

500 DEAD IN COSTA RICA WAKE; HELP RUSHED TO VICTIMS

State Department of United States Takes Hasty Action to Aid

HISTORIC EARTHQUAKES
Some of the earthquakes since 1775, when sixty thousand Portuguese were killed in eight minutes in an earthquake at Lisbon:

BULLETIN
San Jose, Costa Rica, May 6.—More than 400 bodies were taken from the ruins of the City of Cartago, which was destroyed by the earthquake on Wednesday, according to messages received here today.

Washington, May 6.—The state department today received the following official report of the earthquake from L. M. Monroe, secretary of the United States legation at San Jose, Costa Rica:

Cartago destroyed Wednesday night by earthquake. Killed and wounded estimated at 500. Central American court of justice destroyed. All Americans safe. San Jose badly shaken but no lives lost here.

People Fleeing
Terror-stricken refugees are pouring into San Jose and they report that minor seismic disturbances have followed the initial quake. These demolished many of the buildings that were damaged by the first shock.

Supplies Are Rushed
Temporary camps for the survivors were established on the hills overlooking the city and food and medical supplies have been rushed to these camps from San Jose.

Falls Like Card House
This palace, which was designed to be the most magnificent structure in Central America, and for which the American steel magnate contributed \$100,000 was nearing completion. When the earthquake shook the city, the heavy stones utilized as building material, were jarred from the steel frame and the palace collapsed like a house of cards.

KING EDWARD IS NEAR DEATH

Fate of House of Lords Trembles in Balance as Royal Health Wanes

BULLETIN
London, May 6.—The abolition of the house of lords might follow the death of the king, which would be a staggering blow to the monarchy itself. The Prince of Wales has not had the necessary political experience to grapple with such momentous problems as now confront the nation, and there are few who believe that he could stem the rising tide against the lords.

May Be Fatal
While the doctors' bulletins do not admit it, it is known they fear the king's illness will develop into pneumonia, which at his age, 63, and in his weakened condition, would almost inevitably prove fatal.

Stocks Go Down
The alarm of the people is shown in the weaker stock market. Cash consols dropped 3-8 of a point, to 81-1-8, the consols in account fell 7-16 of a point to 81-1-4.

Corrects Former Story
The king's illness, the genuineness of which is now undisputed, unavoidably recalls the report current last week and carried to the United Press, that the king might seek to avoid a meeting with Colonel Roosevelt and, if necessary, plead illness as an excuse.

Political workers have played no small part in bringing about the king's collapse. The breach between the liberals and conservatives and the fact that he alone must eventually make the deciding move between the warring parties, caused Edward to overtax his strength in an effort to bring the leaders of the factions together.

The king's illness is particularly lamented at this time as it means the end of the London season for which tradesmen had made unprecedented preparations in view of Roosevelt's coming visit. It will bring a loss of several million dollars to London merchants alone.

125 DELEGATES TO CONGRESS OF SOCIALISTS

National Secretary Gives Out Names of Participants in Party Conference

This year's congress of the Socialist party, which opens May 15, at the Masonic Temple, will be a more representative gathering of toilers than have ever gathered together in a national Socialist convention in this country before.

Organized States
Alabama—C. G. Hutchinson, Mobile, carpenter.
Arizona—Jos. D. Cannon, Bisbee, mtaer.

Illinois—G. T. Fraenkel, Chicago, machinist; Robert Glese, Waukegan, stock clerk; Adolph Germer, Belleville, miner; A. M. Lewis, Chicago, lecturer; T. J. Morgan, Chicago, lawyer; A. W. Nelson, Streator, carpet weaver; G. A. Peterson, Kewanee, steel worker; A. M. Simons, Chicago, editor.

Indiana—Eugene V. Debs, Terre Haute, lecturer; S. M. Reynolds, Terre Haute, lawyer.
Iowa—John M. Work, Des Moines, organizer; J. J. Jacobsen, Des Moines, linotype operator.

Michigan—Frank Aaltonen, Negaunee, W. F. M. organizer; Wm. E. Bohn, Ann Arbor, professor; J. Hoogerhyde, Grand Rapids, cabinet maker.
Minnesota—Morris Kaplan, Duluth, manager co-op. society; Leo Laukk, Smithville, teacher; Mrs. Esther Laukk, Smithville, teacher; J. E. Nash, Robbinsdale, state secretary Socialist party.

Nebraska—Clyde J. Wright, Lincoln, state secretary Socialist party.
Nevada—W. H. Burton, Buckskin, miner.
New Hampshire—John F. Burke, Franklin, carpenter.

Ohio—E. Adel, Columbus, physician; C. E. Devine, Toledo, restaurateur; D. P. Farre, Dayton, carpenter; Marguerite Prevay, Akron, optician; J. G. Willert, Cleveland, metal polisher; L. A. Zitt, Cincinnati, special agent D. of L.

Oklahoma—Oscar Ameringer, Oklahoma City, agitator; Winnie E. Branstetter, Oklahoma City, housewife; J. T. Cumble, Oklahoma City, agitator; G. W. Davis, Oklahoma City, agitator.
Oregon—Al McDonald, Portland; Tom J. Lewis, Portland, upholsterer.

Texas—W. J. Bell, Tyler, piano tuner; Dan C. Crider, Rising Star, farmer and organizer; P. G. Zimmerman, Anson, farmer.
Utah—W. T. Brown, Salt Lake City, minister.

STEEL TRUST CAUSES RIOTS TO BREAK MINE UNION, SAYS WALKER

IT IS GETTING TO LOOK QUITE ROSY



GRAFTON FIGHT IS SPITE GAME

Politicians of Old Party Combine to "Discipline" Socialist Keon

Political vengeance on the part of W. Journey, mayor of Grafton, and Circuit Court Judge Thompson of Jerseyville is back of the imprisonment of J. J. Keon, a chemist, who fought against the poll tax in Grafton.

SEIDEL COMING TO RIVERVIEW

Mayor of Milwaukee Will Boom the Press Picnic June 19

Emil Seidel of Milwaukee will be the chief speaker at the Socialist Press picnic to be held at the Riverview exposition grounds, June 19.

DENEEN NAMES MINE BOARD

Springfield, Ill., May 6.—Governor Deneen has appointed a commission to establish fire fighting and rescue stations in coal fields in Illinois, as provided in enactment at the special session of the legislature.

Head of Illinois Union Miners Tells Inside Story of Danville Troubles; Charges Plot

SCANDINAVIANS PLAN CONGRESS

Closer Union with the Socialist Party Is Object of Big Gathering

The Scandinavian Socialist organizations of America are planning a big convention to be held in Chicago, July 2, 3 and 4, at the Danish Brotherhood hall, 2733 Hirsch street.

BOOT BLACKING IS TRUSTIFIED

New York, May 6.—The latest is the "bootblack trust," with a capital of \$1,500,000, organized under Maine laws. There is "millions in it," according to the prospects of the promoters, who are willing to "let the public have the common stock at 25 cents on the dollar."

PRICE OF HOGS JUMPS 25 CENTS IN ONE DAY

Hopes of lower hog prices have been given a sudden setback. Prices opened at \$9.50 a hundred pounds for the best hogs, but jumped to \$9.75 before the trade was fairly begun, and rose to \$9.75 at the close, making a net gain of 25 cents in a day.

FRUITS OF CONSPIRACY

Danville, Ill., May 6.—The two companies of militia which were called out by Governor Deneen yesterday to prevent rioting at Westville, five miles south of here, were hastily summoned to the Bunsen coal mines, near Westville early today.

The trouble at Danville is part of the union-crushing tactics of the United States Steel company, and is in no way due to any disagreement between the men against the organization, and is insisting on making a separate agreement. Should the union agree to this it would mean a strike in all the mines belonging to the operators' association.

DECEASED WORKMEN

The company then picked out the English-speaking miners and gave them such work as was permitted under the original agreement. This consists in the care of the mine to preserve it from deterioration. The union officials, naturally, had nothing whatever to do with deciding who should be employed.

HYPOCRITICAL ACTION

This hypocritical line of action has characterized every move of the United States Steel company's mines from the beginning. As soon as the suspension of work began Clay J. Lynch, general manager of the Bunsen Coal company, came to the U. S. W. officials and

professed a great love for the union. He insisted that he was eager to open up his mines at once under union conditions.

"When he was told of the clause that prevented any agreement with mines outside the association until the associated operators had closed their agreement, he at once declared his intention to open up the Bensen company's mines without regard to any agreement and declared that the company would never join with the other operators.

Doubt Sudden Love "I told him," said President Walker, "that when the Danville miners came to know the history of his company in the crushing of the Amalgamated Steel Workers and its fight against the Lake Seaman's union, that they might doubt his sudden love for the union. I told him that those miners would be none too anxious to dig coal to be carried in scab boats and used by scab steel workers, and especially would they doubt his sincerity when they knew that for \$87.50 his mine could become a part of the operators' association for a whole year and join securing union conditions throughout the state.

Walker Going to Danville "I am going to Danville at noon today," he continued, "and shall proceed at once to the seat of the trouble to do my best to let the miners know the truth about the relations of the company and the union. I have been in communication by long distance telephone with the district president of the Danville miners, and he assures me that the reports of disorder are very much exaggerated. The mobs are largely led by paid agents of the operators, who have been responsible for the trouble from the beginning.

Start Boycott "That this whole move is but part of a far wider conspiracy is seen by the fact that plants of the United States Steel company have already notified members of the Illinois Operators' association that they will buy no more coal from members of that association. Once that the operators' organization is destroyed the United States Steel company mines will be in a position to dominate the coal field and to fight the union at their leisure with the same ferocity that they have fought organized labor in other fields.

Negotiations Regular "The negotiations are proceeding as rapidly as possible, and seem to be approaching a conclusion. The officials of the union have been working day and night to secure an agreement, and the delay has been wholly due to the impossibility of settling the terms of that agreement."

125 DELEGATES TO CONGRESS OF SOCIALISTS

(Continued from Page One)

- Waukegan, mayor: Carl D. Thompson, Milwaukee, city clerk.
- Unorganized States
 - Delaware—J. Frank Smith, Wilmington, grocer.
 - Mississippi—S. W. Rose, Biloxi, printer.
 - North Carolina—Rufus J. Morton, Greensboro, merchant.
 - South Carolina—H. J. Royal, Columbia.
 - Virginia—E. B. Slattou, Barbeyville, miner.
- Delegates Foreign-Speaking Organizations
 - Finland—John Valimaki, Hancock, Mich., editor.
 - Bohemian—Jos. Novak, Philadelphia, Pa., morocco finisher; Steve Skala, Chicago, Ill., reporter.
 - Jewish Agitation Bureau—Meyer Lon-



This Little Motor Does All the Real Work There is nothing for you to do but guide the sewing. Just press your toe lightly on the treadle—and the machine starts. Press harder—and it goes faster. Lift your toe and the machine stops instantly. The speed is under your full control. Take one stitch—or 1500 a minute—don't pump, the motor does the work.

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don, New York, N. Y., lawyer; Barnett Wolff, Brooklyn, N. Y., salesman; Lettish—John Klava, Boston, printer; M. Tomlin, California, day laborer. Scandinavian—E. J. Christensen, Chicago, Ill., carpenter; Thos. Jensen, Chicago, Ill., carpenter. Polish—Sec—S. Klavier, Allegheny, Pa., broker; J. Kochanowicz, Chicago, Ill., editor. The attention of the delegates to the national convention is called to the fact that arrangements have been made in Chicago for the Windsor-Clifton Hotel, Monroe street and Wabash avenue, and with the Palmer House, Monroe and State streets, for the accommodation of the delegates to the congress. Rooms at the Windsor-Clifton are seventy-five cents and one dollar, and at the Palmer House, a dollar and a half per day.

LABOR MEETING STIRS GOTHAM

Workingmen's Circle Shows Growth of the Party Among the Jews

New York, May 6.—The tenth annual convention of the Workingmen's Circle began yesterday morning and will continue until the end of the week. On Saturday the 483 delegates in attendance will participate in a great parade as the closing ceremony of the convention. The delegates represent 37,000 members. The Socialist and radical papers of New York are represented among the delegates by the editors of the various papers—Abel Cahana, editor-in-chief of the Forward; S. Yanowski, editor of the Freie Arbeiter Stimme; J. Schlosberg, editor of the Arbeiter; Dr. K. Fornberg, editor of Zukunft; Alexander Jonas, editor of the Volks Zeitung, and Herman Simpson, editor of the New York Call.

To Decorate East Side The east side will be decorated with flags, especially ordered for the occasion. Red will be the color of the day, as in the May Day celebration. The parade will be the expression of welcome to the delegates by the Socialists of the city. The parade will end with a mass meeting in Hamilton Park.

The Workingmen's Circle is an organization formed by the Socialists for the purpose of mutual aid in case of sickness, death or misfortune among the members. The main object of the organization, however, is the spiritual development of the Jewish workingman and the education of the masses on progressive and Socialist lines. The growth of Socialism among the Jews in the last few years is demonstrated by the remarkable growth of the organization. In 1901 the membership was 578. In the present year it is 35,000, divided among 435 branches. It has a surplus of \$200,000. A noteworthy achievement of the organization was the building of a sanitarium for consumptives at Liberty, N. Y. The organization is principally Jewish.

SUNDRIES AT \$111,849,211

Washington, May 6.—The sundry civil appropriation bill which in its plant size, and the variety of its items, becomes "everybody's friend," was reported to the house today. The total is \$111,849,211. This is \$17,550,860 less than the estimates and a reduction of more than \$26,000,000 under last year's bill. Out of the total there is \$37,829,880 for the Panama Canal which will be repaid to the treasury from the sale of bonds.

