

DUTCH SOCIALIST BOUL SETTLED

Party Expels Recalcitrant Editors at Convention Held at Deventer

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Amsterdam, March 3.—A special convention of the Socialist party of Holland has just been held at Deventer to consider the situation within the party.

The following propositions were made by the national executive committee: 1. A supplement of the Dierdijk Het Volk shall be published with Henrietta Roland-Hoist and F. M. W. W. as editors.

2. The Dierdijk, which was established largely to attack the present party management, shall cease to appear.

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GERMAN SOCIALIST LEADER SICK



AUGUST BEBEL

Berlin, March 3.—August Bebel, the foremost member of the German Socialist party, is very ill with a disease of the kidneys. He has been obliged to give up all active propaganda work and has not even been able to attend the sessions of the Reichstag.

His illness has been troubling him for several years, and was the principal reason why he was compelled to give up an intended trip to the United States a year ago. He is now 67 years of age and has the longest continuous record of service as a member of the Reichstag of any Socialist.

He has been an active member of the Socialist organization since 1897, when, as president of the German Workmen's association, he presided at the organization to unite with the old International Workmen's association.

He was sentenced to two years and nine months' imprisonment for lese majeste in 1872, and has suffered numerous imprisonments since. This repeated confinement has had much to do with breaking down his health.

TURKS BOYCOTT 40 LADEN SHIPS

Lying in Harbor Loaded to Gunwale With Austrian and German Goods

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Trieste, March 2.—Forty ships, laden to the gunwale, are lying in the harbor of Trieste. These forty ships are not going anywhere with their cargo. They have already been to Turkey and returned, having on board the same cargo with which they started.

The Young Turk, while starting a revolution in his own country, knows how to use the boycott against unfriendly lands, powers and principalities.

Forty Ships Under Boycott

The forty ships now lying in the harbor here are from the commerce of the Mediterranean, especially in the eastern seas, is carried on in tramp bottoms. The steamers load here at Trieste with Austrian and German goods, which they exchange in oriental markets for commodities which are saleable on their return.

This has been a profitable business for years, for the last quarter of a century in fact. But when Austria, acting as instigator, tried to provoke a Balkan war and give the sultan an excuse to revoke the Turkish constitution, the Young Turks declared a boycott on all Austrian goods, and so when the forty ships made their trip to Smyrna, Salonika, Constantinople, Beyrout and other Turkish ports they found the boycott awaiting them.

Ships Blocked Everywhere

The ships tried to peddle off some of their stuff to the islanders of the Aegean and port dwellers of the Black sea, but everywhere the Young Turks had established their boycott, and the seriousness of the boycott against German and Austrian goods.

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YENTHE REBELS AGAINST FRANCE

Native Prince Sends Crucified Bodies to Government Officials as Warning

(DAILY SOCIALIST CORRESPONDENCE.) Saigon, Feb. 4.—The French authorities have organized an expedition against the Dethan of Yenthe, who has declared his independence of France and the colonial government and set up a little kingdom of his own in the northern regions of Cambodia, farther India.

The reason for the dethan's outbreak is that the Yenthe region was recently sold to one of the lumber companies for purposes of exploitation, and one of the provisions of the sale by the colonial government was that the company in exploiting the region should be allowed to employ forced native labor.

When the company attempted to take over the Yenthe region according to the terms of this contract, and employ forced labor, the dethan called his chiefs together, expelled the French residents and declared open war. Several of the company's agents were killed and one of two of the slave drivers, as the lumber company's foremen were called, were crucified, the bodies, cross and all afterward being thrown into the stream and allowed to bear their message to the waiting officials of the company at Pnom Penh and Saigon.

The government has issued a call for native levies to proceed against the dethan, and several hundred South Cambodians have already enlisted under the French flag. The government in issuing this call declared that the dethan was only the leader of a gang of pirates which had been infesting the waters of the upper Barong river.

Main Body Strongly Intrenched

A skirmish has already taken place near Ambong in which the dethan's outposts were driven back on the main body. The government is strongly intrenched in a very difficult hill position, and the dethan's main body is strongly intrenched in a very difficult hill position.

On the other hand, the dethan's raiders have plundered the concession of Phong-Phuong and secured a valuable supply of arms, ammunition and supplies.

HOME REPORT NOT OBSCENE

(Continued from Page One)

post roads. This committee is headed by the notorious Boies Penrose, who has repeatedly attempted to smuggle press muzzling bills through congress as riders on appropriation bills. Some of the indignities of this committee are not 'near a very savory reputation with the general public. The remaining members of this committee are Messrs. Doliver Guggenheim, Burrows, Scott, Crane, Carlisle, Hays, and Clayton.

We quote a few excerpts from this report which show exactly why the ire of capitalist "watch dogs" has been aroused:

"The infant mortality rates have always been considered the probrium of the health art. Dickson asked, over fifty years ago, 'How shall we prevent the early extinction of half the newborn children of men? While powerless to solve the mystery of infant mortality, this subject, an attempt will be made to answer the practical question, Can they be reduced? Space will not permit to enter into detail of infant hygiene, but at least we should point out the fact that the mortality can be greatly reduced by improving the original stock, i. e., the physique and habits of the parents, and placing them as well as their offspring under more suitable environment, especially in the case of the mother.

"The influence of favorable hygienic conditions was demonstrated by Caplan's statistics, published as early as 1887, showing that the infant mortality rate among royal children was only 37 as compared with 245 per thousand among the infants of the poor. Clay calculates that of every 100 children born in England 99 will be alive at the end of the first year of those born in aristocratic families, 79 to the mercantile class, and 65 among the laboring classes. The relation of infant mortality to the occupation of the mother has already been discussed in a previous report.

Class Line in Mortality

"Dr. George Ross, at the National Conference of Infant Mortality held in London in June, 1926, contrasted the infant mortality in two districts, identical in health conditions, but with the important difference that in one women are largely employed in industrial pursuits, and in the other they are engaged in domestic employment for them, with the result that the infant mortality varied from 14 to 138 per thousand.

"The infant mortality returns in the United States also indicate that we are dealing with a class mortality, which is highest in communities where women are employed in mills and other gainful occupations, and in consequence the children find victims of ignorance and neglect. Contrast for example, the infant mortality rates for 1926 of Fall River, Massachusetts (275.5-30); Nashua, N. H. (210-210); Lawrence, Mass. (196-196); Worcester, N. H. (228-140) with typical towns with the rate at Cambridge, Mass., which was 186-150.

