

GENERAL COXEY NOW A LOBBYIST

Invades Washington Again; This Time He Comes as a Rich "Desirable"

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PRESS BUREAU
Washington, D. C., June 20. — (By mail.)—General Coxe of Coxe's Army fame is in Washington in an unusual role. He is not here shaking his fist at the president and trying to tramp on the forbidden green grass, but in the role of a well-groomed lobbyist of the most respectable character. He was graciously received by Boss Aldrich in the finance committee, where he stated his grievance against "free arsenic."

At the present time most of the arsenic used in the United States is manufactured in Europe and comes in duty free. Coxe has an arsenic mine at Roanoke, Va., which produces 20 per cent of the arsenic used in this country, and he wants a duty of one and a half cents a pound on arsenic. In fact, it is said, he screams very loudly for it.

Coxey was at one time the rankest kind of a free trader, but the whirling of time has made an ultra-protectionist of him. It is said he would shortly become a millionaire if the requested duty would be placed upon the drug. Thus doth economic determinism change the sterling "character" of men.

The Prosperity Question

It has been repeatedly asserted by radical economic students (in fact, Roosevelt used this method to defend himself against some of his enemies by the assertion) that there is a worldwide depression existing at the present time.

"Prosperity" can only exist under capitalist society as long as the workers can be kept busy producing an immense surplus which will find a ready market abroad. The extent of production in all capitalist nations has become so great, and the corresponding market has relatively decreased because of competition, so that the exports have been falling off in all the nations. If the Taft administration brings back "prosperity" it can only do so by increasing the market for surplus products which the workers have produced but are too poor to buy back.

Decrease In \$200,000,000

On account of less demand for merchandise and a material reduction in prices of the more important articles, the exports for the United States for the fiscal year of 1909 will fall below those of 1908 by about \$200,000,000, below those of 1907 by about the same amount, and below those of 1906 by about \$50,000,000. Practically every country in the world has experienced the same decline. In proportion just as great.

The total value of merchandise exported in 1908 was practically \$1,835,000,000; in 1907, \$1,854,000,000, and in 1906 was \$1,718,000,000. This year it will be practically \$1,635,000,000.

The articles in which the largest falling off occurs are cotton, corn, wheat, meats, manufactures of iron and steel, manufactures of copper and manufactures of wood. Cotton for the fiscal year shows a drop of \$20,000,000. This is due to the lower price, since during the eleven months ending with May, 624,000,000 more pounds were exported than during the same eleven months last year. Reductions in the value of iron and steel, copper and wood exports are due largely to the decline in prices for these articles.

Lumber Production Falls

During the year 1908, 31,231 saw mills in the United States manufactured 33,253,389,000 feet of lumber, according to the preliminary report just issued by the bureau of the census. These mills also cut 15,106,458,000 shingles and 2,955,854,000 bats.

Lumber manufacturing, like every other industry, felt the effects of the business depression which began in October, 1907. Consequently the production in 1908 was below that for the previous year. In 1907 the cut of 28,850 sawmills was 40,256,154,000 feet, the highest production ever recorded. Notwithstanding, therefore, that in 1908 reports were received from 8 per cent more mills than in 1907, the decrease in lumber cut reported by them was slightly more than 17 per cent.

Washington, June 22.—For several years past, still ranks first among the states in lumber production, its cut in 1908 being 29,159,228,000 feet—a decrease of 22.8 per cent over the cut in 1907. Nearly all of the lumber manufactured in Washington is Douglas fir, the market for which was seriously affected by the panic.

TAFT AWFULLY IN EARNEST NOW Names Root, Corporation Lawyer, to Put Through Bills Against Rich

Washington, D. C., June 22.—It now develops that President Taft is so determined to force through his tax on corporations that he has commissioned one of the most noted corporation attorneys in the United States, Elihu Root, senator from New York and ex-counsel for the Cassat interests and the Pennsylvania railway system, to put through his "pet" ideas. Root will also have charge of getting through a constitutional amendment which will permit an income tax, by which his old employers and all of his best friends and life-long associates will be heavily taxed.

The choice of Root for the position of forcing a tax on corporations and an income tax which hits his multimillionaire friends on the pocket book is taken as indicating Taft's evi-

THERE'S NOT MUCH DANGER!



THE FOOD TRUST HAS THE SITUATION WELL IN HAND

BLOW AT CHILD LABOR IN MINES

International Congress Also Wants to Stop Work of Woman Underground

(DAILY SOCIALIST CORRESPONDENCE.)

Berlin, June 16.—At the first day's session of the international congress of mine workers here some interesting questions of policy were brought up and fought out on the floor of the congress. The first demand of the German delegation was that the international mine workers pronounce against the employment of children under 14 years of age in mines, with absolute and effective legal prohibition of such employment.

Darkest Phase of Capital

There is a corollary to the German proposition which demands that children under 15 years of age shall not be employed in any manner in any underground work in the mines.

The Austrian delegation added a further amendment to the effect that the work of women in mines be absolutely forbidden.

Graf, German member, took up the cudgel for the children. He declared that the employment of children in mines was the darkest phase of the capitalist system. He called attention to the terrible condition of the children, 12 years old and upward, working in the Belgian mines, and to the spread of the employment of children, even in states where it was against the law in the mines of Germany, and declared that in this question of child labor the International Mine Workers' association was confronted with one of the most momentous problems of its career.

66,000 Children in Mines

He also referred to the horrible conditions of the 66,000 children in England of ages from 13 to 15 years who were employed both underground and above ground. Of these, said Graf, 48,000 are employed underground, children from 12 to 15 years of age underground in mines. This statement was the signal for a storm of shouts.

Misoczek of Upper Silesia followed with a speech in support of the abolition of women workers in the mines, the Austrian clause of the proposed establishment of policy. The delegate declared that the absolute wiping out of female labor in the mines was not only a thing which was desirable, but was a thing which must and would be done by the mine workers of the world. He declared that women were being imported into the mining districts of Silesia for work in the mines.

Makes Most Radical Speech

Dejardin of Belgium made the most radical speech of the day when he declared that all work of children in mines, no matter of what age, must be forbidden as well as the working of women either above or below ground. This question of policy will be voted on in connection with the rules for hours of labor, etc., as soon as the discussion is finished.

Revenue Cutter Freed From Ice

Seattle, Wash., June 22.—Private advices from Nome state that the revenue cutter Thetis, which was held in the ice at the entrance to the sound, had broken through the ice and is now on the way to Nome.