President Taft's tariff board is given \$250,000 to cover the expense of securing information as to the relative cost of production at home and abroad, and the duties of the board are broadened.

To arbitrate the Hague questions relating to the North Atlantic fisheries \$100,000 is provided. Other appropriations are: Public land services \$1,717,220, reduction of \$244,700; surveying the public lands \$556,000, an increase of \$107,500. For public buildings \$6,145,420, a reduction of \$12,870,032; life saving service \$21,361,740, a reduction of \$30,000; current expenses of the revenue cutter service \$2,288,000, a reduction of \$201,000. Repairs to revenue cutters \$17,000, an increase of \$100,000. Engraving and printing \$1,118,011, a reduction of \$20,698; pay of janitors of public buildings \$2,408,000, an increase of \$498,000; furniture for public buildings \$700,000, a reduction of \$200,000; fuel, light and water for public buildings \$1,500,000, an increase of \$100,000; public health and marine hospital service \$1,904,100, a reduction of \$882,150; interstate commerce commission \$1,380,000, increase of \$130,000; seacoast artillery in the Philippines and Hawaii \$375,000, a reduction of \$25,000. Expenses of the white house \$75,000, a reduction of \$43,500, which is accounted for by the fact that in the last sundry civil bill an appropriation was authorized for the extension of the white house executive offices. River and harbor improvements under contract \$8,651,428, a reduction of \$1,703,085. Artificial limbs \$100,000, a reduction of \$27,000.

Note—One hundred years ago the total expenses of government for a year was \$13,000,000. This covered all expenses. While this bill up today covers sundries.

Will Build a Labor Temple Plans have been completed for the most costly labor temple which Chicago has ever had and the contracts will be let this week by Architect John Ahlschlaeger, who designed the building. The building is to be erected by Local No. 62 of the Carpenters' union upon the site purchased by that organization last fall on Halsted street, just south of Sixty-fourth. The building will be a five story fireproof structure of pressed brick and an interior completely finished in oak. The first floor will contain a store and restaurant and the upper floors will be devoted to lodge halls, banquet halls, dance halls, committee rooms and offices. The total cost will be \$100,000.

THINK 175 DEAD IN A MINE BLAST

Rescuers Seek Bodies of Dead at Birmingham, Alabama; Disaster Mystery

(By United Press Associations.) Birmingham, Ala., May 6.—Wearing oxygen helmets, state mine inspectors and government officials are today making desperate attempts to get down to the 2,300-foot level in mine No. 3 of the Pales Coal & Coke company, twenty-five miles from here, where 200 miners were entombed by an explosion yesterday. Of the entombed men, fifty are white and 150 negroes. It is thought all are dead.

Women Are Frantic Women and children, believing themselves widows and orphans, are gathered about the pit, making frantic efforts to break past the guards and enter the mine. Mine Superintendent Milton Drennan, who was in the engine room across the river from the mine at the time of the explosion, declared that the explosion must have been caused by a miner going into a gaseous pocket with a lighted lamp.

The explosion, according to Drennan, was frightful and it is not believed any of the entombed men escaped. The flames shot into the air 300 feet above the mouth of the pit. There was no second explosion, as is usual in such cases. Drennan was sure the explosion was not caused by a dynamite blast, the miners being forbidden to blast except at noon, 1 o'clock and 4 o'clock. The air fan, although badly damaged, was kept going all night in the hope that some of the imprisoned men might be alive. A relief train of the Tennessee Coal & Iron company, bearing State Mine Inspector James Hillhouse, Assistant Mine Inspector Neal; J. J. Rutledge, government expert in charge of the geological station at Knoxville, Tenn.; physicians, undertakers and helpers, was rushed to the scene of the explosion from this city.

Down in the Mine Neal made an attempt at once to enter the mine and got down several hundred feet. He found several bodies, but made no attempt to bring them out. Other miners, without oxygen helmets, entered the mine and found a dozen bodies, but could not recover them. The rescuers were overcome by gas and had to be dragged out. A number of the men imprisoned had been formerly employed in the Holga mine, which was destroyed on April 20 by an explosion.

2-YEAR-OLD BOY BURNS BABY SISTER TO DEATH Des Moines, Iowa, May 6.—During the absence of his mother the two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wilson started a blaze beneath the baby crib in which his five months old sister was sleeping. The mother returned to find the baby burned to a crisp. It is feared the mother will go insane.

BERGER TELLS WAY TO SAVE

After Conference With Experts Socialist Alderman Says Find Cost Unit

Milwaukee, Wis., May 6.—The city of Milwaukee will be in a position to save \$500,000 a year if an adequate cost unit for contracts and other municipal expenditures can be substituted for the present haphazard way of doing business. This is the gist of opinions expressed by university professors and other economists in conference with Ald. Victor L. Berger at Madison. Ald. Berger has returned from Madison with many new ideas on municipal management. He will introduce a resolution in the council at the next meeting providing for an appropriation with which to employ a professional economist to make a study of the various departments of the city and devise an up-to-date system of management.

The secret of the success of the trusts in large measure lies in their system of keeping account of the cost of their business," said Mr. Berger. "Nowadays a business man must know to a fraction of a cent how much it costs him to produce his goods before he fixes a selling price. Why doesn't a city, which has so much buying to do, also have a system whereby its officials may know just how much everything it uses will cost?"

To Get Cost Units "The idea I have in mind is this: The city is to let contracts for paving a street, say. The contractors come and submit their bids and the city must give the contract to the lowest bidder. Now everyone knows that there is a contractors' ring in Milwaukee and the board of public works, under the present system, has no means of knowing how much the job is worth. "I propose to submit a resolution in the council calling for the employment of an expert to come to the city hall and go over all the departments and prepare a system of cost units or a cost unit by means of which the head of a department can figure the cost of the proposed work as well as the contractor. Then the city can bid in its own contracts if the head of the department should find that the contractors have submitted bids that call for the expenditure of more money than the actual value of the work to be done warrants.

All. Berger said that the expert will be employed first to work on the various city departments and particularly the board of public works. Afterward the public utilities will be given attention, so that the city authorities may be in a position to know just how much the service of public utilities corporations cost. Thus the expert will be directed to make a study of the business

of the gas company and furnish figures to show just how much it cost the company to produce 1,000 feet of gas.

Not Basic Enough "I do not believe that it will help matters any to begin systematizing our bookkeeping until we have a cost unit. The bookkeeping has nothing to do with the expenditure or receipt of money until after the mischief is done. I do think, however, that the city ought to have a modern and scientific system of accounts, and this is contemplated in the resolution which I shall introduce. The main thing is to find out how much things are costing the city and then we can get at some way of determining intelligently how much the city ought to pay.

We do not mean by this that the contractors are not entitled to a decent profit on their business. They take the risk of business and they are entitled to a fair return. But we do object to the prices being fixed by the contractors regardless of the rights of the city and by the establishment of a cost unit the city will be able to determine just how much a given job is actually worth."

Arrest Wealthy Smuggler (By United Press Associations.) New York, May 6.—Charged with smuggling \$3,000 worth of jewelry into this country, Ferdinand Bunte, a wealthy chocolate manufacturer of Chicago, has taken quarters in a Hoboken hotel to await his examination before Commissioner Russ, May 17. Bunte was arrested late yesterday on the pier of the Hamburg-American line after disembarking from the steamer Pennsylvania. He was held in \$2,000 bail.

Horseman Kills Self (By United Press Associations.) Syracuse, N. Y., May 6.—Jack Feek, one of the best known horsemen in the United States, committed suicide here today.

500 KILLED IN EARTHQUAKE

(Continued from page 1) usually sultry. The disturbance seemed to be from north to south, and the initial shock was heaviest. It lasted several minutes. The roar of falling houses was made more terrible by the shrieks of the injured caught in the ruins. Without any attempt to save their belongings the inhabitants, frenzied, rushed toward the open public parks and the outskirts.

News Delayed It was not until late yesterday that word of the disaster reached San Jose. The quake had been felt there, but had done little damage. The fact that telegraphic communication with the capital had been interrupted was put down as due to the earth tremors. There were no fears for the safety of the inhabitants of the capital. When the details reached San Jose, every doctor and nurse available, with plenty of medical supplies and food, were dispatched to the scene. Police and officials also went to aid in restoring order.

Naval Man Dies (By United Press Associations.) Santa Barbara, Cal., May 6.—Rear Admiral B. H. McCalla, U. S. N., the noted naval fighter, who was awarded a congressional medal for conspicuous bravery in the Spanish-American war, died today of apoplexy. He was born in Camden, N. J., in 1844 and entered the United States naval academy in 1861.

The best navy blue serge suit for 10.00 in Chicago is now waiting for you. Regulars, stouts and slims.

Man's Suits 15.00

When you stop and think and know that out of the thousands and thousands of people coming down town daily inside of the loop, only one out of fifty has an income of over 25.00 a week. Many of these men are married men; it is to their interest to know where they can buy the best suits of clothes in Chicago for 15.00. When I make a leader of 15.00 suits I make the strongest bid of any merchant in Chicago for the trade of the average man. Many of these suits I am selling at 15.00 are silk-lined, many of them "hand-tailored" suits. Suits that owing to the backwardness of the season I have been able to buy at far less than what they are worth. If you are a good judge, you will find any number of suits in this sale worth 20.00 and 25.00. I am not afraid to offer you these bargains in suits as other merchants are fearful, they are afraid at this time of the year that it would kill their sales on 25.00, 30.00 and 35.00 suits. I am not, because the highest-priced suit in my store is 20.00, and if I sold suits at 25.00 to 35.00 I would be situated just the same as the other fellows. I would not dare to offer such values at 15.00. I don't care whether you are a young man or an older man who would like to look younger. I don't care whether you are a doctor, a lawyer, a bricklayer, or a plumber, rich or poor, I can please you and satisfy you. You may be tall and slim, you may be short and stout or tall and stout. I have first-class tailors to make alterations on these 15.00 to 20.00 suits; alterations will be made free of charge and the suit must fit (or I will have a fit), because I don't want a suit of clothes to leave this store unless it is a credit to me.

Rain coats 10.00 real "cravenettes" 10.00

This season has been a great season for raincoats. No wonder; the weather has been with us, and the price of 10.00 on raincoats good enough for any man on earth has brought me an enormous business. Men coming in my store are surprised, dumfounded, to see such garments at the price; they quickly recover from the shock on account of the money I have saved them. I am selling the new tan shades in the "slip on" Mackintosh "Imperial" quality at 13.50. Find this same quality of "slip on" coats somewhere else and see what they ask for them.

Once more Saturday

Again Saturday what I have left of odds and ends in some small-sized caps, only 7 cents each. Nothing the matter with the caps; many of them worth 1.00 apiece, but they are small sizes. Last Saturday I sold them at 17c; tomorrow I am going to sell them for 7c. Bring your head with you—if you do, you will be obliged to bring your feet; for them I will give you the pick of 800 pairs of Patent Leather, Vici Kid, and Gunmetal Calf Shoes at 2.50. To make your feet feel real good, will give you your pick of 200 dozen Wilson Bros' men's half hose, worth 25c to 35c a pair, at 10c. I had over 1,000 dozen of them; the picking is still good. A lot of new 1.50 plaited bosom fancy shirts Saturday, 95c. In spite of the weather in April sales in this store of mine went away ahead of a year ago. While many people are complaining about poor business, I am smiling all over—not at their misfortune, but it is natural for me to smile; it is natural for my employees to smile—they are in the right atmosphere. They are used like men, not like slaves—paid full pay when honestly sick. As I treat them good, they treat you good. Many of them are way past the 45 age limit, and I want to say to you some of the best men in my employ are past 55 years of age. Please remember you will get old some day yourself; when you do, you won't want to be turned down. May I have the pleasure of seeing you Saturday?

Murray Jackson, Cor. Clark Open Till 10 Saturday

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Here's an "all round" shoe, with simple lines, but striking style. Made of the best tan leather obtainable, over a last that's easy on the foot and pleasing to the eye. We carry it in all styles and all leathers. It is only one of the models in the largest Spring Shoe showing in Chicago.

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- Salmon \$1.00, \$1.45, \$1.75 (large can)
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- Sardines, in mustard, large cans 85c, 95c
- Sardines, imported 90c, \$1.10
- Sardines, smoked 80c, \$1.10
- Fish Balls \$1.50
- Oysters 90c
- Clams \$1.00
- Clam Chowder 1.00
- Loyster 2.25
- Eels 2.00
- Herring, imported 1.85
- Mackerel, imported 1.85
- Clam Juice 1.00
- Caviar 3.00
- Crabs 2.50

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May Festival, Concert & Ball

GIVEN BY Ferdinand Lassalle Ladies' Singing Society, Sunday, May 8th, commencing at 4 p. m., at Social Turner Hall Belmont Ave. and Paulina St. Tickets in advance, 25 cents a couple. At the door, 35 cents a person.

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- LOT NO. 5381. Extra fine striped trouserings in newest patterns and shades that usually sell at \$6 to \$8. These union special, guaranteed, tailored to your order pants—today and all next \$5 week.....

Bring this ad with you and we will press your suit free of charge for one year. Remember we guarantee you satisfaction in writing. Wear Union clothes—don't take any chances—let us be your tailors. Out of town readers write for samples, free tape measure and self-measurement plans.