"It is a well established fact that infant mortality is very much greater in overcrowded houses. Mr. Thompson says: 'Infant mortality varies almost arithmetically with housing conditions. Although children under five years are only one-ninth of the population, they furnish one-third of the deaths.'

Too Many in Room Deadly

"That the death rate in cities is largely influenced by the number of occupants to a room has been repeatedly demonstrated by sanitary statistics. Mr. Russell in his statistics of Glasgow (1871 to 1886) found that the general mortality was 21.7 per thousand, when the average occupancy per room was 1.6 for each bedroom; the mortality increased to 36.6 per thousand. It can readily be understood that the closer people are crowded together the greater will be the liability for the transmission of infectious diseases, such as diphtheria, scarlet fever, tuberculosis, etc., and when they live in the atmosphere which is vitiated by the emanations

from the lungs and bodies of human beings, with insufficient ventilation and defective supply of sunlight, nature's great disinfectant—their susceptibility to infection is greatly increased. In his investigations made in Buda Pest, Korotki found that the mortality from infectious diseases in the tenement houses of Buda Pest were only two occupants per room; where the number was from three to five the mortality was 29 per thousand, and where it was from six to ten the mortality increased to 52 per thousand.

Washington Statistics

From similar study in Washington the commission says, referring to a table it has prepared: 'From this table we learn that out of 41,000 pupils in the graded schools 12,407 were colored and 28,593 were white. Among the colored children 3,784 instances of the defects listed in the table were encountered, or a relation of 32.2 per cent; among the white pupils 1,823 instances of the defects of constant defects noted to the whole were encountered. The difference in percentage of defects between white and colored children is solely due to better conditions of the teeth of the colored children. The dental defects, however, as they may appear, are very much lower than the rates reported from New York.

'Poverty is not excused for the 'do-nothing system' as the medical authorities are equally familiar with the sad consequences of such defects in the ultimate struggle for existence. Parents may not know that a child afflicted with a squint, hairlip, or cleft palate may be transformed into a vicious character, because of the defects of constant defects within and without school, and all of this could be avoided by a timely operation. Parents are probably not aware that many of the nervous affections and even mental defects in boys are due to some slight malformation. Nor is it generally known that anaemic, ill-nourished children are those suffering from enlarged tonsils, cervical glands, or post-nasal growths, and the majority of most of these defects are particularly susceptible to disease in general and to tuberculosis in particular.

Effects of Child Labor

'Quite apart from the fact that child labor is a menace to education, morals and good citizenship, the effects of premature and involuntary labor, upon the health and physical welfare of the child are extremely detrimental. Quetelet, in 1828, demonstrated that the muscles of the average child attain only at the age of thirteen or fourteen a certain amount of strength and capacity for work. Up to this time the muscular fibers contain a large percentage of immature and undeveloped fibers, which are very tender and immature. Demetoff, cited by Rubner, determined the lifting power of the arms and trunk at different ages of the working classes to be as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Age, Kilograms. Rows: 11 years, 12 years, 13 years, 14 years, 15 years, 16 years, 17 years, 18 years, 19 years, 20 years, 21 years, 22 years, 23 years, 24 years, 25 years, 26 years, 27 years, 28 years, 29 years, 30 years.

'These figures clearly indicate that the average boy at the age of fourteen possesses about one-half the muscular strength of an average adult between 25 and 40 years of age.

'As a consequence of imperfect muscular development, it is not surprising that a large percentage of young persons engaged in workshops, factories or even at the writing desk or merchant's counter develop lateral curvature of the spine and other muscular deformities, not to mention general weakness and prostration, rheumatism, tuberculosis, and other pulmonary diseases. All of the bad effects are naturally intensified by insanitary environment, especially when the occupations are attended by the inhalation of dust, injurious gases, and impure air.

Some English Figures

'Dr. Roberts examined 18,986 English boys and men. Of these, 3,815 belonged to the nonlaboring classes—school boys, naval and military cadets, medical and university students; 15,171 belonged to the artisan class.

'Dr. Annie S. Daniel, in speaking of her personal observations in New York tells us that a child 3 years old can straighten out the leaves of tobacco and can stick together the materials which form the stems of artificial flowers; at 4 he can put the cover on 1-piper boxes; between 5 and 6 he can sew on buttons and pull bastings threads. A girl from 8 to 12 can finish trousers as well from her mother. After she is 12, if of good size, she can earn more money in a factory, because she will be accepted if her size justifies the evasion of the law.

'The boys practically perform the same labor as the girls, except that they leave home earlier and engage in street work, as peddlers, newspaper boys, etc. In one instance, he actually seen two children under three years of age working in the tenements of New York—one, a boy two and one-half years of age, assisting the mother and four other children under the age of 12, in the making of artificial flowers. 'These children earn from fifty cents to \$1.50 a week, obviously at the expense of health and education—rights which neither the parents or the community nor the state have a right to withhold.'

Berkeley, Cal., March 3.—Taking refuge in a place so small that she could not be followed, the 16-year-old Kate Foley defied the police force to serve a warrant for her arrest. When the police officers invaded her home Miss Foley fled to the attic.

When the policemen reached the attic the girl was between the wall and a chimney in a space so small that, although the police could see her and hear her taunts, they were prevented from reaching her. The police could not get in to get her out, and she was taken to a hospital after a few days.

Innsbruck, Austria, March 3.—A detachment of six officers and twenty-five men of the Austrian army was overwhelmed by an avalanche near Lafran today. Troops have been sent to the scene of the disaster. All trains have been stopped at Brenner pass.

THREE BIG 'COPS' DEFEAT BY GIRL

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U. S. MEXICO & CUBA LANDS will be described fully in the March issue of COMRADE BULLETIN, a 4-page illustrated paper for anti-slavery and anti-imperialism. It is a must for every citizen who is interested in the future of our country. It is a must for every citizen who is interested in the future of our country.

Mexico's Peon Slaves Preparing for Revolution

News that Will Startle Capitalists

If you want to know about it, and desire to be ahead of events and the histories, send 10 cents for a copy of the March number of the International Socialist Review. John Murray, an eye-witness of many atrocities, supplies excellent photographs to prove his points. All will appear in the March Review.

Victor Grayson, suspended M. P. of England, writes of Socialism and Labor in Great Britain in the same issue. Historical Materialism is the theme of Part V. of Joseph E. Cohen's Study Course in Socialism, and Mary E. Marcy will contribute a story of A Pickpocket.

Other features interesting to every liberty-lover. 10 cents a copy; \$1.00 a year. Special arrangements made for filling orders for Political Refugee Defense League meetings.

Charles H. Kerr & Co., 153 Kinzie Street, Chicago, Ill.