DOCTOR MAKES WILD LEAP IN HIS AUTO AS BRIDGE LIFTS

Milwaukee, Wis., June 22.—Leaping the gap, as performed in a circus, was a simple feat compared with the experience of Dr. William E. Durr of this city yesterday afternoon, when his automobile made a spectacular jump across the ten foot space between the rapidly rising wings of the baculic bridge at First avenue viaduct.

Dr. Durr was hurrying on an emergency call when he approached the bridge. The viaduct at this point is nearly fifty feet above the river. When Dr. Durr approached he did not hear the warning cries of the bridge-tenders until his machine, going at a rapid rate, was upon the north lift. Then he found the bridge was ascending, with the south arm of the bridge slightly below that on which he was ascending. Putting on full power, his machine leaped the crossing to the south arm, a space of ten feet.

WRIGHT BOYS VERY CAUTIOUS

Washington, D. C., June 22.—That the Wright brothers will take every precaution to prevent any recurrence of the accident to Orville Wright at Fort Meyer last September is evident from the methods they are pursuing in connection with the resumption of the trials this week.

It is not likely that they will make their speed trial over the course to Alexandria, Va., on account of the dangerousness of the country in that direction, but it is most probable that they will take the five-mile course in the direction of Falls Church, Va., west of Fort Meyer. The two aviators occupied the day in working on their aeroplane.

The machine which Orville will use to complete the government trial is entirely new, with the exception of the motor, which is the same one used in the machine wrecked last year.

Machine Entirely New

Yesterday Orville and Wilbur Wright, with their chief mechanic, Charles E. Taylor, and Lieut. B. D. Foulis of the signal corps, worked on the intricate arrangement of the wing bracing of the plane. This is the most difficult part of the work of assembling the machine. The Wrights do not expect that their aeroplane will be ready to fly before Friday or Saturday.

Orville Wright said that while the speed trials across a rough country required new conditions to be met and overcome, he was certain that he would fulfill all the government requirements.

Trolley Wires Menace Tests

The Wrights must complete their official trials by Monday, and it is evident from the fact that they have not applied for an extension of time that it is their belief they can make the speed and endurance trial by that time.

Since the flights last year the Fort Meyer drill grounds have been entirely inclosed by trolley tracks. This makes it dangerous for a machine flying low. A telephone wire which connected the aeroplane shed with the headquarters of the fort was removed yesterday at the request of the Wrights because of the additional danger.

The speed trial of the Wright aeroplane, which must be made in a flight over a course five miles from the fort and return, will be the first cross country flight ever made by a heavier-than-air machine over rough and hilly country. The endurance trial will require the Wrights to remain aloft for two hours, the machine carrying two men and sufficient fuel for a trip of 200 miles.

PULLS STUMPS; GETS \$2 MONTH

Austrian Comes to U. S. to Work on Flourishing American Railroad

Two dollars a month is not a living wage, although that's what Johan Putzlacher, an Austrian, who worked at pulling stumps near Sandstone, Minn., for thirty days, was paid.

The story is brought to Chicago by the Austrian, who, with ten others, was victimized by a land agent into coming to this country. He told them stories of a new railroad that was being built in Minnesota and of the numerous towns that would spring up along its route.

Party Hastens to America

The proposition looked so good to Jan Wituszynski, Wiltiska, Galicia, Austria, who is a small contractor, that he sold his all, and with his wife and two small children, together with a party of ten others, hastened to Bremen, sailed to Baltimore, then came overland to Minneapolis and Sandstone, Minn.

At Sandstone they were met by a land agent by the name of Richman, whose name had been given them by the agent in Austria, who wrote persuasive letters to them concerning "free" America.

Richman directed them to a place about 14 miles from town, where the work was supposed to be. Before they started out however, Putzlacher, who had arrived with a party of eight about a month before, put in his appearance and told them there was no railroad being built, and that no new towns were being established.

He said he had been working for a month pulling stumps. That was all the lumber barons had left after stripping the country of its pine trees. Cheap labor was now wanted to clear the land of the stumpage, so that it could be sold as farm lands.

Made 25 Cents Clear

Putzlacher said he had originally been promised \$1 a day. Later he learned that 75 cents of this was to be held back for his "keep." At the end of the month, when he demanded his pay, he received his \$2 without the prospect of getting any more.

The story of how Putzlacher was treated during the very good work he did, and he came here with his little family, hoping to find friends. Other members of the party scattered, several of them going to Duluth. The expected friends did not materialize here, with the result that Wituszynski found himself penniless, and it is only the aid of Feliks Wichowski, living at 589 Milwaukee avenue, who met him on the street, that is keeping the family out of present difficulties.

Wanted Young Girls Too

In the letter received by Wituszynski while still in the old country, the land agent advises them especially to bring all the young girls possible with them to this country, on the promise that they would all get good work at good pay.

When the little party reached Sandstone and Richman told them where to go to work, Wituszynski asked him what he was to do with his wife and children. "What do I care for your wife?" was the answer he received. "I have nothing to do with her."

"SOCIALISM!" IS ROSEBERY'S CRY

English Leader Says Tax Bills Virtually Mean Political Revolution

London, June 22.—Lord Rosebery in a vitriolic letter printed this morning says that the rapid forcing through the house of commons of the finance bill, which carries the budget, is nothing short of a Socialist revolution in English politics. "A Socialist political revolution of widest magnitude," is the exact term which the ex-premier applies to the forcing through the measure which imposes heavy taxes upon the wealthy to provide for old age pensions for the poor, and other measures of like nature.

Lord Rosebery also complains that the electoral system and the constitution are faulty since it is possible for a party in power to submit new measures to parliament without calling for a new election. This portion of his letter is unwittingly a practical defense of the referendum to the people of any great project introduced into the British parliament.

A Socialist Revolution

The letter says in part: "This is not a budget, but a Socialist political revolution of widest magnitude. It is obviously intended as one; it is one on the face of it. To say this is not to judge it, still less to condemn it, for there have been beneficent revolutions. I am not now concerned with the merits of this one, but the feature of the case which impresses me most is this: It will be effected, if it is effected, without the participation of the country, and without the country, indeed, having the least pretense of voice in the matter."

"It will be carried over the heads of the people by a majority in the commons without the faintest desire to attempt to ascertain the views of the people in regard to the vast changes projected. The British people will no more control them than if they were Tartars or Lapps."

