

ELECT SOCIALIST MAYOR SEIDEL CARRIES MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SOCIALISTS IN BALLOT GAIN

Estimates Place Vote of Party at 18,000 in City

Incomplete returns indicate that the Socialist vote will reach 18,000. Workers of the party consider this very encouraging.

Busse henchmen were returned to the council in large numbers. Gray wolves which for a while squirmed with fear of the voters' pencil are now resting in peace, as they have gone through the firing lines and will again be in the pack.

Bernard W. Snow, in the Seventh ward, was re-elected. He is the chairman of the finance committee and one of Busse's right-hand men.

Charles M. Foell of the Twenty-first ward is another of the Busse henchmen who were re-elected. He is the alderman in the mayor's own bailiwick, the Twenty-first ward.

Fear of riots around the polling places caused Chief Steward to call out extra officers for street duty. Police officers and plain clothes men were stationed in large numbers around the more unruly precincts with instructions to watch out for every "suspicious character."

In spite of that corrupt voting occurred in several places. The Socialists have suffered from inexcusable challenges and from "floaters" voting in place of regularly registered voters.

The Chicago Law and Order league received complaints as early as 12 o'clock that from fifteen to twenty vote artists had been voting repeatedly, in the First, Eighteenth and Twenty-first wards. Detectives were sent out to apprehend any suspect, but no arrests were made up to a late hour this afternoon.

Complaints Made

Fred Johnson, 2050 State street, a voter in the Twenty-eighth ward for several years, complained to this paper that he was challenged. He moved three doors from his former home, but notified the change to the board of registrars on registration day. The proper change, the election judges claimed, did not appear in the records and he was barred from voting. He was one of the Socialist watchers in his precinct in 1908. Niels Heland, 115 South Ada street, was challenged apparently without cause in the Eighteenth ward. He has voted at the precinct for three years. Joseph Rolits, 821 South Morgan street, has voted in the Hull House polling station for several years. He was barred today, for reasons not plain to him.

Bribery Charged

Bribery charges stirred the Second ward all day, where it is charged that the negro vote had been invited to name its own price. Pamphlets vilifying candidates suddenly deluged the ward this morning, and the whole ward was a seething pandemonium. One of the pamphlets is purported to have issued from the campaign headquarters of an independent candidate. Socialists saw strength for their party in the shameful tactics of the other candidates.

Merle B. Haver hopes to be elected in the Twenty-seventh ward. The outlook in the Twenty-seventh ward was bright for the Socialist candidate all day. The hopes the party had entertained for the ward's success were not dimmed a shade.

The closing days of the campaign had added much strength to the party in the ward. The Poles came out openly for the principles of the Socialist party, which is the only unstained party in the ward. The last days of the campaign they revolted openly against the two parties that had been misleading them for years. Many half-hearted old party men feared Merle B. Haver to all their friends. The votes today showed it.

Appeals from disbarred voters to the election commissioners were of no avail. They refused to do anything for the relief of the voters. Mr. Olsen was told that the only thing he could do was to go out and find the man who voted in his place. Chief Clerk Cannon is the man who gave this advice. Mr. Olsen is a voter of the Fourteenth precinct in the Twentieth ward.

With a map of the Tenth ward in his hands and with the reports from all the precinct workers before him, Steve Skala doped it at noon today that he would be the alderman from the Tenth ward.

(Continued on Page Two)

AN APPROPRIATE SUGGESTION



ROOSEVELT IS WORLD'S BEST PRESS AGENT

Action in Italy Shows Teddy to Be Master of Publicity

Rome, April 5.—Theodore Roosevelt, the premier press agent of the world, has been able to use the most conspicuous person on the planet as an annex to his publicity bureau. By refusing to make an agreement to refrain from visiting Protestant denominations, while in Rome, he was refused an audience with the Pope.

The particular rock on which the negotiations split was the Methodists, who have been involved in a rather warm controversy with the Vatican. Former Vice President Fairbanks had trouble on the same account and acquired a large amount of publicity—almost equal to that obtained from his famous "glass of buttermilk," which rude people called a manhattan. Roosevelt could not endure being outdone as an advertiser by his former subordinate, and carefully staged the climax with a series of diplomatic negotiations. Then he gave the telegrams which had passed between him and the representative of the Vatican to the press. As a result, he is today occupying the front page of every newspaper in Europe and is crowding the conflict with the House of Lords, the war scare in the Balkans and the threat of Socialism for position on the editorial pages.

Having secured the publicity that has relegated Taft and the Pinchot squabble to the rear, Roosevelt now expresses the hope that no one will say anything about the matter. He regrets very much that his actions have excited any comment.

Halts Robbers of Students

Cambridge, Mass., April 5.—The Harvard students' "old clothes man," Max Keener, has saved three sophomores a thousand dollars' worth of new suits, neckwear and jewelry. His suspicions were aroused by a man trying to sell him goods and he called the police. The man fled on a bicycle, but Keener hit him with a pistol shot fired in the air. The prisoner, according to the police, has confessed to robbing students' rags.

MAY GIVE UP 'PENSION LOOT'

Thomas Boyle, treasurer of the \$500,000 police pension fund, made a conditional promise to return the interest money on the funds that had been entrusted to his care. The promise is in the nature of a deft to the Merriam commission in that he intimates that he will keep part of the money if he thinks fit and if his attorneys advise him to that end.

Mr. Boyle refused to appear before the Merriam commission but promised to make restitution of the \$46,000 interest "less a reasonable sum as compensation for his services." He sent Mr. Rothman, president of the pension board, instead and entrusted him with his message. There is a diversity of opinion whether Mr. Boyle has a right to retain part of the pension fund since the law expressly states that no member of the board shall receive a salary. Attorney Walter L. Fisher contends that he has no right under the law to retain any part of the fund, but Mr. Boyle may decide differently according to President Rothman.

Mr. Boyle is impatient of the unpleasant publicity that his affairs have received. He has never been called upon to make an accounting of the funds in his possession and no check has ever been kept on the money received. It was brought out that the law expressly states that the fund may not exceed \$500,000 and that everything above that figure must be returned to the city's general fund. The funds at the end of 1909 amounted to \$620,515, making \$120,515 due the city.

Mr. Boyle's term as treasurer of the pension fund board expires May 14, completing eight years of service in that office. It is probable that the treasurer's compensation will be definitely fixed to avoid complications in the future.

EXPLOSION IN MANHOLE CAUSES NEW BOMB SCARE

Persons living within half-mile of Sixty-third street and South Park avenue were aroused early today by what some believed to be an earthquake, while others thought it was another bomb. An explosion had occurred in a manhole of the Chicago Telephone company. It is believed accumulated gas had been ignited by crossed wires.

BALLOONS TO RACE AT NIGHT BY LIGHT OF FULL MOON

New York, April 5.—The balloon committee of the Aero club of America has completed plans for a series of monthly balloon meetings at Pittsfield, Mass., during the summer. At the full moon of each month, day and night ascensions will be made. Races are to be arranged between the Aero Club of America and the Aero club of New England.

Republican and Democratic Parties Go Down to Defeat Before Socialism for First Time in Big American City

The Socialists elected a City Comptroller, City Attorney and a City Treasurer. The city swept the town clean.

The Socialist gain in Milwaukee is shown in the following figures: 1898..... 2,414 votes 1899..... 2,473 votes 1902..... 8,453 votes 1904..... 15,956 votes 1906..... 16,827 votes 1908..... 20,887 votes 1910..... A CLEAN SWEEP

Official Figures of the City Election of 1908 in Milwaukee

Table with columns: Ward, Dem. Rose, Rep. Pringle, Soc. Seidel. Rows 1-23 and Totals.

COURT FACES COURT FIGHT

Lawyers don't even know whether they are constitutional or not. The Municipal court act was drafted with "great care."

James Hamilton Lewis, former Mayor Dunne, and Attorney Shabad are girding their loins for their projected attack on the Municipal court act.

It is understood that within a few days they will file quo warranto proceedings by which they hope to establish the fact that the provisions of the Municipal court act giving judges a longer term than four years is illegal.

Should this contention be upheld the twenty-eight judges of the Municipal court, the clerks and the bailiffs will have to stand for re-election next September, and it is within the bounds of possibility that there will be ten applicants for every job.

SCHOOL BOARD IN NEW FAKE

City Forester J. H. Prost took a fling at the board of education for its refusal to furnish trees to the schools for spring planting. The refusal of the board was on the ground that the larger trees should be planted in the fall instead of the spring.

"The reason advanced by the board," said Mr. Prost, "is more absurd than the refusal to give the trees. An expert would not recommend the planting of six or eight inch trees, and I believe trees as large as these should never be planted on the school grounds."

The board is setting a poor example for the public to follow when insisting on the planting of these large trees. Edwin G. Conroy, president of D. C. Heath and company, formerly superintendent of schools in Chicago, has resigned his post as a publisher and will visit Europe to study industrial education under contract with the Commercial club.

BY J. L. ENGDALH, Staff Correspondent.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 5.—Socialism has captured Milwaukee. The first large American city has fallen before the onward march of the Socialist party in the United States. Emil Seidel, Socialist candidate for mayor, has been put into the city hall by the votes of the toilers of Milwaukee as the head of the city government. The indications at a late hour point to the election of a majority of Socialists to the city council, assuring a harmonious Socialist administration that will administer the affairs of the city for the benefit of all the people. The Socialist victory marks the end of the domination of Milwaukee by local, grasping public service corporations. It means that never again will the people rally to the cry of the old party politicians in this city.

LOSE CITY FOREVER

The fact that they have lost Milwaukee forever was the cause of the greatest gloom to the old party politicians, the Republicans and the Democrats, as they saw the tide of votes roll up against them as the returns from every part of the city began coming in shortly after eight o'clock, when the polls closed.

"It is a great victory," declared Emil Seidel as the returns kept on rolling up a larger and larger plurality. "It is what we have been working for during the last generation. It is what we have been fighting for year in and year out."

"I am glad that the people have at last decided to place the affairs of the city in the hands of the Socialist party. It is our desire to make Milwaukee a clean city in which to live, a cleaner city in which to raise our children and to make it a model for the inspiration of other municipalities."

MELMS HAPPY

"I was sure of a victory over a week ago," said Alderman E. T. Melms, chairman of the Socialist campaign committee. "I am glad that the victory has been realized, however."