Financing the Daily

In every country, and at all times throughout the history of the Socialist movement, its press has been the first essential. No sacrifice has been considered too great to create and maintain a working-class press.

The story of the Socialist press has been a story of sacrifice, of imprisonment, and not infrequently of bloodshed, that the message of freedom might be carried to labor.

We in the United States have just reached the stage where a daily press is a condition of further progress. In the Daily Socialist we have the beginning of such a press. If we establish this paper firmly it will prove the foundation upon which many more papers can be built with far less of sacrifice, because of the work we are doing now.

What Must Be Done Today

The immediate pressing need which must be met if the Daily Socialist is to be placed upon a firm foundation is additional funds, such as have been provided for by the new bond issue. The placing of these bonds is absolutely essential to the immediate future. If they can be sold, and sold quickly, the paper can be placed on a permanently paying basis.

Because the enterprise is now an established business with valuable assets, money invested in these bonds is not donated. As soon as the outstanding indebtedness is taken up they will become a first mortgage bond, secured by all the assets of the paper. Backed by the enthusiastic support of thousands of Socialists, and building upon the results already achieved, this investment is certainly far safer than in any ordinary capitalist business.

The bonds are in denominations of \$100, \$50, \$25 and \$10. They bear 4 per cent interest. There are sufficient readers of this who could afford to purchase one or more bonds to place the entire issue tomorrow.

Take This Matter Up with Yourself

First consider if you have not some money that you can afford to invest for yourself, your family and your class. If you have no money yourself that you can invest, visit some personal friend and see what he can do. Solicitation in Chicago among workmen sold more than a thousand dollars' worth in a single week.

Take the Matter Up in Your Union

The Daily Socialist is fighting the battles of organized labor. It has many times earned its entire cost by the work it has done for the cause of unionism. The unionization of the Corn Products Company of Chicago was alone worth more than all the money that has been invested in the paper.

Read This Notice at the Next Meeting

of the local of the Socialist party to which you belong. Show them the necessity of building up a daily press. Until such a press is established we cannot compete with the capitalist parties in the political field. Tell them of the work done by the Daily in the Rudowitz case, in the fight for Hayward and Moyer, and in the hundred other places where it has furnished a service that no other paper could have furnished.

Select the Amount You Wish to Invest

and, if you cannot pay in full, send in what you can, and the bond will be sent you as soon as you have finished paying for it. It is important that action should be taken, and taken quick. Money will do no good after the paper has won the fight. Look this over. Think it over, and then see what you can do.

THE WORKERS' PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 180 Washington Street.

THE NATIONAL COMRADE A Weekly Authority on National Politics. One Year \$1.-Six Months 50c.-Three Months 25c.

MARXIAN WING GROWING

The decision of the congress indicates that the revolutionary Marxian wing, to which Henrietta Roland-Hoist and W. M. W. belong, is gaining greater power in the Dutch Socialist movement, but also that the party has no sympathy with the 'impossibilist' tactics of the editors of the Tribune.

BODY IS NAMED TO FRAME MEASURE ON EXPLOSIVES

Mayor Busse, in accordance with the recommendation of the coroner's jury which investigated the explosion, appointed a commission at the city council meeting last night to consider regulations for the storing of explosives.

The ordinance granting a franchise to the Kensington & Eastern railroad and the fixing of a valuation on the property of the Chicago general railway (22d street line), which were to have been taken up as special orders, were postponed for a week.

The next regular meeting of the council was set for Friday afternoon to receive the annual budget, which will be reported in by the finance committee. Another meeting will follow Monday afternoon for the council in committee on the council and pass the appropriation bill.

PIGS IN GREEN IRRITATE IRISH

The sensibilities of the members of the Irish Fellowship club have been greatly harrowed of late by the green emblems displayed in the State street shops in honor of the return of St. Patrick's day. The emblems are gross travesties upon an intelligent and high-strung people, say the members of the organization, and should no longer be tolerated in a community calling itself civilized.

The emblems objected to are Teddy bears decked out in green with inverted pipes, in their mouths, frolicsome baboons and rotund porkers. The fact that such emblems should be associated with the Irish race in the minds of the people has caused all the stir.

At the last meeting of the club the matter was broached by James J. Sheehy, of 2477 Wayne avenue, who was invited to tell the club of a shopping experience recounted to him by his wife.

"My wife," said Mr. Sheehy, "was looking for some favors to decorate a table for St. Patrick's day. She visited a number of shops and was shown Teddy bears tied up in green ribbons, monkey-faced trinkets, and last but not least a lot of green pigs."

"She asked the clerks what significance they attached to these symbols. They said a little vaguely that they didn't exactly know, but they had always associated them with the Irish people. The least objectionable of these figures represented Irishmen carrying loads."

The American Farmer

By A. M. Simons, Editor of The Chicago Daily Socialist. PRICE 50 CENTS.

The economic position of the farmer is a subject which has thus far been neglected in our literature. In American literature, the peculiarly American and any attempt to apply the European literature on the subject to the American condition, must only lead to confusion. This volume, published in February, 1929, has been widely recognized and praised by the highest critics in Europe and America, and we have just issued a revised edition in which the author brings the book strictly up to date, with the latest statistics and thoroughly covering several new points which have been raised.

It is written in a style which appeals alike to the farmer and wage laborer and is a book which no student of economics should fail to read.

A. M. Simons, the economist, has made the study of the economic condition of the farmer his life's work, and as a result has given a discussion of them in 'The American Farmer,' which in literature of this kind is the largest contribution yet given to Europe and America, and we have just issued a revised edition in which the author brings the book strictly up to date, with the latest statistics and thoroughly covering several new points which have been raised.

LONE BANDIT HOLDS UP 3 MEN AND DOG IN SALOON

A lone highwayman, wearing a mask and armed with a revolver, entered the saloon of Michael Renn, 990 Western avenue, shortly before 1 a. m. today, robbed Renn and two customers and escaped a few moments later, pursued by his victims and a fox-terrier dog. Renn was engaged in a card game with Roy Beeding, 1128 West 12th street, and Edward J. Mair, Pope court and West 12th street, when the robber entered the saloon. With drawn revolver the thief compelled them to stand with their faces toward the wall and their hands up. After going behind the bar and taking \$4 from the cash register the highwayman summoned the men to the bar, one by one, and ordered them to pile their money and other belongings before him. Renn placed his watch and ring on the bar. Mair was next and deposited \$5. Beeding contributed \$12 and a watch.

