

TAXI ME TO OWN CARS; BORGMAN SCABS' JUDAS

Auto Strike Breaker Is the Scab Among Scabs; Cuts Scab Scale

Chauffeur-owned taxis will be the feature of Chicago public automobile service if the plans started by the chauffeurs' union work out successfully.

Take Old Places Several chauffeurs were out in their own automobiles yesterday. They have taken a stand in front of the University Club of Chicago, driving the scab machines from the club.

Scabs on Scabs Revolt is developing among the scabs, who have discovered that F. W. Borgman, the arch-strikebreaker, is not living up to the scale paid to other strikebreakers.

The scabs revolting against Borgman have learned that his predecessor and rival in the business, Charles L. Reed, charged \$19 a day for himself, \$8 for the chauffeurs and \$4 for the guards.

Two hundred policemen and fifteen South Park officers and a flying squadron of nearly a hundred private detectives were employed in the "gasoline belt" today.

The policeman and the deputy sheriff were arrested in an automobile for exceeding the limit of speed. They were taken to the Harrison street station by Policeman Doyle, a member of the South Park boulevard force.

The chauffeur is Harry Barnard, a union man, who was arrested because no sign was displayed on the rear of his car. He claimed it had been lost and that he had not noticed the loss.

The four bystanders arrested were charged with attacking a nonunion driver at Michigan avenue and Hubbard court.

RUSS PEASANTS ARE DEFRAUDED (SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Washington, D. C., May 12.—Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor W. S. Bennett is taking steps to stop one of the most inhuman labor frauds committed under the flag of the United States.

The two thousand Russian families involved were peasants around Harbin, Siberia. In August, 1909, three labor agents, Alukinson, Kashinsky and Perestru, representing themselves as Americans, came to Harbin, and invited the peasants to go with them to America, where, they said, land was given away to settlers free of charge.

The peasants, to whom the proposition of free farms appealed, disposed of their possessions in Siberia, many of them selling valuable farms at ridiculously low prices, and emigrated.

The agents took their victims to the Philippines, where they forced them to do farm and plantation work as day laborers. The conditions were so miserable that complaint was made to the editor of the Russian Voice in New York.

Fairbanks as Envoy? Washington, May 12.—Former Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks of Indianapolis may become ambassador to the court of St. James, succeeding Whitelaw Reid.

It is reported that President Taft has written a letter to Fairbanks unofficially offering him the post. Since Taft's inauguration there has been scarcely any doubt that he would displace Reid.

SEEK TO CLEAR UP PROBLEMS

Committees in Action on Reports for Party Congress on Sunday

BY J. L. ENGDALH Active work for the national congress of the Socialist party, which opens Sunday, began today with the arrival in the city of the members of the immigration committee, of which Ernest Untermyer of California is chairman.

Preliminary work will be in full swing by Friday, when all of the foreign delegates to the congress will meet in conference at the request of the Finnish organization. While work is going on the main body of the delegates will begin hurrying to Chicago from every corner of the land.

Matters Considered Two definite propositions will be discussed by the foreign-speaking delegates at their conference Friday, that of securing a small percentage of the dues to support their organizations and that of securing a vote for their delegates in the national congress.

Up to the present time the foreign organizations, especially the Finnish, have been supported to a great extent by special assessments, in some cases amounting to five cents a month. This has incurred a heavy burden on the foreigners, who have been handicapped in their work accordingly.

The proposition to secure a vote for the delegates in the national congress will come before the congress through a motion, as follows: "That all the foreign speaking national organizations shall have a right to two representatives, with full delegate rights, to national conventions and congresses."

At the present time the foreign organizations are entitled to two delegates each to the convention, who have a voice but no vote, provided in a motion adopted by the national executive committee, as follows:

"The national executive recommends that each of such national organizations of foreign speaking Socialists affiliated with the Socialist party shall be entitled to two representatives in all meetings of the national committee, and in all national conventions of the party, with a voice but no vote."

The constitutionality of the matter contained in the motion to be offered by the foreign speaking organizations is in doubt, and the discussion of the subject will doubtless hinge upon this point. In presenting the foreigners' side of the case the Finnish executive committee has offered an explanation, as follows:

"State organizations are represented at the national conventions of the Socialist party by their delegates, who are elected by the membership of each state. But the foreign speaking organizations have no representatives at these national conventions, so that their troubles could be put before those bodies, so that a remedy for the same could be proposed and all possible improvements and plans for the future suggested and discussed with all of the other delegates."

Not Well Grounded "The fear that the foreign speaking organizations would get a double representation if their delegates were allowed the full rights of delegates to the national convention, because the members of such organizations also vote for delegates from the state in which they live, is not well founded."

"State delegates, even if they are of the same nationality as the delegates of the foreign speaking organizations, cannot be as conversant with the problems confronting the foreigners and the steps necessary for progress."

"The state delegates go by states, but the delegates of the nationally organized foreign speaking organizations represent the whole nation."

"It is absolutely necessary for the progress and welfare of any nationally organized Socialist nation to give the foreign delegates the same right of voice, vote and mileage enjoyed by the other delegates to the national convention."

Present Status "By a resolution passed by the national executive committee the foreign speaking organizations now have a right to two representatives to the convention with a right to a voice but no vote. The national Finnish Socialist organization is therefore going to make a proposition to the national congress asking for full delegate rights to the representatives of foreign speaking organizations."

"UNMASKED"



ROOSEVELT TAKES WORLD BY HAND AND LEADS IT ONWARD

Forward March of Man Traced From the Earliest Days; Tolstoy Is Praised; War Lauded

JOY RIDERS KILL WOMAN

Each one of the party of "joy riders" that killed Mrs. Rose Behr Monday night in front of her home at 1653 Wells street while driving an automobile at a terrific rate of speed in violation of the law, were branded as cowards by Coroner Hoffman after the inquest had been held.

Women asserting interest in the tag day collection clashed as to whether the Children's Tag Day association or the Chicago Hospital Day association should have monopoly of the charity.

Oil Men Plead Washington, May 12.—A dozen Californians interested in the Coalinga oil fields, appeared before the senate committee on public lands yesterday to ask a permit from the mayor authorizing the president to withdraw public lands.

TO TAKE GAG RULE OUT OF U. S. CIVIL SERVICE

Suppressed News of Train Wreck Moves Poindexter to Urge Law

(By Pan-American Press.) Washington, D. C., May 12.—A disastrous train wreck at Diamond Lake on the Great Northern railroad, near Spokane, and the suppression of facts well known to the postal clerks, because of intimidations and warnings by postoffice authorities, caused Representative Poindexter to introduce a bill for the protection of government employees in their right of freedom of speech.

Saw Real Horror "I knew of this case at Diamond Lake myself," explained Poindexter, "and was so impressed with the injustice and horror of it all, that I gladly introduced the measure which provides that persons in the classified service shall not be restricted in their rights of freedom of speech or in the right to criticize the conduct and administration of the service in which they are engaged."

QUARREL OVER SWEET CHARITY

Women asserting interest in the tag day collection clashed as to whether the Children's Tag Day association or the Chicago Hospital Day association should have monopoly of the charity.

Of the early stages of civilization of which there are no records, Mr. Roosevelt enlightened the students out of the store of his knowledge.

Moved Slowly "Throughout their early stages the movements of civilization—for, properly speaking, there was no one movement—were very slow, were local in space, and were partial in the sense that each developed along but few lines."

Crucial Clause The clause in the bill which "hits the nail on the head" appears in the following words:

"Persons in the classified service shall not be restricted in their rights of freedom of speech or in the right to criticize the conduct and administration of the service in which they are engaged or to present any grievance or grievances to congress; and no such person shall be removed or otherwise punished, except after written notice of the reason therefor and opportunity for defense."

Material Progress "The beginning of the modern movement may roughly be taken as synchronizing with the discovery of printing and with that series of bold adventures which culminated in the discovery of America; and after these two epochal feats had begun to produce their full effects in material and intellectual life, it became inevitable that civilization should thereafter differ not only in degree but even in kind from all that had gone before."

Is Largest Battleship The Florida will be twenty-one feet longer, 2,500 tons heavier and with a battery 24 per cent stronger than the giant Heliophorus of the British navy.

13 DROWNED; 137 ENTOMBED; DISASTERS CIRCLE EARTH

LAUNCH SUPER 'DREADNAUGHT'

Florida Most Powerful Vessel in the World Slides Into the Sea

LARGEST IN THE NAVY The size of the Florida may be seen by the following comparison with the Connecticut, former the largest battleship in the United States Navy:

Connecticut—Length, 450 feet; displacement, 16,500 tons; horse power, 16,500; speed, 19 knots. Florida—Length, 521 feet; displacement, 21,825 tons; horse power, 28,000; speed, 21 knots.

Armament Connecticut—Four 12-inch guns in two turrets; eight 8-inch, twelve 7-inch, twenty 3-inch rapid fire, four 1-pounder, two 3-inch field guns and four 30-caliber automatic riot guns.

Florida—Ten 12-inch guns in five turrets; sixteen 5-inch rapid fire on broadside; four 3-pounder semi-automatic, two 1-pounder semi-automatic, two 3-inch field guns and two 30-caliber automatic riot guns.

Bunker Capacity—Torpedo Tubes Complement Connecticut—2,325 tons; four submerged 1-inch diameter; 41 officers, 840 men.

Florida—2,500 tons; two submerged; 1-inch diameter; 60 officers, 854 men.

(By United Press Associations.) New York, May 12.—America's greatest battleship, the super-dreadnaught Florida, most massive all-big-gun ship in the world, was launched at the government navy yards in Brooklyn this morning.

As the signal "cut off" sent the big vessel down the ways into the water of Wallabout Bay, Miss Elizabeth Le-gere Fleming, daughter of a former governor of Florida, crashed a bottle of wine against the prow and shouted "I christen thee 'Florida.'"

Great Throng Present A great throng filled the navy yard, while the entire water front on the New York side was jammed. All craft had been barred from that portion of the East river, for the great wave of water that was cast up by the 21,000 ton battleship would have sunk an ordinary vessel.