United Woolen Mills Co. WOOLEN MERCHANTS AND TAILORS Main Store: 258 State, Between Van Buren & Jackson 606 North Avenue Near Larrabee 6309 Halsted Open Evenings Till 8 Saturdays Till 12:30



WE'RE WAKING UP-PHILADELPHIA

Militant Spirit Aroused in Socialist Workers of "The Sleeping City"

BY J. A. FISCHER, Secretary Philadelphia Socialist Party. Philadelphia, Pa., May 6.—At last we Socialists of Philadelphia, the "Sleeping City," have awakened. At the time of writing my last article on the Philadelphia movement, most of us were rather sleepy.

Excusable This Time
All that I can say to the other comrades in the United States is to please excuse us for sleeping, and to permit me to tell them of the new enthusiasm which has found a stopping place in the Socialist headquarters of this city. It happened that we were asleep when all of a sudden something happened. The door swung open and a newsworthy rustled in crying, "Extra! The Socialists carry Milwaukee!"

Couldn't Believe It
We could hardly believe it. But the mail man came later. "Socialists capture city! Seidel carries Milwaukee!" It must be true.

Well, we've had our say, and most of us agree that it is a victory. We have received 110 new members in one month with the reports coming in from all over the city. "Progress! That's the spirit of the comrades of Philadelphia today."

The following editorial, entitled "Our Opportunity," taken from "The Socialist," our paper which is published monthly, shows the spirit of the comrades of Philadelphia:

"The Socialist party will enter the coming campaign with an enthusiasm which has never before been equaled."

Some Issues
"The high cost of living, the large numbers out of employment, and the recent trolley strikes have brought home to the workers the fact that the Republican and Democratic parties will not and cannot lessen the severity of the struggle for an existence."

"The Republican party is torn by dissension. The Democratic party is like a chicken with its head just cut off—dead, but doesn't know it. Spasmodic reform parties have shot their bolt."

"Veterans of Socialist activity are again being enthused by the bright promises ahead. The victory in Milwaukee has had its effect. The younger element, who have not yet had a taste of a congressional campaign, are impatient for the opening. Like the young hound, just before the opening of the gunning season, they have been on the chase. The dogs of war will soon be feverishly at it."

Game Everywhere
"The fields of capitalism are full of Socialist game now. Our weapons are tried and true, our ammunition perfect. Gunners only are needed."

"Those who are believers in Socialism and who would like to see it accomplished should immediately affiliate with the organized party. Organization means multiplied returns."

"Veterans are again called to the colors. Those who have been on furloughs are called back to active service. After the state convention is over we will open fire on Fort Ignorance. The enemy cannot stand our charges much longer. Our recruits are now scaling their breastworks."

Every Soldier Needed
"In the coming campaign every soldier will be needed. If you have viewed the battle from the side lines, shake off your lethargy and come into the army."

"When the smoke of battle clears off next November we will be miles in advance of our present position in the march toward our goal—the republic of free men and women."

"We are planning to make a hot campaign. Each congressional district has a separate campaign committee. Most of them are at work already."

Philadelphia Suggestions
Local Philadelphia suggests to the delegates of the national congress of the Socialist party that they work for a constitution that cannot be amended between congresses. They also suggest that they work for free immigration.

The meeting which adopted the above suggestions was a corker. It lasted over seven hours. Everyone had a chance to speak. Everywhere the new enthusiasm is being felt.

NAME R. HUNTER FOR GOVERNOR

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)
Augusta, Me., May 6.—The Third Maine district met in convention in G. A. R. hall, Augusta, and nominated W. B. Brown of East Sunny for congress. Steps were taken to raise a good campaign fund, and a lively campaign is expected. The Maine state Socialist convention was held in Augusta. Robert V. Hunter of Freeport was formally nominated for governor. L. E. Barnhill of Camden was nominated for state auditor.

The convention ratified the reelection of N. W. Leonard as state secretary and Grace V. Silver as state organizer. Miss Silver has also been elected by referendum vote as delegate from Maine to the national conference.

PROBE WATCH TRUST TODAY

New York, May 6.—The government investigation by federal grand jury of the alleged combine of watch manufacturers is said to involve indirectly the J. Pierpont Morgan firm in New York and Philadelphia. The inquiry is

under the direction of Assistant District Attorney Crim and has been in progress for several weeks, the former grand jury leaving the work unfinished.

The Morgan interests have been affected by the trust busting dreams of the government, by the fact that Edward T. Stotesbury, who is a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan in New York and of Morgan's Philadelphia house, is also vice president of the Keystone Watch company, director of the United States Watch company, director of the Crescent Watchcase company, director of the E. Howard Watch company, director of the New York Standard Watch company and of the Philadelphia Watchcase company. Apparently Mr. Stotesbury's testimony would have been of great value to the jury in its investigations, which are directed chiefly to the corporation known as the United States Watch company.

Though there is no official connection between the Keystone combination, the Elgin National Watch company, the Waltham Watch company of Massachusetts and the United States Watch company, there is supposed to be an unwritten "gentlemen's agreement" between them to control the watch business of the country. The agreement is so effectual, it is said, that no independent company can exist.

STEEL UNION IS EXPANDING

Report to the Convention Shows Growth; Officials Review History of Year

Fort Wayne, Ind., May 6.—The thirty-fifth annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, in session in Fort Wayne, is expected to take action leading to the incorporation of all branches of the iron industry in the membership of the organization. The movement was started on the floor of the convention by President McArdle.

International President Peter J. McArdle, in his annual report to the convention, recommended that the convention take action to enlarge the scope of the association. The amalgamated membership up to this time has been very reserved and has included only the most skilled labor of the mills. It has been confined entirely to the men who work immediately in front of the rolls and furnaces. As a result, the association has been held by other labor organizations to be somewhat aristocratic.

To Include All Labor
President McArdle's recommendation is to include and take in all kinds of labor in and around the blasting furnaces. He recommended further that steps be taken to amalgamate, if possible, with the Tin Plate Workers' International Protective association, an allied organization which is involved with the amalgamated in the present strike in the American tin plate mills. The tin plate workers' association is confined particularly to the mill men who are engaged in the tin plate departments, that portion putting on the surface on the sheets. The amalgamated membership controls the hot mill workers who turn out the sheets.

The American Federation of Labor has recommended that the two organizations merge and important steps are expected to be taken on these recommendations before the convention closes.

President McArdle, in his report, also urged the locals of the amalgamated to affiliate with their various state and city central bodies, calling attention to the importance of such affiliation and of the recognition of the communicative interests of all organizations.

He dwelt at some length on the work of the national organizers and showed how they have been working against

heavy odds because of the methods employed by the large corporations to intimidate their employees. He commended the organizers, however, upon what they have accomplished.

Union Has Grown

The annual report of the international secretary, Mr. John Williams, to the convention, showed that the membership of the amalgamated association has had a very substantial and pleasing growth during the past twelve months, increasing 20 per cent both in numbers of the locals and the membership. There are 150 local organizations now affiliated with the amalgamated.

Despite the strike of 5,000 of the members in the tin and sheet division, against which the United States Steel corporation is making a fight, the amalgamated association affairs are reported to be most promising.

He devoted considerable attention to the strike situation. The steel men are optimistic when considering the fight and the men say they will eventually win. The present strike has been maintained and continued without resorting to the levying of assessments against the working members of the association, as is the usual procedure in obtaining finance for such a combat by labor against capital. Money has been raised entirely by donations. In this the members of the association who are not affected have responded, the secretary showed, in a remarkably liberal manner, while the other labor organizations have been free with their subscriptions of financial aid.

For this outside aid the secretary and president both expressed their thanks of the organization to the American Federation of Labor, the various international organizations and their locals. The federation was particularly thanked for the interest taken in the fight and for the moral as well as financial support given. President McArdle pointed to the fact that organized labor is recognizing more and more that "an injury to one is the concern of all."

The Benefit Fund

Secretary Williams called attention to the benefit fund of the association, which has had a remarkable history in the last six years of its history. The fund for steel workers' wives was inaugurated. The benefit fund now aggregates \$25,000 in the treasury. He concluded his report by asking the assistance of all the men affiliated with the organization.

President McArdle opened his report with a review of the past twelve months, and particularly with a review of the strike situation. He called particular attention to and commended the conciliation agreement in which the Western Bar Iron association, of which the Fort Wayne Rolling Mills company is a member, granted a temporary respite last June 1, the date for the new wage scale to go into effect. The new scale was not ready at that time and it was agreed to keep working and not shut down the mills pending the settlement.

He spoke of the strike at length and commended the men for their united action. The feeling was that eventually the strike would be won by the men, he said.

Official Reports

Vice President Jones, head of the bolting and finishing division, reported to the convention upon his work of the year, speaking of conferences held and differences settled.

Vice President Lewis, of the tin and sheet division, is at Martta's Ferry on trial in connection with the riots there last fall, and his report will be received later when he can return to the city.

Editor Ben I. Davis, of the Amalgamated Journal, the official organ of the association, made a very satisfactory report showing the financial status of the Journal, which is well supported by the members.

The reports were referred to the committees and the convention session adjourned for the day.

ANNE MORGAN TO WED JUDGE LINDSEY, IS RUMOR

Denver, Colo., May 6.—The wide circle of women intimate in politics is buzzing today with the rumor that Judge Ben B. Lindsey and Anne Morgan are engaged to be married. This circle includes the women who observed the two persons together during Miss Morgan's stay in Denver and who whispered about the long conferences held by the prospective mothers of the judge and the heiress.

PROBERS SAVE SEC. BALLINGER

Investigation Committee Stops Questions Which Touch Crux of Case

Washington, D. C., May 6.—While Secretary Ballinger was under sharp cross examination yesterday afternoon and Attorney Louis D. Brandeis was on the track of valuable testimony in the land fraud investigation, the senate committee suddenly realized the precarious situation of the administration and voted to shut down the lid. By a vote of 6 to 5 it was decided that the secretary was not obliged to answer certain questions of the attorney involving the propriety right of the administration in power to make political appointees.

The question which brought the sensational move by the committee referred to the "influence" of Postmaster General Hitchcock in the appointment of special agents in the Alaskan coal land cases.

Guggenheims Brought In

Cut off in his attempt to secure an admission from the secretary that Mr. Hitchcock dictated government land appointments, Brandeis called the witness' attention to a letter written to the commissioner of the land office, Dennett, by Special Agent McEnery, stating that Guggenheim had used his influence with the president to retain Dennett as commissioner. Mr. Ballinger claimed ignorance of the incident.

Brandeis then asked for a definition of the word "pampered" that Ballinger had used in earlier testimony. "In your direct testimony," said Brandeis, "you used the expression in reference to Glavis that he had not been pampered, but, on the contrary, had been pampered." In his conduct of the Cunningham case. What did you mean by "pampered"?

"Simply that Glavis had trifled with the case. He was given every assistance, all the time he wanted and all the men he asked for, but he did not make the kind of progress he should have made."

"I understood that 'pampered' had a different meaning."

"I can't understand what things seem to you. Glavis was too well treated. He loafed on the job and didn't fulfill the work he ought to have cleaned up."

"When you returned to Washington last summer from the west, I believe you gave out a newspaper interview in which you said, 'Incidentally, I propose to kill a few snakes!'"

"I believe I made that remark, but not for publication."

"But you started out to kill the snake Glavis before that, didn't you?"

"I had made up my mind that Glavis

ought to be killed as a snake before that."

Before the adjournment of the committee Mr. Ballinger introduced a letter from President Taft, written on the day Glavis was dismissed. The letter includes some criticism of Pinchot. "Mr. Pinchot's weakness," the letter says, "is his inability to credit high and honorable motives to those who differ with him as to his method of doing things when he is pursuing a worthy object with all the enthusiasm of his nature."

"Should it be necessary, as is not at all unlike, to submit all this record and evidence to congress, I shall be glad to have your authority and that of your subordinates to leave out of your answers any references to Pinchot or to the part he took in bringing Glavis' report to my attention."

Praises Pinchot

Otherwise the letter praises Pinchot highly. It was written, as avowed in a postscript for publication. "It would have more weight," said Taft, "if I gave it out after I have given time enough for you to receive it."

Ballinger referred to the matter published in Collier's Weekly and given to it by Glavis as "scurrilous screech," and that it had been treated in the way they "usually refresh their scurvy matter."

Earlier in the day Ballinger attacked Pinchot's administration of the forestry bureau, claiming that he had wantonly wasted \$73,989 on the Menominee Indian reserve in Wisconsin. He claimed also that the emigration to Canada had been checked by the reversal of the forestry policy for the development of forest reserves.

FREIGHT MEN SEE A VICTORY

Santa Fe Must Yield Soon, Say Union Officials Today

War on the Santa Fe railroad, to compel it to establish union conditions on its system, will be planned at the meeting to be held tonight by the district council of the Freight Handlers and Railway Clerks' union, as a result of the refusal of the officials of this system to treat with the men.

It is expected that it will take but a short time to humiliate the Santa Fe officials and recall the lockout of the freight handlers on this system. Aside from the situation on this road the freight handlers are back at work at their usual places today.

Expect Easy Victory

By almost unanimous vote the freight handlers, who demanded an increase in wages, decided not to strike, at the mass meeting held Thursday night. The final ballot stood 1,831 against and 349

for a strike. By this decision the 3,000 freight handlers accepted the offer of the twenty-two railroads in this city for an hourly increase of ten per cent and an advance of \$5 per month for checkers and delivery clerks. Following the announcement of the vote the men decided to leave the fight against the Santa Fe in the hands of the district council.