"It only goes to show that Milwaukee was ready for a Socialist administration, and all that it could do under the circumstances was to vote the Socialist party into power," said Victor Berger, editor of the campaign, who was a candidate for alderman-at-large. "With this foothold, the Socialists intend to set about capturing the state and then the nation."

The Socialists of this city have this plank in their platform:

"Whereas, there was introduced into the common council of the city of Milwaukee a certain resolution which provided that organized labor be given the preference wherever possible on all work done directly or indirectly by the city government, which resolution was passed on Jan. 21, 1910; and

"Whereas, nothing can ever be accomplished by said resolution unless the majority of the members of the common council and the board of public works are favorable toward it; therefore,

"Resolved, that we pledge our most hearty support to organized labor, to the end that said resolution shall be enforced to the fullest extent, as far as we get the power to do so."

Streets Are Filled

The polls closed at 8 o'clock and throngs crowded at once around the Social Democratic headquarters, 344 Sixth street. The returns were, however, given from the West Side Turner hall. The hall was packed hours before the polls closed. When the result was announced the crowd went wild. Cries of "Seidel," "Seidel," shook the building. Seidel was present and made a speech. He was greeted with wild cheering. Berger made a short address amid tremendous applause. Returns from the wards were announced and added to the cheering. Thousands paraded the streets waving flags and shouting "Seidel," "Seidel and Socialism."

Other halls besides the West Side Turner hall were hastily rented and overflow demonstrations held. The city is wild with enthusiasm. People, cheering, fill the streets. Beffel announces that he is heart-broken. Schoenecker is being consoled by his friends. The victory the Socialists have worked so long and so hard for is now here. Amid the cheering there is the coolest and calmest resolution to get down to business and turn the city government into a machine to aid labor in its struggles, to give better schools, to make the city cleaner and safer, to



EMIL SEIDEL, Socialist Mayor-Elect of Milwaukee.

Emil Seidel, Socialist mayor-elect of Milwaukee, is of German parentage but a native of Pennsylvania. He was brought west by his parents when he was only a year old. His father was a builder of railroad bridges and for four years the family lived at Prairie du Chien and Madison. They then came to Milwaukee. Later Mr. Seidel attended the Union public school in the Sixth ward. At the age of 13 he began learning the trade of furniture carving. He had no drawing material and few if any books. But he went to the public library and did a great deal of general reading. He became interested in astronomy, and among other works read those of Herschel. While a mere youth he became secretary of the Carvers' union.

"So far as municipal administration is concerned," said Seidel, "it is my opinion that the first and most important thing to be done is to place the management of the city's finances upon a scientific basis. There should be a city finance commission and it should have charge of taxation, assessments, bond issues, expenditure and purchases. The actual and potential sources of income should be taken into careful consideration."

"The board of education should work along broader lines. The school authorities should take an active interest in our boys and girls even after they leave school for work. These young folk, many of them, have no helpful guides now, and so they look for cheap amusements, which are mostly harmful. The schoolhouses should be a second home to them all through the years. For the school children themselves healthful diversion and recreation should be provided during the summer. At intervals they ought to see something of the beauties of nature and to breathe the fresh air of the country."

"Make the city clean, beautiful and comfortable, and, above all, a safe place for our boys and girls."

employ union labor on all public work and to lay strong and sure the local foundation for the future industrial structure of society.

MINE BILL IS DYING SLOWLY

Senate Committee Turns a Deaf Ear to the Pleas of Union Miners

(BY PAN-AMERICAN PRESS.) Washington, D. C., April 5.—With the number of fatalities increasing every succeeding year in the mining industry of America, while foreign countries are reducing their death rates through competent mine inspection, the United States senators, with their big, round bellies encased in white waistcoats, have blocked the bill authorizing the establishment of a bureau of mines for the investigation of accidents and the improvement of mining conditions.

Dick Is Hostile Senator Dick is the chairman of the committee in charge of the bill, and for over a month, since the day of its report, this bill for the life saving of miners has been placed on ice in the "national morgue" of the senate of the United States.

Testifying before the house committee, ex-Governor Fleming of West Virginia left no doubt as to the public's demand for this legislation. "I am a director in the Fairmont Coal company," testified the governor, "the company which operated the two mines, Monongah 6 and 8, which blew up on December 6, killing 356 people, the most deplorable accident, I believe, of which we have any record except the one in France a year or two ago. I think it is appropriate here to say that these mines were the safest and the best mines, as we understood it, belonging to the Fairmont Coal company. "I will say, further, gentlemen, that if these explosions are going to continue we will have to go out of business. We cannot stand it. They are awful things. No one can understand it without seeing it, and those of us who have been through it list it as a thing which ought to be done, and certainly it is within the province of this government to do it."

Miners There Witness after witness followed the governor: John H. Walker, president of the miners' organization in Illinois; President W. D. Van Horn of Indiana; President J. M. Craig of West Virginia; President F. J. Drum of Maryland and President James Purcell of Pennsylvania, all of the United Mine Workers of America, adding their unanswerable testimony in favor of the establishment of the bureau for the protection of the men who work in mines.

"I came up to the capitol with a senator the other morning," testified Representative Chaney, "and he said, 'I hope that we will not have to establish any more bureaus. There is no use for it.'"

"And what do the senators fear?" he was asked. The answer came readily from one of the practical miners: "Inspection of the mines by the government."

"Proof of this can be found in the amendment to the bill placed there by the corporation protecting senate."

The Fatal Joker Here is the amendment: "Sec. 5. That nothing in this act shall be construed as in any way granting to any officer or employee of the bureau of mines any right or authority in connection with the inspection or supervision of mines or metallurgical plants in any state or territory."

The slow progress of the bill continues in spite of the activity of both mine congressmen, Nichols and Will. The committee of practical miners who have been over a month in Washington.

GRAFT GANG IN FRENZY TODAY (Continued From Page One) ward after today. He was conservative over his prospect until this morning, but when he saw how the votes were running, he announced that he had no hesitancy to state that the Socialists would be reinforced by many votes from the other parties.

The fight in the ward is against the Demo-Rep machine. The two party bosses entered into an alliance for an ostensible Democrat—Frank J. Vavreck. They gave up what little differences there existed between them and concentrated their forces on the man to defeat the Socialist candidate. A gray wolf owned jointly, they concluded, is better than no representation in the council at all.

Anton Novotny, a Republican, announced himself as an independent. The machine bosses fear him the less of the two "evils." A Republican might come into the fold sooner or later. This Mr. Skala saw long before the election. But he feared to express himself until he knew definitely how the people interpreted the situation.

The voters turned against the administration when the expose began in the newspapers. Every voter has given credit to the Chicago Daily Socialist for starting the "muck-rakers" in the Busse city hall. Beginning at 6 o'clock this morning there was little doubt in Skala's mind of the trend of public opinion among his fellow citizens.

"The machine will be coupled," he said this noon. "I can see a host of wheels and gears all out of order already. The votes ran high for the Socialist candidate."

AMUSEMENTS **GARRICK** Every Eve's 8:15. **FRANCES STARR** 15. **THE EASIEST WAY** 15. **LYRIC** Tel. Randolph 3891. **LULU GLASER** In a New Play With Music. **Just One of the Boys** 15. **Jefferson De Angelle** in "The Beauty Spot."

date the last time. We had 1,000 Socialist votes at the last election. The total voting population will be about 3,500 today. There will be 2,500 out of the 3,500 that will vote for Socialism.

Polls Are Watched "There are nineteen precincts in the ward, and every one of them is being watched by our men. The ten south-west precincts where the Bohemian population is heavy voted the Socialist ticket in large number this morning. I expected as much, but did not do any prognosticating until my expectations began to materialize."

A final rally was held in the First ward last night, which was addressed by Dr. Axel Gustafson, Socialist nominee for alderman. There were more than 200 men in the audience, which applauded the speaker frequently. In his address, Dr. Gustafson made a survey of the national as well as local situation from the Socialist point of view.

"Our country is in a deplorable condition," he said in part. "Notwithstanding its proud institutions, its vaunted liberty, wealth and prosperity. Men in high and low places, entrusted with execution of the people's mandates betray them. Honesty and fidelity in office have become the exception; graft, fraud and corruption the rule."

Iron Yoke Presses "And with every passing day heedless, wanton, wealth gorged capitalism presses its iron yoke of economic servitude down harder and heavier upon the bowed, bruised and aching shoulders of our teeming millions of working men, working women, children and babies."

Dr. Gustafson declared further that the Republican and Democratic parties ignored the tragic situations. The federal government has tried to do something, only to declare that "its hands were tied." In closing, Dr. Gustafson said:

Aids Workmen "In introducing me the chairman told you that I am the Socialist party's candidate for alderman in this ward. So I am, and that should be sufficient reason for your support. For you are all working men, and the Socialists are the only political organization in the country that strives honestly and consistently to promote the interests of the working class; to break the yoke of capitalism; to free and liberate the American working man from that oppressive and degrading economic servitude to owners of the earth and labor saving machinery under which he bows and groans and suffers."

"Furthermore, the fact that I am a candidate of the Socialist party, is absolutely guaranteed to you that if your vote puts me in the city council your interest as far as in my power lies will be safeguarded and protected. Because, unless I live up to the aims and principles of the Socialist party, my resignation, which is now in the hands of the county secretary, will by the party members be sent to the city clerk—and I go."

"What then must I do in order not to be ousted? In the first place, I have to be absolutely honest, which means that by voice and vote, to the uttermost of my powers I must resist, condemn and expose any and every attempt to sell or barter away any public rights or properties to private individuals or corporations. Hence I must oppose the intended transfer of the city's rights to own and operate the proposed mammoth harbor and subway to private parties."

For Fair Rates "In the fixing of new rate charges for gas and telephone service I must use all my powers to secure for the people absolutely fair rates regardless of pressure to the contrary. "For the common welfare of a people I must always insist on efficiency and economy in all branches of our city government, so that for instance everywhere we may have clean, well paved and well lighted streets and sidewalks. Proper sanitation and simple sanitary appliances in every fire, especially in our cheap hotels and lodging houses. Equalization of our taxation so that the rich shall bear their fair share of that burden. I must work for the abolition of the city contract system and the substitution thereof of direct employment by the city. The scandalous repair contracts which have been made on their face fraudulent must be put an end to. The ordinances as regards right of way, speed of autos, sprinkling of the streets, all these I am bound to insist upon. Further to watch over the public health, I must see that pure milk, adequate school accommodations and recreation grounds for children, etc., etc. From the first to the last I must stand in the interest of the working class and in case of labor troubles, strikes and lockouts, see to it that as far as possible the workers have fair play. By this I mean, it would be my duty under such circumstances to in every way possible resist the introduction in the city or in the factories of labor strike breakers, and the use of the police in any way as official strike breakers."