The navy yard was in gala attire. Ships and buildings were elaborately decorated while bands from the battleships floated in the harbor were stationed about the yard. Thousands of jockies lined the docks and ships in the vicinity, while hundreds of naval officers, in full dress uniform, added brilliancy to the scene.

500 Invited Guests Two great platforms had been erected at the bow of the vessel to accommodate the 500 invited guests. On the principal stand were Secretary of the Navy George Von L. Meyer, Assistant Secretary Vinthrop, Albert W. Gilchrist, governor of Florida, with his staff, Governor Hughes, and his staff, Admiral George Dewey and Rear-Admirals Evans, Sperry, Schroeder, Wainwright, Potter and Leuti.

Neither the Neptune nor the Colossus, prides of the British navy, equal the latest sea fighter. The Florida can fire a broadside of five tons of metal. She can train every one of her 10 12-inch guns on either broadside and hurl twice as much metal as the entire fleet Admiral Dewey took into Manila Bay.

Is Largest Battleship The Florida will be twenty-one feet longer, 2,500 tons heavier and with a battery 24 per cent stronger than the giant Heliophorus of the British navy.

The Florida is 521 feet long—100 long for the navy yard dock, and for that reason her propeller, rudder and propeller shaft, together with a large part of her armor, had to be installed before she took to the water.

Florida will carry sufficiently thick armor to make her proof against torpedo boat attack, but will have strong bulkheads as additional safeguard against torpedoes and mines.

Steamer Wrecked; Mine Is Blown Up; Towns Burned; Japan Storm Racked

The toll of death and injury yesterday reached round the world. Near Sulphur Springs, in the Mississippi river, the Steamer City of Saitillo went down drowning thirteen; an explosion in the Wellington coal mine, near White Haven, England, entrapped 187 miners; forest fires continue to menace lumber and mining towns of Minnesota; Kobe, Japan, was swept by a tornado and many lives are reported lost.

(By United Press Associations.) St. Louis, Mo., May 12.—Thirteen persons were drowned when the Steamer City of Saitillo sank in the Mississippi four miles from St. Louis, at 9:30 Wednesday night. It was first thought that not more than four or five had drowned, but a search during the night and early today revealed that thirteen were dead. Most of the crew escaped.

Among the dead are five women passengers and eight men. The Saitillo was bound from St. Louis to Tennessee river points and struck a rock and foundered within reach of the shore at Glen Park. The steamer turned turtle after striking the rock and was floating up stream when she finally foundered. Many of the passengers were pleasure seekers from Nashville, Tenn.

Those Drowned The dead: Mrs. Isaac T. Rhea, Nashville, Tenn., wife of the president of the Tennessee River Packet company, owners of the ill-fated vessel.

Miss Anna Rhea, daughter of Mrs. Rhea, Nashville, Tenn. S. C. Baker, first clerk of the steamer, St. Louis.

Mrs. Joseph Harris, Nashville, Tenn. Mrs. Archie Patterson, Nashville, Tenn., returning from a visit with parents at Chester, Ill.

Archie Patterson, Jr., 5 years old, son of Mrs. Patterson. Wm. J. Pickett, traveling salesman, St. Louis.

Edwin Post, clerk on boat, St. Louis. Miss Lena Wall, Nashville, member of Rhea party.

Head porter; name not known. A cabin boy. Two routeabouts. The City of Saitillo was in charge of Captain Perry Crane and left St. Louis at 7 o'clock last night. On board were twenty-seven passengers and a crew of twenty-three men. The voyage was considered precarious because of the high water and the great amount of driftwood floating in the river.

Drifted to Shore Shortly before reaching Spring Park the boat began to show a strong shoreward tendency. The draw was fought frantically by the pilot but she continued to drift and finally the engines were reversed in an effort to overcome the pull.

The Saitillo continued to swing in-shore in spite of the reversed engines and the rudder having been thrown hard over.

As the boat swung toward the shore with increasing force she turned completely around. Then came the noise of tearing timber, the shrieks of the crew and passengers and the vessel struck a rock almost within reach of land. She careened quickly and sank in twenty feet of water. Many of the passengers were in their berths and awakened to find water rushing their doors.

The boat sank with amazing rapidity and this morning only the upper or Texas deck was above water. Captain Crane and the crew immediately realized there was no hope of saving the boat. So close were they to the shore that an attempt was made to throw out a gang plank. Many jumped overboard and some were rescued by men of the crew or passengers. Others never came up.

Rescue Impeded The plan of lowering the gangplank failed as the trees along the shore prevented the plank from reaching the ground, the water being high and the shrubbery that is usually along the bank being submerged. This brought the trees down to the water's edge.

As the men struggled with the gangplank it became entangled in the trees and in spite of the efforts of the men on the boat to restrain some of the panic-stricken passengers they rushed out on the plank which was elevated at an angle of 50 degrees.

Miners Entombed (United Press Cable.) White Haven, Eng., May 12.—An explosion today in the Wellington coal mine entombed 137 miners. The explosion wrecked the mine and set it on fire and it will be hours before rescuing parties can reach the chamber where the men are imprisoned. It is feared the death list will be heavy.

Rescue parties, after making heroic efforts to enter the mine, the mouth of which was wrecked by the explosion, abandoned the attempt this afternoon owing to the flames. Hope of rescuing any of the imprisoned men has been given up.

The families of the doomed men are crowded about the mine shaft. Many of the women have in their frenzy tried to enter the mine, and would have sacrificed their lives but for the presence of police, who are holding the frantic crowd in check.

The mine, which extends for four miles under the ocean, is on fire. The mine belongs to the Earl of Londale.

(By United Press Associations.) Duluth, Minn., May 12.—Reports this morning indicate that the forest fire which has been raging in the district of St. Louis, Cook and Lake counties for the past week, have not abated.

Wireless messages from Grand Marais this morning say the wind, which died down last evening, has again blown and

that the town is in grave danger of total destruction.

Towns Wiped Out
Captain Hector of the steamer America, now at Grand Marais, sent word that the towns of Tofte, Lytzen and Roesbaw were entirely wiped out.

There are more than 30 towns and settlements between Duluth and the fire boundary. A dispatch from Two Harbors says that the timber country northeast of the town is burning fiercely and that hundreds of thousands of feet of the finest pine are doomed.

The saw mills at Silver Creek were wiped out yesterday and settlers and fishermen at Split Rock and vicinity have lost everything. The fires have consumed practically all the winter out of ties.

TEDDY SOLVES WORLD'S PUZZLE

(Continued From Page One)

mediately after the voyage of Columbus and Vasco da Gama there began a tremendous religious ferment; the awakening of intellect went hand in hand with the moral uprising; the great names of Copernicus, Bruno, Kepler, and Galileo show that the mind of man was breaking the fetters that had cramped it; and for the first time experimentation was used as a check upon observation and theorization.

Since then, century by century, the changes have been rapid in rapidity and complexity, and have attained their maximum in both respects during the century just past. Instead of being directed by one or two dominant peoples, as was the case with all similar movements of the past, the new movement was shared by many different nations.

There are of course many grades between these different types of influence, but the net-outcome of what has occurred during the last four centuries is that civilization of the European type now exercises a more or less profound effect over practically the entire world.

After treating the geographical side of the expansion of modern civilization, Mr. Roosevelt turns to natural forces. Nature Subdued
The conquest over nature has included an extraordinary increase in every form of knowledge of the world we live in, and also an extraordinary increase in the power of utilizing the forces of nature.

There were many parts of Europe where the roads were certainly worse than the old Roman post roads; and the Mediterranean sea, for instance, was by no means as well policed as in the days of Trajan. Now steam and electricity have worked a complete revolution and the resulting immensely increased ease of communication has in its turn completely changed all the physical questions of human life.

Steam and electricity have given the race dominion over land and water such as it never had before, and now the conquest of the air is directly impending. As books preserve the thought through time, so the telegraph and the telephone transmit it through the space they annihilate, and therefore minds are awayed one by another without regard to the limitations of space and time, which formerly forced each community to work in comparative isolation.

What is the lesson to us today? Are we to go the way of the older civilizations? The immense increase in the area of civilized activity today, so that it is nearly coterminous with the world's surface; the immense increase in the multitudinous variety of its activities; the immense increase in the velocity of the world movement—are all these to mean merely that the crash will be all the more complete and terrible when it comes? We cannot be certain that the answer will be in the negative; but of this we can be certain, that we shall not go down in ruin unless we deserve and earn our end. There is no necessity for us to fall; we can bend our destiny for

ourselves. If only we have the wit and the courage and the honesty."

"Personally, I do not believe that our civilization will fall. I think that on the whole we have grown better and not worse. I think that on the whole the future holds more for us than ever the great past has held. But, assuredly, the dreams of golden glory in the future will not come true unless, high of heart and strong of hand, by our own mighty deeds we make them come true.

"It would be a bad thing indeed to accept Tolstoy as a guide in social and moral matters; but it would also be a bad thing not to have Tolstoy, not to profit by the lofty side of his teachings. There are plenty of scientific men whose hard arrogance, whose cynicism, whose dogmatic intolerance, put them on a level with the bigoted, medieval ecclesiasticism which they denounce.

"It is not impossible to dream to build up a civilization in which morality, ethical development and a true feeling of brotherhood shall all alike be divorced from false sentimentality, and from the rancorous and evil passions which, curiously enough, so often accompany professions of sentimental attachment to the rights of man; in which a high material development in the things of the body shall be achieved without subordination of the things of the soul.

"Finally, this world movement of civilization, this movement which is now felt throbbing in every corner of the globe, should bind the nations of the world together while leaving unimpaired the love of country in the individual citizen which in the present stage of the world's progress is essential to the world's well-being. You, my hearers, and I who speak to you, belong to different nations."

LAUNCH SUPER 'DREADNAUGHT'

(Continued from page 1)

which handles the guns in the turrets above. The engines later to be installed in the Florida will consist of ten turbines of the Parsons type, six go ahead and four astern turbines. They will be driven by steam generated in twelve water tube boilers with furnaces that have been constructed to burn either coal or oil.