People Have No Voice

Remarkings on the absence of the referendum in the British constitution and the fact that a powerful government naturally does not seek a general election, Lord Rosebery continues: "The boasted freedom of our constitution has really come to this: that the most sweeping changes may be carried out by a ministry that has great numerical backing in the commons without the nation having, or ever having had or hoping to have, a voice in the matter before it is decided."

Country to See Flaws

Lord Rosebery, after stating that a general election usually turns on the demerits of the retiring government and that the nation still has five or six years to watch the new government continue: "Surely the country must begin to see the vast flaws in the constitution. The absolute rule of the party in power differs little from the absolute rule of the individual, which is what we used to call a despotism. If not, the nation's former jealous vigilance and regards its liberties as replaced by an apathy which is a sinister if not alarming symptom."

SEES DEATH IN GEORGIA STRIKE

Atlanta, Ga., June 22.—In his statement of the striking firemen's side of the controversy with the Georgia railroad before the arbitration committee yesterday afternoon, Attorney Reuben Arnold declared: "This commission will have to take into consideration the state of the public mind."

"We propose to prove that the people of this state are so bitterly inflamed against the negro firemen that were you going to restore them to their positions or were the railroad, under your decision, to put them on the engines again, there would be violence and bloodshed and the lives of neither employ nor passenger would be safe. We will bring here the mayors of cities and others who have investigated and who know."

The arbitrators were evidently impressed by this statement of Arnold.

WOMAN BEATS ROOSEVELT RIDE

Rochester, N. Y., June 22.—In an effort to beat the ride of former President Roosevelt and the officers who accompanied him, when they made about 120 miles in a day, Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth of Avon, leader in Washington society and personal friend of the Roosevelts, started on horseback at 4 o'clock yesterday morning and, except for the time spent at meals, finished late last night.

Mrs. Wadsworth was accompanied the ride by a Dr. Grayson, who is said to have been one of the men who accompanied President Roosevelt.

KILLS WIFE AND THEN HUGS HER TILL POLICE ARRIVE

Cassopolis, Mich., June 22.—Stephen S. Pangborn shot his wife five times and killed her at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Leon Criswell, here last evening. His wife left him about three weeks ago on account of his being drunk and abusive.

When Pangborn went to the house his daughter refused him admission until Mrs. Pangborn said: "Let him in; I am through with him, and we may as well have it out now as ever."

Upon entering he said: "Ma, are you coming to live with me again?" She said: "No, pa, I am through with you forever."

"Through with me, are you?" he said, and pulled a revolver and fired, shooting her through the body near the heart. She died almost instantly.

Sheriff Rutter went to the house and found Pangborn lying across his wife's body, with one arm around her neck. He was forcibly dragged from the house and taken to jail.

CHINESE ARREST PROVES NOTHING

New York, June 22.—One of the two fugitive Chinese most directly connected with the murder of Elsie Sigel, whose body was found in a trunk at 782 Eighth avenue on Friday, was caught in the country wide net spread by the police yesterday when Chung Sing, friend and companion of Leon Ling, the man most violently wanted, was arrested in West Galway, near Amsterdam, N. Y. He told nothing that would throw light on the murder.

A dispatch from Vancouver received here yesterday says that a Chinaman answering the description of Leon Ling, supposed murderer of Elsie Sigel, was taken from a westbound Canadian Pacific train at Revelstoke, B. C. When the murder was discovered it was reported that Leon Ling had departed for Vancouver.

Murdered Girl Buried

While the fourth day of the mystery was developing increased activity and thousands of officials between New York and San Francisco were being drawn into the inquiry, the body of the young woman was buried from the morgue to Woodlawn cemetery. There, in the presence of four members of the Sigel family and with no other spectators save the undertaker and his assistants, so far as could be learned, it was buried.

The Chinese litigation in Washington took complete shape in a notable manner by sending out orders to Chinese consuls throughout the country directing them to render all aid within their power toward the apprehension of those sought by the police.

Wrong Man Is Arrested

Almost simultaneously with the receipt of word at police headquarters that Chung Sing had been found came a dispatch from Schenectady that held the authorities for some hours in the belief that Leon himself would soon be behind bars here.

The most important step yet made in the case in the view of the police was the capture of Chung Sing. This is the Chinese whose arrest has been asked as a material witness in any case, and who is associated with Leon and lived in the same house with him for some time. He disappeared about the same time Leon was missed.

Chinese to Hunt Slayer

Although the mission in Chinatown, where Elsie Sigel formerly taught, has been closed, a meeting of Chinese who have been converted to Christianity was held in a Dover street mission this afternoon to discuss plans for raising a fund to be offered as a reward for the capture of Elsie Sigel's slayer. No definite sum was decided upon, but a committee will go through Chinatown today soliciting subscriptions. Rev. Fung Y. Mow acted as chairman.

In discussing the case Mr. Mow said that Chung Sing had never been connected with the mission in any way, and as far as he knew had never attended any school in Chinatown. Miss Sigel, he said, had taught him. The scholars, he continued, keenly felt the disgrace that the murder had brought upon the mission schools and stood ready to aid the police in every way to bring about the capture of the murderer.

Another Missionary Goes Wrong

Joseph Suez, 25 years old, the white wife of Louis Suez, a Chinese laundryman, was arrested last night with her husband, following a raid on Suez's laundry, where the police allege, they found an opium den. A young white woman who was found in one of the bunks, was also taken into custody. Joseph Suez, the police say, was formerly a missionary worker with Elsie Sigel and been on friendly terms with her.

Jealousy the Sole Cause

Developments as to the motive for the murder all go to show, as was indicated last night, that it was jealousy on the part of Leon Ling, that he killed the girl because of her apparent friendship for Chu Gai, who is still detained as a material witness, is still the predominant belief.

In support of this explanation Mrs. Florence Todd, one of the most prominent women workers in Chinatown, who knew Elsie Sigel and her mother intimately, said yesterday afternoon: "I knew Chu Gai, who is under arrest, very well. He is one of the few Chinamen whom I would trust with my life. Mrs. Sigel and Elsie also knew him for many years. They were induced to know him through an uncle of his."

Would Have Married Heathen

"I believe that Elsie was in love with Chu Gai and would have married him but that he would not marry her."

BAPTIST CLERGY OUST DR. FOSTER

Vote to Expel Him from Conference; University Fight Now On

If George Burnam Foster decides to continue his fight to remain a Baptist minister that church will be split in twain, for at the Baptist Ministers' conference yesterday forty ministers voted to expel him from the ministry and only twenty voted in his favor, but his friends declare the vote to be illegal. Another attempt will be made to force Foster out of the University of Chicago.

