

PHILAD. TRACTION COMPANY HAVE 'WELFARE' TO LEAK UP CAR UNION

Rapid Transit Company Plays on Suffering to Trap Strikers In- to Plan

BY J. A. FISCHER (SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST) Philadelphia, Pa., April 12.—Three children, aged 2, 3 and 6 years, suffering from diphtheria, were badly injured when a scab-driven street car crashed into the Municipal hospital ambulance at Ridge and Girard avenues. No arrests were made.

The ambulance driver was thrown from his seat, and Dr. C. C. Stutter and the nurse, who were also in the ambulance, were badly injured.

Seek to Break Union Another attempt on the part of the street car officials to break the ranks of the striking street car men is seen in the opening of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company's "welfare" bureau.

The plan is being boosted by the local newspapers as a great philanthropic undertaking, while it is being denounced by the workers.

"Our men do not need the company's aid at all," said Charles Braumgardt, financial secretary of the Car-men's union.

"We have enough money behind us to take care of every man on strike, and it will not be necessary for the strikers to sell themselves to the transit company in order to get aid. We have already planned to take care of all of the men until the November election if it is necessary to do so, and we have plenty of money to carry out the plan."

The announcement made by the company of the establishment of its welfare department was as follows: "Welfare" Department, Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company—Announcement: "The company has established a department charged with the duty of looking after the personal welfare of its employees. The office of this department is located on the tenth floor in the Land Title building, Broad and Chestnut streets, a place convenient to the greatest number of its men. We intend that the superintendent of this department shall be the man that every employe will think of first when he is in trouble of any kind."

Works on Suffering "If those has been sickness in your family and you are in need of assistance, see the superintendent of the welfare department; he will do everything he can for you. Medical attendance will be furnished, not only for employes, but for their families. This will be free if the distress is extreme; but we realize that most of our men want to pay their own bills when they can. Such arrangements have been made that physicians' fees will be nominal, in some cases free.

"Perhaps, owing to unusual expenses, there is no coal in the cellar, or you need a new uniform and haven't the ready money to pay for it. In every such case as this let us know about it, and we will help you out.

"There is no longer any necessity for Philadelphia Rapid Transit company employes to go to a 'loan shark.' Where we find that men need temporary financial assistance, loans will be made without interest and without security other than their word that the money will be paid back in installments.

"Employes and employes' wives will always receive a sympathetic hearing from the superintendent of the welfare department.

"Above all, do not get the idea that there is any element of charity in this. We simply want you to feel that you can come to the officials of the company when you are in trouble, with the same freedom that you would go to a friend, or expect a friend to come to you.

CHARLES O. KRUGER, President and General Manager. Approved January 31, 1910.

'INSURGING BOB' HAS DREAM OF 'MILWAUKEE'

La Follette Rises to Warn Senate, Wickersham and Taft on "Interests"

Washington, D. C., April 12.—Choosing the administration railroad bill as a basis for his attack, Senator La Follette of Wisconsin made a vigorous verbal assault yesterday on Attorney General Wickersham and the policies of the government in general. The Socialist victory in Milwaukee has apparently acted as "the writing on the wall." La Follette has been aroused to a realization that he must act before it is too late, or have the Socialists carry off the palm before his very eyes. For four hours the Wisconsin senator scoured the corporation interests headed by Morgan and the Standard Oil company.

Wickersham Is Target The key to his attack was found in the half-hearted action of Attorney General Wickersham in prosecuting mergers. Senator La Follette reviewed in detail the failure of the administration to complete the prosecution of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad for its consolidation with the trolley lines of New England. The laxity of the attorney general in dismissing the suit last June was construed by La Follette as evidence that congress was not called upon to support anti-merger legislation. He intimated in fact that the attorney general was an ally of the trusts. Mr. Wickersham was referred to, together with President Mellan and Vice President Byrnes of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, as "megaphones through which a beefy, red faced, thick necked, financial bully, drunk with wealth and power bawls his orders to stock markets, directors, courts, governments and nations."