The launching of the Florida demonstrated that Uncle Sam's workmen are competent to build his dreadnaughts, the entire vessel having been constructed in the Brooklyn navy yard, under the direction of naval constructors Baxter and Gransbeck.

The Florida was 88 per cent completed when launched, an unusual percentage due to the fact that the dry docks are too small to receive her. She now weighs 9,000 tons.

BRIBE SCANDAL QUIZ SIZZLES

Names of two additional legislators figured in the Lorimer bribery scandal today when State Senator John Dalley of Peoria went to the Criminal court building and had a long conference with State's Attorney Wayman. In his talk with the prosecutor, the senator mentioned the names of Representative Charles F. Black, Republican, and Thomas N. Gorman, Democrat, both of Peoria, who he said, were now in the city.

'MAY PARTY' FOR Y. P. S. L.

Young Socialists Plan Big Festivities for Saturday and Sunday

BY W. C.
The Young People's Socialist League will give a May Day party and their third anniversary celebration at the League headquarters, 180 Washington street, Saturday, May 14. This will be a two-day affair, beginning Saturday evening and continuing Sunday afternoon and Sunday evening. The admission will be 25 cents each day.

As this date marks the opening of the national Socialist congress, the committee tenders a special invitation to all the delegates to attend from different parts of the country, and promises to have the arrangements complete so that they can successfully accommodate them all and give them an appropriate reception as well as entertain them during the evening.

While a dance is being planned, it is understood that it will be interspersed with a variety show, as well as a few "after dinner" speeches by some of the delegates. No pains will be spared to make this two-day festival a crowning success, so that it will linger in the memory of all those who participate as a milestone of progress, marking off the third year of the league's existence.

A Crowning Success
It will be a "crowning success," it will be a May Day party, and as Josh Billings used to say, "May is the belle of the year." So it has been decided to crown the belle. For this purpose a May queen contest will be held. Every one present will have a chance to vote for his choice. The girl receiving the highest number of votes will be the queen of the festival and be awarded a prize.

The Young People's organization was founded in May, 1907. It was founded for a purpose. This purpose is clearly explained by article 2 of its constitution, which reads as follows: "The object of this organization shall be to draw into a compact body all young people who are interested in the betterment of the condition of the working class; to provide means for aiding their intellectual and physical development and to become a center for wholesome Socialist intercourse as well as for training them in the principles of international Socialism so that they may be able to become effective workers in the Socialist movement."

While the work of the league goes on continually as a part of its regular programme there are some things that they have done that have earned it a national reputation. Probably the biggest of these is the bazaar held last year for the benefit of the Daily Socialist. The magnitude and importance of this affair can best be realized by reading the following paragraph from the history of the Daily Socialist, a booklet issued by this paper describing the years of work to keep it going: "In February, 1909, the Young People's Socialist League of Chicago gave a bazaar and invited the Socialists of the entire country to take part by purchasing a bundle of tickets, which were also good for ten days' subscription to the paper. The result was such a flood of mail as has never poured into the office of this paper in its history and a lift that carried it past one more crisis."

So the three years of the league's life have been successful, and it is to be hoped that the anniversary will be an inspiring event, in order that more and more enthusiasm will be imbued in the organization to enable it to continue and increase its good work. For its intent on keeping up its work. The festival of Saturday is but the starting point of a redoubled energy and activity to make the organization a powerful factor in furthering the cause of international Socialism.

CITY SEALER SUES PACKERS

Consumers of savory lamb, mutton and veal chops have been buying wood all these years and have been paying fancy prices for the privilege. But they will not continue to do so much longer. The reason is that John Kjellander, the city's inspector of weights and measures, has taken the warpath, and today started suits against several packers, including: Armour & Co. Swift & Co. The Anglo-American Packing company. Libby, McNeill & Libby. Schwarschild & Sulzberg. Hammond Packing company.

CLUB WOMEN MEET IN CINCINNATI, OHIO, TODAY

(By United Press Association.)
Cincinnati, Ohio, May 12.—The real work of the tenth biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs began at Music Hall today. Committee reports occupied most of the morning session. The annual conference is scheduled for the afternoon at the Art Museum in Eden Park. Mrs. Rufus P. Williams of the civic department will preside at the night session. A census of the social status of fifty of the women attending the convention today showed that 48 were married, 2 single, and that the 48 were the mothers of 25 children. Only three single women hold offices as state presidents of the General Federation, which, the women say, proves that women's clubs are closely allied with the home, in contrast, they say, to men's clubs, which are generally full of bachelors.

MINERS MAKE GREAT PROTEST

12,000 March in Irwin, Pennsylvania, to Denounce Killing of Fellow Unionists

BY VAN BITTNER.
Vice-President, Dis. 5, U. M. W. of A.
Pittsburg, Pa., May 12.—The greatest labor demonstration that has ever taken place in the great Westmoreland county coal field was held here. As a result of the great strike that was inaugurated in this field by the officials of District No. 5, U. M. W. of A., there are more than 25,000 men engaged in one of the greatest industrial conflicts of modern times. These men are striking for a living wage under living conditions and they recognize the fact that their only salvation is to stand by the United Mine Workers of America until this great battle against industrial slavery is won and the coal operators of this field must recognize the fact that their exploitation for greed must stop.

The great parade of 12,000 idle miners was the first of its kind ever held in Irwin, and it proved beyond any doubt that the great battle for bread is on in earnest; it proved that for the first time in the history of the coal mining industry in this field that the miners are standing together as one man in their fight against the coal barons. This spectacular demonstration with its line of marching men; its many military bands and its show of patriotism by the abundance of American flags and its great banners astonished the citizens of Irwin, who never knew that the strike was of such magnitude, many of them never dreaming that so many men were idle. First came the Irwin Miners local union No. 2088, 1,500 strong and led by the Hometown Military band. Then followed the Madison Italian band; following this came the miners from Export, Clarage, Edna and Greensburg, all led by brass bands whose martial strains rent the very air with Old Glory furled to the breeze; it surely was a dramatic spectacle for anyone to witness.

Marched Through Town
The miners marched through the town and thence to the grounds, where the monster mass meeting was held. The meeting was addressed by President Feehan, Vice President Bittner, Board Member Halasy and Organizers Marra-cini and Guzzi of District No. 5, Westmoreland and Organizer Anderson of District No. 2, Central Pennsylvania.

After the speaking the meeting unanimously adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That we, the miners of the Greensburg and Irwin field, assembled in mass meeting at Irwin, Pa., do reaffirm our allegiance to the United Mine Workers of America; and be it further: "Resolved, 1st. That we unanimously decide to continue the present strike until we secure a wage contract at wages that will permit us to support our wives and families in a manner befitting American workmen. "That we demand an eight-hour workday and recognition of our organization. "And be it further: "Resolved, That we commend the officers of District No. 5, Western Pennsylvania, and all the organized mine workers of this state for the splendid support they have given us in this great strike. And be it further: Ask More Aid "Resolved, That we appeal to the industrial organization and all districts affiliated with the United Mine Workers of America and organized labor in general for their moral and financial support; and be it further: "Resolved, That we extend to the widows, orphans and relatives of our fellow workmen who were brutally murdered at Yukon, Sunday, May 8, our deepest sympathy, and demand that the authorities of both county and state immediately arrest and punish according to law the officials of the Westmoreland Coal company and all others in the employ who were responsible for murdering our miners who were doing nothing more than asserting their rights as free American citizens."

Knock Defeated Team
(New York Press Association.)
New York, May 12.—The New York Giants' three straight defeats in Chicago have resulted in one of the nicest little hammerfests ever heard in New York and if Manager McGraw's ears aren't about burned off today, there's nothing in the theory involving this idea. McGraw is being "hammered" by fans of high and low degree for his failure to pitch young Drucke at the start of a game, instead of reserving him to finish our games already lost.

REMEMBER JUNE 19
Catch White Slaver
New York, May 12.—Charged with selling white girls to Chinatown, Rena G. Lee, known to the police as the "Gypsy Queen," wife of Tom Lee, Chinatown restaurant proprietor, was held in \$5,000 bail for examination by Magistrate Brown.

DELEGATES ARE ON WAY HERE

Milwaukee, Wis., May 12.—Delegates from all parts of the country, bound for the national Socialist congress in Chicago, are expected to stop over in Milwaukee during the next few days. The advance guard, G. Willis McDermott and wife of Great Falls, Mont., and William P. Collins of Boulder, Col., are in the city as guests of the Milwaukee Socialists.

Many are expected to come to the city from the Chicago convention, especially eastern delegates, to see the municipal government under a Socialist regime. Special interest is being taken in the Milwaukee system of organization and campaigning and the Socialists of the country hope to learn much here for the advancement of the work in their own districts.

Walter Thomas Mills, who has been campaigning in England for the last few months, is on his way back to take the field in the state campaign. Mr. Mills was in the great budget fight, stumping the country in favor of the Socialists. He will arrive in Milwaukee May 16 and will immediately start out on a summer speaking tour.

STORE FIRE HURTS TWO

(By United Press Association.)
Cleveland, Ohio, May 12.—Two employees were fatally hurt in a fire which today destroyed the Koch & Henke furniture house on the west side. The loss on the stock is estimated at \$200,000, and the building was valued at \$100,000. Robert Bohle, 30, and Max Spadden, 35, jumped from the fourth story, sustaining injuries which will result in death. Thirty employees were in the building when the fire broke out. Many families fled adjoining tenements that were menaced by the flames. All the fire apparatus in the city was employed in controlling the fire.

Explosion Hurts Four
Buffalo, N. Y., May 12.—Four persons are dying and four seriously injured as the result of a gas stove explosion and fire today in the home of Wm. Moran, a moulder. Moran and three of his daughters were fatally burned and his wife, mother and two small children painfully injured. Moran carried three of his family to safety before he succumbed.