Under the rules of the Baptist church according to Foster's friends a week must elapse between the presentation and the vote in the case of such a resolution as that of Johnston Myers, calling for expulsion. During four hours of heated wrangling which several members of the conference declared to be "a disgrace to the church," a vote was taken. Rev. John A. Earl, of the Fifth avenue Baptist church, said that the University of Chicago must expel Foster or part company with the Baptist faith.

Myers Leads in Fight

The Rev. Johnston Myers, who led the fight for expulsion, was on his feet as soon as Chairman C. H. Smashall called for the consideration of pending motions. The Myers resolution, introduced a week ago for consideration, called upon the University of Chicago to oust Prof. Foster. Dr. Myers withdrew the clause referring to the university, and with other changes the motion finally carried by the conference read:

"Resolved, That we, the Baptist ministers' conference of Chicago, do hereby drop Prof. George Burnam Foster from our rolls of membership."

The Rev. M. P. Boynton charged Dr. Myers with unfaithfulness, saying he had promised not to bring the Foster matter up again. Dr. Myers jumped to his feet and exclaimed: "That's a misrepresentation and a deliberate—"

Cries of "out of order" drowned his voice.

"I'll never vote to expel this man until he has a fair hearing before this body," Dr. Boynton shouted, leaving his seat and rushing to the chairman's side. "I'm going to be heard on this matter right now. Why, you would accord the meanest criminal in our jails more of a hearing than this man is getting. Why can't he come here next Monday and explain his position and get some fair treatment? I don't see why the men who are pressing this charge want to rush it along unless—"

Dr. Boynton shook his fist at Dr. Myers and the group of anti-Foster ministers gathered near him—"unless you think it's fine way to get publicity and notoriety."

"Prolonged hisses and cries of 'Shame, shame, put him out' greeted Dr. Boynton's charge."

Dr. A. C. Dixon Is Grilled

Dr. A. C. Dixon, pastor of Moody church, got in bad again with the conference. Dr. D. D. McLaurin started to tell a lot of things he knew about Dr. Dixon. Interruptions by the scores of ministers were forgotten and Dixon was on trial.

"What business have you introducing resolutions and saying what this conference should do in regard to Foster?" McLaurin shouted. "You are not even a member of the conference."

"I am."

"Yes, I am, Mr. Chairman, I demand the right to say that I am a member of a church in Boston and pay my dues regularly," Dr. Dixon retorted. "And I want to tell you another thing: Moody church is just as good a Baptist church as there is in Chicago."

Statement by Dr. Foster

Prof. Foster in the evening gave out the following statement:

"I am not at all surprised at the action of the clergy. If they hold to the principle of a formal external authority they could not well do otherwise than they have done. And their weapons instead of reason are a logical consequence of their principle. Their standpoint is that of the Roman Catholic church. But the historic Baptist position is the exact opposite of this. That position—fundamentally—is freedom, which reveals itself in moral love and reverent search for truth."

"To be sure, like every cultural religion, it has a system of ideas. But these ideas are variable—they change with the changes of the centuries and the needs of experience. If the Baptist denomination proposes to raise and fix its inherited system of ideas into a finality, then the denomination will petrify."

Pleads for New Ideas

"But if it will allow its inner spirit as I have defined that spirit to express itself in the use of new ideas in our new age, then it will live, but not otherwise. At all events this is my conception of the Baptist denomination. If the local church of which I am a member will repudiate this statement as being the kernel of the Baptist position, I will immediately ask them to do so. I will from the ministry and to withdraw their fellowship from me. As to my position on the faculty of the University of Chicago, I have nothing to say. I leave that to the authorities of the university, knowing them to be reasonable and noble men."

"I have but to add most sincerely that I cherish no ill-will or resentment whatever toward the conference. I only hope that now I am out of the way they may have peace among themselves."

SOCIALISTS MEET IN PENNSYLVANIA

Pick State Ticket and Adopt a Rousing Platform at Lancaster Gathering

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Lancaster, June 22.—Delegates from thirty-two counties were present at the state convention of the Socialist party held here Saturday.

The nominations on the state ticket were as follows:

State treasurer, E. Moore, Philadelphia.

Auditor general, William Parker, Clearfield county.

Judge of the Supreme court, Sydney A. Schwartz, Crawford county.

State Secretary, R. B. Ringler, of Reading, Pa., called the meeting to order and John W. Slayton of Pittsburgh acted as chairman for the day.

George N. Cohen of Philadelphia and F. A. Silvia of Allegheny were made secretaries.

Platform Takes Up Panic

The platform takes up the industrial condition at the present time and points out that industrial crises are unavoidable under the present system of production.

The pledges of the Socialist party also make up a considerable part of the platform, which reads in part as follows:

"We enter the campaign of 1909 in the midst of one of the severest industrial crises known to history.

For nearly two years the workshops of the country have been closed down or running on short time, while millions of working people, willing and eager to labor, cannot find employment and are compelled to lead the bitter bread of charity.

"Industrial crises are unavoidable under the present system of production, because of the enormous profits pocketed by the capitalists, who create nothing. The working people cannot, on that account, buy back with their meager wages the things they have produced.

Asks Collective Property

"The Socialist party appeals to the working class to sever its connection with parties of capitalism, and to join with us to make the land, mines, mills, railroads and other important means of production the collective property of the working class, to be administered for their benefit, so that the present oppression and wrong may be ended, and so that the class society of our time may be changed into an association of free men and women.

"As the party of the working class, we pledge ourselves when in office to extend the suffrage to women; to grant self-government to municipalities for all matters that concern them; to provide work for the unemployed; to stamp out disease and foster education; to reduce the hours of adult labor and abolish child labor; to exercise the right of eminent domain to take over lands not in use, and at all times to safeguard the interests of the workers and pave the way for their ultimate emancipation from wage slavery.

Break Shackles That Bind

"We therefore make our appeal to the working class of Pennsylvania, and to all citizens who endorse our principles, to unite with the Socialist party to win the government from the control of the capitalist class, to break the shackles that bind industrial progress, to make the state a keystone in the arch of co-operative commonwealths, and to hasten the dawn of the universal brotherhood and freedom of labor."

Washington, D. C., June 22.—Friends in this city of Commander Robert Edwyn Peary, U. S. N., the explorer who left last July for the frozen north, say they believe Peary by this time has reached the goal of his ambition and has planted the stars and stripes at the north pole.