"If you elect me I promise you that in everything I say or do I will represent the interests of the working man. And, remember, if you find me false to this pledge you only have to ask the county secretary to hand in my resignation and I cease to be a member of the city council."

Mine Promoter Held Thief New York, April 5.—Noah B. Barnes, promoter, engineer and president of the Cottonwood Creek Copper company, was found guilty last night of grand larceny.

He was accused of appropriating \$30,000 of \$150,000 of the company's funds obtained by sales of stock to the crown prince of Germany and other German noblemen.

Count von Hochberg, a young German nobleman, who renounced his German citizenship, home to marry a social position woman, had brought to this country, acted as his sales agent abroad.

Publication of letters from the crown prince to Von Hochberg, in which the prince wrote: "You have made yourself impossible here; you are lost to us," recently caused international comment.

Barnes took the verdict calmly. He will be sentenced next Thursday.

ROCKEFELLER BIBLE CLASS EATS NO MORE FOR 500 New York, April 5.—The Rockefeller bible class has had a time honored custom of enjoying a 50 cent class dinner at intervals. It was announced today that on account of the increased price of meat a full spread could no longer be furnished for the price heretofore asked. The committee in charge decided therefore to raise the price to 60 cents.

SCABS INJURE MANY; NO PEACE

Three-Year-Old Girl Hurt; Strikers Stand Firm; Company Stubborn

(BY J. A. FISCHER) Philadelphia, Pa., April 5.—Five hundred dollars reward is offered by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company for the arrest and conviction of any person placing high explosives on the tracks of the company. This reward is printed in all the muzzled newspapers and is posted on bill posts in every part of the city. Fifty thousand doggers were handed out in the streets.

The chief purpose of this is to discredit the striker in the eyes of the public by keeping before its eyes constantly a dread of the strike.

Four persons were injured by trolley cars run by scab motormen and six cars were dynamited—is the record of damages of one day's strike.

Three year old Gertrude Tuckerman, 428 Reed street, was the most fatally injured. She was run down by a car crew of scabbed men. She was taken to the Mount Sinai hospital, but her recovery is despaired of.

Many Hurt by Scabs A passenger, a scab and a policeman were injured when a car on the Morris and Tasher street line smashed into a Front and Lombard street car at Twenty-third and Lombard streets. Joseph Kleinmann, a push cart man, 1415 North Fifth street, was struck by a Ridge avenue car as he was walking between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. He was pushing his cart when the car, running at full speed, struck him in the back, dragging him for more than 20 feet before the car was stopped. He was taken to the St. Joseph hospital. Earl Henry, 10 years old, living in Germantown, was struck down on Germantown avenue while driving his pony. The car that struck him came down the street with full force and smashed the little cart into pieces. The motorman, seeing the accident, turned on the current of his motor to the last notch and got away before anybody could get to the scene. The boy sustained severe injuries of the spine and arms.

Cop Beaten Up A crowd of ten beat up a policeman at Twenty-sixth and Federal streets, in one of the worst battles between the police and the people. The trouble started when a few fellows on the corner became a little noisy and attracted a crowd, which was harmless. A hot and cold war was started between a squad of Cossacks.

The "Cossacks" charged the crowd driving their horses on to the pavement. One man was standing on the steps of his house, about to open a door, when a "Cossack" drove up to him and ordered him to get off the steps. The "Cossack" struck the man on the head several times, until he dropped to the sidewalk. The patrol wagon picked him up and took him to the station in a wagon full of other men with broken heads.

One of the men suspected of being a ringleader was pursued by a Cossack for more than five blocks. The picked victim escaped, so the Cossack drove in for another one and caught a man who was going to the Grand theater. The victim's brother came to straighten things out and both were arrested.

To Pay Or Scabs The 300 or more "Brownies" policemen who chose to scab on their fellow workers will be paid off Wednesday. The wages amount to \$105,000. The expenses of the department of public safety, including the police expenses for the strike so far, are \$239,100.

Miss Luella Twining has applied to the courts for an injunction against the city officials restraining them from interfering with the parade. The date for the arguments was set for April 9, and Miss Twining has postponed the parade pending the hearing.

TAXI STRIKE TIES UP CITY

Officials of the Chauffeurs' union, Local No. 727, were extremely reticent who interviewed today. None of the strikers who had gathered at the union headquarters, 116 Fifth avenue, could be induced to talk. Reporters were finally referred to Secretary Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor. Mr. Nockels was equally reticent, saying that the officials of the union ought to know their business better than he did.

It is conjectured, and Mr. Nockels admitted, that the strike had been called on a question of policy. About 600 chauffeurs were called out yesterday afternoon. The wearers of costly gowns at the opening night of the opera season had to submit to the despicable horse cab or the plebeian street car and the elevated train. Strike breakers are being hired today.

The strike was called against the introduction of the open shop. The contract of the union expires May 1, and when the owners of the firms were asked to renew the contract they refused and posted notices of an open shop. Another cause of complaint is the exaction by the employers that the chauffeurs pay for repairs. A clause in their agreement requires that this should be the rule only in cases of gross negligence.

CHANCELLOR DAY DENOUNCES TEACHERS WHO SEEK PENSIONS Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 5.—At the closing session last night of the New York Methodist Episcopal conference, Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University, in an address, denounced the colleges and institutions founded by religious people that "groveled in the dust before the Carnegie foundation and went back on their founders in order to obtain pensions."

Day is close enough to Standard Oil, it is said, not to need a pension from any one else.

INDIANA GIVES TAFT A COVERT SLAP ON TARIFF AOT

Indianapolis, Ind., April 5.—If the republican state convention, which opened today, adopts as a platform the resolutions drawn up by its committee on resolutions, it will indorse the principle of protective tariff, but make no mention of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law. The committee voted unanimously not to mention the measure.

Senator Beveridge, who voted against the Payne-Aldrich bill, is temporary chairman of the convention. An attempt was made to indorse the county option law in the resolutions, but it failed. The issue was not mentioned in the committee's report. The resolutions indorse the policies of former President Roosevelt and the Administration of President Taft.

'BIG CHIEF' NIBLO MONOLOGUE KING

Romany Opera Co. Pretty Entertainment; French Act Drama Vulgar

(BY S. J. SAMELOW) "The White Rats" or some other organization bestirred itself to produce a big floral wreath. It stood on an easel before the admiring public at the lobby of the American Musical Hall nearly all through last evening. The wreath is a complicated affair of flowers, leaves, ribbons, with a white rat of flowers in the center. Two ushers were necessary to carry it to the stage. A little note attached to the floral tribute read "From Albino to Big Chief Niblo." Fred Niblo received it after responding to one or two encores.

A Verbal Tornado "Big Chief" Niblo, as a monologist, last night kept his audience in "a verbal tornado" for about twenty minutes, outside of his encores. He is one of those stage humorists who can talk at the rate of a mile a minute without tripping over a towel and keep the house laughing at every hurdling of a period. There isn't any sense to his monologues, and a monologue is never burdened with sense, but nobody can help laughing during his recital. The old mother-in-law joke is very old, even vaudeville artists admit, but Niblo flashes it over the footlights to the accompanying of a hearty laughter from every part of the house. To extemporize over the program of the evening and little incidents in the house is not new, but he accomplishes it so deftly that it is not only interesting but astonishingly clever.

"Albino," who by the way is president of the "White Rats," by presenting the floral mark of appreciation of the "Big Chief" has no doubt conveyed to Fred Niblo homage as a king of monologists.

"The Romany Opera Company" on the American program this week is one of the redeeming features of the program. It came in refreshingly after "The Opera," a gawesome and foolishly melodramatic skit. The little opera company with the gypsy name in its pretty arrangement renders creditably the prologue from "Pagliacci," the quartette from "Rigoletto," the finale from "Martha" and several other grand opera hits. The troupe is picturesque and well trained. There is enough illusion of some foreign community in its medley to enjoy the "La Festa" as a complete piece of work.

The voices are above the ordinary. **A Poor Skit** "After the Opera" must be condemned unconditionally. The act is on the program for no other reason apparently than to get a thrill which neither all is not as "compelling" as it was supposed to be. It shows the brainless man beats to perfection. The little drama comes from the French of John Riebraeh at J. G. Doquois, the program informs us, and no doubt has undergone some trimming in its migration. But no trimming, or dressing—is a vital point in its scheme—will make it acceptable to an intelligent audience—and by an intelligent audience we do not necessarily mean "high brows."

Club to Outdo 1st Ward Ball The First ward ball of other days will be put in the shade by a kindred affair to be given in Schoenhofen's hall on Milwaukee avenue by the Moon club, a Seventeenth ward organization, its president said yesterday. The president is David Weber, a saloonkeeper, and the ball is set for Friday night. "We intend to outdo Al. Coughlin and Kenna in everything which has characterized their annual ball," Weber said. "Every Democrat of any standing has been invited. There will be no trouble about obtaining a permit to sell drinks till 8 o'clock. The license practically is obtained, and I don't believe there will be any interference." The local politicians appear to be "in right," as they say, with the police.

HANGS HIMSELF TO RAFTER WITH TOWEL Hanging by a towel from a rafter in his home at 122 South Halsted street, the body of Jacob Bierbrer, a cigar dealer, was discovered today by his seven-year-old granddaughter, Dorothy Bromberg. Bierbrer, who was seventy-two years old, had been in ill health.

Named shoes are frequently made in Non-Union factories. DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp.

All Shoes without the Union Stamp are always Nonunion. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp.

SOCIALIST POST CARDS Use them for all your short letters. Beautifully printed, with really good pictures of Marx, Engels, Liebknecht, Lafargue, Kautsky, Edward Carpenter, Eugene V. Debs, Jack London, Fred Warren, "Mrs. Nome," "Prince Hagen" and a scene from the Philadelphia street car strike. Full set mailed for 10 cents; 100 assorted cards for 50 cents; 1,000 for \$2.50. Charles H. Kerr & Company, 118 West Kinzie Street, Chicago.