NEW YORK STARTS TO PURGE THE STAGE OF VILE DRAMAS

(By United Press Association.)
New York, May 12.—With one unwholesome play knocked out, another taking the count and several under inspection, the late spring theatrical season in this city bids fair to be well purged. That Mayor Gaynor is believed to be serious in his crusade against what he considers immoral productions is shown by the promise made him by Abraham Erlanger, through Attorney Goldsmith, that "The Girl with the Whopping Cough" has been withdrawn for good.

The mayor has received so many complaints that he has ordered them classified and a systematic investigation is now in progress. Among the attractions that may "get the hook" are "Alma Wo Wohnt Du?" which is running in German at the Grand Opera house, and Eugene Walter's "The Easiest Way," which comes to the Grand next week. The identity of the other plays under investigation is concealed for the present.

REMEMBER JUNE 19

Preserved the Evidence
(By United Press Association.)
New York, May 12.—There is a new member of the "Never Again" club today, one Charles Wagner, of Manhattan. Charles' negative resolution is never to make another complaint to the police, but to submit philosophically to highway robbery, arson or murder.

Charles came sputtering into the police station. In each hand he clutched a squirring street urchin while on his face and person generally he carried the contents of several passe eggs. He accused the urchin of having said defunct eggs at and upon him. "Now for Heaven's sake let me wash," he said. "Nix on the wash," ruled the lieutenant. "We need you just as you are for evidence. We must establish the corpus delicti."

"The corpus which?" "Delicti—proof of the dead body." "You don't have to prove it—can't you smell it?" But the lieutenant was obdurate and Wagner had to go through the painful process of evaporating before court time.

REMEMBER JUNE 19

Battle Is Near
(United Press Cable.)
Bluefields, via Wireless to Colon, May 12.—Three Madriz armies are now within striking distance of Bluefields, and officers commanding today sent demands for the surrender of the city to Provisional President Estrada. Two sections of the Madriz forces under the command of Generals De Lara and Go-doy are snout of the city and within ten miles of the Estrada outposts. The third force, under General Chavarria is at Recroud.

Ruppert Snappy Tan Shoes
The price of this snappy tan shoe is absolute proof that it pays to trade at Ruppert's. Shoes of this grade leather and of equal workmanship sell elsewhere at from one to three dollars more. We have a louse full of the handsomest tan shoes you have ever seen, and all at prices that won't tax your purse.



Harrison and Clark Streets 62 Madison St. 127 Van Buren St.

Rieck & Pixley's BOSTON BAKED BEANS AND BROWN BREAD. Now served in over 157 Lunch Rooms in Chicago. More than 10,000 people eat them every day. No preservatives used. DELIVERED FRESH FROM OVENS 546-548 Fulton St., Chicago.

Selling More Home Outfits Than Any Two Concerns in Chicago

We are installing more complete outfits in the homes of Chicago people today than any two concerns in the city. This is a fact based upon a knowledge of what others, as well as ourselves, are doing. They've all tried hard to match our outfits—done their level best—and failed. When people go out to buy a home outfit they post themselves on values, and it doesn't take anyone many minutes to see that our splendid outfits represent fifty per cent more in value than the outfits of any other homefurnish institution in Chicago. All four stores now open evenings.

COMPLETE OUTFITS \$60 Four complete rooms, everything included. Terms: \$6 Cash; \$4 Monthly. Write for our big catalog—No. 12—Mailed FREE to out-of-town peop e. COMPLETE OUTFITS \$99 Five or six rooms, everything first class. Terms: \$10 Cash; \$6 Monthly. Open Evenings. COMBINATION BUFFET AND CHINA CLOSET. COLONIAL ROCKERS. COLONIAL DRESSERS. Complete 7-Piece Dining Set. REFRIGERATORS. Open Evenings Northwest Branch 1311-13-15 MILWAUKEE AV. 223-225-227-229 WABASH AVENUE

CONVENTION IS COMING!

CINCINNATI NOW GETTING BUSY

Energy Brushing Aside the Gloom That Is Hovering Over Workers

BY S. BALKOVER (Written for the Daily Socialist) Cincinnati, O., May 12.—Local Cincinnati has seen better times in the past...

The city wards were well represented in the local. There was also a prosperous woman's branch with many active members...

Temporarily Demoralized The comparatively small vote we polled in 1908 and the following year seems to have had a demoralizing influence on the membership...

Discouragement and consequent inactivity took the place of hopeful and energetic effort. To cap the climax, internal dissensions began to disturb the peace of the meetings...

Not All Darkness Still all is not darkness around us. There are some bright spots that certainly deserve to be pointed out.

Overcoming Difficulties It was no easy matter to maintain this hall, and the credit for it must be given to our previous and the present hall committees...

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EVERYBODY WELCOME

Numerous inquiries have been received by the Daily Socialist and the national office of the Socialist party concerning admission to the sessions of the National Congress...

OMAHA GOES IN FOR LITERATURE

Two Thousand Newspapers Distributed Every Sunday in Nebraska Metropolis

BY JESSE B. MARTELL (Written for the Daily Socialist) Omaha, Neb., May 12.—I am very glad to report that Local Omaha has been struck with the Milwaukee fever...

Literature Distribution Through the distribution of 2,000 Socialist papers every Sunday we expect to secure some converts for the co-operative commonwealth...

There are no obstacles that we cannot overcome with our determined will. Omaha will redeem itself from its weakness of the past.

Women Want Vote As the date of the national congress is approaching, we sincerely hope that the delegates will not overlook the enfranchisement of women...

Let us not forget the courage and the womanhood of the shirtwaist strikers in New York. They have proven by their bravery that they were the equals of the men...

Industrial Unionism Another question that will no doubt attract the attention of the delegates is the attitude of the Socialist party toward industrial unionism...

Speakers Wanted One thing that a cosmopolitan city of the size of Omaha needs is more cooperation from the national organization...

Remember June 19 SCHWAB NOT "STEEL GOAT"

Washington, D. C., May 12.—Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel corporation, "found guilty" of overworking his common laborers...

Washington, D. C., May 12.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chemist of the department of agriculture was yesterday elected president of the United States Pharmacopoeial association...

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CONVENTION TO CONSIDER PRESS

Socialist Delegates Will Take Up Problem of Providing Workers' News

Socialist News Service

Note.—One of the questions which always comes before the national conventions of the Socialist party is the problem of the Socialist press...

BY ALEXANDER SCHLESINGER "Everybody's business is nobody's business."

That strongly applies to the highly desirable establishment of an American branch of the International Socialist News Service.

The Socialist Party Official Bulletin of April, 1909, contained an open letter to the "Socialist Press," by National Secretary J. Mahlon Barnes...

Press Resolution That Comrade Langerock be informed that we believe that an effective international news service, as suggested by the International Socialist Bureau...

The open letter stated, in giving the viewpoint of Comrade Langerock, that "The International Socialist Bureau has decided to extend to all Europe the now existing German Socialist Press Service."

In the weekly Bulletin of the Socialist party, July 2, 1909, Comrade Barnes informed the editors of the Socialist press, that "The International Socialist Bureau reports that the second conference of the Socialist journals..."

Before the April Bulletin came to my hand I had made suggestions to the New Yorker Volkzeitung, which, if adopted, would have led to the establishment of a Socialist News Service in New York.

In May, 1909, I communicated with Comrade Langerock, and we exchanged our views on that subject.

When the July call was issued, I communicated with Comrade Barnes, who asked me on July 12 to transmit any ideas I might have for the executive committee meeting on July 25.

I mailed him a "Proposed plan of organization of the American Branch International Socialist News Service." No record shows that any action was taken thereon by the executive committee.

Comrade Victor Berger of Milwaukee was elected delegate to the international congress held in Paris in November, 1909. When, after returning from abroad he was in New York, he made an appointment with me, but we did not meet.

On June 23, 1909, the New York Call changed from an afternoon to a morning paper, and afterward published a Sunday edition.

Now we had two New York dailies, the Call and the Volkzeitung, spending about \$10,000 a year on news services. That is a respectable appropriation to establish a Socialist news service with.

But "everybody's business is nobody's business." Every editor's business to establish a Socialist service was no editor's particular business.

Our editors who understand, or are supposed to understand, all about news are overcrowded. Everyone has troubles of his own. Other editors, who are publishers, are even more overcrowded, and have more troubles of their own.

In papers where the business and editorial management are separate, the business management, looking to the editor for inspiration, would not move for a news service without the editor; and the editor has no time to bother his head about a complicated business matter.

That is where we are at. Thus nothing was done. Nothing was likely to be done.

To Maintain Paying Circulation In my plan submitted to Comrade Barnes, I contended: "If a Socialist service is established in America, it must be an efficient one—a service not only as complete as the capitalist service now paid for, but also better suited for our purposes—in short, a service that is a distinct feature giving our papers a distinct news value and helping them to build up and maintain paying circulation."

The Socialist News Service must be a paying proposition from its very start, not entailing any new burden upon the party and its press, but rather relieving them from some of their burden.

The bureau is to be run for a short time and to demonstrate its efficiency before the new press papers may be introduced. The capitalist service is to be run for a long time.

The New York bureau must be a member in the international chain of the Socialist news service.

party press," but comrades of long standing, practical and active newspaper men, and experienced editors who have the "nose for news" and "know news when they see it."

There was a consensus of opinion on the following points: The workmen will not support their own press because it does not give them the news they want—all the current events, entertaining items and, incidentally, instruction.

They do not want, first, instruction; second, instruction; third, instruction; and, incidentally, a limited supply of specialty news forced down their throats. When they want a feature paper—a paper that makes labor news and preaching Socialism an exclusive feature—they will buy it.

No Socialist will buy what he does not want. No non-Socialist will do so, either. Our successful Socialist weeklies and monthlies have succeeded because they gave their subscribers what they wanted. Our Socialist dailies will succeed when they give the masses what they want.

Dailies Handicapped Our Socialist dailies are handicapped because they have no Socialist news service back of them. They depend upon the capitalist service which gives news doctored in the interest of the capitalists, and suppresses news which is in the interest of the workmen.

