Labor could make. It is a demand that can be made by both the political movement and the economic movement, and to obtain that demand the workers must both vote and strike.

Everywhere, therefore, the working class parties and the working class unions are today joining hands to voice that demand.

But as yet unity is not developed enough to obtain the eight hour day. Thorold Rogers, the historian, says that the artisan demanding at this time an eight hour day is simply striving to recover the hours his ancestor worked four or five centuries ago.

In the day of the guilds—those powerful organizations of artisans—the eight hour day was well known universal.

But when the factory system came into existence the artisan disappeared and the factory operative took his place.

Men, women and children then competed for the same job and without organization they fought and destroyed each other.

The hours were long and even children toiled for sixteen hours a day. During all of last century the workers demanded a shorter workday, but ONLY those that UNITED obtained the shorter day.

In the thirties and forties strikes began to be frequent. The unions became stronger and stronger, the battles more fruitful and upon the demand for a shorter workday most of the organizations of working men were built up.

When the skilled men of England obtained shorter hours their agitators went among the unskilled and with this same demand of an eight hour day the New Unionism was founded.

John Burns and Tom Mann adopted as their chief slogan in building up the New Unionism, an eight hour day.

The Gas Workers and General Laborers' Union was formed by common laborers. They fought for a reduction in their hours and in one great strike all the gas workers in Great Britain obtained a reduction in hours from twelve to eight per day.

The International Trade Union Congress appointed the first of May, 1890, for a simultaneous international demonstration in favor of an eight hour law. The first demonstration that was held in London has never been equaled, it is said, in its magnitude.

What is true of England and of Europe is true also of the United States. The National Labor Union formed in 1868 put forward as its chief demand a shorter workday.

The most radical demand ever made by the American Federation of Labor was its demand for a universal eight hour day.

This agitation alone did more to build up that organization than anything else.

In the eighties strikes occurred in nearly every city of the country to win a shorter workday.

In 1888 the American Federation of Labor decided to hold great meetings in every city in the country on July 4, on Labor Day and on Washington's Birthday to demand a universal eight hour day.

It was also decided to inaugurate strikes on May first of each year to obtain an eight hour workday.

The Anarchist trouble in Chicago, however, served the cause of reaction and after that year the eight hour agitation was dropped.

But it is a remarkable fact how this one demand has been so potent for unity and has done so much to build up the labor movement.

It has united the workers of the world as has no other one demand and it has in many countries formed a basis for united political and industrial action.

Eight hours for work. Eight hours for rest. Eight hours for play. That is the cherished hope of every man under the machine, of every child and woman toiler, of every wage worker in the wide world.

And so today—in all countries but our own—we see militant demonstrations, immense mass meetings and marches, political agitation and industrial agitation with that end in view.

MOTHERS, TO YOU

BY MILA TUPPER MAYNARD.

The brotherhood of labor means much to you, oh you, who bear the children of the race.

When the prophecies which lie deep rooted in the first of May come to fruition many sharp agonies will have ceased to pierce your heart forever more!

It has been yours through all the ages to suffer birthpangs only to see the child of your travail feed the hungry cannon of the earth's rulers.

When the throbbing heart of fellowship, which girds the earth on this day of the common life, shall thrill the hearts of all men, war will have ceased.

Already we have the assurance that in some great nations this consciousness of brotherhood across the boundaries of states has made the barbarian of war's fratricidal murder impossible henceforth, forever.

Shall my mother's heart refuse its deep "Amen, so let it be," to the sacred fellowship of labor from which springs such vital brotherhood of man? No, it cannot be!

But the red curse of shot and shell is not more fraught with menace for these sons of yours than are the battles which must be waged for bread by both sons and daughters.

Not that you fear the challenge to brain, to skill, to muscle and to ceaseless energy for your children.

These you welcome as a gain, a heritage of true humanity.

But, alas, on the earth as it is today even the chance to work at all is not assured, and for the multitude the toll for bread is a deadening, fatal thing.

You know the victims in the battlefield for bread.

The dwarfed bodies and stunted minds. The cringing servility of the slaves of labor who have let the chains bind soul and mind as well as body.

The prosperous death in life of such as have forewarned the high goals of bread and peace that the golden husks may be enjoyed.

You who have pressed the tiny heads of babes, dearer than life, against your breast and dreamed of high masteries and world service for them in the coming years, tell me, are you content with the miseries, the desecrations, the betrayals, that too often meet their young children when they enter the battle of life?

No, no! To see ambition shrink to a desperate grip upon a job. To find high dreams forgotten in the deadly drag of material success.

To watch fine ardor dim under the dreary fight for bread. The brutal standards will fill the world your child must enter, and poison it if it can, the nature you have sought to keep high and clean.

These dangers are more than those of battlefields. And from these also this May Day promises release.

This is the day when "the common need" fulfills "its sacred use to be a bond 'twixt you and me." A day when labor, awake to its world-wide common cause, foretells the time when all mankind will strive for life, not merely for the chance to live. Fall in time, mothers of the race! The tread of this day's marching feet brings near the day when you will have free souls into a free world—a world rich in a brotherhood unbounded.

MILWAUKEE

BY TINT KIMBSON. 'Tis captured. Fallen into better hands. The hands that gave it birth. 'Tis now discussed in all the lands. That's civilized on earth. Moments in all eyes it stands. Now prove what you are worth.

We Socialists know that if you fall A victim to old graft. And no improvement make at all On government by Taft. Our chance for president is small. Our Ship-of-state a raft.

Washington, D. C.

A lecture on the conquest of the air was held with an attendance of 390; a recitation of selections from poetry attended by 209, two concerts with an audience of 746, and a festivity on the anniversary of the founding, attended by 1,230. An entrance fee of 20 heller was levied for admission to each of these affairs. For six concerts of the Free People's Theater, about 650 tickets were sold and for the Schiller festivity of the Viennese about 200 tickets were sold at 20 heller.

Seven excursions were arranged, with two thousand participants, and an outing with 106. Finally, 2,844 tickets were sold to members at 20 heller each for the performances of the Free People's Stage and 456 tickets for the performances for workmen of the Hofburg Theater.

The Secretary of the International Federation of Socialist Young People's Organizations, Robert Danneberg, Vienna, has just issued the following survey of the activity of the Association in the various countries of Europe: In Holland, Comrade Mrs. Roland Holst has taken up the duties of editor beginning March 1 for the purpose of representing the two tendencies of the party-movement, in the management of the Young People's Associations. In Switzerland the delegates of the young students' Association held a meeting on March 13. Among other business, the order of the day included a report of Secretary Beck on the following subject: "The Young People's Organization in the Modern Labor Movement." March is the tenth anniversary of the founding of the first Young People's Association in Switzerland. The day was celebrated by a great festival meeting in Zurich.

England.—The second national Sunday School Congress took place at Easter. Austria.—The first congress of the Polish Young People's organization forming an independent federation in Krakau took place on New Year's Day. At the present time there exist eleven groups with 517 members in this country, all belonging to the "Association of Young Workingmen." The report of the educational committee bears witness to the brisk work carried on by the Young People's Organization. For Vienna alone the following gives the following details of the work accomplished in 1908: 363 single lectures, and three circles with ten lectures each, were arranged for the