Will Bring Suit

Secretary Flynn declared that he would bring suit against C. A. Taylor, superintendent of terminals of the Santa Fe road, for blacklisting union men. According to Flynn, Taylor told the union men in the Santa Fe yards that if they stopped work they would be unable to secure employment on any road in Chicago.

All handling of freight in the Santa Fe yards is being carried on under police protection as a result of the lockout of union men by the company. When the men quit work Wednesday they were told by the officials that unless they went back immediately other men would be employed in their places. Accordingly on Thursday when they came to work they found that their places had been filled by nonunion men brought into Chicago during the night over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road.

Police were detailed from various stations to guard the men at work in the freight houses, and both sleeping and dining cars were placed on a siding by the sheds to accommodate the new employees. A high wooden partition was erected connecting the fence surrounding the yard with the freight houses, making access to the cars impossible except through the sheds. No disturbances of any kind occurred during the day.

DON'T add to the high cost of living by paying your dealer 50 per cent profit on the clothing you buy.

We believe in a square deal for everybody and will continue to sell men's clothing at the workingman's price.

Our low rent is one reason why we are able to offer such exceptional values in our suits at \$10 to

\$15.00

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1570 N. Halsted Street.

Central DRUG CO.
Chicago's Largest Drug Store
100 STATE STREET
Diagonally across from Marshall Field & Co.

MOSSLER'S Tailoring System.
A PAIR OF PANTS TO EVERY SUIT
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Near Tailorman Av. Tel. Humb 7399.
Away from the high-price Landlords.

THE BUILDER OF GOOD CLOTHES
MANNYE L. MOSSLER

COME SAT. and MONDAY
And see my new stock of imported and domestic wools, that I just received from the East, and you will be more than agreeably surprised at the quality and prices that I have picked these goods up for. No matter how far you live, it will pay you to know where to go, and Leave Your Measure for a Suit or Topcoat.

OVER 900 SATISFIED SOCIALIST CUSTOMERS
Wear the cloth I build—come and let me build your clothes.
I Make the Best
SUIT or OVERCOAT
To your measure, with a pair of Extra Pants Free, of the same or stripe material—from
\$18 to \$30 Any more \$25 to \$30 value elsewhere.
HAND-MADE. UNION MADE.
All My Goods Are Marked in Plain Figures—One Price to Everybody.

NOTICE
In giving you the Extra Pants Free I am sharing half my profits with you as my expense are very small. I do my own Cutting, Drafting and Making under my own supervision. This gives the customer business before-hand and gives you my personal care and attention, assuring you of a year's fit and satisfaction, besides waiting on you.

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 long time without disappointing you.

I GUARANTEE you a perfect fit and satisfaction, otherwise I will build you a new suit or refund your money if I fail.
I use a clean sponge, press and repair my own clothes bought of me, as often as you wish, free of charge.
My 1 set line of Spring and Summer shirts and Domestic Wools is complete, and comprises any style or pattern you may wish for. Samples checked by given for comparison.
Openings till 9, Saturday till 11, Sunday morning till noon, for the accommodation of my customers.
Sample Booklet and Measuring Blank sent at. All orders will receive my prompt and careful attention.

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"The Builder of Good Clothes."

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Clean ng. Dyeing and Repairing.
Reasonable Prices. Party Member

A Peerless Leader \$15.00 in Men's Suits at.. \$15.00



Just the thing for the man of smart taste who wants dash and go in his garments. This is our leader, and it leads all Chicago. Is made in the latest 2-button coat style, with long lapel.

The "Continental" \$15 Clothing deserves its reputation. It's the biggest offering in tailoring value and style that can be found in Chicago or out of it.

Plenty of choice in materials. Plain and fancy blue serges, velour, cassimere and fancy worsteds.

The patterns are among the niftiest that have ever been shown, and we can suit anybody.

Other values from \$10 to \$35.

Boys' Clothing

It isn't merely the wonderful convenience of our children's department—separate entrance on main floor, no stairs to climb—that makes it so popular with mothers. It's real values as well. See these

Blue Serge Suits

Blue serge suits—pans either knickerbocker or plain—a value you can't match anywhere else at the "Continental" price—\$3.95.

Children's Spring Reefers

in Light Colors

Just see our special offering in children's spring reefers and get an idea of the values you meet here. These splendid garments have no equal at anything like our price—\$2.95. They are \$4 and \$5 values.

A Baseball Outfit Free

Given with every purchase of a child's suit at \$3.50 or more. Bring the children—you'll say you never saw such clothing bargains. And, as for the children—the baseball outfit will look good to them.

THE BUSIEST BECAUSE THE BEST CLOTHING STORE OUTSIDE THE LOOP

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS TILL 10

THE Continental CLOTHING HOUSE

CORNER MILWAUKEE & ASHLAND AVENUES

One Dollar Cash Free for You

We make this remarkable offer to the readers of the "Socialist" who intend buying their summer clothing. Determined to make MAY OUR BANNER SUIT MONTH, we have added many new and attractive styles to our suit stock the past week, and we can safely say

Our Men's Suits at \$12.00 \$15.00 \$18.00 and \$20.00

Represent the very best of clothing value. We have all the stylish models in all the newest gray, brown and blue colorings. Our complete range of sizes enables us to fit you perfectly. In addition to our extra values we offer you \$1.00 cash upon the purchase price of any suit at \$12.00 or over. All we ask of you is to cut out this advertisement and bring it to our store when you buy your suit.

CHILDREN'S SUITS AT \$1.95 \$2.95 and \$3.95

ALWAYS AT THE SAME OLD CORNER

Yondor Bros

North Av., Corner Larrabee St.

FORM LEAGUE TO AID FARMS

Gov. Hadley Heads New Organization; Impressions of Taft Visit

St. Louis, Mo., May 6.—The National Farm Homes association, having for its purpose the colonization of city dwellers on model farms, was formally organized here today.

BY OSCAR LEONARD

St. Louis, Mo., May 6.—As I approached the Coliseum to report the "big feature" of the farmers' convention, the appearance of President Taft, I was struck by the large number of policemen surrounding the place.

Talked of Slights The farmers talked among themselves of the way the president slighted them by accepting the invitation of the Business Men's league to go to the two baseball parks instead of being a guest at the barbecue planned by the farmers.

THE ARMITAGE JOHN S. EDWARDS, Pres. Milwaukee and Armitage Aves.



You Get Better Clothes at "The Armitage" Many men want Hart, Schaffner & Marx clothes. We have them in all the season's latest patterns, and they are good clothes.

SUITS, \$15-\$18-\$20-\$22-\$25 OTHERS FROM \$10 TO \$30

President Taft accepted the invitation. The Business Men's league paid no attention to it. They simply took charge of the president, as good business men do.

Applauded Unanimously The farmers applauded Graves when he spoke of other things. They applauded him when he told them that in his opinion there was salvation in Roosevelt's policy.

Traced Grid to Change He traced the progress of the farmer telling the audience how in the beginning the farmers owned 90 per cent of the wealth of the thirteen colonies, and how now they own only 20 per cent.

Like Feudal Barons Brooks traced the development of the present system and said that the trust barons of today are fully as oppressive as the land barons of feudal times.

Talked of Slights The farmers talked among themselves of the way the president slighted them by accepting the invitation of the Business Men's league to go to the two baseball parks instead of being a guest at the barbecue planned by the farmers.

look down upon you with contempt. How long shall we be cowards and refuse to look the issue in the face.

Applauded and Cheered He was applauded and cheered all through. His words fell on willing ears and comprehending brains.

Received Coldly During his address there was scant applause. In fact he was received coldly all the way through.

Received Coldly During his address there was scant applause. In fact he was received coldly all the way through.

SOCIALISTS IN SPECIAL MEET

Belleville, Ill., May 6.—A special Socialist meeting will be held at the court house steps at 7:30 o'clock in the evening of May 12.

NEW SQUEALER SOUGHT TODAY IN BIG PROBE

Story That Beckemeyer Has Confessed Is Followed by Strong Rumors

New excitement was added Friday to the sensational developments in the bribery scandal during the past week by the statement of State's Attorney Wayman that Representative H. J. C. Beckemeyer of Carlyle, Ill., had "squealed" and had corroborated in every essential detail the allegations of White in connection with the election of United States Senator Lorimer by corrupt methods.

Representative Robert Wilson, Michael Link and Henry A. Shepard, whose names were mentioned in White's original statement as participants in the alleged "jackpot" distribution, and who were put through a grueling cross examination before the grand jury yesterday, are being examined again today.

According to the state's attorney, Representative Beckemeyer admitted that he was in St. Louis last July at the same time as White, Clark, Wilson and Link, and that he then met Representative Wilson in a room in the Southern hotel and that he received money from Wilson as his share of the alleged legislative "jackpot."

Wholesale indictments are expected in the near future directed at the members of the assembly involved by White and Beckemeyer in their confessions. A repetition of the Pittsburgh rush of confessions in order to secure immunity is expected.

Representative Wilson declared that he did not believe that Beckemeyer had made a confession. "It is a ruse," he said, "on the part of State's Attorney Wayman with a view to scaring some weak kneed crook to 'squeal.' I know nothing about bribery or slush funds at Springfield. It is all a lie. It would be impossible for Beckemeyer to testify to such charges, for the accusation that I gave part of a 'jackpot' to him is absolutely false."

ARBITRATE INTERURBAN STRIKE; MEN AT WORK

Kewanee, Ill., May 6.—City and interurban service of the Galesburg & Kewanee Traction company, suspended since Sunday because of a strike of the employees, due to a failure to reach a new agreement, has been resumed after an agreement to arbitrate. B. F. Shadley of Galesburg, chairman of the state board of arbitration, is third man.

DENTIST HAYES WHALEBONE TEETH \$3.00

Formerly in Sibley-Cooper's. HALF PRICE NOW. WE RIVET ALL TEETH. WE RIVET THE TEETH TO THE PLATES AND BRIDGES. THEY WON'T BREAK OFF.

Extra Pants FREE From Maker to Wearer Direct 25% Saved

TIMOTHY BRINK

118 DEARBORN STREET References: The Daily Socialist or Union Trust Company Bank.

MARKETS

Winter wheat—Up 1/16c. No. 2 red sold local and trans-Mississippi billing at 11 1/4c. No. 3 red 11 1/4c. No. 2 hard 11 1/4c.

yearlings at \$47.10, while ewes made \$47.25. Potatoes were off another cent per bush yesterday on large offerings. Trade was steady. Receipts 23 cars. New stock was 100 bush.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Giovanni Ruffalo, Filomena Tuccia, 21-22 E. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill. 21-22 E. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill. 21-22 E. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

To-Morrow's the Day Putnam's Back!

AT 131-133 SOUTH CLARK STREET AT 9 O'CLOCK TO-MORROW MORNING the doors of the famous Putnam Clothing House will swing open once more and the most sensational sale of the season will be inaugurated.

\$200,000

STOCK, BOUGHT OF BERNHARD, 131-133 South Clark St., MEN'S, WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S STYLISH WEARING APPAREL to be sacrificed at less than auction prices.

This sale is bound to make a new record for quick selling because the prices have been cut so much a ridiculously low point that even the keenest bargain hunter cannot resist buying.

MEN'S CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHINGS, LADIES' SUITS, DRESSES, WAISTS, MILLINERY, YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S FINE CLOTHING

at prices that have never been known before and will probably never be duplicated again. We are determined to gain as much advertising as possible from this sale, therefore we don't consider cost. We want to sell every dollar's worth of this stock quick—we want everybody to know "The Putnam" is coming back.

AT 50c ON THE \$

Nothing reserved—every article goes—every price is cut. If you want value for your money, be here to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock and sale will continue day and evening until every article is sold.

THESE PRICES WILL BRING CROWDS.

- LADIES' WAISTS: Hundreds of beautiful Embroidered and Lingerie Waists; big values at \$1.00 and \$1.50, choice, 59c. \$2.50 and \$3.00 values in Embroidered and Lingerie Waists, 96c.

BUILDING PERMITS

- 7500-06 Greenwood av. 2 story brick church; B. Carlson, owner. \$17,000. 1415-1417 W. 2nd st. 2 story brick flat; J. B. Berman, owner. \$7,000.

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- HELP WANTED Young men for railroad firemen, brakemen, baggage men, etc. \$15-18 per week. 171-173 N. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE, 131-133 South Clark Street

EVERY ARTICLE MARKED IN PLAIN, READABLE FIGURES



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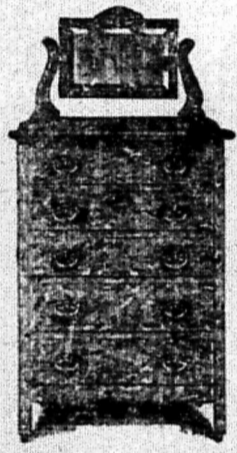
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The sweetness of low prices is made bitter by cheap merchandise. The retail merchant who is so eager to make his own profit that he forgets his customer's profit is not doing business in a fair way. The best merchant is one who is as careful about the value he gives as about the value he gets.



THIS SOLID OAK DRESSER.
French bevel plate mirror, 14x22 in., lacquered brass trimmings. Three deep, roomy drawers, fitted with substantial locks; perfect construction throughout. Regular \$9.50. v. a. l. u. s. Specially priced at **6.75**



THIS SOLID OAK CHEST OF DRAWERS.
This is a very popular seller at the Humboldt at \$8.75. It has five large drawers, fitted with locks and keys and casters. The cabinet work is extra good. Special price for this sale **5.80**



THIS DINNER SET FREE
FREE FREE FREE
This beautiful complete Dinner Set, handsomely decorated with dainty sprays of flowers, Haviland de ign, absolutely free with every purchase of \$25 or over.