\$15 FREE \$15 HAND TAILORED SUIT Details of great offer in catalogue and style book of men's and boys' suits and furnishings. Write for one now. WORKER'S TAILORING CO. JAS. V. CIEK & SON 5736 W. 28th St. Or ask for one when writing to this paper.

BABIES OF POOR DENIED CHANGE

Poverty and Heat Make Fearful Ravages in the Slums

New York, April 5.—A comparative examination of the chances of infant life of the wealthy, of the middle class and the children of poverty recently undertaken by the New York milk committee, indicates that all chances are against the child of the poor parents. The children of the other two classes have about equal chances of surviving. Sixteen thousand infants die annually in New York, and in the effort to put an end to such frightful mortality among children the milk committee took up the work of discovering the proportion of deaths of the three classes. Three areas were selected with exactly the same number of residents. The fashionable area covered twenty-eight blocks in the neighborhood of Fifth avenue, Madison avenue and Central Park, the population aggregating 7,561.

Shows Death Rate Five blocks near One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, representing the middle class, contains 7,696 residents. Three blocks near Seventy-second street, with 7,858 residents, was chosen as the area to represent the poverty group. A comparison of these figures without further inquiry foretells the result of the investigation into the mortality of the districts.

Babies Died The comparative number of births in the three districts was investigated. In the fashionable district 37 babies were born in one year in the middle class, 160 babies, and in the tenement district, 424. The mortality figures, were gathered from two weeks in summer, one of them chosen being the hottest week, in order to ascertain the effect of a heat wave on infant mortality. In the first and second districts, the fashionable and the middle class, there were no deaths, giving the middle class slightly the advantage because of the greater disadvantage of conditions. In the three blocks of tenements containing 7,838 inhabitants, there were 16 deaths in the two weeks, or more than 4 per cent of the births of the entire year. The number of deaths at the end of the year would equal the total number of births, even providing for a lower rate in other weeks of the year, there could be no gain in population.

Will Speak on Alien Women The next public meeting of the Women's Trade Union League will be held Sunday afternoon, April 10, at three o'clock, in the Federation hall, 275 La Salle street, with Miss Grace Abbott, director of the League for the Protection of Immigrants, as the speaker.

Many Chicago society women will attend the performance tonight of "The Fourth Estate" given for the benefit of the Women's Trade Union League at the Studenbaker theater. Among the boxholders are Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, Mrs. F. Durrner, Mrs. Frederick A. DeLano, Mrs. L. Bishop, Mrs. Ira Nelson Morris, Mrs. Samuel Insull, Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, Mrs. John R. Lindgren and Mrs. Emma Elaine. The proceeds will be used in carrying on the work of protecting immigrant girls, supplying music in the small parks and in extending the work of the league.

Benefit for Woman's Trade Union League at 4th Estate Many Chicago society women will attend the performance tonight of "The Fourth Estate" given for the benefit of the Women's Trade Union League at the Studenbaker theater. Among the boxholders are Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, Mrs. F. Durrner, Mrs. Frederick A. DeLano, Mrs. L. Bishop, Mrs. Ira Nelson Morris, Mrs. Samuel Insull, Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, Mrs. John R. Lindgren and Mrs. Emma Elaine. The proceeds will be used in carrying on the work of protecting immigrant girls, supplying music in the small parks and in extending the work of the league.

Capacity of our Custom Suit Department, 50 suits a day. Suits to order, \$15.00 to \$35.00.

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COLUMBUS CAR MEN VOTE TO STRIKE FOR MORE PAY

Columbus, O., April 5.—Conductors and motormen of the Columbus Railway and Lighting company early today unanimously voted to strike in an attempt to enforce their demands for an increase in wages to a flat rate of 37 cents an hour, for the reinstatement of the recently discharged employees and for the recognition of their union. The meeting began after midnight, after all the late men had gone off their runs.

The time of the walkout was not set, being left to the decision of the executive committee and Organizers Fay and Liddy.

HOW MUCH OF MILLION A MONTH DO YOU SAVE? Chicago is acquiring the money-saving habit. Reports of the state auditor show that, notwithstanding the high cost of living, during February and March savings deposits in local banks increased \$2,673,257. The total savings on deposit in all Chicago banks last Friday aggregated \$171,111,840, an increase of more than a million dollars a month.



Hat Free! Free!! Without One Cent Cost to You. To introduce our Hat Department and show the strength of this "ad," I will give a \$2.00 Hat with every purchase of Suit sold Wednesday, April 6th. This, together with our Fashion Show Clothing, that was bought underpriced from the Fashion Show, models made in the very best of manner and latest Spring styles, makes it one of the greatest offers of the season. Come in the forenoon, if possible, to receive prompt attention. Additional salespeople have been added. This is the way the Suits are priced:

\$32 FASHION SHOW MODELS AT \$18.50
\$30 FASHION SHOW MODELS AT \$16.50
\$28 FASHION SHOW MODELS AT \$14.75
\$25 FASHION SHOW MODELS AT \$14.75
\$23 FASHION SHOW MODELS AT \$13.50
\$20 FASHION SHOW MODELS AT \$11.50
\$15 FASHION SHOW MODELS AT \$ 7.50

Remember, a hat absolutely free with each Suit purchase. This is for Wednesday only. A deposit will be accepted, with the privilege of a hat free, if you cannot pay the full amount. Don't forget the day—Wednesday.

Timothy R. Brink, PROMOTERS OF UNION-MADE CLOTHING, 128 Dearborn Street. Opposite the Boston Store. Capacity of our Custom Suit Department, 50 suits a day. Suits to order, \$15.00 to \$35.00.

WILSHIRE BOOK COMPANY Clearing House for All Socialist Literature. 200 William St. New York, N. Y.

Roller Skates Free. With every \$2.00 suit or more we will give you a pair of Roller Skates. Splendid choice in styles as low as \$1.50—good materials! 1223 NORTH ASHLAND AVENUE.

CLASSIFIED HELP WANTED Young men for railroad firemen, brakemen, baggage-men, \$115-120 to start; early promotion; experience unnecessary; state age, weight, height, address, education, etc., to Bureau, 761 Panama Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. Men in and near Chicago for motormen and conductors in electric railway service; 150 monthly; experience unnecessary; state age, weight, height, address, education, etc., to Address Electric Department, 761 Panama Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

BANKS BANK OF KANSAS, KANSAS, OKLAHOMA. SOCIALISTS: Under the Oklahoma State Bank Deposit Guaranty Law your deposits are secured against loss. For your deposits we issue guaranteed coupon certificates bearing 4 per cent interest and withdrawable at any time in value and at the same time pay for itself and make you a living and a loan for your old age. If interested, write me, and you will know more about it. Address: THE BANK OF KANSAS, KANSAS, OKLAHOMA.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE WOULD YOU BUY A TEN-ACRE FARM, 25 minutes ride from the city, on the C. & N. W. R. R., and have something that will increase in value and at the same time pay for itself and make you a living and a loan for your old age? If interested, write me, and you will know more about it. Address: G. R. EDWARD, Box 242, Melrose Park, Ill.

BEFORE BUYING Come and see our new five-room basement all modern, improvements, 1400 So. 24th St., two blocks to Milwaukee av. car line; \$1,250 and up; 1150 cash; balance to suit. ALDO FIVE YEAR LOST FROM \$125 UP. See CRISP BROS., 4764 Milwaukee av.

HARNESS PICTURES WANTED HARNESS PICTURES WANTED. Joseph Kantor, 1611 S. State st. Tel. 1-1111. Orders 1912.

PURE HONEY FOR SALE FOR PURE HONEY - C. STUBBS, 228 KEMPER BLDG., COLORADO.

PAINTERS ASK CHARTERS BACK

Delegates Selected to Present Real Facts to the National Officials

More than thirty painters, representing the insurgent painters' locals of Chicago, now affiliated with the Painters' Conference board, left for Lafayette, Ind., today to confer with the executive committee of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers regarding the Chicago situation among the organized painters.

The delegation was under instructions to take up the matters that have confronted the Painters' Conference board since its fight against the "Skinny" Madden Painters' District council began. These matters were laid down in resolutions passed at two mass meetings of the painters held at the Second Regiment armory.

Demands will be made upon the executive board to return the charters of the insurgent locals, which were revoked some time ago; to revoke the charters of locals 521 and 101, organized in this city in the fight on the insurgent locals; to recognize the Painters' Conference board as the central body of the organized painters of Chicago; to revoke the charter of "Skinny" Madden's Painters' District council and to aid in the reorganization of the painters of Chicago along the lines already laid down by the Painters' Conference board.

COURT KILLS A RAIL STATUTE

Washington, D. C., April 5.—Emphasizing the rights of railroads, the Supreme court of the United States today declared unconstitutional the law of Nebraska requiring railroads to build switches to all grain elevators along their tracks upon request, and called a halt on the attempt of the state of Arkansas to penalize an interstate railroad for failure to supply cars enough to accommodate interstate traffic.

WAYMAN SEEKS PUBLIC FAITH

State's Attorney Wayman, feeling that public sentiment now holds him in small esteem, is "working" hard to prevent reversal of the McCann verdict.

WILL ASK MORE OF RAILROADS

New York, April 5.—The voluntary wage increases announced by certain railroads during the past fortnight will not alter the plans of the trainmen and conductors who have made demands for a larger increase, according to Grand Masters Lee and Garretson of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railroad Conductors.

PACKERS' MAN SAVES "CROOK"

Thomas J. Fitzgerald, first vice president and cashier of the Stock Yards Savings bank, was saved from prison yesterday by the intervention of the packers' priest, Rev. Maurice J. Dor-

The Hustlers' Column TO UNION MEN

Only ten days more remain of the special offer of three fifty-cent subscription cards for one dollar in order to raise \$2,000 in subscriptions to meet the \$1,000 GIFT of the Jewish Forward.

Today we want to talk to union men. There is an especial reason why every member of organized labor should join in this effort. There are many such reasons. There are just as many reasons as there have been or will be conflicts between unions and their employers.

In every such conflict the Daily Socialist is on the side of the union. Almost always it is the only paper on that side.