The men and a fox-terrier dog pursued the thief in company with several policemen, but he got away. Later Renn declared he had placed \$50 in a cigar box and hidden it under the bar shortly before the thief entered.

INDIANA PARTY IN BIG GROWTH

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Indianapolis, Ind., March 3.—The great growth of the Socialist movement in Indiana is shown by the annual report of the state organizer, Walter J. Millard. According to his report, forty-three new locals were formed. The number of credentials to the state convention just closed is 194, as compared with 48 last year. The membership in good standing is approximately 1,100. Nine of the locals have permanent headquarters and reading rooms.

The spirit of factionalism is declining, the report says. "We have all been so busy working on the man outside the movement that we have forgotten any petty differences," says Millard.

MARKETS

WINTER WHEAT—Higher. Sales, 126,000 bu. No. 2 red, car lot, fresh receipts, \$1.25 1/2. No. 2 hard, \$1.15 1/2. No. 3 red, \$1.10 1/2. No. 3 hard, \$1.05 1/2.

SPRING WHEAT—Finner. Sales, 5,000 bu. No. 1 northern, car lot, fresh receipts, \$1.15 1/2. No. 2 northern, \$1.10 1/2. No. 3 northern, \$1.05 1/2. No. 4 northern, \$1.00 1/2.

CORN—Good to choice dry, higher; soft and wet, higher. Sales, 25,000 bu. No. 2 white, \$1.05 1/2. No. 3 white, \$1.00 1/2. No. 4 white, \$0.95 1/2. No. 5 white, \$0.90 1/2.

OATS—Up 1/4c. Sales, 19,000 bu. Standard in store closed at 54c. Sales on track free on board, \$1.05 1/2. No. 1 white, \$1.00 1/2. No. 2 white, \$0.95 1/2. No. 3 white, \$0.90 1/2.

CATTLE—Best of good kind, up 1/2c. due to scarcity of good kind. Few went up to \$2.75. Cows and heifers were unchanged in price. Steers, ranging from \$2.50 to \$3.00, but packers bid indifferently. Bulk of cows and heifers brought \$1.75 to \$2.00. Steers, ranging from \$2.50 to \$3.00, but packers bid indifferently. Bulk of cows and heifers brought \$1.75 to \$2.00.

WOOL—Packers and shippers bought hogs freely at prices ranging from \$16.00 to \$18.00. Receipts of hogs were about a third below expectations, and the market was better than in many months. There being an increased proportion of underweights among the offerings. A large load, averaging 260 lbs. the head, with fancy heavy shippers quotable as high as \$18.00. Big middle drivers averaging 250 lbs. the head, \$16.00. Light drivers, with lower weights, \$15.00. Few hogs were within 50 lbs. of the number on sale, and Monday's shipments of 20,000 were within 50 lbs. of the largest shipments on record.

BAKERS—Although prices were generally steady for sheep and lambs, trade was slow. There was a further decline of 1/2c. per box in egg prices Tuesday. Large receipts were reported for eggs. Receipts, nearly 12,000 cases were received. Hutter was steady. Trade fairly active. Receipts, 2,322 cases. Eggs, 1,161 cases. Potatoes, 1,161 cases. Receipts of the latter were 75 cars.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Eggs, fresh gathered, extra, 25c. Butter, extra cream, 26c. POULTRY—Live, fresh, Turkeys, 12c. Spring chickens, 12c. Hens, 12c. Ducks, 12c. Geese, 12c.

METAL MARKETS. New York, March 3.—In London—Spot, \$218.00; futures, \$218.00. In London—Spot, \$218.00; futures, \$218.00. In London—Spot, \$218.00; futures, \$218.00.

Emmet Celebration Planned

The Irish Nationalists will celebrate the birth anniversary of Robert Emmet in London, March 23, at 8 o'clock, Thursday evening. James Connolly, professor of English at the

DAILY SOCIALIST MAGAZINE PAGE

THE COMING OF ANGELA

(Continued from Yesterday.) The old man was perhaps twenty feet from the highway when the rattle from the railway came up.

It was a motley crowd, a noisy, gesticulating mob. Its leader, a stout man with a red handkerchief about his neck, stayed the progress of his followers with a sharp cry.

It was a gang foreman on the upper section, I will send for him. He will be here tomorrow. Again he stepped forward. Again he addressed them in their own tongue.

HETTY GREEN, DAUGHTER AND SON-IN-LAW



Hetty Green, the richest woman in America and who is reputed to love the "long green" better than anything else, has now assumed the role of mother-in-law.

THE ANTI-SUFFRAGE MEETING

BY EVA OSLER NICHOLS. "Madam Chairman: I would like to insert in our resolutions a quotation from Mrs. Wayback. In an article which shows deep thought and sound reasoning she asserts that ladies are guided solely by intuition and consequently are unfit to help make the laws."

SOLD TO A COTTON MILL

Child labor is dying hard in Lane-shire, where it is over a hundred years old. In Japan it is new, but the depth of the misery which accompanies it may be gathered from the following official paragraph taken from the Japan Times:

Help the Cause of Political Prisoners

Women of Chicago, you will have the opportunity of your lives to prove your loyalty to the cause of freedom, justice and Socialism by selling the Chicago Daily Socialist and the Appeal to Reason in the streets of Chicago, Saturday, March 6.

FOR HOME DRESSMAKERS

It was a very warm morning in early spring. In a little twelve by fourteen plain shanty in the west-end of the city, Nellie Print had strained the milk and put to rights the little home, the two little girls were at school and the baby was asleep.

ON A DAKOTA CLAIM

PHEBE A. ANDERSON. I ought to have something to say about what to do. "Maybe so, Nellie, but I've heard it claimed that the Socialists are going to divide up and if I had a whole lot of money and land I shouldn't want to divide up with anyone."

Under Surgical Ordeal

not been in robust health for several years and frequently has been stricken with sudden illness while conducting meetings in various parts of the country. Her condition is critical.

WOMAN'S PROGRESS

It is a strong argument against woman's need of the ballot that she has done so much for herself in the way of "emancipation" during the last 35 years, or persuaded the men to do it, without herself voting at all.

Household Hints

An excellent provision for every washing stand is a perfumed flannel soap bag, which can be hung up on a nail or in a string spongy bag over the washing apparatus, and can be used for cleansing the hands.

A Simple Way to Get Warm

After exposure to cold take a long breath with the mouth firmly shut. Repeat this several times, until you begin to feel the heat returning.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Advertisement for Business Directory listing various services like lawyers, typewriters, and stationers. Includes contact information for Stedman & Soelke and Carl Strover.

West Side.