Fears Public Ownership Mr. La Follette is apparently trying to beat the Socialists to the goal by taking a short cut. "Unrestrained monopoly," declared La Follette, "is an impossibility," and if Mr. Morgan really forces Massachusetts to choose between Socialism and industrial slavery there will be no question of the result. "Public ownership," he said, "of railroads is a bitter step to take, but if Mr. Morgan refuses to consent to public regulation of his huge monopoly he is today forcing approval of public ownership upon conservative men who have hitherto dreaded it."

Mr. La Follette then reviewed the action of Wickersham in preventing the carrying out of measures to curb corporation power. "Never before," he declared, "has any one undertaken seriously to put through congress a charter for the monopolization and oppression of the commerce of this country such as is carried in the devious language and hidden purposes of this measure." The speech was an attack on the Taft commerce court bill.

The situation in Wisconsin was not directly mentioned in the senator's speech, but the pressure of the Milwaukee Socialist victory was plainly felt. The speech constrained itself to the consideration of the Massachusetts situation, in which the New Haven railroad is principally interested.

MEAT CO-OP TO CHEAPEN COST New York, April 12.—The strike against the high prices of kosher meat has led to plans for an independent cooperative meat shop, which will be put into operation by women after April 23.

Mrs. Anna Pastor, whose daughter is Rose Pastor Stokes, will probably be the head of the concern. The plans evolved after the women failed to secure a reduction of the prices. The strike is turbulent, affecting the entire city of New York.

The experimental meat shop will be started in the Bronx, use women contributing whatever sums of money they can afford for its introduction. Subscriptions will be received from \$1 up. The meat for it will be secured from other towns, if arrangements are not satisfactory locally. The "Progressive Ladies' Association," of which Mrs. Pastor is an active member, is backing the plan.

Think Taft Will Aid Asserting confidence in swinging President Taft in line as an ardent champion of the ballot for women, nearly 200 delegates to the convention of the National Woman's Suffrage association left the Union station in four special cars yesterday, bound for Washington. Among the Chicago suffrage leaders in the delegation are: Mrs. Ella S. Stewart, Mrs. Catharine Vaughn McCallach, Dr. Anna Blount, Mrs. John DeWitt and Miss Helen M. Todd. The convention will open Thursday.

Two Portraits of Milwaukee's New Mayor



BY MR. CAPITALISTO PRESSO, THE WELL KNOWN "SHORT CHANGE" ARTIST.

PAINT STRIKE NATION WIDE

Painters and Decorators' Club Will Be Attacked in Many Cities

Telegrams are being sent out today by the Painters' Conference board to all cities in the country where the Painters and Decorators' club have men employed, ordering the workers on strike in sympathy with the men on strike in Chicago. This action is the result of the decision of the executive board of the International Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers and the officials of the Painters' Conference board, after peace negotiations with the bosses had failed.

This will result in an effective boy being dealt the contractors in the Painters and Decorators' club, tying up their work in every city throughout the nation. They have considerable work in such cities as New York, Boston, Washington, Pittsburgh, New Orleans, San Diego and other cities. Owners of flat buildings are already canceling some contracts held by contractors who are members of the Painters and Decorators' club and are having work done by union painters day by day.

Where the Chicago contractors have work in other cities it is customary to send one or two men from Chicago and then hiring the remainder in the cities in which the work is being done. The strike order just issued will mean the calling out of between 400 and 500 Chicago painters working in other cities in addition to about 5,000 painters belonging to the painters' organizations in those cities.

ROME STIRRED BY LETTER CENSURING ABBOT FOR VISIT Rome, April 12.—Rome is once more excited over the relations between Theodore Roosevelt and the Vatican, and the sensation caused by the first news of the breach between them is overtopped that by the Vatican's latest statement concerning the former President.

The fees of the clerical party today seized the occasion for denunciation of the church, and the visit of Colonel Roosevelt to Italy promises to prove one of the country's leading political issues.

The text of the authorized statement of the Vatican today was widely circulated and discussed. In this statement the Vatican censured Abbot Lawrence Janssens of the Benedictines, secretary of the Congregation of the Affairs of Religious Orders, because he left a card at Mr. Roosevelt's apartment, having failed to see the former president when he was here, commending him for his attitude toward Catholics while in the White House.

AN INTERNATIONAL EDITION The edition of the Daily Socialist for the First of May celebration will be truly international in its sweep. Already articles have been received from some of the European Socialists and those from others are on the road.