During the Philadelphia general strike it was the only paper that printed the facts. It is the only one that is telling what is happening in the car strike still on in that city.

When the teamsters were being persecuted in the courts by the Illinois Employers' association this was the only paper that championed their cause, and it is generally admitted that its publication of the facts of the trial was largely responsible for their acquittal.

Look through the paper today and compare its news of the labor movement with any other daily paper. Then decide if such a paper is not worth a dollar to you now and in the battles of the future.

There have been many times in the history of the Daily Socialist when its service to the cause of organized labor has been worth more than all it has cost to maintain it.

At this moment the paper is fighting for existence. To insure its continuance this special offer of \$1.50 worth of prepaid subscription cards for one dollar has been made. This offer expires on the 15th of this month. Before that date we must secure two thousand dollars for subscriptions.

The Daily Socialist has helped you many times in the past. It will help much more in the future. Now you have a chance to help the paper.

Take this paper, go to three of your union friends and tell them of the situation. Tell them of the need. Tell them what the paper is doing. Show them this issue, and other issues if you have them.

Then ask each one for ONE DOLLAR for three subscription cards. These cards can be resold for \$1.50, and thus extend the work of the paper.

If you do this, then the sum needed will be here on the night of April 15th.

men and send that in. Then you will have an extra card to give a If you cannot do this, at least get fifty cents from two other union friends.

THE LEAGUE OF TWO THOUSAND (Continued from Yesterday.) Robert Waddell, Chicago. Barney Korias, Chicago. John Gullena, Chicago. J. O. Bentall, Chicago. Edward Stutz, Chicago. Thomas N. Lauman, Chicago. Mrs. H. E. Smetter, Richmond, Ill. A. K. Finks, Argenta, Ark. W. Thomas, Adams, Mo. A. Hoffmeyer, Chicago. John Lamber, Hiram, Ill. W. Thomas, Adams, Mo. A. F. Paterbaugh, Pittsburg, Kan. Frank Foote, Jacksonville, Fla. Mrs. H. Chilton, Fayette, Ark. G. P. Casey, Streetman, Texas. A. Harry Decker, Newton, Iowa. Fred Block, Detroit, Mich. Thomas Thompson, St. Paul, Minn. E. J. Adams, Adams, Mo. Miss M. E. Fitzgerald, Chamberlain, S. D. I. W. Cunningham, Dayton, Texas. A. Harry Decker, Newton, Iowa. Perry Engle, Newton, Iowa. Fred Underhill, Keosauqua, Ill. Roy Hall, Canton, Iowa. E. M. Dungan, Chicago, Ill. R. Marshall White, Portsmouth, Ohio. A. Adams, Adams, Mo. W. F. Boynton, Ashland, Ohio. F. D. Freeman, Minn. N. D. C. Summers, Holt, Colo. APRIL MONOGRAPH. "April, cum, cum, cum, full of charms. Cum, cum, cum, full of arms." Thus warbled the poet more than twice thousand years ago, and he knew his bid he had the right side in him; he wanted none of yure pedegree poets, nor dissephee poets, nor whishes poets. Hart, Erie, Pa. Daneyrines planted this month are almost sure to bud out, so are red aloes, so are red chesns. This month is also helthy for planting onions. Onions are a luxury, and are good for a bad breath, or bad for a good breath. Note.—In addition to the above this month get a great many ideas, time to get new readers.—H. E.

Two nice subs are roped in and shipped over by Comrade P. G. Hearsey, San Antonio, Tex. "Inclosed find check for renewal of my subscription. I am not ready to resign. I feel good Monday, and I feel lost. I am not able to get something to read that's worth while reading."—G. H. Hart, Erie, Pa. O. E. Ogren, Rockford, Ill., pays us a visit and takes \$5 worth of those sub cards. A couple of new subs make their entrance from W. R. Sinclair, Decatur, Ill. "Please find inclosed check for five dollars. Send me sub cards for same, and I will try to boost the circulation a little."—J. N. Abbott, Russell, Ala. How many Socialist congressmen next fall? Alex McLeese of Dubuque, Ia., is still on

the job. His latest is a list of two that were picked up before they became helpless. C. H. Jones, Burkett, Neb., intends to take a trip during the month of April. Of course the trip would not be complete if he did not work for the cause the same time. So in order to be ready he takes five dollars' worth of loaded sub cards. A two-dollar donation comes in from W. G. Sprague, Frusha, Mich. "Inclosed find five dollars for sub cards."—C. E. Nichols, Memphis, Wyo. One plunk 's handed in for keeps by Paul L. Becker, Chicago. A club of three to help along comes from W. A. Wetters, Adams, Mo. A gift of two dollars of capitalist currency occurred in the hands of Mr. M. E. Purdy, Chicago, Ill. Join that league of two thousand. That means YOU! J. B. Meredith, Reeds Spring, Mo., creates a little excitement by sending in two. THE BIRTHDAY BOX. Hoorsy! We did get something on that birthday box. Yes, indeed, it's hot. Bonahack, Morris, Minn., sends in a dollar. Well, we ought to get in a lot of these birthday funds for April. It's a new month on the calendar. Here is the John Billings' box. It's a good one. The man born this month will have a liquid temperament, but not necessarily inclined to drink. His state will be killed two weeks. He will live with his wife. They will live happy as two lambs and leave one son, whom they intended should be president of the United States, but who very wisely concluded to be a merchant taylor. The lady born this month will have blue eyes and a full set of teeth. Her heart will be as tender as a porthouse steak. She will keep a lap dog and be very much loved. Her husband will be a good man and his name will be Fanny. She will die and leave a bad quilt which will go to posterity, with upwards of 100 blocks in it. Honest, now, how many congressmen would you like to see elected by the Socialist party next fall? Well, then, turn to and get a lump on!

THE LIFE OF ONE. H. M. Nelson, Georgetown, Mass. M. L. Klauber, Hartford, Mo. Paul J. Patten, Rock Springs, Wyo. A. W. Webster, Baldwin, Kan. F. J. Gleaser, Erie, Pa. P. J. Gleaser, Erie, Pa. D. T. Brown, Rosedale, Ind. E. E. Acland, London, Eng. D. Edwards, Doylestown, Ohio. J. H. Beard, Tallula, Ill. A workman's paper—what does it mean to you?

ney, pastor of St. Gabriel Roman Catholic church. The priest's efforts prevailed on friends and relatives to make up a \$30,000 shortage in Fitzgerald's accounts. Apparently Father Dorney protects the rich more effectively than the poor of his district. He holds fifty shares in the stock of the bank and prevailed on the surety company, because of his insistent belief in the young man's innocence of intentional wrong doing, to permit the young man to resign in good standing after the shortage had been made up. Misleading reports are current as to the true state of affairs. Fitzgerald's lawyer yesterday, other kind, used the resignation as a device to get out of the promotion of Charles N. Stanton to the presidency over Fitzgerald's head.

MARKETS

WINTER WHEAT—Steady. Sales local and trans-Mississippi billing: No. 4 hard, 88c; No. 3 hard, 87c; No. 2 hard, 86c. SPRING WHEAT—Steady. Sales in store and May 1 c o. b. CORN—40 1/4c lower. Sales in store and to go: Mixed lots, 45.000 bu. OATS—39 1/2c lower. Sales in store and to go: White clipped, 45.000 bu. Local and trans-Mississippi billing: No. 2, 45.000; No. 3, 44.000; No. 4, 43.000. CATTLE—Futures bid indifferently from the outset and rarely paid 10c gain, even for some good quality lots, ranging up to 25.00. Top sold at 12.00; medium, 12.00; and above 12. Good beef steers went at 12.00 to 1.50, with a plain light grade down to 40 and lower. HOGS—Packers seemed determined to lower prices in the market, regardless of size of receipts, which was undoubtedly quite small for several months to come. Two loads averaged 27.00; the other, 26.00, being 10c above Saturday's top and 10c lower than a week ago, which was high day of the year. Packing drove averaging 22.00 to 23.00. PRODUCE—Butter prices were up 1/16c on creamery, 7.71c; tub, 7.60c. Eggs were unchanged, except for "fresh." POULTRY—Live, per lb.: Turkeys, 15c; fowls, 12 1/2c; chickens, 12c; spring chickens, 14c; ducks, 14c; geese, 14c. METAL MARKETS New York, April 12.—Standard copper—spot, 17 1/2c; 15 day, 17 1/2c; 30 day, 17 1/2c; 60 day, 17 1/2c; 90 day, 17 1/2c; 120 day, 17 1/2c; 150 day, 17 1/2c; 180 day, 17 1/2c; 210 day, 17 1/2c; 240 day, 17 1/2c; 270 day, 17 1/2c; 300 day, 17 1/2c. Tin—spot, 25 1/2c; 15 day, 25 1/2c; 30 day, 25 1/2c; 60 day, 25 1/2c; 90 day, 25 1/2c; 120 day, 25 1/2c; 150 day, 25 1/2c; 180 day, 25 1/2c; 210 day, 25 1/2c; 240 day, 25 1/2c; 270 day, 25 1/2c; 300 day, 25 1/2c. Lead—spot, 11 1/2c; 15 day, 11 1/2c; 30 day, 11 1/2c; 60 day, 11 1/2c; 90 day, 11 1/2c; 120 day, 11 1/2c; 150 day, 11 1/2c; 180 day, 11 1/2c; 210 day, 11 1/2c; 240 day, 11 1/2c; 270 day, 11 1/2c; 300 day, 11 1/2c. Zinc—spot, 17 1/2c; 15 day, 17 1/2c; 30 day, 17 1/2c; 60 day, 17 1/2c; 90 day, 17 1/2c; 120 day, 17 1/2c; 150 day, 17 1/2c; 180 day, 17 1/2c; 210 day, 17 1/2c; 240 day, 17 1/2c; 270 day, 17 1/2c; 300 day, 17 1/2c. Iron—spot, 11 1/2c; 15 day, 11 1/2c; 30 day, 11 1/2c; 60 day, 11 1/2c; 90 day, 11 1/2c; 120 day, 11 1/2c; 150 day, 11 1/2c; 180 day, 11 1/2c; 210 day, 11 1/2c; 240 day, 11 1/2c; 270 day, 11 1/2c; 300 day, 11 1/2c. Steel—spot, 11 1/2c; 15 day, 11 1/2c; 30 day, 11 1/2c; 60 day, 11 1/2c; 90 day, 11 1/2c; 120 day, 11 1/2c; 150 day, 11 1/2c; 180 day, 11 1/2c; 210 day, 11 1/2c; 240 day, 11 1/2c; 270 day, 11 1/2c; 300 day, 11 1/2c.