The editor makes the paper; the business manager makes the business of the paper, and both depend for success upon the news service.

The efforts of the most able editorial staff go to waste if there is no good news service to complete their work. The able business manager may raise, but will find it hard to maintain a circulation, if the news service is insufficient, and if the paper does not give the working people what they want.

Someone should take the initiative to start the Socialist news service in America. The editors of the party press cannot do it; they have no time. The managers of the party press cannot do it; it is not in their line; and they have no spunk, because they lack the funds and believe that it takes a pile of money at the start.

Bureau Organized The shop talk of the "Noes for News" ended by organizing the New York Bureau of the International Socialist News Service, tentatively. I was chosen organizer of the bureau, and promised that I would have a copy of every comrade present, and was told to go ahead.

I did go ahead, and issued a call asking all active in newspaper work and in organizations, and capable and desirous to co-operate, to communicate with me on the subject of organizing a New York News Bureau, which shall be a member in the international chain of the Socialist news service.

The New York Call, the Chicago Daily Socialist, and the official weekly Bulletin published the call, and Comrades Barnes, A. M. Simons, J. L. Engdahl, and many editors and journalists from all parts of the country, too numerous to be named, have expressed their gratification and promised their co-operation.

The board of management of the New York Call passed a motion to co-operate with the bureau on April 25, and, on May 8, directed me to lay the matter of a Socialist news service before the National congress.

Enthusiasts and Skeptics The editors and journalists, as a rule, are enthusiastic. The newspaper managers, without exception, are skeptics.

There is a deep seated impression that it takes half a million dollars yearly to run a Socialist news bureau, and, while it would be a good thing to have it, that it cannot be done.

If we had to establish a news bureau to compete with the Associated Press, the New York Herald service, the New York Sun service, and the special cable services of the great metropolitan dailies, it would take not half a million but many millions a year to prevail.

The labor movement is not a capitalistic proposition. Nor is a Socialist news service a capitalistic proposition. The Socialist labor movement was not started with capital. The Socialist parties were not started with capital. The trade unions were not started with capital.

Force of Co-Operation Our skeptical comrades have not comprehended yet the latent force of co-operative workers. In 1878, when I was editor of the Philadelphia Tageblatt, we had but five Socialist and labor papers—the Chicagoer Arbeiterzeitung, the New Yorker Volkzeitung, the Philadelphia Tageblatt, the Pater-Son Labor Standard and the Fall River Labor Standard.

In 1910 we have three hundred papers in America; two hundred and forty papers on the official list of the American Federation of Labor and sixty Socialist papers. All these papers were started without capital. We had a little money, but were devoted, intelligent and hard working enthusiasts.

What made the Socialist movement in Germany so great? The Socialist press, the co-operation between the Socialist papers, the husbanding of their means, labor and strength. Our German comrades did not waste a minute or a cent. Their press is today and has been for years, a great source of revenue to the party.

The latent force of co-operating workers has produced an income. What do we Socialists want capital for? We want it for labor power and brains? Of the skeptical comrades who say that "it cannot be done," I ask "why not?"

If the Socialists believe that they can govern the country, why can they not establish a news service for their own papers in America? Is America a worse or a better newspaper field than Europe?

Two years ago the International News Service for Europe was established. A year ago we were asked to co-operate. How long are we going to continue paying tribute to the capitalist service? How long will it take to emancipate ourselves from the capitalist apron strings?

The Socialist news service can be established when we will. Where there is a will there is a way. I will show the way.

New York City Service There are four distinct propositions involved in the New York News Bureau. First—The complete news of the day for our New York dailies, including home, foreign, city and local news.

With the co-operation of the forces behind me, the news can be furnished for the same amount of money that is now given to the capitalist service.

That does not take any outlay beyond what is actually spent on news by the Call and by the Volkzeitung at present. The Call, in its short existence, contributed only \$2,500, but the Volkzeitung, in its long career, has contributed \$10,000 for news service to the

capitalist enemies of the labor movement.

Cable Service Second—The cable service to and from Europe. The service from Europe requires an outlay and must be gradually established within our means by beginning with occasional news of utmost importance to the workman, and growing into a regular daily service in the course of time. That will not take an outlay beyond our means. The service to Europe depends upon Europe and will be an income when it is ordered.

Telegraphic Home Service Third—The news service for the papers in Chicago and other cities distant from New York. That service may be by mail or telegraph. Each paper outside of New York must decide for itself how much expense for telegraphic news it will assume. Such service does not require any capital for the bureau when established.

Country Service Fourth—The service for weeklies and monthlies outside of New York. A model Socialist weekly—a patent sheet—may be established, printed in one or in part, as may meet the requirements of any locality. We had co-operation of that kind in Germany long ago. When I edited the daily Freie Presse in Magdeburg in 1878, we furnished printed weeklies to Halberstadt and to Halle.

The American capitalists have fifty or more "co-operative newspaper lists," which supply perhaps 10,000 papers with printed sheets. Many more papers use plates, which is another way of capitalist co-operation.

I have completed arrangements for a service to furnish our country publications with Socialist articles and printed news. That service will be self-sustaining as soon as an aggregate weekly edition of 25,000 is assured. Before that edition is assured the service will not be started.

Such a paper—seven columns, four pages—could be supplied at not more than one cent per sheet. With the edition growing the price could be reduced. For original local and advertising matter the cost of composition will be charged only.

When the edition shall have grown so as to permit a division of the co-operative Socialist newspaper list, part of the edition could be printed in Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis or any other city, or in all of them so as to meet the requirements of the future.

This service may be somewhat inconvenient at the start on account of the time lost in corresponding with New York, and of the distance the sheets have to travel from New York, but it will be a decided improvement over what we now have or rather have not.

Papers for Localities Through this service editions of not more than 300 copies could be maintained or established. Localities that can raise seven dollars a week or a month in subscriptions or advertising could have a good Socialist four-page, seven-column weekly or monthly, containing some original local news and "ads."

That service does not require any capital, either. But it can only be done on a strictly cash basis—Appeal to Reason policy, you know. Each locality must pay when the order is given. No credit is asked for so as to assure the lowest price of production. No credit is given as we have no capital.

Convention Must Act So far I have done all the work and have borne all the expenses to organize the New York News Bureau. I have spent many a day and many a night and have written many letters to all parts of the country, to Canada and to Europe. What I have accomplished in securing co-operation cannot be denied. There is such a thing as an "editorial secret."

The sources of valuable information cannot be betrayed. News in confidence is given only to an editor who will cover the news with his own responsibility and will never breathe where it comes from.

The national congress of the Socialist party is about to assemble. After "the victory which made Milwaukee famous," and on the eve of a congressional campaign there is no question of greater importance to the Socialist party than the establishment of a news service in America.

I am in a position to guarantee an efficient Socialist service; to give our papers a distinct news value, which will build up and maintain paying circulation; a service paying for itself from its very start and not entailing any new burden upon the party and the party press; a service through which a Socialist local periodical could safely be established in every county and city where needed; a service in which all the journalistic forces and qualifications within our movement would find a place for useful activity.

A healthy sum of five hundred dollars, donated or loaned, will establish the New York Bureau, and enable it to demonstrate its efficiency so that our New York dailies may safely drop the capitalist service, and our country papers may be encouraged to connect.

Action. Immediate action, is what is needed to move the latent forces of co-operation work for the growth of our party and our labor press.

The time for action is now. Ebb and flow wait for no man and no party. Resolutions leading to no cause delay would be a mistake and a mistake in politics is worse than a crime. Delay breeds danger. Delay is a waste of our resources. Delay strengthens the capitalists. Delay may be the death knell of some struggling papers of ours.

Delay will make ineffective the pioneer work of organization work done and concentrated in one man, who may die at any moment and whose secret may die before he has the time or the opportunity to put to work the latent forces behind him for the everlasting benefit of the Socialist press and to establish his successors.

NOTE TO NEW SOCIALISTS: READ SOCIALIST BOOKS. Nearly 1000 described in a list catalogue, "The Catalogue of the Socialists," and includes all the latest books.

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

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COPIES—All brands, the particular emphasis being on the "Central" brand.

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Congress Delegates, Attention! Arrangements made in Chicago with Windsor-Clifton Hotel, Monroe street and Wabash avenue, and Palmer House, Monroe, Wabash and State. Rooms at former, 75 cents and \$1; latter, \$1.50 per day. J. MAHLON BARNES.

BOOKS YOU SHOULD READ

The following books form almost a complete library of modern scientific and sociological thought. They should be in the hands of every Socialist and progressive thinker:

THE EVOLUTION OF MAN. By William Boelsche; translated by Ernest Untermann. This book tells in detail, in a clear, simple style, illustrated by pictures, just how the descent of man can be traced back to the animals composed each of a single cell. It is up to date and gives the latest discoveries in science. It is THE book on the subject. Cloth, 50 cents.

GERMS OF MINDS IN PLANTS. By R. H. France; translated by A. M. Simons. This book tells in a charming and entertaining style how not only dumb animals, but also plants receive impressions from the outside world and use the data thus obtained to modify their movements, just as humans do. Cloth, 50 cents.

THE TRIUMPH OF LIFE. By William Boelsche; translated by May Wood-Simons. This book is even more interesting than the "Evolution of Man," by the same author. It tells of the struggle of life against its physical environment, and introduces a wealth of scientific detail. Cloth, 50 cents.

PRINCIPLES OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM. By Charles H. Vail. This is the most successful summary of Marxian Socialism ever written by an American author. It covers every phase of the subject. Cloth, \$1.00.

ANCIENT SOCIETY. Researches in the Lines of Human Progress from Savagery Through Barbarism to Civilization. By Lewis H. Morgan. This epoch-making and much-quoted book enunciates the law of historical materialism familiar to all Marxian students. Cloth, 570 pages, \$1.50.

THE ANCIENT LOWLY. A History of the Ancient Working People from the Earliest Known Period to the Adoption of Christianity by Constantine. By C. Osborne Ward. Cloth, 3 vols., \$3.00 each.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FAMILY, PRIVATE PROPERTY AND THE STATE. By Frederick Engels. The author has summarized and popularized the information given more fully in Morgan's "Ancient Society," and has added many important facts. Cloth, 50 cents.