Genuine Brass Bed
Guaranteed for 10 Years



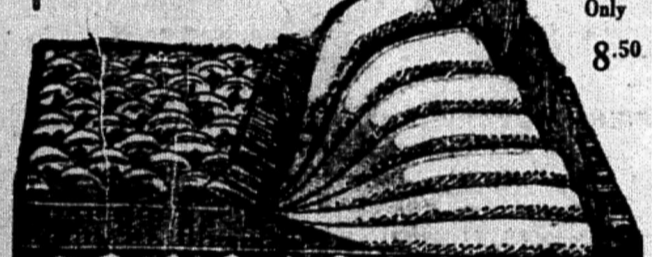
ONLY **\$14.35**
Two-inch Continuous Post.
Popular Design--Special Construction
Here is a bargain in a real brass bed at the price others ask for an iron one. Genuine English lacquer, made in bright or satin finish. The greatest brass bed bargain ever offered in Chicago at our Grand Opening Sale Price **14.35**

THE "HUMBOLDT" GENUINE LEATHER ROCKER



Special at **12.75**
GENUINE LEATHER ROCKER.
Large, massive genuine leather rocker. The frame is made of thoroughly seasoned oak, nicely finished, or may be had in a handsome figured birch in mahogany finish. Has a full spring seat and high tufted back; worth \$29.95.

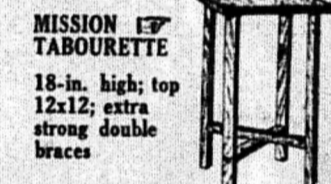
\$8.50 For Positive \$20 Value



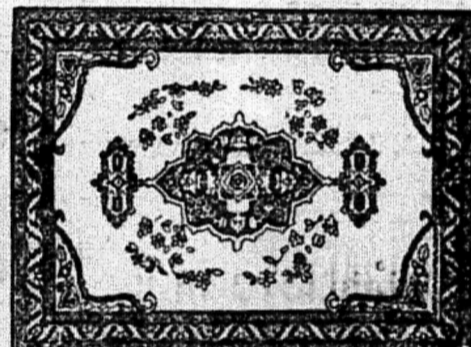
This Mattress Only **8.50**
This mattress is not stuffed, but carefully built up from flaky sheets of cotton fiber; clean, odorless, sanitary, vermin proof and built to last a lifetime. Covered with fancy art ticking, substantially tufted and rigidly bound; made in our own factory. After using this mattress for three months same may be exchanged if not entirely satisfactory. We have other genuine felt mattresses as low as \$3.95.



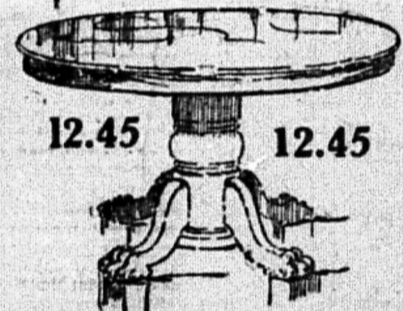
MISSION LIBRARY TABLE.
Early English finish; all parts of this table are made of extra heavy stock. It is well made, and at our price is an extraordinary bargain. It is a large table with a roomy drawer and book shelf. **3.90**



MISSION TABOURETTE
18-in. high; top 12x12; extra strong double braces. **22c**



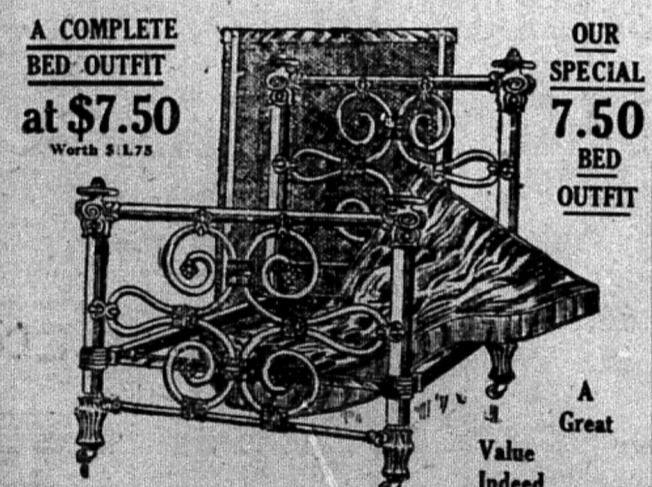
1212 WILTON VELVET RUG.
Latest oriental designs and colorings--non-fadable. Our new spring arrivals, the handsomest to be seen in Chicago, firmly woven and thoroughly guaranteed. You never saw a rug of this character for less than \$27.50. Remember, the size is 8x11, and our Grand Opening Sale Price is only **17.50**



12.45 12.45
PEDESTAL DINING TABLE
This PEDESTAL DINING TABLE is made of carefully selected SOLID OAK throughout, polished to a piano luster; has 22-inch top and extends to six feet; has four heavy, massive lion's paw feet, with extra strong castors. Don't fail to see this wonderful bargain, that should sell for \$18.00; secured for our Grand Opening Sale at **12.45**



DINING ROOM CHAIR.
With shaped wood seat, solid stretchers below. Roomy, comfortable back. Can be had in golden oak or weathered finish. Regular \$2 value--for **1.20**



A COMPLETE BED OUTFIT
at **\$7.50**
Worth \$1.75



THIS MISSION ROCKER
98c
Note the size of this beautiful Mission Solid Oak Rocker. How much could you buy the raw material for today? The regular retail price of this attractive Mission piece of furniture is \$4. You wonder how we dare offer it at less than one-fourth price. It's worth your time to learn how we do it. Don't fail to look for this artistic bargain in our show windows at **98c**



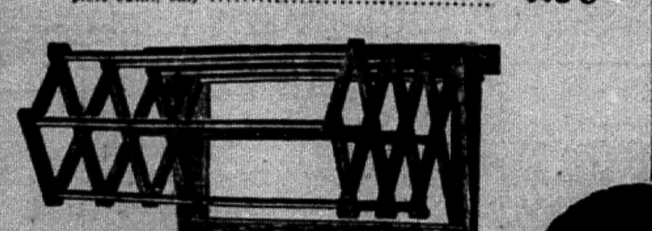
JUST FIGURE IT UP
Note the size of this beautiful Mission Solid Oak Rocker. How much could you buy the raw material for today? The regular retail price of this attractive Mission piece of furniture is \$4. You wonder how we dare offer it at less than one-fourth price. It's worth your time to learn how we do it. Don't fail to look for this artistic bargain in our show windows at **98c**



THIS FOLDING GO-CART
opens and folds with one simple motion. Is made with strong (not weighty) steel frame, rubber tire wheels. Chase leather seat, sides and hood. Contrary to the general belief, the following price is for the complete go-cart. There is no additional charge for the hood. This week at **3.95**



COLLAPSIBLE GO-CART.
rubber tires and strong steel, spudger. Folds into very compact form; complete, with hood. **2.48** for this sale only



UNFOLDING CLOTHES RACK, 24 inches wide--when closed takes up 14 inches space. Extended it is over 3 feet long. Gives 16 feet of clothes hanging service. Made of fine white bass wood, and never again will you duplicate it at the price. **28c**



Chase Leather Couch 14.50
This dependable, luxurious Chase leather, hand-tufted couch is of regular \$29.00 couch construction, and will be found in all first-class furniture stores priced at \$25.00. Comparison will be appreciated when you see this exceedingly worthy article of elaborate design in carved oak construction offered at the Humboldt's Grand Opening Sale at only **14.50**



This Handsome Mirror, Mounted on Library Clock, 55c
No-jeweler even sold this timepiece for less than \$1.75. You will never regret it if you take the time to come and get one at **55c**



Cos-tumes or Hat Rack, 49c
This useful article must be seen to be appreciated. It is a very handsome thing for the hall, bedroom or any other part of the house. Worth \$1.25. It stands 2 feet 4 inches high; has six hat or coat pegs and four French design pegs attached, with strong round head screws. Beautiful 1 1/2 inch finish. **4.95**



SANITARY STEEL FOLDING COUCH.
Can be used as either a couch or bed. Positively vermin proof and constructed of all tested steel. Good value at \$2.75, but our Grand Opening Sale Price is only **2.50**



49 Cents
THIS SOLID OAK PLATE RACK, 49c
This is a beautiful as well as useful article for any home and is a very special bargain. It is made of solid oak and of extra strong construction, handsomely finished--only **49c**



REFRIGERATOR.
Newest scientific construction; patent cold air circulation; wonderfully economical. Specially reduced for this sale--only **4.95**

We carry a complete line of the famous Leonard Cleanable Genuine Porcelain Lined Refrigerators in the new satin walnut finish. They reduce your ice bills to one-third.

OPEN MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS UNTIL 9:30 O'CLOCK

DESPOTISM IS RUSSIA'S CURSE

Natural Resources of Nation Are Not Open to the People

BY M. J. ROUSSINE

Among all civilized countries, Russia is the most backward economically. The poverty—not to say the misery—of the inhabitants is the best proof of such a statement.

The economic level of a country can be judged according to the quantity, greater or less, of the products of prime necessity that is being consumed. Statistics show that Russia consumes much less than all other civilized countries. Here are some figures:

Figures Give Proof

The consumption of wheat in America is 550 kilograms annually per inhabitant; in Russia it is 275 kilograms annually.

Consumption of sugar in America is at the rate of 78.1 pounds a year per inhabitant, and in Russia it amounts to only 13.2 pounds.

In America cotton is consumed at the rate of 20.6 pounds a year by each inhabitant; in Russia the rate is 5.4 pounds.

The consumption of cast iron in America is 280 kilograms per inhabitant; in Russia it is 43 kilograms.

The annual consumption of coal for each person in America is 3,500 kilograms; in Russia it is 3,000 kilograms. A kilogram is equal to 2.205 pounds.

The difference is still greater in the more costly foodstuffs, such as meat, butter, eggs, etc.

Lives Are Miserable

The miserable life which the majority of the Russian population leads causes very great mortality and considerable morbidity among the inhabitants.

The economic inferiority is explained by the low rate of the labor productivity of the Russian worker, at present.

In America, the annual production of an industrial worker is 12,000 francs at the lowest; while in Russia it is only 3,000 francs.

If we include the entire population, the productivity of each inhabitant would be 145 francs in Russia, 450 in Germany, 532 in France, 633 in England, 845 in the United States and 933 in Australia.

The economic well being of a country depends on: First, its richness; second, the aptitude of its inhabitants; and third, the political liberty that it enjoys.

It is proved as far as the first two factors are concerned—natural richness of the country and aptitude of the inhabitants—that Russia occupies one of the first places among civilized countries. Then, if Russia is the most backward economically, it is owing to despotism, to the complete absence of political liberty.

I wish to cite a single example which will clearly show the injurious effect of repressive policies on the part of the Russian government on the economic welfare of the country.

In Russia the Jews have not the right to own property. But some time ago it was learned that certain joint stock associations, holding considerable property, were in the hands of Jews who used this method to avoid the law.

The Russian government then forbade joint stock associations from buying and holding property. It is not necessary to explain what importance such an interdiction had on the development of joint stock companies. Thanks to this law, the form of industrial and commercial organization, the most efficient, the most wide spread and most important, was deprived of its most elementary privileges by the government of Russia.

Balked Enterprises

The joint stock associations, which constitute the best system for the concentration of small capital and for the foundation of great industrial and com-

The Hustlers' Column Works While You Sleep or Wake

Socialist literature, properly distributed, works long after the distributor has passed on to other things. It reaches the reader when he has leisure. The printed page does not talk back. It never gets tired out. It does not mind being sworn at. It keeps coming back, no matter how often it is repulsed.

In the form of a Socialist paper it is not simply one song that it sings. If one thing does not catch the reader's eye there are others that will.

The distribution of even single copies of a Socialist paper is splendid work. But the best thing is systematic, regular distribution. During the ten days beginning May 15th there will be an opportunity for the Socialists of the United States to distribute a paper whose effectiveness for propaganda will exceed anything we have had for many years.

There will be the regular news of the day supplied by telegraphic service and private correspondence, to catch the eye of the non-Socialist. Then when he begins to read he will find himself listening through the printed page to a working-class party discussing the questions of greatest interest to him and his fellow workers. There are few things more interesting than a debate. The report of the convention will be largely a report of a debate.

The convention will probably last only four or five days. Interest having thus been aroused, the reader will be in just the best possible condition to read the final numbers, which will be first, last and all the time on the editorial page, propaganda numbers. Each such page will contain as much matter as a half dozen leaflets, and already some of the best writers in the movement have agreed to contribute during these days.

Thus you see the plan of the paper. These numbers will be sold in bundles at a rate that will make it possible for any single individual to make an impression upon his neighbors.

If a number of Socialists co-operate in the purchase and distribution of papers, these ten days can be made the beginning of a strong movement in any locality.

For five dollars a local can secure one hundred papers every day during the convention. A local of any size can sell these readily, but it ought also to arrange to distribute them among non-Socialists.

Three dollars get fifty each day, and \$1.50 will bring twenty-five to any one address daily for ten days.

The only difficulty now is the extremely short time remaining. The more distant states will barely read this in time to mail their orders.

AN APOLOGY

We have an apology to make to our hustlers, and we do not hesitate to make it. During the rush of orders for the May Day Edition and the pressure of work since then, we have been unable to acknowledge all hustler work in the Hustlers' Column for the past few days. Those of you who have not seen your remittance acknowledged will probably see it in a day or so, just as soon as we can "catch up." If, through error, we should miss a few, we trust you will realize that it is due to the condition we were in, and will not criticize us too severely.