Advertisement for West Side services including druggists, boot and shoe stores, and storage warehouses. Lists names like Geo. Schreiner and W. H. Mesriow.

North Side.

Advertisement for North Side services including meat and grocery stores, pure foods, and insurance. Lists names like L. S. Flaaten and Dr. Samuel H. Wiener.

Out-of-Town

Advertisement for Out-of-Town services including a book bargain, business directory, and socialist party organizers. Promotes the Chicago Daily Socialist.

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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Enter Taft

There is a pleasant fiction to the effect that with the coming of Taft there will be a change in national policy. Roosevelt is supposed to have been a radical. Taft is announced as a conservative.

We venture this prediction right now, that before Taft has served out his four years he will have seen more so-called "radicalism" than Roosevelt has ever proposed. He will have a share in these things and be accounted responsible for them, not because he wishes them to take place now, but because industrial evolution will compel such action, and he will be looked upon as the responsible party.

In spite of the fact that he was elected upon his injunction record; in spite of the fact that the constitution had to be stretched to the breaking point to qualify corporation lawyers and capitalists for his cabinet; in spite of the undoubted fact that the great trust magnates look upon him as the especial defender of their interests, Taft will, before the close of his term, be compelled to grant concessions to labor and to make a stronger pretense of hostility to the trusts than Roosevelt has done.

He will not start out with that intention. He is more apt to try the "mailed fist" first. Roosevelt has left him an army organized for the suppression of "internal disorder," which always means the crushing of labor. He is coming at a time when the horizon is black with the coming storms of industrial conflict. At the beginning of that conflict he will be forced to use (and he will need little pressure) the entire power of government in the most ruthless manner against the workers.

He will inherit the Buck stove and range case with the powerful pressure that is behind it to disrupt the American Federation of Labor. His judicial training and record will incline him to urge prosecution in this case, and his entire economic environment will emphasize this attitude.

In short, he is coming just at a time of a sharp, fierce class struggle, when class antagonisms are growing sharper every day.

His first impulse to use repressive measures will but add to this antagonism and assist in the education of the workers. He will soon find himself confronted with a powerful political movement of labor. With this movement capitalism will try to make terms, and in so doing will be driven to the enactment of radical measures.

So it will probably happen that the "conservative" administration of Taft will see much more of the legislation which is called radical than the "radical" administration of Roosevelt.

Taft's term should see postal savings banks (with careful protection for private bankers and their profits), a wider extension of "labor legislation," including the beginnings of accident insurance, and widespread discussion, at least, of unemployed legislation. Just how far this program will be carried into effect will depend upon the rapidity of growth of the Socialist movement. From present indications that growth will be by far the most remarkable feature of the coming four years.

Prophecy is always dangerous, and some cautious reader may be able to write an "I-told-you-so" letter "to the editor" four years from now showing how mistaken this forecast has been proven by events. But these are the lines along which industrial evolution is moving, and unless some utterly unforeseen development should change the course of that evolution there is every reason to believe that these predictions will be verified by the events.

The First Blow

The expected cut in wages in the steel industry has begun. The first move was made among the independent companies who see their approaching doom and seek to fend it off by shifting the weight of the impending blow to their employees.

Along with this comes the word of the absorption of another company by the great steel trust. This is but the first of a series of similar moves that may be expected in the near future.

On every hand there are rumors of wage cuts and strikes, of proposed wars upon organized labor and all the other features that always accompany the readjustment of industry during a great industrial panic.

For the next few months the workers of America will need to use every force at their disposal. This general assault would not be made with the same willingness had the workmen of this country at the last election shown that they intended to use their ballots in their own defense.

The only thing that will check the proposed attack will be a recognition that every blow struck at Labor only serves to form it into a more effective weapon for its own defense. If the workers of the United States show by their actions that they are learning the lesson which the attacks upon their unions should teach them, the lesson that they have the power to win complete emancipation from the rule of their exploiters, then those attacks will be of short duration.

Building for the Future

There are still fully ten thousand persons upon the subscription list of the Daily Socialist whose time will expire within ten days. If one-half of these can be secured as permanent subscribers the paper will be on a paying basis, and will be a much more effective weapon in the working class fight than it has been hitherto—and its enemies admit that it has been no mean weapon of offense and defense in the past.

Every Socialist who knows any of these short-time subscribers can do no better work than to visit them and point out the necessity of continuing to receive and to support a paper that knows no interests to serve save those of the producers of wealth.

Every one of those who have taken the paper for this short time, who reads this, should not wait to be asked to renew his subscription. He should renew now, before his time has expired, because in so doing he is building for the future for himself, his family and his class. On the spread of Socialist literature and the Socialist movement depends, more than upon any other one factor, the future of those who do the work of the world.

OUR SECRETARY OF STATE

BY ROBERT HUNTER.

The chief man in Mr. Taft's cabinet is Philander C. Knox. He is a little over five feet tall, inclines to stoutness, and always appears in immaculate dress. He has a striking head, rather large, with high brow, deep-set eyes, a firm, close-set mouth, a regular nose, and a confident expression of self-possession and importance.

Along with steel and oil and millions he, too, is a product of the trusts. Secretary Knox belongs to the new school of lawyers.

Knox, Root, and a host of other brilliant men, have risen to greatness by strutting with roses the legal path of the trusts. Without lawyers to instruct them how to break every law without technically breaking any law, the trusts would have found it difficult to become so quickly the supreme power in the country.

Root and Knox are the two ablest and most brilliant of the legal advisers of those whom Mr. Roosevelt calls great malefactors.

A prominent lawyer in Philadelphia recently declared before the Bar association of Pennsylvania that the legal profession had forsaken all ethical considerations, and was rapidly becoming discredited.

No lawyer, nowadays, he said, would think of refusing to assist corporations to steal franchises, to evade the law, or to escape the penalty for breaking the law.

It used to be maintained by the legal profession that a lawyer defended a criminal as a matter of duty only. And in such cases a lawyer made no effort to thwart the law; he merely assisted the culprit in obtaining whatever protection the law allowed.

But that day is past. Today every criminal corporation keeps in its employ a corps of trained legal minds whose work it is to protect the corporation in its career of theft, depredation and murder.

The corporation lawyer defends the stealing of franchises, the evasion of taxes, the juggling of accounts, the taking of secret profits, the robbery of the public and of the stockholders. In case an employe is injured or killed, the corporation lawyer robs the wife and children of even the poor money compensation.

The vampires are too common everywhere, but two or three states have developed them to the very highest point of efficiency. One of the states is Pennsylvania, and the other New York.