No news has been received from Peary since he left Etah, North Greenland, Aug. 17, 1908, in the stanch ship Roosevelt, for a dash as far into the icebound seas as that specially built vessel would carry him before being frozen in by the winter's cold. If he has been successful in attaining this much sought goal the news of his discovery will not reach a point of telegraphic communication until August or September next. If he has been unsuccessful he will remain in the far north and make another endeavor next spring.

On his last expedition Commander Peary got within 174 miles of the north pole, making the farthest north record yet attained—latitude 87 degrees 5 minutes.

CHICAGO WOMAN SCORES TEN-HOUR LAW IN ADDRESS

New York, June 22.—At another of the votes for the "women" outings which are to be held this summer under the auspices of the Equality League Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch presided. Many of them came in automobiles, but there seemed to be few working girls, for whose benefit the meeting was held.

Miss Josephine Casey of Chicago attacked the ten-hour working day law for factory women which on July 1 will go into effect in Chicago. It would have been an eight-hour law if the women had been able to vote on it, Miss Casey said.

BOOK BARGAINS

We have a large quantity of "Caesar's Column" by Ignatius Donnelly on hand. This is a fifty-cent paper bound edition. Send us fifteen cents and the book is yours.

"Socialism and Religion," a ten-cent pamphlet by Omar Neredi, very good for propaganda. Only five cents. Get your orders in early before the edition is exhausted.

Before you can become an effective agitator you must have a knowledge of the different views on panics. The Chicago Federation of Labor has compiled a pamphlet entitled "Industrial Panics," with the ideas of Debs, Heron, Sanial, Keir, Hardy, Gompers and many other labor leaders. This book was put out originally to sell at a quarter. You can get it now while they last from the Daily for 10 cents postpaid.

We have the greatest bargain of Socialist pamphlets you ever saw. Five dollars worth for only two dollars and twenty-five cents express prepaid.

Send all orders for the above to the Chicago Daily Socialist, 139 Washington street, Chicago.

Send notices of your union meetings to the Daily Socialist.

ROOSEVELT BOBS CRADLE; TAKES TWO BABY ANTELOPES

New York, June 22.—Two baby antelopes, sent by ex-President Roosevelt to his daughter, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, were brought here today on the steamer Vanderland, arriving from Antwerp and Dover. Capt. Burman kept the little animals on the ridge deck and had them fed with milk from a bottle the way they were.

The antelopes were sent on board the Vanderland at Antwerp from the German East Africa steamer Adrenal.

TWO ISSUES FOR DEMOCRATS, TARIFF REFORM AND ECONOMY

Indianapolis, Ind., June 22.—Interviews with Gov. Marshall, State Chairman Jackson, and other leading Democrats on the question of reorganizing the Democratic party, brings out the fact that many of them think the party has been incorporating too much in its national platform and that if the platform should declare for two things, a tariff for revenue only and economy it would stand a better chance to win.

Gov. Marshall thinks too many issues are confusing the voters, though he thinks that a state's rights declaration in the platform would conduce to harmony.

State Chairman Jackson declares that the party is not in need of reorganization, but a stricter adherence to principles, which could not be made plainer by a new organization.

Speaker Honan of the house of representatives says the fact that a few statesmen have gone wrong does not furnish a reason for saying that the party needs looking after.

The big graft expose which was started exclusively and kept up exclusively by the Chicago Daily Socialist has at last brought definite results.

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Get Off the Grass

Some fourteen years ago there was a strange spontaneous uprising of a portion of the unemployed of this country. The homeless, hopeless fellows who were toiling at that hardest of work, the work of looking for work, were gathered together by some blind leaders of these blind ones, asked to support a fantastic scheme for road bonds, and marched to Washington to demand that congress put this scheme in operation.

All the world knows the result. The ragged remnant of the misled band was arrested for "standing on the grass" in front of the capitol. The great, tragic march had ended in a farce.

At the head of that band of marchers was a peculiar character called "General" Coxe. He was one of the first to be arrested fourteen years ago. He was the butt of every paid paragrapher between the two oceans.

Last week "General" Coxe again went to Washington. This time he traveled alone, save for his personal servants. He was not voicing the needs of an army of starving workmen. He was asking for special legislation, however.

But it was no fantastic scheme to improve the condition of a great mass of hungry laborers now. Not at all. He is now asking for a law that will turn thousands of dollars into his private pocket, and largely at the expense of workmen.

He has become the owner of extensive arsenic mines and is now asking that congress raise the duty on that product.

Behold the difference in his reception. Instead of ridicule and policemen's clubs and a cell in a Washington jail he is met with respect. He is not ordered off the grass upon the capitol lawn. No; on the contrary, he is invited within the sacred walls of that building. He is invited before a committee. He is permitted to state his case. In all probability his wishes will be granted.

The scorn and ridicule and persecution which met him when he came as a sincere, though blind, pleader for labor turns to obsequious flattery and eager attention when he appears as an exploiter of labor asking for new legislation by which to make the exploitation more complete.

Is it necessary to draw a moral? Do these facts need any comment to prove the class character of the present government.

Short Time in Which to Act

There are but a few more days in which to show that you are willing to help in the great effort culminating on June 27th. When next Monday morning is here it will be too late. The question will have been decided one way or the other. The success or failure of this great effort will have been determined and you will be reckoned with the workers or the shirkers.

If you live inside the city of Chicago, or within fifty miles of it, and have not yet secured a bunch of tickets, take the time today to get such a bunch. Then spend this evening telling your neighbors and fellow workers of the opportunity to help themselves, their paper and have a pleasant outing all combined and sell as many as possible.

From present appearances you are liable to be most pleasantly surprised on Monday to find that you have won a prize for yourself that is worth more than the value of all the tickets you have sold. Up to the present time no one has sold any large number of tickets. The work is being done by a large number of "hurdlers," each of whom is selling a few tickets. This is right and proper, but it also offers an opportunity for some live worker to come in at the last minute and get a splendid return for a few hours' work.

If you live outside of Chicago and have not yet sent in the dollar for the short time subscribers and the tickets, then do not wait a moment. There is no excuse for anyone neglecting to do this. A couple of hours' work at any time will find ten persons who will pay fifteen cents each for a paper like the Daily Socialist.

These are the tasks to be done. The time is short. The need urgent. The possibilities unlimited.

Root on Guard

It is reported that President Taft has placed Secretary Root in charge of the administration policy to secure an income tax and close supervision of corporations.