TALKS PLANNED FOR 21ST WARD

Speakers on Many Topics Have Been Procured for Branch Meetings

Professor John Curtis Kennedy of the University of Chicago, R. J. Calhoun, Miss Elizabeth Magie and Edward P. Johnson are some of the speakers and lecturers who have been secured for the immediate future by the twenty-first ward branch of the Socialist party to appear at the ward headquarters, 18 West Ohio street, between State and Dearborn.

Will Talk on Ibsen The lectures are to begin immediately after election on Wednesday evening with Mr. Johnson, a new member of the ward recently of Minneapolis, Minn., talking on "Ibsen and His Masterpieces."

R. J. Calhoun will speak next Sunday evening on "Indian Folklore." Calhoun has made a life study of this branch of research work and has an interesting lecture on the subject. He will treat of folk-lore in the making, its birth, growth and development, from the simple and childish beginnings in the primitive mind to the most ambitious and complex example of Indian thought that the whites have attained.

Will Talk on Risks Prof. Kennedy will speak on "Employers' Liability and Workmen's Insurance," a subject to which he has given a good deal of study. He will give his lecture on Wednesday evening, April 13, while Miss Magie, who recently gave the ward an interesting program, will appear in another group of selections just as attractive.

GRAFTERS TO GO FREE OF BLAME

Pittsburg, Pa., April 5.—An explosion occurred in the graft cases today when W. J. Brennan, attorney for indicted councilmen, raised the point that Foreman Harrison Nesbit of the special grand jury is not an established resident of Allegheny County, hence not eligible. This point, if won, will invalidate all findings made by the jury.

Judge R. S. Fraser will give a decision on the question, perhaps tomorrow. Foreman Nesbit is president of the Bank of Pittsburg, N. A., and was formerly bank examiner stationed at Pittsburg. Mr. Brennan admitted that Mr. Nesbit had been assessed here for taxes not payable until May, but claimed he had only shown a desire to become a citizen of Allegheny county since he became head of the Bank of Pittsburg, N. A.

Red tape may thus stop the pursuit of the bank and other crooks. That is the men Carnegie is so sorry for. What a coincidence!

ALL THE GOODNESS OF OTHER BEERS AND THEN SOME. Old Style Lager. W. A. WELSH, Dist. Chicago Branch, 225 West Street, Chicago, Ill.

TEN-CENT BOOKS

- The Open Shop. By Clarence Darrow. Paper, 32 pages, 10c. Unionism and Socialism. By Eugene V. Debs. Paper, 44 pages, 10c. The State and Socialism. By Gabriel Deville. Paper, 44 pages, 10c. Socialism, Revolution and Internationalism. By Gabriel Deville. Paper, 64 pages, 10c. The Detective Business. By Robert Dunbar. Paper, 29 pages, 10c. Eastwood. Paper, 60 pages, 10c. Socialism, Utopian and Scientific. By Frederick Engels. Paper, 139 pages, 10c. Social Democracy Red Book. Edited by Frederick Heath. Paper, 133 pages, 10c. Recent Progress of the Socialist and Labor Movements in the United States. By Morris Hillquit. Paper, 32 pages, 10c. Underfed School Children: The Problem and the Remedy. By John Spargo. Paper, 29 pages, 10c. Not Guilty! A Play in Three Acts. By John Spargo. Paper, 28 pages, 10c. The Socialist Movement. By Rev. Charles H. Vail. Paper, 31 pages, 10c. Suppressed Information and Federal Court Speech. By Fred D. Warren. Paper, 63 pages, 10c. The Wolves: A Fable with a Purpose. By Robert Alexander Wason. Paper, 31 pages, with illustrations by G. Weiser, 10c.

Any three of the above books, 25 cents, postpaid. The \$2.00 entire lot, 27 books (value \$2.70).

A SUGGESTION ON EZEMA

It is suggested that ezema sufferers ask one of the Druggists of this city what reports he is getting from patients who have used the oil of wintergreen liquid compound, D. D. D. Prescription. Ask some of the cured patients what happened the very minute they washed the skin with this soothing oil. Your itch can and will be taken away instantly if you will try a special bottle in a special offer at only 25c; INSTANT relief—WE KNOW. (Regular bottle \$1.00.) Will you try a 25c bottle on our assurance? Public Drug Co., 150 State at 7; Buck & Taylor, State and Madison and La Salle and Madison; Consumers Drug Store, State and Randolph; Economical Drug Co., 34 State; Independent Drug Co., 208 State St.; Siegel, Cooper Drug Dept.; Central Drug Co., 149 State and 1888 Evanston av.

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.

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BLOOD POISON CAN BE CURED If you have cancer, ulcers, boils, skin eruptions, etc., consult our doctor. He will cure you. Our Dr. F. A. B. is a specialist in the treatment of all blood poisons. He has cured thousands of cases. Write for our free catalogue and full information. Send your name and address to: F. A. B. PATENT MEDICINE CO., Suite 202, 67 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Your Tired Feet Are you speaking to you do you hear them? They want you to make them comfortable and happy by wearing our Anti-Tender-Foot-Shoes and such of our other specialties as they may need. Write or call on our agent, Peterson's, Specialists, 151-153 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

ALOIS SPACHMAN Best Equipped RESTAURANT, SALOON AND PICNIC GROUNDS. 5061 N. 40th Ave., Chicago PHONE IRVING PARK 3084

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It Might Be Labor's Day

Today should be labor's day in Chicago, and in every city where there is an election.

The other days belong to the boss. We gave them to him last election.

On the other days we fight under terrible handicaps. The capitalists own all the jobs. The workers cannot live without jobs. To get the jobs and the chance to live they must make terms with the boss.

Even the best organized workers find the terms hard enough. The boss has the government on his side. The workers gave it to him last election day.

During the other days of the year we must suffer from injunctions without being able to make any effective protest. The boss can send union officials to jail, make picketing and boycotting and striking a crime, suppress free speech and free assemblage and a free press, and about all we can do is to scold. We cannot do that very loud. If we do we are liable to be committed to jail for contempt.

All the other days belong to the boss. During that time he has whipped us with low wages and long hours and scourged us with high prices. He has driven us to work with the lash of starvation, and we have been compelled to endure it.

He has used the power of the state to disrupt our unions, preserve profits at the expense of persons and keep labor in subjection.

On election day all this changes. It is as if once each year the prisoners in all the jails should be given the keys to their cells. It is as though the chattel slave had been asked each year if he wished to remain in servitude, with the masters compelled to abide by his decision.

On election day we hold the key to our prison in our hand. On election day the writ of emancipation is delivered over to us, and only our own signature is needed to make it binding. On election day the grafter, the injunction judge, the all-powerful trust—all must rest their fate in the hands of the workers.

Labor does not realize this fact. The capitalists realize it fully. The capitalists know that the power of the injunction, the army, the mounted constabulary, the making of laws, the enforcing of laws, the maintenance of class rule and robbery, all are, for this one day, placed in the hands of labor.

The capitalist class knows this. Knowing it, every powerful energy at the disposal of that class is used to blind and befuddle the workers.

On election day the capitalists lay aside force and use cajolery and trickery. On that day they place the staff of authority, the symbol and substance of power, in the hands of the subject class. They then depend upon trickery to take that power away for the remainder of the year.

Having handed labor the ballot they must, for a day, depend upon deceit to retain and recover power.

To carry out the deceit no pains are spared. Intricate political machinery is developed. A great sham fight between two divisions of the rulers is staged. The workers are invited to neglect their own battles for the sake of this sham conflict.

Press and platform and pulpit are pressed into service to keep blind the eyes that would carry the truth to the mind of labor. For days preceding election the din and disturbance and confusion grow greater.

At last the election day comes. Labor is intrusted with the power of the state for a single day. He USES THAT POWER TO KEEP HIMSELF IN SERVITUDE.

He surrenders the key to his jail into the hands of his boss. He votes once more for the private ownership of the job which is essential to his life. He gives his consent to the class ownership of government with all the abuses he has denounced during the remainder of the year.

Not all the laborers do this. There are some who vote as they have been talking and protesting throughout the year. There are some who will vote that labor should retain the power of the state. There are some who will vote to own their jobs. There are some who will refuse to be fooled by the sham fight between the two champions of the capitalist class.

THERE ARE SOME WHO WILL VOTE FOR THEMSELVES AND NOT FOR THEIR MASTERS. THESE ARE THE SOCIALISTS.

Miners "Losing Wages"

Already the capitalist press is beginning to print calculations of the amount of "wages lost by the miners" as the strike continues. These figures are secured by the very simple process of multiplying the number of miners in the union by the number of days that the strike has continued, and then by the average wages under the best conditions.

There are only about a dozen false assumptions in this calculation, any one of which would vitiate the conclusions drawn.

It is doubtful if there are a hundred miners in the United States who worked continuously during the year just past and who made the maximum wages taken as the base of such calculations every day that they worked.

The mine owner long ago adopted the policy that has proven so successful in the stock yards and several other lines of industry in keeping labor dependent. Many more workers are kept upon the payroll than are required to do the work if they were regularly employed. In this manner the expense of storage is partially shifted to the men. Production takes place only when the market is active. Periods of idleness alternate with periods of overwork.

In many coal fields the miners work little more than half the year. Sometimes they work two or three days a week. At other times the mines lie idle for weeks and even months at a time.

To begin to calculate the "wages lost" when the miners have ceased work for three days is simply silly. If every miner remained idle for the next thirty days the total wages paid for the year might still be more than last year—and this even if a strike brought no increase in the rate of pay.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

BY NICOR.

The February issue of the "Illinois Central Employees Magazine" furnishes more "food for thought" than is compressed in Conductor Byrd's contribution under that caption. There is a contribution from the pen of Mr. C. D. Kellogg, secretary of the American Railway Employees and Investors' association, which furnishes "food for thought" to the thoughtful workman quite distinct from the thought it was desired to inspire. Mr. Kellogg makes the astonishing admission that "Railroad managers do not claim absolute innocence with regard to many of the charges of wrong doing against the railroads, which have had to do with much of the public hostility that has been and is still being manifested. They frankly acknowledge that they did much in the past that was discriminating, and otherwise contrary to fair dealing to all."