A renewal and a new one come in from Comrade George Watts, Ohio. Get next to the idea. Whenever you renew it is a good time to get a sub on the side to chuck in with it.

A. N. Deussen and A. A. Deussen of California each throw in a dollar for the good of the cause.

Carl Ott, Indiana, fires in three subs, and then goes back to get some more.

F. D. Booth of Iowa renews his sub, and takes on three others just to make it interesting.

A dollar's worth of sub. cards and a nice book order come in from H. A. Hart, Mexico.

Get on the Sub, Wagon!

Another forty cent donation from "Worker," Peoria, Ill. We need a few hundred workers like that and then we would be sailing on smooth waters.

In the last few days Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, have sent in over twenty-five subs. to the Daily. How's that?

Comrade Amper of Herrin, Ill., is still on the job and keeps on sending subs. This is the kind of work that makes for revolution.

THE BIRTHDAY BOX

Comrade H. Chilcote, Ark., has another birthday. He is 65 years old and so sends in a dollar to celebrate. Thanks. If only the young folks would get next to this

mercial enterprises, could not continue in Russia.

The evolution of economic and social life is not compatible with the absence of political liberty. No compromise is possible between them. The economic downfall of Russia is inevitable, if the government continues its reactionary policy and does not realize the political reforms and social promises of the czar of five years ago.

The financial and industrial centers are beginning to understand the dangers that the reactionary policy is threatening to the development of the economic life of the country.

IS BALLINGER REPORT AUTHOR?

La Follette Puts Leading Question to Atty. General Wickersham

(By United Press Associations)

Madison, Wis., May 6.—United States Senator La Follette returned to the attack on the attitude of the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee when, in the leading editorial of this week's issue he excoriated the committee for refusing Attorney Brandeis' request for the papers that would show whether Attorney General Wickersham wrote his summary of the Glavis charges a considerable time after the date which appeared on that summary. The editorial says in part:

"Unwelcome Conclusion"
"Shall the American people be forced to the unwelcome conclusion that there is something in the implied charge of Attorney Brandeis that Secretary Ballinger was the author of the report of Attorney General Wickersham, dated

Sept. 11, 1909, upon which it is alleged that President Taft acted when he whitewashed Ballinger in a letter dated two days later?"

"The report in question affects the validity of the whole Ballinger case. Are not the American people entitled to know the whole truth?"

"Conspiracy"
"Verrees, attorney for Ballinger, hotly declared that the seeking of information on these charges is a part of a conspiracy against President Taft. Why the president? Must the American people be compelled by this committee of congress to believe that their chief executive had knowledge of any possible juggling of dates or that it was even done at his direction?"

"There may be, as Verrees says, a conspiracy, but if so, the people want to know who are the 'conspirators.'"

Ten Million Tickets Stop Cars
A wagon load of printed matter representing \$1,000,000 tied up the Western avenue, Belmont avenue and Clybourn avenue cars at the junction of these thoroughfares yesterday, when one of the wagon wheels collapsed. The load consisted of 10,000,000 admission tickets, in rolls, for Riverview exposition, which opens next Wednesday, and is said to the largest single order of tickets ever printed.

Fire Engine Tire Explodes
Macon, Ga., May 6.—While responding to an alarm of fire today the tire of the automobile fire engine exploded, and the entire crew was thrown into the street. Lee Roberts, C. A. McCreary and J. E. Buffington were killed and five others badly hurt.

BACH BROS. HATS CLOTHING SHOES

MICHIGAN AVE. & 115th ST. ROSELAND, CHICAGO.

CLEAN cut, smart, correct in style, of good quality in fabric and tailoring and accurate in fit. These are the important things that our clothing gives a man, and they're exactly the things you want.

There's no reason why you shouldn't have them; we've got the clothes here for you, and they are ready for wearing and they fit and they're easy to pay for—union made. You ought to see some of the new late models, and some of the smart, new colors and patterns.

SUITS FROM \$10.00 to \$30.00

Our shoe department is a very lively one. We fit lots of men and boys and all are pleased because our styles are right, prices are right and we make right.

Come and get your Hat at Bach Bros'. We have the right one for you. Union made, \$2 & \$2.50; Stetsons \$3.50



The Best Thing Now.

The biggest and the best thing in the Socialist movement at this minute IS THE COMING NATIONAL CONVENTION.

We must make this convention a success. We must make it a great educative force. That was what we planned for it. That was what those who voted for it wanted.

Now, there is only one way that this convention can be made a success. The workers outside must know what is going on. It will be a flat failure if the entire membership is not kept in touch with it every day.

THERE IS ONLY ONE WAY THIS CAN BE DONE.
THERE IS ONLY ONE PLACE WHERE THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION WILL APPEAR EACH DAY.

That Is in the Daily Socialist.

It is for the thousands of readers of this paper to see that the convention is not a failure. They can do this by distributing tens of thousands of copies of this series.

Because a bundle order can be handled in the mailing department almost as cheaply as a single subscription, The Daily Socialist is making a remarkable offer on this series.

ONE HUNDRED COPIES TO ONE ADDRESS EACH DAY FOR TEN DAYS FOR FIVE DOLLARS.

Fifty copies a day to one address, three dollars.

Twenty-five for \$1.50.

Three Ways to Distribute the Papers

<p>FIRST PLAN</p> <p>Have the Socialist local buy the whole thousand. Then get a boy to distribute them each day, and if possible sell them. Let the boy keep what he gets. In this way he will work up a regular route and can keep on delivering the papers after the convention ends.</p>	<p>SECOND PLAN</p> <p>Get five Socialists to contribute ten cents a day (or ten to contribute five cents) and let them take the papers each day and distribute them. Send in the \$5.00 in advance and get it back as collected. Follow each distribution with a campaign for subscribers. Keep after the same persons.</p>	<p>THIRD PLAN</p> <p>Circulate a subscription list until you find ten persons that will contribute 50 cents each. Then have each one agree to take one day's issue and distribute it thoroughly, following up the distribution with a canvass for subscribers.</p>
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One hundred distributed daily will be almost like having the convention in your town. It will give Socialism a boom.

It was the distribution of literature that built up the German Socialist movement and gained the victory in Milwaukee.

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

180 Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois.



The Famous CLOTHIERS
MADISON and HALSTED

Our Fifteen Dollar Suits are extra big values for your money. Of course at \$10, 12.50, 18 and up to \$30 we give you "dollar for dollar" in value, but we lay particular stress on our fifteen dollar line, showing every new pattern and shade, including the new chalk stripes. You'll look along **\$15** for such values, at

Hats.—Over 150 styles in every new color and shape, \$2 & \$3. The well-known John B. Stetson, 3.50, \$4, \$5. "The Famous" Special, black Stiff Hats, at \$2 and \$3.

Shoes.—The new "high-arch" and many other late styles in high or low cut—dull, patent or tan leathers—button or lace—extra big values—with our guarantee, 2.50, \$3 & 3.50.

Boys' Suits.—The biggest value in this department is a strictly all-wool blue serge, with straight or knicker pants, a good \$5 value; get them here any time for **3.95**

Saturday only—50c knee pants; not over 2 pair to a customer. Your choice, **29c**

DAILY SOCIALIST MAGAZINE PAGE

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

THE SERVANT IN THE HOUSE

NICOR

The other day I chanced to find the following astonishing letter printed in the Tribune, and I believe it should be given space, together with what may be held in the nature of a reply, although the latter was written to the Daily News some years ago, and by Minnie Hayes, who signs the letter, chances to note, possibly she may have further comments to offer:

The Servant and the Children of the House

Being a mother of three children, a foreigner residing in this country twenty-four years, and acquainted with the inner domestic life of America as well as European families, I venture my opinion why it is American women prefer remaining childless.

The lack of well-regulating servants is the cause. Women have decided to go without children since the increasing trouble with servants, able to leave suddenly or change a place for the sake of "change," renders the burdens which motherhood entails beyond the strength of the woman of today. The "never know" feeling which employers of servants have as to how they will be able to manage in a week, month, or year, "when baby comes" has taught them: first, to get along without service, then without children, and now without each other; resulting in the ever-increasing divorce.

In Russia, England, Germany, where the servants are the best and are compelled by law to live up to their contracts, the divorces are fewest. Russians, Poles, Italians, Jews, have immense families and splendid servants. If cabmen, expressmen and others are obliged to have a license, and the public can hire them and demand a fulfillment of their contract, why should not the servants who occupy positions of greater responsibility be subjected to similar regulations, as they are in other countries?

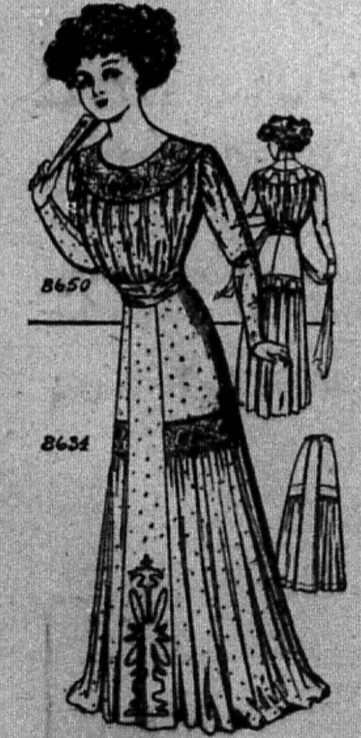
So long as the right sort of manager of a home has no right to see that the service she pays for is hers for some time to be during which the mutual interest and attachment can develop, so long will the united efforts of all church fall in their admissions concerning motherhood, home, happiness and what not, of morality.

We all cry against white slavery, divorce, childless parents and homeless homes, yet we but help the evil, because we have no law curbing the liberty of servants and domestic.

CO-OPERATIVE DAIRY IN BRADFORD

A report from Consul Augustus E. Ingram states that the city of Bradford Co-operative Society, which has forty-one branch stores in that English city, has just erected a central depot or dairy in Usher street. The premises and the machinery, which was supplied by a Dublin firm, cost approximately \$20,000, and the plant, which is of the latest and most up-to-date type, is capable of dealing with 2,000 to 3,000 gallons of milk per day.

FOR HOME DRESSMAKERS



AN ATTRACTIVE GOWN 824-Ladies Yoke Skirt, and 865-Ladies Waist with Round Yoke. Pale blue messaline was used for this model, with bands of Japanese embroidery for trimming. The skirt may be finished with or without the back panel. As illustrated, and the waist made with high or low neck edge. For a gown for afternoon or general wear, with skirt in "street" length, pattern, serge or cashmere would be appropriate. The waist pattern is cut in six sizes—32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches, bust measure, and requires 2 1/4 yards of 26 inch material for the 36 inch size. Skirt cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches, waist measure, and requires 5 1/2 yards of 26 inch for the 34 inch size. This illustration calls for two separate patterns and will be sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents for each in silver or stamps.

SPRING AND THE WORKING GIRL

BY PAULINE M. NEUMAN

"Fear not the tyrants 'Will rule forever'!" —Shelley.

My present occupation gives me the opportunity to come into contact with all kinds of people. But most of them are working girls—girls who worked for years and years, some of them since they were ten years old. And it seems to me that they find relief in telling me all their grievances against their employers, although they know how little I can help them. On Thursday last I spoke at the Central Labor Union of Fall River on the "Union Label," and after I got through a girl who is (as I learned afterward) an ardent socialist and takes an active part in the labor movement, took me to the station and talked to me for a long, long time.

While she did not tell me anything new—yet her words impressed me immensely. For she voiced the sentiment of the great mass of working girls. She herself has worked in one of the mills for the last ten years, and she herself said: "I will not be able to stand it any longer. It is impossible for any woman to work so hard, and always be in such a terrible hurry! For you must keep up with the speed of the loom. And what do we know," she continued, "of the beautiful weather in spring? All we know is just the moisture, the filth, the foul air and hurry, hurry. Oh, when will it all end?"

"Foul air, filth, misery, in the factory and poverty at home. 'Home,' did I say? A tiny little room into which the sun never enters, and where even in this room you hardly have a chance to rest before you have to go to the mill again. And this is what people call life!" She laughed, with a bitter, despairing laugh.

"Then the train arrived and we had to part. All the way to Boston I thought of my new friend, and I thought of hundreds and thousands of others, like her, who know not of the beauties of life, who never have the chance to enjoy nature, to see the sun, the light; who are deprived of love and life; who know nothing but work, morning, noon and night—no pleasure, no amusement, no recreation, nothing, nothing but the grind, the mill and filthy mill, mine or factory."