Philander C. Knox is the foremost of the Pennsylvania crowd, and Elihu Root the foremost of the New York

crowd, and both have been selected by President to be Secretary of State. The trusts owe much to Knox and Root. In no small degree the existence of the biggest industrial combinations of the world has ever known is due to their keen minds and shifty morals.

But our new Secretary of State is more than a mere corporation lawyer. He is a man of sports. And in sports a man's true character is best seen.

He is one of the cleverest billiard players in America. He is a careful, accurate student of caroms. In work, local or other, which requires nicety, precision, steady nerves, sharp eyes and perfect execution, Knox is unexcelled.

He is also distinguished as a poker player. He is probably the best in the United States, a correspondent says.

Now, poker is a peculiar game. It is not played with cards, but with the wits, although cards are useful. A great poker player is a man of nerve, of self-possession, of aggression, of defense, of "bluff" and of retreat. It is a game in which the base and unscrupulous win. It is a sport in which the lion is at the mercy of the fox.

Probably none of us knows much of the duties of a Secretary of State. But we do know he is an important person in the cabinet, and it is, I suppose, possible that Philander C. Knox possesses in full the qualification essential to that distinguished office.

THE RULES OF THE GAME

They have "studied the problems of slum-life" (A venture which brought them renown).

Though the blood and the sweat And the smells that they met, Drove them back to their homes uptown.

They were seized with a fainting sensation As they passed us in filth without name, But they thought that they knew "What 'the masses' pass through In keeping the rules of the game.

Not a laugh did they hear on their journey— To smile had become a lost art. But they never drew near To help drive 'way a tear, Or to cheer up a dull, aching heart.

One Way of Setting Things The eccentric Russian Emperor Paul once caused to be inserted in the Hamburg Gazette the following extraordinary statement, done into German, says Appleton's, by the famous dramatist Kotzebue, the Emperor's censor of the drama:

"We hear from St. Petersburg that the Emperor of Russia, finding the powers of Europe cannot agree among themselves, and being desirous of putting an end to a war that has desolated it for eleven years past, intends to point out a spot to which he will invite all the other sovereigns to repair and fight in single combat, bringing with them as seconds and squires their most enlightened ministers and their most able generals."

History does not say that the challenge was accepted.

A New Game The junior partner of the Wall street firm was slightly indisposed, and the senior partner was calling him up every three minutes.

"Why do you telephone so often?" inquired a friend.

"Well, his temperature fluctuates considerably and some of my customers are speculating on the fluctuations."—Washington Herald.

THE BURDEN

BY GEORGE E. BOWEN

They give me but a common day, of ordinary span, Between its dawning and its death new miracles to plan. They give me but this human strength to meet a vast machine, And tell me in its crushing grind always to be serene.

They give me but a starless night, half stolen, for my rest, A mortgage for my pillow, a sheriff for my guest. They give me but a human heart, to fill with hopeless dreams, While, spider-like, they fasten me within their Shylock schemes.

They give me but an empty cup—no thirst is here allayed Unless the measure of the draft is first and fully paid. They give me but a battered plate—to hold the bread and meat Red lashes of the overseer compel my want to eat.

They give me but a narrow path to drag my bulging load, Yet, for this cruel space and strain my life is wholly owed. They give me never what I can, but hardships strange and swift, That my unlearned gratitude must gladly learn to lift.

They give me—nothing that is mine—my native wants are few. I have not sought in slavish ways their needless tasks to do, I came not to the market place with manhood, bound, for sale, Nor yet, beneath a driver's lash, unqualified, to fail.

They give me curses for my cheer, cold charity for food. Whatever poison I must drink a sleepless ghoul has brewed. The love of life my mother gave—ah, speak of life no more— And as for love, Siberia much sweeter has in store.

They give me wisdom for my good—how shall its use be made? Against me all their morals point, for me their guns arrayed. They give me plenty of their psalms; of grace—beyond the skies. How shall I reach the joy of them if here my spirit dies?

They give me what a coward gives to greater strength well chained. They tremble lest some o'erworked day my manhood be regained. They fear a greater lust than theirs will ravish what they keep. They know a hunger all unfed their stolen fields must reap.

They give me but a common day to build a king's estate. In bolts and bars and brutish bonds with sad content I wait. Who are the kings, ordained of God, to set apart the earth From those who are its light and life, its power and its worth?

They give me but a pauper's name, a number or a sign: One of the herd to crush or kill—for them my blood is wine. They give me not a human thought, if such they feel or know. The wreck of me is fuel fine to make their system go.

THE PASSING OF PISTOL

BY JOSEPH E. COHEN.

"For Pistol, he hath a killing tongue and a quiet sword; by the means whereof he breaks words, and keeps whole weapons."—Henry V.

On March 4 Theodore Roosevelt becomes a private citizen. He has served nearly eight years as president of the United States and it is a question if anything he has done will be remembered half that length of time.

There is hardly any question but that what he has said will linger for more than eight years in the public memory. Which Theodore Roosevelt may or may not have occasion to be proud of.

Roosevelt has not written a state paper of any consequence. Roosevelt has not sent a message to congress that deserves to be recalled, unless it be that he recognized that Socialism is the coming issue. And the many things that he has written of a part-private, part-public nature will likely be suppressed even by those who imagine him to be able as a fighter with the pen.

Roosevelt's state papers are a peculiar combination of verbosity and slang. They are not the effusions of the strenuous temperament. Roosevelt has read enough to know that neither slang nor verbosity adds strength, but is a source of weakness. But Roosevelt is just enough of an astute politician to attempt to belaud the public mind with a torrent of words, interjecting just enough slang in his everyday affairs to season his pretended profundity.

Roosevelt is less of a personality, distinct and unique, than most people imagine. He is a very clearly defined type. Roosevelt is not a reactionary. He is not an anti-trust man. He is not a wild bull in the commercial china shop. He is not a man to destroy confidence in the integrity of America's captains of industry. He is a conservative of conservatives.

All the havoc he has raised with the "malefactors of wealth" was purely for political purposes. He was master of the greatest political machine America has—its federal patronage—and his ambition was to wield that power to select his successor. This he was permitted to do, but the price he paid was the appointment of Philander C. Knox, Taft's opponent, to the premiership of his cabinet.

As a politician Roosevelt is only mediocre. However much Roosevelt wanted himself considered a clever politician, he had a more burning ambition to be heralded as the "man on horseback" in industrial emergencies. His lips fairly smacked with joy at the prospect of riding down militant labor leaders should the opportunity present itself. In this respect Kaiser Wilhelm and Theodore Roosevelt constitute a brace of Pistols.