Inspired by the association of which he is secretary, but handicapped heavily by this admission, Mr. Kellogg battles desperately to win the railroad employees and the public to his view of such restrictions as have been from time to time enforced against the railroads by the people who created them, which he terms "oppressive."

The public has endeavored to cajole at first hand through the instrumentality of the influence exerted by the railway employees, and these last he endeavors to scare with the "grim visage of government ownership," which he says would destroy personal incentive and create "a great dead level of mediocrity in the execution of railroad work from the president to the water boy."

Thirty years ago I recollect this same "dead level of mediocrity" theory being urged as a reason why men should remain out of unions, and it has been played up ever since, the latest application being to the Socialist movement.

Mr. Kellogg's plea is in part as follows: "The employees of railroads constitute a large and intelligent part of the public—a part of the public worthy of respectful and fair consideration by the other part of the public, and a determined, aggressive and earnest campaign of education among and by the employees will do much to win the public to a proper appreciation of the gravity of the railroad problem which confronts the country."

"With continuing oppression of railroads, curtailment of their earnings, restriction of operation in the various forms suggested by astute demagogues and office seekers. It is easy for the mental vision to see stalking just a little ways off, and side by side with private ownership, the grim visage of government ownership of railroads. Perhaps employees generally do not give thought to what this would mean for them!"

"The American Railway Employees and Investors' association is engaged in the work of placing before the railroad employees and the public the reciprocal obligations that obtain among them. We hold that the people are greater than the railroads, because they made it possible for the railroads to exist, but at the same time the railroads have rights which ought to be respected, the same as any other great business enterprise, and for the further fact that they are, and will be of untold value to the whole country."

"The association realizes that the station agents are a very potent force in guiding public opinion in their respective localities, and we urge them to put forth their usual earnest endeavor toward wise dealing with the public, so that the charge of unfairness or lack of interest in the part of their roads will not be made or thought of. The association has been peculiarly fortunate in having had the earnest, enthusiastic and efficient help of Mr. Earl H. Morton, president of the Order of Railroad Station Agents, in presenting its purposes to the employees of the Boston & Maine and other roads in the east, and we know that the influence of his wise counsel will be of continuing good all over the east, or wherever he may go."

"The purpose for which the American Railway Employees and Investors' association were formed, interest you. They interest every employe of railroads whether he be president or water boy, and they interest the public most of all."

His plea to the employe and the public, stripped of all disguise under which it masquerades, is that the railroads be permitted to discriminate and plunder as in the good old days of 1900, but I doubt if the appeal to the station agents and telegraphers is destined to meet with the desired response. These "potent forces," the most ill paid of any on the railroad payroll, have but recently sustained a defeat on the Illinois Central, in a wage dispute submitted to arbitration under the notorious Erdman act.

The next article in this interesting issue of the "Employees Magazine" to which I desire to pay my compliments is one from the pen of Mr. Geo. A. Cullen, general passenger agent of the Lackawanna railroad, on "The Value of Personality in the Railroad Service."

Mr. Cullen is a graceful writer and has a reputation as an entertaining speaker, but he was most unfortunate in this instance in the illustration quoted below: "In politics of today there is furnished a pertinent illustration of this fact. Our two great parties in this country could almost exchange platforms and the people not know it, and the cry of the day is men not parties. The people are asking who is the more likely of two candidates to carry out his promises. It is a question of confidence in a personality."

When one recollects that the above is also the diagnosis of the political situation made by the Socialists, namely, that the two old parties are now identical, and then that the policy of "confidence in a personality" has received a violent shock in the personality of the great Judge Taft, we feel that Mr. Cullen has blundered, and as Mr. Cullen says, "I am sure he will."

November 23rd, 1909. Ha, ha, ha! that's a joke. By Jove, it is. I'm a striker. I wonder what Jim'll have to say to it. To tell the truth, I really don't know why I'm striking—everybody else came down, so I went too. This afternoon down at the meeting place a woman tried hard to tell us all about the strike, what it means to belong to a union and so forth. But I'd be blessed if I knew a word she said, except when she raised her eyes to the ceiling and exclaimed, like they do on the stage, "Sisters, mine—we are all with you!" Oh, I'm so tired and yet I didn't work today; I guess it's the excitement. By golly, we had plenty of it since this morning. It was really amusing to see little Ray Goldosky jump on a chair and suddenly, without a moment's notice, stop the electric power. I believe it's her bravery that took us all. We were simply stunned—not only we girls, Mr. Hayman as well. Then one by one we girls rose, put on our clothes and lined up near the door. Within ten minutes we marched down stairs, shouting, yelling and laughing. I never saw so many people at once in my life, as I did this afternoon around and in Clinton hall. Talk about pushing and shoving, why a body was half killed in that crowd. And what a crowd, why some of them are too funny for anything. I almost split my sides laughing at the way they were jabbering with each other; you'd think their whole life depended on that strike. I hope, though, it won't last long. I'd be blessed if I'd keep it up. It's good enough for a change, as a novelty, but to get excited and to take it to heart, like some of them do, no thanks, none of that for mine. An I'm labeled already—I had to give my name and address and pay in, but it wasn't so bad after all. I gave them only ten cents. They say, though, I can't get my union book until I pay \$1.15 more. As if a body wants their old book. Oh, pshaw, to listen to some of their talk, you'd think that we girls are as bad off as slaves. Perhaps they are, but not I. I'm a free born American, I am. I'm surprised Mr. Hayman didn't come around to settle, they said he would. Gee, the man with the big bushy head of hair! He looked so silly up on that platform, screaming away, as if the house was on fire. I just felt like asking him if something hurts him. If Jim'd only know what packs of fun I'm getting out of this he wouldn't call me an anarchist, as I'm sure he will. It's a good thing just the same, this strike is, you feel like you are somebody. I really envy these little Jew girls the way they go in for it. When they only start to talk strike, their eyes flash fire already, and the amount of talk they can put up—at times it makes you feel like two cents. I didn't say a thing to Ma when I came home, what's the use? I suppose it'll be over in a day or two and she wouldn't be the wiser for it. "Make music," I didn't have a dance when the music struck up this afternoon. And why not, we may as well enjoy ourselves while we can. I'm not a bit sorry for going down. I didn't lose anything by it. Mr. Hayman will only be too glad to take me back any time. Meanwhile, I'm having stacks of fun out of it and—perhaps it will help these poor devils who have to work for them and four dollars a week. I believe they've a real hard time of it, too, the way they look. It's enough to break one's heart. We'll see what tomorrow'll bring.

PARAGRAPHS FOR PEOPLE

BY R. P. PETTIPiece, VANCOUVER, B. C. The workers waste a lot of money celebrating the liberties they do not possess.

New times demand new measures and new men; The world advances, and in-time outgrows The laws that in our fathers' day were best.—Lowell

The point that I desire to impress on my readers is, that all wealth is produced by applying human labor power to natural resources, and that there is no other way by which it is possible to produce anything that has an exchangeable value, except by the simple process of working to produce it from the storehouse of nature. All the dealing in shares on the stock exchanges of the world that have ever taken place, and all the banking transactions of the greatest of our financiers, has not added one penny's value to the wealth of the nation collectively, and further, I want you to remember that land of itself is valueless in an economic sense, and that it is only by application of labor to land that allows it to function as a factor in value, and this is the explanation of the sentence I have quoted from Sir William Petty, which says that Labor is the father and active principle of wealth.—Val. McEster, in March issue Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners Official Journal.

The labor movement, in order to accomplish what it was called into existence for, must be progressive—abreast of the times. Its members must realize that their interests and those of their employers conflict. Like everything else in the market, labor power that is man's ability to produce things and make himself useful, has a price fixed by the standard of living of the worker. Organized labor invariably maintains a higher standard than unorganized men, by reason of collective bargaining they practice. They meet with more opposition when insisting on wage standards, and employers who try to drive a hard bargain prefer to treat with those who can offer no resistance. Unionists who understand this relation and insist upon living conditions are classed as progressive workers, while such that temporize are reactionists, ever willing to yield their rights. Under capitalist regime workers must make the best of a bad situation, and that is to try to make terms that can mutually be agreed to without forfeiting principles. Dare to do right, and assert your manhood in doing so.—Cleveland Citizen.

len remarks in closing. "Kindness prompts me to speak no further." Mr. Byrd, to whom I am indebted for the title heading of this review, shall speak for himself: "Everybody who was working here in the days of the panic yet keenly felt the effects of it. Thousands of cars were lying idle in the side tracks, engines white leaded and out of commission and men thrown out of employment in all departments. Legislation in several southern states was very hostile to corporations and the railroad company was right up against it. Did they attempt to cut the wages? Not so you could notice it. They kept their contract with the brotherhoods and in spite of adverse circumstances, I claim to the company is due all the loyalty and good service its employes can give. On the Y. & M. V. system I know the men are doing their part. If every man in the train service has the interest of the company at heart we can cut down many unjust claims that are presented for payment and many little petty lawsuits that are brought against the company can be thrown out of court. Let every man who is on the pay rolls consider himself a factor and stockholder in the road and work for their interest the same as if he was a director. We will then see a better feeling between all concerned."

Mr. Byrd is a conductor in the service of the Illinois Central railroad, drawing probably a monthly salary three times that paid to the telegraphers, and like Mr. Cullen he very likely has for his company a greater feeling of "kindness" along the lines I have mentioned. Possibly he owns some stock in the company under a profit-sharing device originated by the Illinois Central way back in 1892.

I think on the whole though that like Mr. Cullen, he has made a bad mess of it. Nearly all the big railroads issue one of these "Employees Magazines," containing nice little stories of industrious youths who prosper by "scabbing" their jobs, after the manner of Mr. Kaufman's stories, in the "Tribune," under the impression that working men really read these things and are influenced thereby.

So asinine is the exploiting class in its stupid underestimate of the intelligence of the workers that they do not even know it when men like Byrd and Cullen and Kellogg blunder in one issue of their magazines. The fine line of the really scholarly manifestos issued by the "Committee of Ten," taken as one instance of working class intelligence as manifested in the Philadelphia strike, never penetrates their blind conceit.