The country ought now to rest easy. The knowledge that Root the corporation attorney, Root the friend of Wall street, Root whose cabinet career will be but an introduction to the infinitely more profitable corporation practice that is to follow, is to be on guard to see that the corporations are properly taxed, should carry cheer to the hearts of those who voted for Taft and prosperity a few months ago.

TO THE EDITOR

On Vivisection

I wrote a letter to you a couple of weeks ago, referring to the prevailing deplorable attitude of present day Socialism toward the wider cause of universal justice. I was, however, sorry I had forgotten to refer to one exceptional case which deserves the notice of all Socialists, and I beg you to allow me to refer to it now.

It was some years ago that the party of Socialists marched through the streets of Christiania, Norway, and carried aloft the banner which bore the inspiring inscription: Down with the Vivisection!

pioneers of true humanity. In his noteworthy address to his audience of barbarians, Nissen well referred to the startling change which all of a sudden had come over them in as much as, in the course of a day, they had all grown into ardent "man-lovers."

OUR MONKEY-SHOOTER;

OR, A ROSE(Y) BY ANY OTHER NAME WOULD SMELL AS STRONG.

By AMATOR VERITATIS

(It is currently reported that Theodore Roosevelt, on his return from Africa, will accept an opening on the vaudeville stage.—Press Notice.)

Theodore Roosevelt and his son, Kermit, recently spent a day shooting monkey through inside channels, and at enormous expense as well as at the risk of lese majeste and copyright prosecutions, we are here able to print for positively the first time in any language the Advance Copy of the Grand Terpsichorean and Dithyrambic Specialty which will without fail be presented to the world by our beloved and heroic Ex-President.

Curtain of the Theater of the World rises to strains of "In Jungle Land." The singing audience, brilliant with representatives of royalty, wealth, scientific bodies, S. P. C. A., the press, pulpit and universities (a few members of the Common People occupying benches far back in the top gallery), discovers a FULL chorus of Capitalistic Coryphees, clad in blood-red tassel-tie netting, with cartridge-paper trimmings and necklaces of monkey-bones.

Crimson spot-light discloses BWANO ROSEY TUMBO advancing down-stage.—Press Notice.—B. T. bows smiling acknowledgment of the tremendous and deafening ovation which greets him. He is dressed in antelope-skin tights, raw side out. His hands and face are plentifully bespattered with the blood of simians, elephants, baby deer and other creatures. In one hand he carries a heavy express monkey-rifle and holds the tails of three dead monkeys, a mother and her two babies. These bodies he drags across the stage, triumphantly, while with the other he shakes a gourd rattle full of monkey teeth. The orchestra swings into "Hail to BWANO TED!" The audience rises as One Plute, mad with enthusiasm. After fifteen minutes of frenzied acclaim B. T. at length quells the tumult by swinging the dead mother-monkey and her little ones over his head, then (always followed by the spot-light) by leaping up and down in a Genuine Mambo-Jumbo Big-Medicine Dance, gibbering Voodoo and shaking his gourd rattle, which is labeled "The Inlook." He then baptizes the multitude with a sprinkling of blood.

As the coxer throng breathlessly attends his utterance, he finally advances to the footlights, and to the accompaniment of tom-toms and snake-skin drums roars out:

MY SPECIALTY!

Though I could not Bust a Trust, Though I could not Hold my Peace, Though I could not keep the Deficit From a whacking big Increase; Though I could not make my Folk accept Mine Orthographies puny, Yet observe, I am a Hellion, when it comes to shooting.

Monk! Monk! Monk! Monk! Whooop-la! I'm a Hellion when it comes to shooting a monkey!

Chorus (while B. T. bounds frantically about the stage—always followed by the spotlight):

He's a yellin' swellin' Hellion when it comes to shooting Monk! Though he handed out a line of blatant phonographic bunk About Babies, the Square Deal, And the Little Old Appeal, Yet he's really grand at perforating tiny baby Monk!

B. T. resumes: Though I could not hide the fact That the Aiton Steal was due To my autographic act Which just slid the business through; Though I did not hide my liv'ry As a Photocraze Flunky, Yet I score a Bloody Bull's-eye Every time at shooting.

Monk! Monk! Monk! Monk! WHEE! Score a Bull's-eye every time at shooting Monkey!

CHORUS:

Yes, he scores a Bloody Bull's-eye every time, at potting Monk! When it came to downing Socialism, why, he had to flunk! But you bet your bottom dollar That he makes a Mighty Holler When he puts a rifle-bullet through the vitals of the Monk!

B. T. concludes: Though my fondness for Spiked Clubs I'm unable to conceal (To be used on working dubs, Guaranteed to make 'em squeal!) Though my record at San Juan Was not altogether hunky, Yet I wipe away the stain By my slaughter of the— Monk! Monk! Monk! Monk! Ululululululu! By my slaughter of the savage, dreadful Monkey!

Chorus of Coryphees: Oh, he wipes away the stain by "dropping" semi-human Monk! With a cry of pain and terror, and a meaty little tunk! He shows scientific mirth As her babies hit the earth, For no sport is finer, braver, than the slaughter of the Monk!

B. T. concludes: Though the mix at Croton Dam Was a little trifle "high," And the Noyer-Haywood case Did discolorate mine eye; Though the people are beginning To get onto me in spots; Though the Amantias Club Made me lots of trouble-lots; Though the way I played up BILL Made all precedents look junky, Yet I win my laurels back By my marksmanship at— Monk! Monk! Monk! Monk! Whoopee! Yah-hooop! By my glorious Marksmanship at Baby Monkey!

Chorus, in Grand Harmony, while B. T. does a Buck-and-wing with Zambesi trimmings:

Oh, he wins fresh laurel garlands by his Marksmanship at Monk! In this heroism mighty all our criticism's sunk! From Seattle clear to Saco We banish the death of Jocko! And O JR HERO wins fresh laurels by assassinating Monk!

Red fire burns, tom-toms boom, brass brays, rockets and pin-wheels are shot off, the great audience in a perfect delirium of adoration rains bouquets, titles, honors, degrees, gold and jewels at the feet of B. T., who does the Can-can with shrieks of ecstasy. The Chorus of Coryphees join hands and rush madly round and round the Great Nimrod, while at the rear of the stage a set-piece takes fire, revealing the features of the HERO, with a border of dead simians and the motto:

HAIL!!! BWANO TUMBO, OUR CANDIDATE FOR DICTATOR OF THE U. S. A., AND PLUTE PRESIDENT OF THE ENTIRE WORLD!!! (Curtain.)

MR. MORGAN'S GENIUS

By ROBERT HUNTER.