Address all orders to THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, 189 Washington St.

DAILY SOCIALIST MAGAZINE PAGE

Industrial Education from the Viewpoint of Organized Labor

(An address delivered today before the Western Drawing and Manual Training Association at Minneapolis, Minn.)

Education is a social problem. It is social in respect to ends as well as in respect to means. Our educational system has developed in response to social needs. In some instances that response has been slow, but we have not wavered in our purpose to serve general social ends.

Some changes must be made, but I wish to warn you against the abandonment of an educational system which has made possible our present position in order to supply a temporary industrial demand.

The demand for industrial education came at a time of great commercial and industrial progress. The supply was not equal to the demand and the manufacturers were forced to use a lower grade of labor just as the scarcity of timber has forced the manufacturer to use the lower grades of lumber.

The influence of industrial life on our school work should be determined by our general social needs and not by the mechanical processes performed inside factory walls. In order to understand the general social needs it is well occasionally to look at the matter from the viewpoint of the worker.

Industrial education, as usually understood, is intended for those children who will become ultimately a part of the factory system. The factory system means division of labor and a specialization in single processes.

The greatest possible production at the least proportional expense is the rule of business, and so long as that is the rule the tendency will be to increase the field of cheaper labor and to further limit the field of the all around skilled worker.

It is important that we have a large number of well trained mechanics, it is vastly more important that the great body of American laborers have a training which will not only make them greater producers, but which will broaden their outlook and give them a greater share in the product of industry.

The factories want efficient workers and one distinguished advocate of industrial education has defined an efficient worker as "one with dexterity of hand and eye and a back which will allow the body to adapt its movements to those of the machine; one who keeps step with his machine in its speed and in the varying motions of its mechanical parts."

than a mere increase in the productive power of an animal, go to organized labor and find out the need. The American labor movement is ready and anxious to join with you in any movement which has as its primary purpose the improvement of the conditions of the workers.

In any solution of our difficulties we must go forward. It is useless to attempt to return to the apprenticeship system. The failure of that system is clearly pointed out in a report of Superintendent Seaver of Boston, 1833. He said: "The old apprenticeship system is gone. The great revolution wrought by steam and machinery in all branches of industry, particularly by massing laborers in great establishments and specializing their work, has left little room for the general training an apprenticeship needs."

Much of the agitation for industrial education has come through non-union employers' associations, and educators who sympathize with these organizations as opposed to organized labor. The attitude of these men is not to be mistaken. The education they propose is narrow and is plainly for the purpose of creating a supply of workmen with non-union sympathies, whom they can use as strike breakers.

In their public expressions we find the interests of organized labor are much broader, but the solution of the problem must come from the broadest possible consideration of our social needs. The interest of the manufacturer is quite clear. He must have more efficient laborers to enable him to compete with foreign manufacturers who employ what he once taught us to call the pauper labor of Europe, but which we are now assured is labor possessed of the most wonderful skill and intelligence.

It appears to be generally conceded that industrial education is a question in which the employers and organized labor are the parties chiefly interested. I cannot agree with this view. The interest of the employer is economic; the interest of organized labor are much broader, but the solution of the problem must come from the broadest possible consideration of our social needs.

The attitude of the American labor movement toward industrial education is clearly set forth in the reports of the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor. At the meeting in Denver, 1908, a committee was appointed to investigate the method and means of industrial education in this country and abroad, and to report its findings, conclusions and recommendations to the next annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor.

The union man has economic interests to serve just as the employer has but he does not ask for industrial education on that ground. He has a large personal and high public interest to serve. He wants industrial education, but he wants it in such a form that it will aid and not degrade the working class.

He wants an education that will enable the workers to get a larger share of the product of industry. The manufacturers say, "make the children of the working class into something that will supply our needs." The union man says, "give our children an opportunity for an education which will enable them to perform greater social service, command a larger share of the product of industry, and maintain a higher standard of living."

Industrial schools are for the children of the working class. This gives the worker a deep personal interest which the employer cannot feel. That alone should be sufficient to give to laboring men a directing voice in such schools; but there are other reasons why they should have something to say. The labor movement is the organization of the working class.

THE COMING OF THE COMET

Current literature for May has a very interesting and not too difficult article on the comet which reassures the world on the point of possible anticipation of trouble from our contact with the tail of this remarkable visitor.

One forgets how many millions square miles of the material composing the tail could be put into a trifle, but certainly it is something which utterly discounts the old "tale" of the fairy silks contained in a harel nut. May 18 is the day of most interest, for then the actual transit across the sun will occur.

An English paper points out the fact that Halley's great contribution to human knowledge was not merely in predicting the periodic return of the comet, but in placing "upon an irrefragable basis the Newtonian hypothesis of gravitation." For of course the calculations which enabled Halley to trace the course of the comet eventually proved the exactitude of the laws of gravitation, as enunciated by his friend Newton.

One rather amusing proposition with regard to the passage through the comet's tail is that samples of the atmosphere at that time shall be preserved in bottles in order to find out what is really in the comet's tail.

The attitude of organized labor in the state of New York is shown very clearly in a report of the New York Bureau of Labor statistics. Professor Charles R. Richards, acting for this bureau, sent the following questions to the secretaries of the labor unions of the state: "Do you favor a public industrial or preparatory trade school, which should endeavor to reach the boys and girls between 14 and 18 years, that now leave the common school in very large numbers to seek a trade, war, or other fundamental industrial processes, together with drawing and shop mathematics, with the object of giving a better preparation for entering the industries at 16 years, and better opportunities for subsequent advancement?"

To this question 1,500 answered yes, 394 no, 23 a qualified yes, and a qualified no; 574 did not answer. To the question: "Do you favor public trade schools for boys and girls between 14 and 18 years, that would give with drawing and mathematics, provided the graduates of such schools should serve two years more as apprentices or improvers?" 1,233 answered yes, 567 no, 71 a qualified yes, and 7 a qualified no; 574 did not answer.

These expressions give you a fair idea of the attitude of organized labor, but if you want to get at the heart of the question from the standpoint of the workers, subscribe for some of the craft journals and read them with sympathetic interest in the struggle for better conditions. If you would understand the labor movement you must look at it from the laborer's standpoint.

Organized labor has expressed its approval of the industrial school and only that the schools be maintained by the public for the benefit of those who attend them, and that the schools be hedged about with such safeguards as will prevent their use in robbing labor of its meager gains of centuries of struggle. Organized labor feels justified in "condemning any system of public instruction privately controlled, or any scheme of private selection of pupils."

It is the duty of the state to educate its citizens and to educate them in such a way that they will be able to meet the needs of their environment and rise to a high plane of living. It is the duty of the state to recognize the industrial character of our society and to prepare the people for intelligent participation in our industrial life. However, when the state undertakes to prepare men for a certain industry a standard should be established for entrance to that industry. That is necessary to protect those who have gone to the expense of proper preparation from the competition of the inefficient.

It is also necessary in order to protect employers and society in general against impostors. This is the principle applied in certain professions, and it is the surest way of raising the standard of workmanship and securing a general respect for the occupation. Such an arrangement would increase the popularity of the skilled trades for the greater respect in which an occupation is held the greater the desire to enter it.

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From the Diary of a Striking Waist Maker

BY THERESA MALKIEL

December 23d. The Socialist women have arranged a reception for the girls that's come back from the workhouse, and I've gladly helped with the fixing up. I say gladly for those good women; they couldn't have done anything better.

You eat a piece of bread, an' you're hungry again in a little while, but when a body goes out an' spends an' evening in a brightly lit hall in the company of congenial people, a good deal an' some music to help glide along. I tell you what it does help to drive the blues away for some time to come. An' it ain't no crime to dance, even when you're out on strike, an' are half starved, an' don't know what you're goin' to do for food tomorrow.

An' still there's some that objected to this dance, as if us poor devils ain't entitled to a bit of fun any longer. I tell you, it's a real joy to see us girls ever worked themselves don't really know the make-up of us workin' girls. They seem to think that we're made of different material from the rich kids that go to gymnasiums, an' basket ball, an' lawn tennis, an' tea parties an' so many more things. It's perhaps the dim light of our workrooms an' gloomy tenements that prevents them from being as good as we really are. For it's few who realize that behind the dull gray surface of our daily drudgery there's still hid the joy of livin', which is as justified in the East Side tenements as in the palaces of the rich.

The committee in charge had a pretty hard time in gettin' up the money, for they ain't much richer than us girls, an' as I said, people wasn't anxious to give their good money for a dance. But they managed to get the money in the end, an' us girls had a jolly good time. Poor Sarah! Perhaps if she had diverted her thoughts a bit it might not have happened.

I can't say no more that I never rode in an automobile—Ines gave her car to do our shoppin'. But, gee, it makes me laugh when I think what happened. An' I'll bet that the elegiac tip at Fourteenth street had their share of it. When we got into the store an' started to buy things we told the girls not to bother much with the packin', for we'd take it into our car that's waitin' downstairs. But you see we had to buy refreshments for almost two thousand people, an' didn't have too much money to do it with, so it took quite some time before we were through. Washville half of the store knew that our car was waitin' downstairs. At last everything was bought, or rather all our money was spent, an' we proudly sallied out of the store, followed by two boys carryin' all our packages! An' the Lord have mercy upon us poor souls! When we finally got downstairs there was no car at night—no man had got tired waitin' for us. But it didn't matter much after all—we had a good laugh an' carted the things to the hall.

The place was just jammed, an' Leonora had a hard time gettin' to the platform in order to introduce the convicts. She surely did it in the most touching way—each one of them receiving a flower and a kiss from her first. Then she told us that they are even as great as our revolutionary fathers, who've suffered for their country an' for their people. She compared them to the brave Russian heroines who give their lives for their country's freedom. Said that it's going to be an' everlasting shame upon the heads of the judges who sent them to prison, an' so many nice things that a body can't even remember them all. But I fully agree with her—there can't be no greater deed than to live, work, an' if necessary, suffer for a just cause.