From the Diary of a Striking Waist Maker

December 19th. "Mary," cautioned me Helen this morning, "they're out looking for you, an' I advise you to keep out of their sight; if you're arrested you'll bring only additional trouble upon us, an' the Lord knows we've plenty of it." So I've obeyed orders an' kept low. But there ain't no pleasure stittin' girls in a cold, cheerless place, especially when one expects every minute to fall into the clutches of the police. Not that I'm such a coward, but Helen just said, they've enough trouble without me. While I had nothin' to do I picked up one of the leaflets that were given out at our meetings. It impressed me from the very first—"You work hard, you work long hours, but you do not get the comforts of life in return for your work." How wonderfully true to life—us people that work the most, get the least. It seems to me impossible, somehow, that the Lord had ordained it so. I wonder why the preachers try to impress us that Christ Himself approved of it when he said, "The poor ye always have with ye. I ain't a minister, but I really think Christ must have meant that the poor ye always have with us, an' that what we shall continue to have them. For, didn't He come down to earth in order to live with an' help the men who work?" Not that I would say that the people should cease to be working men an' women. Not at all; on the contrary, I think one ought to be proud of being able to earn a living by his own labor. Wasn't our great President Abraham Lincoln a working man once upon a time, an' he wasn't ashamed of it, either. But in justice to all it seems to me that a man or woman should work in order to live, instead of livin' in order to work, as us girls do. An' another thing, when a body spends so much time in doing honest work, one is surely entitled to a decent livin' in return. But how many of us get it? What opportunities do us workin' girls have in life? If those that are tryin' to down us would have only half the heartaches

I DO NOT FEEL GRATEFUL

BY HORACE TRAUDEL

I do not feel grateful when you are good to me—I do not get down on my knees and say obsequious things to you: Nothing inside me tells me to do it, and I feel that nothing inside you tells you to ask it:

For if anything I give you or anything you give me reduces the equality of our lives, if your gift or my gift casts a shadow, Then love dies: then love can no longer breathe in the close air; Which makes me sure, O dear one, as between us that our love would resent definition and excuse. Which makes me sure that your being decent with me or my being decent with you could have no returns—That love exacts no fealty, that love refuses a receipt: that love loves and lets love go: That being grateful would be as if we looked for profit in the give and take of our sacredst passion. And now you know why I do not feel grateful when you are good to me. —The Conservator.

STUDY COURSE IN SOCIALISM

Authorised by the National Executive Committee LESSON XXVII—METHODS OF ACTION (CONTINUED). Relation Among Various Methods of Action.—Special circumstances in this country have retarded the spread of a clear conception of the working class movement as a whole. American Socialists have been prone to think of its various methods as so many abstract schemes, from among which the workmen could at any time choose whichever they liked, instead of recognizing that they constitute a historically necessary growth, conditioned by technical development and by other factors largely beyond the workmen's control. Thus we have at one time a tendency to advocate political action exclusively and make light of the struggles of organized labor; again, a tendency to depreciate the ballot and overestimate the strike and boycott; yet again, to neglect the ordinary work of both the party and the unions and exalt so-called "direct action."

Political action as understood by Socialists, therefore, includes much more than getting votes. The nominating of candidates and the conduct of campaigns are indispensable, but they are the least part of Socialist politics. The Socialist party must pursue just as energetically its public and keeping it on the alert to promote all Socialist and proletarian measures and impede all of a contrary tendency. It must make itself the champion of all the oppressed and the protagonist of every progressive demand; and must continually translate its general theories into concrete applications. This it can do by many agencies—through its press, through lectures, through house-to-house canvassing, through the issuance of manifestos upon topics of the day, through addresses to the public authorities, through mass meetings and demonstrations, through conferences with representatives of the unions upon subjects of common interest, etc.

The Political Strike.—Much attention has been given in recent years to the general strike, more accurately called the political strike. This is to be distinguished from even the largest of ordinary strikes. The ordinary strike, whether large or small, is directed against specific employers, in support of demands which it is within their power as employers to grant, for the benefit of the strikers themselves or some portion of them. This definition includes the ordinary sympathetic strike, which is generally connected with the rule that union men shall not work in the same establishment with non-union men nor handle material made by non-union labor.

In contrast with these strikes in specific industries against specific employers, the political strike may involve many industries and is directed against the employing class as a whole and against the government as an agency of that class. It may be intended merely as an emphatic demonstration of working class feeling. Thus it has been used on many occasions in France, Italy, and elsewhere as a protest against arbitrary acts of the government or reactionary projects in parliament, and in Russia recently in connection with the agitation for universal suffrage, in such cases it may affect only certain establishments and its duration may be determined in advance.

Again, it may be used to enforce a demand which the particular employers themselves cannot grant, but which, it is thought, the government will grant if the employing classes are severely enough affected. There have been such strikes in Belgium, Austria, Sweden and Finland to win universal suffrage, in Holland to procure the defeat of proposed legislation against the unions, in France and Italy to deter the government from depriving public employees of the right of organization. For such a purpose the strike must be widely generalized, and its duration cannot be predetermined. For material reasons, however, the larger the strike the shorter can be its duration; it must succeed or fail within a few days. In a few other cases, as in Russia in 1905 and in Spain in 1908, the political strike has been intended to paralyze the governing powers in a critical revolutionary moment, and its management must be adapted to this end.

In a few instances the political strike has proved a very effective weapon. In other it has failed disastrously. Experience shows that one or both of two conditions must exist in order to make such strikes practicable: Either the working class must be very well organized and disciplined on both economic and political lines, or else the moment must be one of intense revolutionary excitement, in which the whole mass of the working people and considerable portions of other classes are spontaneously united on one definite aim which is definitely opposed by the government and the dominant classes.

To imagine that the political strike can be made a substitute for regular labor-union activity or for the regular activity of the political party, to think that it can be invoked at any time, regardless of conditions and without long preparations, or that it can be used as a "short cut" to the social revolution, is dangerous romanticism. (The best treatment of this subject in English is in Jaures' "Studies in Socialism," Chapters XI and XII.) Co-operation.—Among the methods of action outside the political field which may be useful to the Socialist movement, co-operation must receive brief mention. Socialists no longer cherish the illusion that capitalism can gradually be crowded out by the building up of co-operative societies. But experience shows that they may have great practical value as an auxiliary to the political and industrial movement. In recent years in Germany, Belgium, Italy, France, Holland, Switzerland, Austria and the Scandinavian countries there has been a notable development in this direction. Some co-operative societies devote themselves to wholesale and retail trade, saving their members the middleman's profits; others conduct bakeries, cigar factories, printing and bookbinding shops, and other productive enterprises; others are societies of laborers who take contracts for agricultural work, excavation, paving, etc.; yet others are societies of peasants to provide agricultural machinery for common use, to conduct butter and cheese factories, wineries, etc., or to organize credit for building and improvements.

The societies serve as practical demonstrations of the benefits of collective action. They train workmen in methods of administration. They reduce the cost of living. They are often of great service to labor unions in time of strike or lockout, putting union-made goods on the market when private employers unite to destroy the unions. In most cases they devote part of their revenues to aiding the Socialist press and contributing to the funds of the party and the unions. The history of co-operation in the United States is a record of failure, but of late there seems to be some improvement. Careful study of methods successfully used in Europe and also of special economic conditions in this country should precede any attempts, and care should be taken to avoid attempting too much with too little money, or organizing the society that it may degenerate into a mere business enterprise, without social significance and without chance of success in competition with large private capital.

Socialist Education.—More than any other movement in the world's history the Socialist movement needs educated men and women to carry on its work—not simply a few leaders and specialists, but an educated rank and file. While the average of knowledge and trained ability among Socialist party members today is decidedly above that of any other party, it is not yet adequate to the gigantic tasks which the party has before it. To meet this need, it is necessary both that the party and its auxiliary organizations should improve their educational facilities and that individual Socialists should make the most of all educational opportunities that are open to them—not only of the facilities offered by national organizations, but also of those offered by the public schools, libraries, etc. This may be considered an addressed particularly to the younger men and women of the movement and to Socialist parents on behalf of their children. The ideal of every Socialist should be to make his education both broad and deep—to acquire a fair knowledge of the general outlines of Socialist theory and policy, and to make himself a specialist in some particular line of Socialist activity. The one is necessary to enable him to make sound judgments on the varied questions that are continually confronting the movement. The other is necessary to enable him to do some specific service as the grand task of destroying the existing system of exploitation and building on right lines the fraternal society of the future. If this course has been of any use to those who have followed it, it will be them nothing but an introduction to a life-long course of systematic self-education, going on simultaneously with their active work in the party and the labor movement.

South Side

PRINTING: H. G. ADAMS, Commercial Printing and Stationery, Machine Composition, 204-212 W. Lake St., Chicago. Tel. Main 222. DROFAGANDA The H.G. Adams Printing Co., 146 Washington St., Chicago. PRINTING 33-85 Fifth Ave. STATIONERS: If It Is Used in an Office We Sell It. Good Business Envelopes, 1,000 for \$1.00. Letter Paper, 100 for \$1.00. Stationery, 100 for \$1.00. HORNER'S STATIONERY STORES, 21-23 Clark St., Chicago. WHERE TO EAT: MAC FADDEN'S RESTAURANT, 100 S. Clark St., Chicago. PUBIC STENOGRAPHER: Max Baum, Public Stenographer, 1225 S. Turner St., Chicago. GOAL AND WOOD: FARR BROTHERS COMPANY, 34 W. 11th St., Chicago. MILK AND CREAM: Union Dairy, Wm. Hering, Prop., 407 Center St., Chicago.

West Side

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AMUSEMENTS: Workingman's Theater—The Ideal North Ave. and Lawrence St.—Admission free. DRUGGISTS: WM. T. KLENZE, PH. G. PURE DRUGS, Belmont Ave., corner Seminary Ave., Chicago. PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS: APPENDICITIS AND CANCER CURED with out the knife. Dr. J. H. Specialist, Central Ill. SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS: AD. HEUMAN—International HEADQUARTERS FOR SOCIALISTS, 271 Third Street, Milwaukee Wis.

Out of Town

PRINCE HAGEN BY UPTON SINCLAIR Prince Hagen is the personification of capitalism. For himself, he mocked at morality, but he realized fully how the present ethical and religious standards protect him and his class. The workingmen are many and we are few, he says. They are a thousand times more powerful than we. Only their religious beliefs, their moral scruples and their fear of the law separate them from our wealth. As a work showing the value of existing institutions for the protection and support of the capitalist system, Prince Hagen is invaluable. Price, in paper covers - - - .25 Price, in handsome cloth binding - - \$1.00 Order From CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, 180 Washington Street, Chicago. Patronize Our Advertisers

Throttling Waterway Transportation

All that is necessary to give an irresistible impetus to the waterway movement—the waterway movement that has for its object legitimate competition with the railroads and the cheapening of freight transportation—is public enlightenment with regard to the methods employed by the great railroad combines to throttle competition on the great lakes. The facts revealed by the inquiry of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Jemison case, relating to the rail and lake rate on flour from Minneapolis to the Atlantic seaboard, will go far toward bringing about this enlightenment. In this case there was evidence going to show that independent boats, originally built and fitted to engage in package freight business, are unable to do so because the railroad owned boats lines on the great lakes control the terminals and wharves, and refuse to permit independent boats to load or unload thereat, and refuse to receive packages from independent boats. The assistant manager of the Mutual Transit company, operating a line of boats between Duluth and Buffalo, owned jointly by four railroads terminating at the last named city, testified, according to the commission's report, that if tramp boats did manage to secure shipments of flour they would not be permitted to load or unload the same at the docks of the regular line. The report likewise calls attention to the complaint of the mill and milling interests of Chicago that Chicago is unjustly deprived of the advantages which she should enjoy from her location upon Lake Michigan. The point is that there can be no such thing as freedom of competition in transportation so long as the conditions referred to here are permitted to continue. If the railroads can monopolize the waterway terminals, of course independent competition must go down. One of the greatest boons that could come to this country today would be the absolute liberation of all water-front rights from the clutches of private interests. Until terminals are opened freely to all it will be useless to talk of water route competition with railroads.—Christian Science Monitor.

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THE RETURN OF ROOSEVELT

BY JOSEPH E. COHEN

The impression is becoming more and more general that Roosevelt is to return to political life.

Just what Roosevelt will do no one would dare to say. Roosevelt has the happy faculty of doing what he pleases.

A politician is one who imagines that things altogether will always remain about as they are.

A statesman, on the other hand, is aware that things are forever changing.

Washington is remembered largely for his farewell address. Jefferson as president has a place in history only because he ran counter to his theories about the province of government.

Presidents have rarely been other than figureheads. But while they did not steer the ship of state, they nevertheless indicated the course it was taking.

Roosevelt was a most pronounced figurehead. But he was his own political master. He was the boss of the party. The only power he respected was that of capital.

Before that he was an abject politician. And he always will be.

It was for that reason he selected Taft to succeed him. It was a personal whim, done to demonstrate his control of the machinery of his party.

Taft was agreeable to Wall Street. Wall Street strenuously demurred at the fact of Roosevelt's control over his party.

To show how much of a politician and how little of a statesman Roosevelt is, consider his dealings with the Catholic church.

Roosevelt was the president of P. T. Barnum's country. That is why the rulers of Europe greet him so cordially at a time when the whole world is seething with working class unrest.

But Roosevelt cannot do it. Suppose he could be president in 1912. What of 1917? Rooseveltism is of the passing show.

Roosevelt and the crowned heads of Europe cannot stay the hand of death, death of the decaying economic and social order.

A ROAD TO REFORM

BY ROBERT HUNTER

We commented yesterday upon the effort being made on all hands to force the Democrats to fight the Republicans.

Of course, everybody knows there is need of opposition. It would be absurd to dwell on that.

But there is some value in realizing that the day of serious opposition between the Democrats and the Republicans is past.

They really cannot find anything of a serious nature to quarrel about. They live in a state of mutual helpfulness, eating out of the same silver spoon.

It is incredible that any man can believe that there will ever be again in this country a serious campaign between the Democratic and Republican parties.

They will pull off many another farce, vaudeville and sham fight,—always, of course, with the agreement to divide the gate receipts.

The fact is if there is to be any opposition to our present government it must arise in a new quarter.

Both the Democrats and Republicans are paid to represent big business and there is absolutely no party today representing the interests of the great mass of people.