There is a cable from Paris to inform us that Mr. Morgan is trying to place upon the Paris Stock Exchange one million shares of United States Steel corporation stock. An obstacle stands in the way. The French government allows gambling, but forces it to pay a heavy tax. The Stock Exchange gamblers must pay taxes: A tax of two per cent when the stock is listed, which would amount on a million shares of steel to two million dollars; a stamp tax whenever a share is sold; and a third tax on the earnings of such stock.

But there are those who have failed to see in them anything unusual. This, however, is unjust judgment, as the cable from Paris shows. They possess genius—a genius for evading taxes and robbing governments, a genius for placing the burdens upon those citizens who are too honest or too ignorant to escape their taxes. They have a genius for evading law, which if it existed in a Bowery bum would make him a subject for prison discipline.

On Vivisection (continued) This beautiful display of the coming human feeling was undoubtedly largely occasioned through the brave stand taken by one of the leading Socialists of the land, Egede Nissen, when the subject of vivisection was discussed in the Storting in the winter of 1902. Nissen's dauntless attitude deserves forever to be remembered. There were but two alternatives on which to vote—one for continual unrestricted vivisection, and the other for restriction. Nissen, to his eternal credit, he refused to vote for either of them, and he was the only one to take this decided stand, and as such deserves to be classed on the sterling list of the

ator. He would then meet the administration "face to face." "Freedom of the press!" Yes, the "press" is "free" so long, as it does not offend the "powers that be." Theodore is moralizing again in the "Outlook," while he is extenuating "big game" in Africa. A Distinction Some one asked Max Nordau to define the difference between genius and insanity. "Well," said the author of "Degeneration," "the lunatic is, at least, sure of his board and clothes."—Argonaut. Atrocious The Husband—Well, say what you will, my dear, you'll find worse than me in the world. The Wife—Oh, Tom, how can you be so bitter!—Pittsburg Observer.

England's Social Revolution

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PRESS BUREAU.

The Washington Post in an editorial says:

"A royal commission appointed to inquire into the working of the poor laws of England and Ireland has recently, after a painstaking peripatetic course of evidence-taking extending over several years, brought its investigations to a conclusion. As not infrequently occurs in such cases, the commissioners were not all agreed, and the result of their divergence of opinion is seen in the issue of two sets of reports and recommendations. Taken altogether, this publication affords dismal and melancholy reading. The cardinal feature that emerges is that the present system has absolutely broken down. It fails to relieve the poor, and it tends to demoralization of character."

"The greatness of the problem which confronted the conductors of the recent inquiry may be to some extent realized when we bear in mind that 20,000,000 pounds is annually spent in the administration of the poor law, that in London alone 15,800 more paupers are being maintained than in 1880, and that the ratio of licensed paupers to the rest of the community is forty-seven in one thousand. This woeful state of affairs is heightened by the remembrance that, apart from poor-law relief, it is estimated that 50,000,000 pounds is spent in England every year in charity, organized and unorganized; and yet the tide of misery appears to swell more and more.

"The commissioners discriminate between 'the unable' and 'the able' paupers. The unable include the sick and the infirm, the old, children, and widows with families. The able include those of the vagrant, loafer, and unemployed classes who are physically and mentally strong. In connection with both categories the present system has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. For instance, the report complains of the inadequate provision made by more boards of guardians in the way of 'out' relief—that is, relief not given in a poor house or workhouse, the terms being synonymous—to widows with children, one shilling (24 cents) or one shilling and a sixpence (26 cents) being frequently the miserable weekly dole allowed per child.

"It is no wonder, as the report says, that in at least 100,000 cases these children are growing up stunted, undernourished, and to a large extent neglected, because the mother is so hard driven that she cannot properly attend to them." For 'the able' the present system, among other methods, invokes the aid of the workhouse with its labor yard and its casual ward. But the workhouse gets summary condemnation. The moment the loafer becomes an inmate, 'so surely,' the report tells us, 'does he deteriorate into a worse character still. Of all the spectacles of human demoralization now existing in these islands, there can scarcely be anything worse than the scene presented by the men's day ward of a large urban workhouse during the long hours of leisure on week days or the whole of Sunday.' A stay in the labor yard 'will demoralize even the best workmen.'

A SAIL BY W. F. MERRILL. I sailed away on the Sea of Dreams, In a boat of fancy's building, And my oars were rays from the brightest beams, Of a summer sunset's gliding; And I steered my boat over wavelets fair By a red cloud rudder reflected there— Away from petty care and ties, Away from the round of duty, To the limitless sweep of radiant skies, And the reach of boundless beauty. And I brought my boat to an island green, Where gladness reigns o'er a realm serene.

Then back to earth—for one may not On the Isle of Gladness ever, But I brought my boat from its strand away To shine on my life endeavor, And this gem of hope in the darkness gleams Like my sunbright oars on the Sea of Dreams. —The Howdoin Quill.

THE ROAD TO POWER

BY KARL KAUTSKY

CHAP. IX.—A NEW PERIOD OF REVOLUTION

(Continued from yesterday.)

The evil of corruption is invariably found wherever there are capitalist states with great exploiters. It always seizes the politically influential organs first, in democratic states the parliamentarians and journalists, in absolutisms the court nobility. Everywhere it breeds a far-reaching corruption that spreads the more rapidly in proportion as the exploitation and extravagance, and therefore the needs of the politicians and officials grow, and the power and the economic functions of the government increase.

To be sure, it is not claimed that all those who are touched by corruption are aware of it, or that all politicians and statesmen of the ruling class are corrupt. That would be to exaggerate. But the TEMPTATION to corruption continually increases in these circles. It demands a constantly increasing strength of character to resist this temptation. It becomes easier to yield to this temptation the more extensive the atmosphere of corruption, and the more developed and insinuating its methods, which do not permit those who are seized by corruption to become conscious of their own downfall.

So we see that in the same degree that the problems of politics become more and more complicated and make greater demands on the knowledge, intellectual activity, foresight and decision of statesmen, that in just the same degree the ruling class substitutes superficial babbling for scientific earnestness, sickness for intellectual stability, personal rivalry and narrow intrigues in place of calculated pursuit of a distant goal, constant wavering between provocative brutality and cowardly retreat in place of quiet, decisive firmness.

At the same time an almost universal greediness and corruption appears. This manifests itself, now in a Panama scandal, then in an alliance between officials and swindlers, almost everywhere in fraudulent contracts for war material, sometimes in blow-hole armorplate, and again in useless weapons, and in other places again the fatherland is charged double what the same goods are sold for to other countries. For a long time contracts for war material have been a means of enriching the capitalists. Never, however, have the contractors for military supplies been so close to the government as now, never have they had so much influence over the policies that make for peace or war.