Jim came up to the affair, an' I had a few turns with him. I really believe he's changed his opinion about us girls. Oh, I'd be so glad if I could tell him to my way of thinkin'. Not that I'd want to boss over him—not at all, no more than I'd care to see him boss me. I tried to be as jolly as I possibly could. What's the use of showing him how bad I'm off? I don't believe of sniffin' from anybody; it don't do you much good, nor do the people think more of you for it. Jim said he thinks he is sorry for what happened; he can stay sorry. Perhaps he will be the stayer by it.

Awake and See BY ALBERT CHRISTIAN Arise and wake, you man of toil, Arise and wake and see That the oppressors you can foil And through this task be free. Aye, rise and look about you, man, And look you far and wide; And everywhere you look you can Awaken a new pride. Your giant frame must straighten out, For you full power must know To know the truth, to work to shout For Freedom's commonweal. Awakened, be'er you'll sleep again— But careful watch you keep O'er those not in production in vain— Which, then, is pleasure deep.

SUPPOSED TO BE FUNNY "Your honor, I don't see how I can say as much as you say as I had, but that's why in the world didn't you think of that before you got married." —Life. Tad—I suppose that millionaire's selfishness made him famous. Gad—No. His name wasn't in everybody's mouth until a popular cigar was named after him.—Judge. Timkins—Empty-headed sort of chap, that man Brown. Jones—Yes, and a very plain-looking bonder. "The last analysis it is of greater moment to those engaged in industry whether this question should be discussed freely and fairly than it is to merely theorists, who advocate industrial education without having any definite plan or purpose (other than a selfish one) in their advocacy of the same, and it is believed that a unification rather than a multiplication of effort is needed in order to help solve this immense problem." The following recommendations of the committee are of special interest: "We favor the establishment of schools in connection with the public school system, at which pupils between

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Spoken Like a Man and a Socialist

Well done, Comrade Warren.

We do not know and we do not care much, and we think you care even less, what verdict the court may finally render on your case.

There was something large and strong about that speech to the court at St. Paul last Monday. It was not like other speeches. It did not limp and lisp in the fetters and phrases of language that have been created to conceal the meaning of the law and gain for it that respect which the ignorant give to the mysterious.

That speech was plain, straightforward English. It swept aside all the technicalities with which class law conceals the weapons by which justice is assassinated.

There was something more than bravado in catching up the pettifogging appeal to prejudice made by the district attorney, who attempted to inflame prejudice by pointing out that red ink had been used in printing the envelope around which the controversy is supposed to be waged.

How the blind bats must have stirred and fluttered in the musty caves of the courts when this blast of fresh air was let in!

The judges will turn to the records in vain to find precedents for a decision upon the points Warren raised. Those points are not settled by a reference to precedents. THEY ARE A PART OF THE LIVING PRESENT.

Courts are bound to the past, to classes already decaying, to interests that are losing their power. Chattel slavery was already on the decline when the Supreme Court gave the Dred Scott decision.

Today the usurpations of the courts are not a sign of the strength of the class they serve, but of its weakness.

Like the court in "Alice in Wonderland," the courts of the United States are but a pack of cards, and when the workers realize how worthy of contempt they are class justice will be doomed.

Warren's speech did much to tear aside the mask that has helped to make the courts mysteriously powerful.

He pronounced a heavier sentence upon the court than it can ever pronounce upon him, for he pronounced the first words of a sentence that condemns these instruments of class rule and exploitation to revolution.

"Anti-Socialist Editions"

The latest paper to permit the victimization of its readers by the anti-Socialist special edition" scheme is the Catholic Chronicle of Erie, Pa.

Catholics ought to know that these special editions which appear in various parts of the country are not spontaneous outbursts of righteous indignation on the part of the editors of the papers whose name they carry.

In England labor has refused to associate itself with Socialism, and John Bull knows the side upon which his bread is buttered. The defeat of the German Socialists at the recent elections was directly due to the defection of the trades unions.

Such statements depend entirely upon the ignorance of the readers to secure acceptance. It is hoped by those who give out this stuff that their readers will not know that the trade unions of England are almost unanimous in their support of Socialism.

Moreover, the connection between the unions and the Socialist party is closer than ever before. At the special trade union congress that has just finished its sessions the only delegates present from the reichstag were the Socialist members, and the heads of the union movement are among the Socialist representatives in the reichstag.

Safety for the Miner

The mining industry in the United States employs a million men and annually adds \$2,000,000,000 to the wealth of the country. Despite the great interests involved, as regards both property and human life, this industry has been carried on with waste and recklessness; the disregard of life, indeed, has been not merely reckless but criminal.

Belgium has a good-sized bunch of Socialists in her legislative chamber.

WOMEN FOR ALDERMEN IN DENVER

BY MILA TUPPER MAYNARD

Five tickets in the field make this spring's election a live one in Colorado's capital.

Only the city council, supervisors and election commissioners are to be elected, but of these three are women.

This is attracting much favorable attention, as Colorado women are demanding larger representation in office and a party which places women on their ticket, as a matter of course, will command the sympathetic attention of a large constituency of broad minded men and women.

Fortunately all three of the women nominated are exceptionally well fitted for the positions in case of election.

In the fifteenth ward, where we are sure to poll a large vote, and may win, Mary L. Geffs is candidate for alderman.

During McKinley's administration as governor of Ohio she was appointed special investigator of the condition of the working women and children, a position she held for two years.

Mrs. Alice T. Bradley, in the Twelfth ward, for years carried on a school for dressmakers in Denver, and as a widow with a daughter to care for learned the practical problems of the workers thoroughly.

Prior to coming to Denver she lectured in reform movements and has been active in the Socialist party since its organization ten years ago.

Mrs. Octavia Floaten, candidate for alderman in the Tenth ward, is wife of A. H. Floaten of Teledur fame.

She stood loyally by her husband's side during the strenuous years when to be a friend of the miners in Teledur

meant a practical experience of the class war such as few persons ever know.

The story of how the Floatens were hounded and ostracized for years is a dramatic one. Finally A. H. Floaten was driven from his home in the night, half dressed, his head smashed open by the stock of a gun in the hands of a Harvard graduate, who headed the mob.

It took Spartan courage to live through those days. Mrs. Floaten remained after her husband's deportation by the mob and did her best to save the remnant of what had been a considerable property.

A woman who could endure all this in loyalty to the working class could be trusted to do all that was possible for the public weal in the city council.

The office of election commissioner is, according to the city charter, non-partisan in that each voter votes for three candidates, while only two can be nominated by any party.

The only woman nominated by the other parties is Ellis Meredith, the well known writer. She is candidate on the Municipal Ownership ticket for election commissioner.

It is not the municipal ownership people are planning to unite on Alden C. Galland, one of our men, since they are unwilling to vote for any of the machine men to protect the city elections, and he has been long and favorably known in this city.

But an election officer is of vital importance, and where no voter can vote for all the commissioners without scratching, it would be gross and needless neglect to fail to exercise a full franchise.

This allows us to vote for another woman is good luck, which I appreciate.

What does a battleship cost? "Why, it costs \$12,000,000," says the militant patriot, who finds pride in the growth of the American fleet.

So it does, if priced in dollars. Of course, if one wants to quibble, one may point out that the expense of upkeep for twenty years at \$500,000 a year brings the cost up to \$12,000,000, and then the gunboat goes to the junk heap.

CHARLES E. HUGHES

BY ROBERT HUNTER

The whole nation, with its accustomed hysteria, is still rejoicing over the appointment of Charles E. Hughes to the Supreme bench.

The newspapers write long and fulsome flatteries of the distinguished governor.

Democrats and Republicans join in expressing their admiration for the ability, the sagacity and the sterling honesty of Hughes.

The Democratic New York World, speaking of this admirable appointment, says, "What New York loses the nation gains many times over by this appointment."

Amidst general acclaim, therefore, Governor Hughes becomes for the rest of his life one of the nine most powerful men in the world.

The best of our political leaders make mistakes. Even Theodore made some pretty bad appointments. But ordinarily it is not very important if our presidents act a bit carelessly or thoughtlessly in such matters.

In the act, however, of appointing a man to the Supreme Court you can rest assured that there is no carelessness or thoughtlessness.

For that job a man must be sound all through, dependable, clear cut, determined, single-minded.

We can stand a few crazy Congressmen or a bughouse Senator or even a madcap President, but when it comes to the appointment of a judge to the Supreme Court of the United States, the selection is made with infinite caution.

I have no doubt that such excellent corporation lawyers as Root, Wickesham and Knox spent many long hours over this vital question.

Hughes had another chance to "regulate" the railroads of New York State. He had before him a bill to establish a two-cent rate, but he vetoed that!

He had another chance to "regulate" the rich a little by supporting the income tax amendment. But he passed that up and gave to the country some very clever arguments to prevent its adoption.

He has talked volumes on direct nominations and lambasted the machine, but direct nominations haven't arrived and the machine is doing splendidly.

Two years ago about one third of the workers of New York were unemployed. Hughes expressed his sympathy and then did one brave, generous beautiful thing for which he should be remembered.

He appointed a committee to study the unemployed!

As a result we shall probably have in a few years in some museum somewhere a lot of cases of the unemployed, with each type of the animal on exhibition pinned to a card.

And Hughes has done one other thing. He has insisted upon his party making a full and complete investigation of graft.

He knows, of course, what that will mean. He has enjoyed the experience. From a relatively unknown lawyer Hughes rose in three months to fame. Amidst a frenzy of excitement he was made governor. He has been talked of as president and he is now, four years later, going to the Supreme bench.

All of this came as a result of his exposure of graft in the insurance companies.

But Hughes is going to Washington and the machine must have another Hughes in order to win New York, and Hughes thinks the same old thing can be done again.

At the expense, then, of a million or so of state money some new savior will be discovered, advertised for three months—then elected governor.