It is not necessary to recount the many instances that Roosevelt usurped the prerogatives of his office to strike down defenseless men and women. As only in the case of William MacQueen did his pernicious activity result tragically, his

Quixotic efforts will rather arouse smiles than anger. But his actions in the Moyer-Haywood case, and the possible sacrifice of Pettibone, can never be forgotten. They helped to plant a milestone in the class war.

While Roosevelt has accomplished nothing as president of the United States, while he has done nothing for which posterity should remember him, much was accomplished and there was plenty doing during Theodore Roosevelt's administrations. In not a little of which he had a finger. Justification proceeded at a great rate. Arrangements were made whereby the Philippines can attain independence only by force of arms against the very privileged oligarchy that has always been a menace to their welfare.

South America was whipped into line, and the rights of the Central American states were ridden over rough shod. Decisions have been handed down against labor which have stripped it of every liberty. And the fight is not won for the right of asylum of political refugees.

There has been plenty doing for the aristocracy of capital. Its hold upon the government of these United States of America is firmer, much firmer, than it was eight years ago. And during all that time Roosevelt has been posing as the champion of the people, fulminating against the very interests he was serving.

It marks an epoch in the ascendancy of the capitalist class. Let the Pistols pass on. Complacent, self-satisfied Tafts to the fore.

A World of Tongues It is estimated by the most competent authorities that there are no less than 5,000 distinct languages spoken by mankind. The number of separate dialects is enormous. For instance, there are more than 60 distinct vocabularies in Brazil alone, and in Mexico the Nahua tongue has been broken up into 700 dialects. Then, too, there are hundreds of dialects in Borneo, and in Australia the complexities of the linguistic problem are beyond classification.

It is said that generally the number of dialects decreases with the intellectual culture of the population. If it is pointed out, there is an average of 50 dialects to every language, we still have the stupendous total of 250,000.

The Difference Wife—is there any difference between a fort and a fortress? Husband—Not much, except, of course, that a fortress must be harder to assault.—Lippincott's.

Her Point of View In spite of the difficulties and dangers that beset them, they had ascended one of the highest points in the Alps. He was very fat, and as he stood panting and mopping his brow he turned to his wife and said, with a touch of pathos in his voice: "See, Marta, how small one is in the face of the immensity of Nature."

"Small indeed?" replied his wife. "Why aren't you standing in front of me, hiding the whole of Mount Blanc and the best part of the Chamontx Valley?"

With the Minstrels Tambo—Say, Mistah Bones, what am de three most ascertain things in the world? Bones—Ah duuno, Mistah Tambo. What am de three most uncertain things in the world? Tambo—A woman an' two other women.—Chicago News.

Sue's Sad Fate (A Mongolian Fantasy.) Sweet Susan with eyes soft and dewy Wed an almond-eyed Chink, though she knew he had a bad temper had. Well, one day he got mad. Seized a hatchet, and then did chop Suey! —December Lippincott's.

His Love Like the Ocean Gerald—My love for you is like the boundless ocean. Geraldine—Exactly the way I take it. Gerald—What do you mean? Geraldine—With a good many grains of salt.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Useless "Mildred," murmured a fashionable young man, sinking on one knee, "for your birthday gift I offer—myself." "Thank you," was the cold reply, "but I only accept useful presents."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

And Left the Hammer Home A sewing circle would be a great institution if the women met to sew.—Daily Worker.

DESTRUCTION OF SALMON

The advance sheets of the report of David Starr Jordan of the international fisheries commission has been issued, and contains some interesting observations on the destruction of the large salmon fisheries on the Pacific coast and even in the waters of Lake Michigan and Lake Erie. Particularly is this true on the Columbia river, which divides the states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho from each other, preventing them from passing uniform laws for the protection of the fisheries in waters adjacent to their boundaries. As a result of this interstate difficulty, things have gone from bad to worse, till the Columbia fishery, once one of the finest in the country, is but a fraction of what it was. The only remedy for this evil is the passage of interstate laws. This is an interstate affair and should be dealt with as are other interstate activities. A part of Dr. Jordan's report says:

"The problem of the Columbia, with its magnificent fisheries at the mercy of the inadequate, greedy and variant states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, is far more difficult and more hopeless than that of the Fraser river and Puget sound."

"Twenty-eight years ago in my report on the salmon fisheries of the Columbia, I called attention to the fact that these fisheries would be depleted or destroyed unless the government of the United States could intervene between Oregon and Washington. In each state fishermen try to take all that they can get, and the two legislatures can never agree on joint action of any kind adequate for the protection of the species."

"This has gone on from bad to worse until the Columbia fisheries are but a fraction of what they were in 1880. At the present time under the referendum laws of Oregon all fishing above tide water is forbidden in Oregon, and all gill-net fishing below tide-water at night is also prohibited. This practically closes all fishing on the Oregon side, while on the Washington side an 1/2 up the river in Idaho there is no limit of any kind. These statutes may be set aside by the courts—one or both of them—but meanwhile very few fish reach the spawning grounds, and the fisheries four years hence will amount to nothing. All this comes from a struggle carried into politics between the associated (gill-net) fishermen on the one hand and the owners of the fish wheels up the river on the other."

"For this there is no remedy except for the United States to take control of all migratory animals of commercial value and control and legislate for the interstate fisheries as it does for the interstate commerce. Matters of importance which no particular state can manage must be taken in hand by the United States. Problems which seeing legislatures find insoluble are easy enough to a national government. In this case the machinery for investigation and control already exists in the United States bureau of fisheries."

"To protect for their greatest use the varying groups of fishes in all the lakes, rivers and seas of our northern boundary is the task of the international fisheries commission. If the work is successful it should furnish models for the different states and provinces, which have like problems and like interests."

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL PROGRESS

PART IV.—THE SOCIAL PROBLEM

BY G. EDWARD LIND.

In the light of this social philosophy it is quite evident that the progress of society in the future must be in accordance with these fundamental principles. The problem of how the forces at the disposal of human society can be utilized to yield the greatest good to the greatest number can be solved through an intelligent understanding of these principles and their application to modern conditions, by the majority of the people. What are the forces at the disposal of society, or rather, at the disposal of the "rulers" of society (just now)?

First of all, there are the marvelous productive forces, viz., the natural resources and improved machinery which have increased the productive capacity to such an extent that today we are able to satisfy the material wants of every human being in the world. So the problem of production is solved already; the problem now is that of distribution.