These same contractors are today the greatest industrial capitalists, the greatest exploiters of the proletariat. They have the greatest interest in the brutal war upon the inner as well as the outer enemy, and the greatest influence upon the government, which is more and more made up of unstable individuals. Consequently every state must regard its neighbors, and the working class of every state must look upon its rulers as liable upon the slightest provocation, or as a result of any accident, to release the most inconceivable horrors upon it. All this is bound to produce a transformation in the little capitalist class.

Naturally the moral bankruptcy of the ruling class is most complete in those localities where it is inaccessible to the mass of the people. Some great catastrophe, like the Russo-Japanese war, is required to expose the full rottenness of the system. In ordinary times it is only here and there that some special unskillfulness lifts a corner of the blanket that at other times shamefully conceals all. The class-conscious proletariat are touched but little by such disclosures. The laborers are much more antagonistic to the ruling class than formerly and do not deceive themselves about its moral qualities.

It is different with the small capitalist class. The more it becomes untrue to its democratic past, the more it crawls under the government and expects help from it, and the more it trusts in that government and its stability, and all the greater its horror when the foundation is torn away and its prestige goes to the devil.

There is a simultaneous increase in the pressure by the great capitalist combines and through the demands of the state upon their purses. This does not improve its confidence in the ruling class.

That confidence must completely disappear when the incapacity, indiscretion and corruption of the governing class frivolously precipitates a catastrophe—a war or a coup d'etat—that would expose the country to extreme distress. The blind rage of the little capitalists would be all the more easily and fiercely turned against the class that chanced to be ruling at such a time in proportion as it had expected much from this class previously, and the more it had exaggerated the ability and honesty of such a ruling class.

The last decade has certainly increased the hatred of the small capitalists for the proletariat. The latter must henceforth direct its policy with the expectation of fighting the coming battle unaided. But Marx has already shown that the little capitalist, as an intermediate thing between the capitalist and proletarian, wavers back and forth between the two, now the man of one and now of the other. We dare not reckon upon him, he will always be an uncertain ally—as a body. Individuals may well become very excellent party comrades, or their enmity to us may grow still greater. But that does not necessarily mean that some day, because of an unbearable burden of taxation and sudden moral collapse of the ruling class, they will come into our ranks en masse and perhaps thereby sweep away our enemies and decide our victory. Certainly it could make no cleverer stroke, for the victorious proletariat offers to all those who exploiters, to all oppressed and exploited, as well as to all who vegetate like the small capitalists and small farmers, a tremendous betterment in their conditions of life.

However hostile the little capitalist class may be to us today, it is far from being a firm support of the possessing class. It also is wabbling and cracking in all its joints, like every other support of present society. The security of the existing order is falling in the consciousness of the people as well as in reality. There is a general feeling that we are entering upon a period of general uncertainty, that things cannot go on as they have gone for a generation, that the present situation is becoming rapidly untenable and cannot survive another generation.

In this time of universal uncertainty the immediate task of the proletariat is clear. We have already developed it. It cannot progress further without changes in the national foundation upon which it is waging its fight. To strive for democracy, not only in the empire, but also in the individual states and especially in Prussia—that is its next task in Germany; its next international task is to wage war on world politics and militarism.

(Concluded Tomorrow)

SOCIALIST TACTICS

By W. C. BENTON.

"The Socialist party can never win a decisive victory in any of the large industrial centers of the United States without first gaining—in a general way, at least—the sympathy and support of organized labor."

(them? Is it to study up a revolutionary speech and spring it as the first opportunity? Or should he prove that Samson, Gompers and Sk'ny Madden are crooked? No. Such tactics have been proven sure losers. Others have been proven sure winners.

The importance of getting the economic and political organizations of the working class in harmony with each other will not here be argued. It is generally admitted.

If you want to get men to think with you it is first necessary to get in harmony with them. And after getting in harmony with them, it is necessary, as a general rule, to start reasoning from their point of view.

It is a sad commentary on the Socialist party of Chicago that such a small number of unions send Socialist delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Listen to a few words of wisdom by Abe Lincoln, who demonstrated his practical knowledge of such things: "If you would win a man to your cause first convince him that you are his friend. Therein is a drop of honey that catches his heart, which, say what you will, is the great highroad to his reason, and which when once gained, leaves little trouble in convincing his judgment of the justice of your cause, if indeed that cause really be a just one. On the contrary, assume to dictate to his judgment, or to command his action, or to mark him as one shunned or despised, and he will retreat within himself, close all the avenues to his head and heart, and though your cause be naked truth itself, and though you throw it with more than herculean force and precision, you shall be no more able to pierce him than to penetrate the hard shell of a tortoise, with a rye straw. Such is man, and so must be understood by those who would lead him, even to his own best interests."

It is sadder still to learn that the delegates from some unions (such as the cigarmakers) would now be Socialist delegates, if the Socialist members in those unions were only "on the job."

Those of the organized working class whose minds have been illuminated by the historic mission of the wage-workers, cannot illuminate the minds of the other part of the organized workers by separating themselves from them. Whatever difficulties may beset the Socialist propaganda in his union, the law of gravitation is always in his favor by reason of the fact that politics and economics are continually getting mixed up with each other, and the union is always engaged in a class struggle, which forces a certain degree of "class consciousness" on the membership—economically, if not politically. Here we find the foundation for political class consciousness already laid.

"I can't understand why not a blessed thing has come up. I planted peas and corn and tomatoes," said the newly married suburbanite who was trying to start a garden. "Perhaps the seeds were defective," his friend suggested. "I hardly think it was that," the amateur gardener replied. "For I got the very best—paid 15 cents a can for them."

How are these men to be made Socialists? How can their economic class consciousness be extended to the political field? What is the first move on the part of the Socialist who would convert

Then "Beat It" "I don't understand how one can learn boxing by correspondence as this advertisement states. How can one get any practice?" "Oh, you get your practice kicking stamps."—Pittsburg Observer.

No Wonder "How did Blinkin become insane?" "He slept three months under a crazy quilt."

For a Distant Harvest A Kentucky girl whose father was an undertaker was sent to a fashionable New York boarding house for finishing term. One day one of the girls asked her what business her father was in, and, fearing she would lose caste if she told the truth, she carelessly answered, "Oh, my father's a Southern planter."—Lippincott's.