THE COST OF A BATTLESHIP

BY W. H. ALBURN

keep exorbitant freight rates down to a reasonable level, too. They are as important as good country roads, and facilitate commerce on a bigger scale.

Well, for the price of two of these battleships, with \$1,000,000 added to it, a six foot channel could be dug in the Mississippi river from St. Paul to the mouth of the Missouri.

And this \$28,000,000 would more than buy 7,000 farms at \$4,000 each. It would provide a college education for 14,000 men or women at \$200 a year for four years.

But that is a bit unfair, perhaps. Let us just weigh the cost of a common \$12,000,000 battleship such as the United States has been building at the rate of two a year, not to speak of cruisers, torpedo boats, destroyers, submarines and other auxiliary craft.

There has been a great deal of agitation in America in the last few years regarding our lamentable lack of good roads. The country has been settled faster than roads could be built and so farmers still wallow through mud bogs several months in the year.

Money spent for good highways not only promotes intelligence and social unity, but more than repays the cost in lowered price of produce.

Well, for the price of one battleship, a good, solid madam road could be built from New York to Chicago—such a magnificent highway as the Romans built in the days of the world's greatest empire.

You're not interested in roads? Then let us consider trees. Cleveland, in fact the whole country, has had an awakening of late in regard to the value of forests.

Trees are things of beauty. Moreover, they help to keep the climate equable, they regulate rainfall and steady natural irrigation, and by draining the water off slowly they prevent floods. Besides, they provide a future supply of timber—and America foresees a famine of wood.

A forest preserve of 250,000 acres has been proposed in the White mountains. The land is burned over and unproductive. For the price of one battleship it could be bought and planted.

Do internal waterways appeal to you? Our canals have filled with mud in the last few decades, and our navigable rivers need dredging. The people begin to realize that waterways are as important as railroads; they

are important as railroads; they

are important as railroads; they

are important as railroads; they

are important as railroads; they

HEALTHGRAMS

BY DR. H. COHEN

An open garbage can is a death morass.

Tender-aged children in the factories mean a crippled citizenship.

If you make a dust bag out of your lungs you may be throwing the first shovel of earth on your own grave.

An overloaded stomach makes weak, dragging feet.

The birth of a fly may cause the death of a baby; kill the flies and save the babies.

THE MANLY MAN

The world has room for the manly man, with the spirit of manly cheer; The world delights in the man who smiles when his eyes keep back the tear;

It loves the man who, when things go wrong, can take his place and stand. With his face to the fight and his eyes to the light, and toil with a willing hand;

The manly man is the country's need, and the moment's need, forsooth. With a heart that beats to the pulsing truth of the lilled leagues of tread;

The world is his and it waits for him, and it leaps to hear the ring Of the blow he strikes and the wheels he turns and the hammer he dares to swing;

It likes the forward look in his face, the poise of his noble head, And the onward lunge of his tireless will and the sweep of his dauntless tread!

Hurray for the manly man who comes with sunlight on his face, And the strength to do and the will to dare and the courage to find his place!

The world delights in the manly man, and the weak and evil flee, When the manly man goes forth to hold his own on land and sea!

PROPAGANDA POINTERS

BY WILL R. SHIER

Have trial subscriptions to some good Socialist paper sent to your friends on the quiet. Result, they will become more than friends to you; they will become comrades.

You can't argue people into Socialism. Simply explain our principles to them, and leave your statements to grow or wither in their minds as the case may be. Better still, give, lend or sell them a book on the subject.

Pin your faith upon literature. Remember that when a person sits down to read, he is usually in a receptive mood. Remember, too, that those who write are usually skilled propagandists.

Only a small number of people can be reached through hall lectures and street meetings. If locals confine themselves to this form of propaganda, they won't make much headway.

Progress comes from below, not from above. It is hastened by members of the slave class agitating persistently for their emancipation.

The way to nail men and women to the Socialist platform is to get them to subscribe for Socialist papers. More people are made Socialists in this way than in any other.

In hustling for this paper you are hustling for Socialism. In hustling for Socialism you are hustling for yourself.

Socialist speakers cannot do better work than interesting their audiences in Socialist literature and getting them to subscribe for Socialist papers.

If you are not active in the cause of Socialism, then you are active in the cause of capitalism.

The Ultimatum

Mamma—No, you can't have any pennies today.

The Spoiled Child—If you don't give me one, I'll wake the baby—Brooklyn Life.

Still Unwashed

Music Teacher—Why don't you pause there? Don't you see that it's marked "rest"?

Pupil—Yes, teacher, but I aren't tired.—Life.

Couldn't Feel Her

Little Girl—Look, auntie, there's a poor man with a wooden leg. Can't I give him a penny?

Aunt—Certainly not, dear. I have no doubt he's an impostor.—Punch.

Open Forum

Work in the 19th Ward

I have read a great deal about what the comrades are doing in the different states, and while it was interesting I think a few short articles by our local secretaries would be still more interesting, especially to those living in Chicago, the paradise of patriotic grafters and labor skinnners.

As the secretary of the 19th ward branch I want to tell the Socialist sympathizers in our ward what we are doing.

During the last two years our branch has been severely handicapped by having a heavy expense. We could do practically nothing as far as distributing literature; it was simply impossible. We had no funds; all our money went for hall rent and donations for various purposes.

We have thirty dues-paying members, but only about fifteen are active enough to attend meetings regularly. So about three months ago we decided to make some noise in this ward. The first thing to do was to get rid of that deficit. Our worthy delegate to C. C. C. C. committee, Comrade Dr. Dubin, came to our rescue. He offered us the use of his fine office as a meeting place, which we were glad to accept.

The saving of the hall rent put the branch on its feet, and while we did not make much noise in the last campaign, which was quietly distributed by our tireless organizer, Comrade Kaufman.

We were trying to do this job of letting every man and woman in the 19th ward know there is a Socialist party in existence, but on account of our small membership and lack of funds we can only at the present time reach a small part of the people in this ward. We must have more members to make an aggressive campaign of education. So I want to make an appeal to those Socialist sympathizers who have wondered why we fail to reach them: to join the party or at least let us know where they live so we can keep in touch with them.

This ward is one of the slum wards of Chicago, and it certainly looks it; dirty streets, miserable houses and a second-hand street car system. On a windy day if you walk five minutes in the streets the dust whirled up by the big street car will make you look as if you had been shoveling coal. If the people of any ward in Chicago are more disgusted with the Democratic and Republican politicians than the people of this ward I want to know where. The people all sympathize with our program, but as I said before, we fail to reach them on account of lack of funds. We are going to do things now in a systematic manner, and with the help of the Socialists in the 19th ward we can reach every man and woman in this ward. I believe we will be able to capture this ward in the next few years.

JOHN HORN.

Sec. 19th ward branch.

Stand Together

Reading the letters from Comrade J. J. Keon, Grafton, Ill., will say for his encouragement that we are fighting away down here in Dixie graft somewhat similar to that which he is fighting.

Only instead of "poll tax" ours is called "street tax." We do pay a 25 cent poll tax. Have to or can't vote. Then in addition the regular budget provides for a street tax, which is also collected with other taxes. In addition to this, however, a "brilliant" state law allows cities to also assess the country road tax against every citizen over 18 and under 65 years of age.

This tax can be paid off with three cart wheel dollars, but if a poor man has no three dollars and must work it out, he must work six days—since

dollars' worth! We organized to fight it. Five of our men have been in jail. Others tried to get there, but police refused to put them there, and paroled them. More than twenty refused to pay the tax. Many not asked to pay it. Others let off with payments of \$50 cents, \$1, etc.

We claim the law to be penance by the state and city, inasmuch as it sets a price on labor below that paid in cash for the same kind of work. We also claim that all laws must bear equally, as far as possible, on all persons, while this law is made exclusively hard on the poor. We also claim immunity from the fact that a street tax has already been collected from the majority of those against whom this law is directed.

Those who seek to enforce this law, claim that as soon as a man has been in a Mississippi town ten days he is subject to this tax, and to the jail if he refuses to pay it.

We expect to go to the federal court with our case. It is costly work, both in money and time, but only by publicity can we arouse the people and get rid of these outrageous laws, so we keep right on the firing line.

The comrades of Grafton and all that part of Illinois ought to stand by Comrade Keon manfully, so ought every man who will benefit by a victory by Comrade Keon. Those men who would rather go to the battle than bend the knee to pride and power are few and far between. We should rally to their support when we find such.

We have been fighting our case for more than a year. Have one case now in state supreme court on appeal. All other cases held back by circuit court until this one is decided. City no longer collecting tax, but awaiting the outcome of this battle.

I think the workmen of Grafton, without reference to whether they are Socialists or not, should organize to stand by Comrade Keon. A united front to the enemy means much, and King Capital wins many battles, not because it is right that he should win, but because so many of us are cowards when it comes to a real "show-down."

Boys, let us order a new supply of backbones. Don't let us leave it all to one brave soul to win our battles.

Bloxi, Miss. SUMNER W. ROSE.

No Criticism of Milwaukee on Woman's Question

I, too, have been very much interested in the "woman question" in its relation to the Milwaukee Socialist victory, but unlike Comrade Helen Unterman, have not felt called upon to criticize their neglect to specify in their statements explicitly as to whether they included women in the term "workmen, etc." Rather I have been proud to read Miss E. H. Thomas has sent out the call for the Socialist state convention. What other political party responds to a call sent by a woman?

Then, too, just as much prominence was given to Meta Berger as to any man holding office.

Does not this stand taken by the Milwaukee Socialists show their intention to give woman her due as a human being, with just the same rights to man?

Let us therefore be patient and not hamper our earnest, hard working comrades with useless demands.

Of course it is discouraging to meet good Socialists who still think women out of place in Socialist locals, and shows the necessity of making ourselves heard in the movement, asserting our right to equal voice, even if we have to screech a little to force attention. This necessity is, however, growing less and less, so that a woman does not have to attend a Socialist local very long before she loses all consciousness of sex and becomes only a willing to help in all the work of the local. ANNA WINSTENBACH, Minneapolis.