Next to the productive forces are the educational forces. Education is the social product of the ages and therefore the rightful inheritance of society as a whole. Then there are sciences and arts which are accessible to the favored few. This great storehouse of knowledge should be as free as the air we breathe and accessible to every human being.

In order to insure the greatest good to the greatest number, which is the very essence of democracy, the vast majority of the people, that is to say the working class (that works with hand or brain for wages or salary) must collectively own and democratically operate the means of wealth production and distribution. As the present ownership of the means of life is vested in legal property rights and protected by all the powers of the state, it follows as a logical consequence that the working class and all those in sympathy with it must capture the powers of government by political action and use those "powers" in transforming the competitive system to a self governing industrial democracy.

This political action must be backed up by the industrial organization. This is the plan of action decreed by laws of social evolution; any other solution must necessarily be more or less, utopian and therefore impractical. This solution would insure equality of opportunity to all and the full social value of their labor. All the people would have free access to the learning of the ages, the arts and sciences. The realization of the co-operative commonwealth will fulfill the dreams of the poets and philosophers of the ages. In short, it will make possible the universal "brotherhood of man—peace on earth and good will toward men."



Socialism an Economic Movement I beg the favor of your columns in order to protest against the wisdom displayed by some Socialist speakers and writers in constantly "digging" at Christianity.

When these usually sarcastic allusions are made from a Socialist platform, or in the Socialist press, is it any wonder that church-goers conclude that Socialists are opposed to religion? It is not time to support the familiar caption that "Socialism is an economic movement" and has no more to do with religion than the free silver question?

If we really believe this, why, in the name of common sense, do so many speakers and writers blather at religionists? Do not these comrades understand that a man's religion is as sacred to him as his honor or the honor of his wife or daughter?

The fact that many preachers stand in with the capitalists is beside the question. That and writers blather at religionists? Do not these comrades understand that a man's religion is as sacred to him as his honor or the honor of his wife or daughter? The fact that many preachers stand in with the capitalists is beside the question. That and writers blather at religionists? Do not these comrades understand that a man's religion is as sacred to him as his honor or the honor of his wife or daughter?

As an active church worker for twenty years I assert there are thousands of young, vigorous, clear-thinking men in the Christian churches who, if brought into the ranks of Socialism, would prove the best kind of workmen. Such are entirely ignorant of what Socialism is. They don't investigate because they are prejudiced, and if you and I were in their places we would be equally prejudiced.

As a serious inquirer, I myself was turned back by the persistent way in which good old Robert Ingham mixed up the Bible and Socialism in the Church.

As I said, I have had experience on the inside of churches, and also inside of Socialism, and I have found no difference in the matter of operation and history. The time has come for a vigorous propaganda among the church people.

At the present time there are many Christians within the party and more are on the threshold. It will be well when these, and Buddhists, or any other "religion" can come in without hearing tests and rebuke, as if they have a perfect right to deem sacred.

I have attended ostensibly scientific lectures, given under the auspices of the Socialist local, where the authenticity of the Bible has been ridiculed and the believers in a future existence of the intelligence held up to scorn. Let me be noted that many comrades holding these beliefs paid in part, unwittingly, of course, the expense of the meeting. I suggest that a provision to prohibit such manifest irregularities be incorporated in every Socialist constitution.

I elaborate, before we can expect any extensive influx of church people, Socialists must exhibit more sympathy and tolerance toward a class or men very much the same as ourselves. THEO. CALDWELL, Santa Cruz, Cal.

Vaccination There are more people in the world agreed upon the value of vaccination than upon any other subject. Those who are opposed to vaccination are decidedly in the minority. But like all minorities, are entitled to voice their objections to any body who will listen to them. I am sure that it is not "greedy" M. D.'s who are preaching the compulsory vaccination laws, but they are in view of the present status of things a very reasonable precaution.

There is not much of a fee in vaccination.

most parents regarding a fee of \$1 for the operation as an immense price, and some even expect the doctor to do it as merely a little favor, hardly worth saying "thank you" for his pains.

Yet if the parents do not follow the doctor's directions about clean underwear and keeping a clean cloth next to the vaccination mark and a bad arm results the same parents condemn the doctor and act as if they had paid \$100 for a major operation that had failed. In the performance of many vaccinations I have seen fortune in having my directions followed and have no "bad arms" to my discredit.

I firmly believe in the efficiency of vaccination, isolation of smallpox patients, as well as in sanitation in all its branches, but as to making vaccination compulsory my sense of personal liberty balks at the driving hand of my scientific opinions. I vaccinated my own child when he was three years old, but if I had not believed in vaccination I should have been inclined to resist with force any medical inspector's vaccinating him.

The state has a large interest in the child, but under the system of individualism under which we live, the parents have the larger interest in the child. Their interest should be respected. If the child contracts smallpox and dies or is disfigured for life they must be held blame, and should that child expose others to the disease they must bear the additional blame of public opinion.

An acquaintance of mine, a Mr. B—, was attending the Chicago College of Dental Surgery a few years ago when the authorities of the school made a strenuous effort to have every member of the school vaccinated. Mr. B— alone refused to be vaccinated, and it seemed a strange fatality that he should take smallpox and that he died in two weeks from the disease. He was a fine fellow and highly esteemed in the Michigan town from which he came.

An epidemic of smallpox, especially in small towns and farming communities, would be far more lucrative to the physicians than the petty fee received for vaccinations, so that the physician who urges vaccination can hardly be called "greedy." He alone is the member of the community oversteering working for the increase of his own business. Anyhow, I hardly think it will be necessary to put an anti-vaccination plank in our next national platform.

Chicago, Ill. E. P. S. MILLER, M.D.

Lind vs. Lynch In your issue of Feb. 24, H. Lynch (who stated himself "Telegrapher" in a previous issue) replies to my challenge, to write "I challenge his (Telegrapher's) statements and defy him, or anybody else, to prove that the Japanese invasion is not a positive detriment to American Labor." Mr. Lynch makes no attempt to prove it, but, on the contrary, he admits the contention of the writer by saying: "I agree with Mr. Lind that Japanese labor, on the whole, is detrimental to American Labor." Mr. Lynch says further: "The 'Lind' case has been a positive detriment to American Labor," and is not calculated to make "good citizens," "good citizens," etc."

The writer makes no reference to good citizenship at all, but simply contended that the majority of the Japanese have no intention or inclination to do any work of ever becoming American citizens, and are "good citizens," by which Mr. Lynch evidently means to insinuate that the idea of the writer is in accord with Prof. Elliot.

The numerous points raised by Mr. Lynch have no direct bearing on the point at issue. Chicago, Ill. G. EDWARD LIND.