That the general strike failed is beside the mark. That working men can think and definitely apply thought in a masterly fashion for the furtherance of their own ends, unswayed by feelings of "kindliness" towards the master class, is what furnishes us with "food for thought."

And after all these "Employees Magazines" make us laugh.

ORGANIZATION. Chapter I

BY ANNA A. MALEY. If organization means anything it means—

- First, workers; Second, work for the workers. Nearly all of our locals have "the one huster." He is a good comrade, but where we find him, the work lies within the narrow scope of the field that he can cover. A working local has a method for: 1. Collecting back dues and soliciting members. 2. Looking after expired subscriptions and securing new subscribers to our party press. 3. Making regular and systematic distribution of literature. 4. Supplying the party treasury. The working local needs an organizer; not one who does the work above outlined but one who sees to it that the work is done. The organizer lines up his committees, hands the work out, keeps record of the workers and insists upon reports in the business meetings. The organizer does not hire the hall, post the bills, secure press notices, take the collection and act as usher for the public meetings. He does not carry the platform for the street meeting and announce the meeting through a megaphone on the corners. But if you are organized for business all of these things are done and the organizer appoints the workers. And any organizer who plans the work for his local and sees to its execution, is doing his full share for the cause.

Legal Department

C. S. asks whether a judge in the state of Indiana after issuing a temporary injunction, has the right to postpone the hearing of arguments several times; and whether the case may be taken out of the county for a change of venue.

While we are not thoroughly familiar with the Indiana procedure, the general rule is that it rests in the discretion of a judge to postpone hearings from time to time; also to grant a change of venue on proper occasions. It is impossible to express a definite opinion of this case on the facts stated in C. S.'s letter. A thorough knowledge of all the details of the case would be necessary for this purpose. C. S.

SHAKESPEARE'S GREATEST PLAY

IT IS impossible to say which of Shakespeare's plays is the "greatest." It is safe to say that the greatest of his productions are "The Tempest," "Julius Caesar," "Hamlet," "Lear," "Macbeth" and "Othello," but to pitch upon any one of these six or of the others, as being the greatest would be a bit of unpardonable temerity. It is a question of individual taste and judgment. Some claim that "Hamlet" bears the palm, others are fonder to be in favor of giving that higher honor to "Macbeth," while each one of his 15 or 20 greater plays seems the "greatest" to some people. Perhaps the most talked of, if not the most popular, of the Shakespearean dramas is "Hamlet"; while the majority of the profound Shakespearean critics unite in pronouncing "The Tempest" to be the high-water mark of the great dramatist's wonderful genius.—Exchange.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS

BY ROBERT HUNTER. As long ago as 1880 F. A. Sorge, the intimate friend of Marx and Engels, wrote, "There is no sense in taking part in the presidential elections. Unless votes and success in the legislatures have been first obtained and secured, time and efforts are thrown away."

There is a measure of truth in that statement even today. In most other countries the Socialists began by centering all their force and energy in trying to elect two or three men. They never attempted to put up candidates for every office or for every district. They picked out the most favorable sections for their propaganda and spent all their money and effort there in order to elect the ablest men in their ranks.

When that had been done they moved on to the next fortification of capitalism to storm and take that.

By thus organizing and utilizing all their force at one point they were able to achieve success.

A hundred thousand dollars spent in a thousand different places is very little money. A hundred thousand dollars spent in one place is a lot of money.

A thousand speakers agitating in all the towns of America seem to make little impression. A thousand speakers working night and day in a few congressional districts might win a victory.

A hundred thousand copies of a daily Socialist paper going to a hundred thousand different voters scattered throughout the country is like sowing seed broadcast. A hundred thousand copies going to a hundred thousand workers in a few congressional districts might win a victory.

These are, of course, the veriest of commonplaces. They have been said before and there are objections to centering all our efforts upon a single breastwork of democracy.

Furthermore, the conditions in America are peculiar. It would be unwise to do here many things which our comrades do in Europe because our whole political machinery differs from that of Europe.

And we would open up the way to much evil if we were to work on the plans of the Europeans, but WE MUST FIND A WAY to win some congressional victories.

We must break into Congress and have our message spoken from that place. And we cannot expect our state organization to carry out alone and unaided a plan which will benefit so greatly our national movement.

Our congressmen should not represent a district but the nation. They should not represent Milwaukee or the East Side of New York or a district in Kansas. They should represent the workers of America.

For that reason if for no other the national movement should marshal its forces behind the candidates who have the best chance to win and see that those men represent the national movement.

It is obvious that a plan of this kind cannot be decided by any committee of the party. It should be gone according to the decisions of the next National Conference or according to the decisions of a national referendum.

Fortunately in the fall of this year there will be no presidential campaign. We can if we desire turn our entire attention to the work of electing a few congressmen and carry that through.

But to do this we must overcome the feeling of rivalry and sectionalism which exists to a certain extent in our movement. Money spent in a hopeful congressional campaign in Oklahoma will help New York more than that much money spent in a hopeless congressional district in New York.

Nor should this be considered a national effort to build up a local movement for the benefit of the local. It should be considered a national movement to elect a national representative to benefit the national movement.

The same money and energy spent to make a thousand new Socialists in the rural districts of the West or South might make a thousand new Socialist voters on the East Side of New York or in a hopeful district of Oklahoma or in the city of Milwaukee.

And with a thousand additional votes in New York, Oklahoma, or Wisconsin we might win a congressman.

National money and national energy should not be spent on the representation of merely local claims. Careful inquiry should be made by a committee of the party as to which are the most hopeful districts in the country and these should be given national aid.

Every comrade who is free to help should go to all in the campaign. Every dollar that is not working should be made to work in that campaign.

If a national assessment is necessary that should be taken up and considered by the party and action taken.

It would help us to win a city like Milwaukee. It aids the movement to elect a municipal councillor here and there, but we shall never become a national party until we elect men to Congress.

Let us consider this without delay and see if something cannot be done this year that will make victory possible.

OPEN FORUM

That Old, Old Woman Lullaby Again, "In the Sweet Bye-and-Bye" Those of us who believe there is a "Woman injustice" and a "woman cause," those of us who know that it is a cause within a cause, that the movement and program of Socialism, as well as its splendid goal, includes this cause and the righting of this injustice, that Socialism indeed is a synonym for justice, were not a little agitated at an article, "The Woman Suffrage Movement and the Socialist Party" printed in Saturday's Daily Socialist under the signature of the county secretary. Upon second reading, perhaps, we were also greatly obliged to the county secretary for saying what others of his mind have only half said, or said softly. If there is a woman with a grain of Socialist singer in her, debating upon how she ought to work for the vote, whether as a Socialist woman waiting for the comrades to give her the vote, or as a Socialist woman militant for both class and sex justice, it would seem that her decision must be reached in favor of the latter method upon the perusal of such nonchalant and offhand conclusions as: "If universal (woman, in this case) suffrage is not an advantage in the class struggle, it is folly for a Socialist to waste any energy in its attainment." And "until that time comes (when men have learned how to use their votes—we are not to know upon their stupidity; it seems) it is almost worthless for a Socialist to make a special issue of it (woman suffrage)."

One has heard easy going capitalists speak in much the same tone of voice as to what "these agitators were making all this fuss about. The world was getting better. Ultimately we would get things adjusted." The capitalist was not the least beneath the horizon. The writer of that article does not know "exactly where each tooth point goes." Some woman does. The woman who has learned the hard and slowly acknowledged lesson that just as "the working class must cease looking for a Messiah and unitedly free itself, so her sex must cease depending upon the effort of man on her behalf and unitedly free itself, will recover from her first astonishment at a Socialist woman secretary breaking into that century old lullaby by which women have been put to sleep of charmed into subjection, that for the present they are of no importance, of course, but if they are good heaven will be bestowed upon them at some indefinite future date (some time after the present generation's decease) by God or his appointed agents, men.

As one of the women who rejoice in the spirited and independent attitude of the overwhelming majority of Socialist women on the question (some of whom are out of the party, but are rapidly seeing their way into it), and as one who would arouse those few patient Socialist women complacently bringing up the rear (and by whom it appears, alas, that all Socialist women are being judged—the rear being the usual viewpoint of spectators of progress) the writer is under an obligation to the author of the article under comment for its tone, calculated to raise the temperature of every woman whose blood is in color harmony with her red flag.

To the honor of our men comrades, let it be set down that some of them have sufficient imagination to be aware of the "tooth points" under the feminine barrow. Several have stated our position impartially, are able to speak for us as effectively as the writer of this letter can do, and we trust will go so further. In a recent letter in the Open Forum, written by a man prominent in the party, this conclusion is reached: "I am a man. I have the right to vote. But if I were a woman and did not have the right to vote, I am sure that to gain possession of the ballot would be no incident compared to the mark of the great dramatist's wonderful genius.—Exchange."

TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE One afternoon Willis was going alone to call on some friends. His mother told him to be a good boy. When he returned she said, "Were you a good boy?" "Yes, mamma, I was," he replied. "I just barely breathed."—Exchange.

LEONORA PEASE. Scores and hundreds of Socialist women are thankful that comrades like this save the Woman Suffrage plank in our platform from the suspicion of hypocrisy. We are proud that they do not reduce us to the indignity of a second, fifth or tenth rate consideration. We can still say with sincerity and conviction: "Our party stands unqualifiedly for woman's suffrage, equality and freedom," and with Agnes Downing we can urge the suffragist: "The old parties have nothing for you. Come with us." We are grateful that these comrades do not accept a part of the incomparable ideal of Socialism, but all of it; not some of its letter, but all of its spirit.

Investigate Negro Problem To the Editor: Comrade Jno. M. Work used very little prudence in stirring up the race problem, in his editorial in today's (March 31) "Daily." Every agitator in the south knows how hard it is to convince the average person that the Socialists are not trying to force social equality upon the people. The race prejudice is here. We must deal with this fact. It can't help us any to make the south more prejudiced against us by such tactless writings. It would have been far better to have told how we hope to abolish the race problem. We Socialists know that Socialism is its only solution. Every southern man and woman is interested in the race problem. They want a solution. They will read any article on it published in any paper. Their attention is what we want. The rest is easy. I suggest that the comrade investigate the negro and his relation to the south before attempting any more criticism. Your comrade in the cause, PAUL H. FUQUA, Somerset, Ky.