Of course, I know that a few radicals will say when they read the above, "Pshaw! Why does Hunter exaggerate? What about LaFollette, Bristow, Owen and Gore?"

Well, what about them? Have you ever asked yourselves where they come from?

Owen and Gore come from Oklahoma, where the Socialists threaten to wipe out the old parties.

Bristow comes from Wisconsin, a suburb, I believe, of Milwaukee. Radicalism seems to be, then, a kind of life and death matter for these gentlemen and a fairly useful thing for the Republican and Democratic parties.

The fact is more and more of their people are becoming radical. More and more of them are reading Socialist literature and more and more of them occasionally vote the Socialist ticket.

Besides, they are alive and even write letters to their Senators demanding that they take certain actions.

Now, politicians are politicians,—that's strange, but it's a fact,—and politicians like voters as much as actors like applause.

SOME of them are a bit radical in their heart of hearts, but they are too careful of their own interests to be radical at the expense of their livelihood.

They wait, then, to see which way the cat jumps. If it jumps toward radicalism, they are radical; if it jumps toward conservatism, they are conservative.

They take the color of their surroundings and move patiently but fearlessly behind their following.

They are leaders who bravely and even recklessly bring up the rear, and, of course, the best way to force politicians of that kind to get ahead is for you to move on as fast as possible.

As their leadership becomes more and more Socialist so also these politicians at Washington become more and more radical.

The more bitterly opposed the masses of people are to the old political trickery the more these men feel it necessary to fight that trickery.

Of course, this type of politician is known in every country of the world and everywhere else but here the workers have discovered at least one way to get action out of those fellows.

They are forming their own parties and fighting their own battles. They are throwing over the old leaders and taking things into their own hands.

And that is what we are beginning to do in Oklahoma and Wisconsin and Kansas.

As a result we are breeding a new and cleverer type of politician,—the insurgent type.

And we become more and more powerful, the old party politicians will become more and more alarmed and, by thousands of little reforms, will try to bribe the people to come back again into the fold.

And, as a fact, most of the reforms for the benefit of the workers that have been gained in Europe have been gained by just such bitter opposition.

In every country in Europe the Socialists have forced the adoption of many of their immediate demands by deserting altogether the old party politicians.

And today in England the Liberals and Tories are passing measure after measure for the benefit of the working class solely because they fear that the Labor party may grow until it swamps them altogether.

It is in the effort to keep real working class Socialist opposition from showing itself that we see today Taft, Roosevelt, Aldrich, the New York World, and all sorts of other papers and politicians pleading with the Democratic party to put up at least so much of a pretense of a fight as will prevent the growth of a real opposition.

Because There Is a Profit in It

Karl Marx once said something to the effect that the degree of crime which would be committed depended upon profits to be made.

He pointed out that for ten per cent bribery, adulteration and cheating would be cheerfully practiced, and that for one hundred per cent there was no crime that would not instantly be developed.

The revelations concerning the white slave traffic in New York are ample proof that this rule still holds good.

Murder, and far worse, are common occurrences, and the trade in crime has developed to the point where it has created its own trade vocabulary.

The conventional discussions of these revelations are filled with expressions of horror and denunciation of the men and women engaged in this trade.

This will not stop white slavery. Men and women do not enter such a degrading trade because they enjoy it any more than their victims become human merchandise for pleasure.

SO LONG AS THERE IS A PROFIT IN SELLING GIRLS, AND POVERTY TO CREATE HUMAN "COMMODITIES," JUST SO LONG TRADERS WILL BE FOUND TO DEAL IN THOSE COMMODITIES.

Only when human beings are offered an opportunity to live and enjoy the fruits of their labor in healthful, productive occupations will both victims and traders cease to exist.

Chinese Riots

In central China, in the province of Hunan, near to the great city of Hankow, there have been extensive riots.

These things are a long way from us, as far from us as they can be and stay on the planet. Yet they are very close to us in many ways.

These Chinese revolted against the proposal to build the Hankow-Pekin railroad with money obtained from foreign bondholders.

Is it not strange that we never thought of that in this country? We permitted private individuals to build the railroads, or, rather, we built the railroads and gave them to private individuals in return for some money.

Perhaps some of those Chinamen looked around the corner of the globe and saw what a mess we had fallen into in this country and decided to revolt against it in time.

Who shall say that the "heathen Chinese" is blind?

Volunteer Reporters

The plan outlined on this page a few weeks ago to pay for news stories in subscription cards has been a great success.

For all such items the sender will be paid at the rate of twenty-five cents a hundred words for all matter that is printed.

There is especial need for news of the labor and Socialist movement and also for any peculiar conditions affecting the workers.

Do not telegraph a long story without first sending a query to know if it is wanted.

When sending newspaper clippings put them in an envelope and send them under letter postage.

It is of the greatest importance that the names of all persons mentioned should be given in full, or with the initials of the first name, together with the full name and street address of the correspondent.

Would you take the place of one of those Alabama miners for the wages the United Mine Workers are demanding?

The days in which it is possible to send in a convention series club are passing fast.

Freight rates are still several laps ahead on the upward race with railroad wages.

Teddy again told the world to be good and it would be happy.

Left It to Her "Am I the first girl you ever kissed?" asked the fair young thing from the refuge of his shoulder.

When to Refrain Miss Frye—Mrs. Jones, your daughter just called me a nosey old gossip.

THERE IS NOTHING FOR YOU TO DO, MY BOY

BY THOMAS N. FREEMAN

The southern farmers are driving the boy away to the city. Actually kicking them out. Every year even in the backward cotton growing sections new machinery that saves the labor of human hands is being introduced.

On one big cotton farm where the fertilizers used to be distributed by hand, but is now put out by machines, recently a boy about 15 years old applied for work.

A hungry look was on his face. The rags that covered his body on that cold spring day hardly held together on his gaunt figure.

The capitalist had made it hard enough for him to make a living, even with the best improved machines. But the boy! He inherited no land. He inherited no property.

The last chance for the boy will be to go to the city where the doors of the capitalist hell are open to all, but those who enter therein leave all hopes behind.

do on the farm where the food of the world is produced; yet in the sight of that child on the day he applied for work thousands of acres of idle land, uncultured, but held by private title, lay all around.

There is nothing for the boy to do. No schools invite him and even if there were, where would his food and clothes come from?

The world is not overcrowded as some assert, but private ownership is barring behind private titles the energies of man, while outside broad fields invite to activities and to the springs of eternal and unlimited life.

Let us break down the artificial walls so that there will be something worth while for the boy.

Socialism is the only thing that offers any hope for the youth and who love the boys and girls of the world must be aroused to labor for a time when we can say truthfully, "There is something for you to do, my boy."

Lesser president than prince in pride of will, whose pastime is the princely sport, to kill, whose murderous fists unnumbered fools acclaim!

Hall, blustering statesman, butcher of big game, whose pastime is the princely sport, to kill, whose murderous fists unnumbered fools acclaim!

On all things big thy bragging thoughts are bent—To strip the lordliest lion of his skin, The bulkiest trophies of the chase to win—Big bag, big story, big advertisement!

Roosevelt, for him whose callous heart is blind To human kinship with the lower kind—Seen but as "game" for man to persecute—A line there is, that from some poet fell, With inner meaning thou shouldst ponder well!

Remember, He who made thee made the brute!" —London Justice.

On the Firing Line

BY MONOSABIO

How the piratical black flag hovers the red flag of human brotherhood!

When the capitalists wish to hit us hard they ascribe to us all their worst qualities.

Foundations will soon be springing up like mushrooms each assiduously devoting itself to the uplift of its incorporators.

The old party quack doctors are forever inventing new nostrums and sure cures for the ills they produce, but all they are after is the dollar in the bottle.

Bro'er Brisbane thinks Milwaukee Soda is about "as mild, digestive and wholesome as pure Milwaukee beer."

There are two cartoons in recent issues of Life that are especially worth while: "The Men Higher Up," on April 21, and "The Only Camel That Ever Got Through the Eye of a Needle," on April 28.

Congressman Foss of Massachusetts became a Democrat because he "abandoned hope of reform within the Republican party."

The exactions of operatic stars (especially the female ones who wanted cash and no bear hugs) have caused Oscar Hammerstein to renounce grand opera, with a snug two million dollars to his credit.

William T. Griffith, secretary of the Textile Workers' union, reports that 50 per cent of the manufacturers in Kensington, Philadelphia, "take absolutely no notice of the child labor law."

Edwin A. Brown, a wealthy Denver man, who is living among and studying the homeless and destitute, reports that "charity associations seek to avoid giving, instead of helping."

"How much does it cost to get married?" asked the eager youth. "That depends entirely on how long you live," replied the sad looking man. —Philadelphia Record.

Stuff and Gleanings

BY RALPH KORNGOLD

If the "individuality" of the capitalists is not seen in the hands of the people, how can the individuality of the people be safe in the hands of the capitalists?

"Live in the future; regret nothing—leap!"

All our lives we are learning how to live, and when at last we almost know it is too late to apply the lesson.

"Irresponsible personal authority over the actions of others—expelled from the throne, the castle and the altar—still reigns, almost unchecked, in the factory and the mine."

"The whole history of social progress is one long series of definitions and limitations of the conditions of the struggle for existence, in order to raise the quality of the fittest who survive."

The survival of the fittest does not only mean which is the fittest in the group, but also which is the fittest group.

The man who does not want Socialism because of the dishonesty of public servants is like the man who gave away his property because he was afraid that his servants might steal some of it.

THE MAKING OF THE BRUTE

BY HENRY S. SALT, (To Theodore Roosevelt.)

Hall, blustering statesman, butcher of big game, Lesser president than prince in pride of will, whose pastime is the princely sport, to kill, whose murderous fists unnumbered fools acclaim!

On all things big thy bragging thoughts are bent—To strip the lordliest lion of his skin, The bulkiest trophies of the chase to win—Big bag, big story, big advertisement!

Roosevelt, for him whose callous heart is blind To human kinship with the lower kind—Seen but as "game" for man to persecute—A line there is, that from some poet fell, With inner meaning thou shouldst ponder well!

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The Earth Lord and the Poor

BY R. E. CHADWICK

They beg in the highways and byways, They beg in the marts of trade, They beg on the steps of the temple—These poor that your greed has made.

They shiver with cold and hunger; Their faces are gaunt and pale; And their pleading eyes are turned toward you, As they whisper their world tale.

Their story of wrong and oppression, Their story of sorrow and pain; Fellow men who have given their lives To swell your golden gain.

Today as you drink at your dinner, Know that every drop of your wine Is blood of some brother craved, In your mill or factory or mine.

Men nailed to the cross of Mammon, Men crowned with the thorns of greed; What will you have to say to them In the hour of your greatest need?

In that hour when you must answer While they thunder at your gate—Not as men, but as monsters you've made

What will you say to the children, The disinherited ones of earth, Whose bodies are starved and broken To add to your dollar worth—

To the woman who barter her honor, To the man who sells brawn and brain, To keep body and soul together, While you bear the brand of Cain!

Not a rood of earth can these claim of a right, Not a right but that you deny; They must pay you for a chance to live, And pay you for a place to die.

But the better time is coming, Rejoice! 'Tis the hour of its birth, When you can no longer crush them Through your ownership of the earth. —The Public.

OPEN FORUM

The Commission Form of Government mentioned in the United States operating under the commission plan of government.

Up to the time of the spring elections of this year fifty-seven towns and cities had adopted the plan, and something like seventeen states have enacted laws permitting any town or city within their boundaries, and with a prescribed population, to adopt the system.

This rapidity increasing factor for good or evil to working class politics is of sufficient importance to warrant a consideration by the national congress.

Here are some of the main features of the system: Political parties are eliminated and the names of the candidates are arranged alphabetically as one ticket.

Ward lines are obliterated, and to secure any kind of representation in the administration of the city affairs it is necessary to carry the whole city.

All of the powers, legislative, executive and judicial, usually divided into three departments, are combined in a majority of five commissioners.

It permits secret sessions of the council. The initiative, referendum and recall features are too drastic to permit their application.

The city employees are prohibited from exercising political liberties accorded to other citizens.

The problems with which we must deal are these: If the state legislatures will parcel in enacting laws of the nature above mentioned it becomes the duty of the Socialist party to endeavor to make them as Democratic as possible.

Falling in this, to endeavor to retain the old form of government, and falling in this, to adopt such tactics in the election of commissioners as will most likely insure success for the Socialist party candidates, even though they may not be labeled as such.

Falling in this, to adopt such tactics in the election of commissioners as will most likely insure success for the Socialist party candidates, even though they may not be labeled as such.

Intelligent Voters In your Open Forum, Anna K. Hulburd quotes President Taft as saying "that any class sufficiently intelligent to know its own interests should be entitled to vote."

Here would be today if it were not for the votes of that large class of people who do not recognize what is best for their own interests.

Let the women suffragettes place themselves in the latter class, who vote without regard to their own interests, and Taft will be among the first to fall over himself to give them the franchise.

But a thinking woman will not do that, and the unthinking don't care for the ballot. —A. W. HOBSON.

Paragrapahs for People That the workman of the thirteenth century could buy more with his wages of 8 cents per day than the modern workman with his \$2.50 to \$3 a day, is the declaration of Professor James J. Walsh of Cathedral College.

Determine henceforth to be your own organizer; endeavor to secure the co-operation of other live ones in your local; decline to be helpless; show that you are not an impotent factor, and, finally, insist on all hands doing their share, not by threats or intimidation, but by persuasion; calling on them as men should, to hold up their end.