There is a powerfully written story from Ernest Poole, and some other matter yet to be announced. It will appear on April 22nd, giving time to distribute it on May day. It will cost \$5 a thousand—fifty cents a hundred. How many did you say you would take?

SEIDEL TELLS HEALTH PLAN

Socialist Mayor Will Improve Homes of People as First Step

When Emil Seidel, mayor-elect of Milwaukee, was reached over the long distance telephone this morning by the Daily Socialist he said that he had entirely recovered from the strain of the campaign and was now prepared to actively take up the work of laying out the program for the next year.

One of the first things to occupy his attention will be the health department. "For the head of this department," he said, "we want a man who is more than a physician. Of course, we shall require a thoroughly trained medical man and expert in sanitary science, but we want most of all a person who has a grasp of the broad sociological possibilities of the office. We want someone who will work with the end in view of improving the conditions of life for the workers of the city. We will expect him to take up the problems of improving the working conditions in the factories and in the houses of the workers first of all."

"I am not prepared to state that the present occupant may not be able to fill this requirement if he is given the sort of support and guidance that would be furnished by a Socialist administration. There have been some complaints concerning him and some of them appear to be justified, but I do not propose to take any action until after careful investigation."

Wants Man for Ideas "We want a man for this position who will be more than a mere follower of precedents. We want a man with initiative and ideas along the latest lines of municipal health management, and especially as this affects the workers."

"Have any other appointments been determined upon?" he was asked. "It can be accepted as practically certain that Carl D. Thompson will be the city clerk and Edmund Melms will be the president of the council," he said. "Aside from these we are not yet ready to decide definitely."

Arrangements have been made with Miss E. H. Thomas, state secretary of the Socialist party of Wisconsin, to speak at a meeting of the Woman's Asstition committee of Cook County, Saturday, April 30. The meeting will be held at 8 o'clock in the Socialist hall, 159 Washington street.

Socialist Mayor-elect Emil Seidel and his associates have decided on Alderman E. T. Melms for president of the common council and Charles Sandburg as private secretary to the mayor. This was determined at a conference of all the successful Socialist candidates. Outside of this decision no further conclusions were reached.

It is reported that the position of confidential secretary to the mayor has been offered to Ira J. Bird, a newspaper reporter.

CIVIC BODIES FAVOR SEIDEL

Policy of Expert Administration Is Endorsed by the Federated Organizations

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST) Milwaukee, Wis., April 12.—The Federation of Civic Societies which is composed of delegates from twenty-five or more civic and professional bodies has taken action strongly commending the purpose of the new Socialist administration to retain capable and faithful men in office and, where changes are necessary in filling administrative positions to appoint experts regardless of partisanship or residence.

The federation expresses confidence that the new administration will see to it that bonds issued by the people for school purposes are promptly issued. It suggests in connection with the proposed establishment of expert administration that a system of cost keeping, which will show the expense per unit of public work or service and afford a basis of comparison, shall be put into operation. It also asks the new city administration to support in every reasonable way the project of making a survey of Milwaukee and to re-district the city into wards on a basis that will do away with pocket boroughs and create equal representation.

Indorsement of Seidel The following communication, prepared by its committee on city government and addressed to Mayor-elect Seidel, has been unanimously approved by the federation:

The Federation of Civic Societies views with satisfaction and approval the published utterances of representatives of the new city administration to the effect that incapable men are to be retired from the public service and that sinecures are to be abolished. The federation just as strongly approves the announced determination of the new city administration to retain the services of those public servants, including heads of departments, who have shown especial fitness for the position which they hold, and also to select experts, without regard to party lines or place of residence, to take charge of other administrative departments. The federation believes that these measures show wisdom and an enlightened civic spirit and that they are essential to the efficient and economical management of the city's business.

"We recall with gratification the fact that a year ago, when this federation was engaged in a contest in defense of the public schools against a hostile Socialist party and their representatives in the common council gave a hearty, loyal and unanimous support to the cause of the public schools; and we confidently expect that the new administration will be genuinely and sincerely friendly to popular education, and that it will pursue a liberal policy in promoting the efficiency of the public schools."

To Get Exact Cost "The federation respectfully suggests: the introduction of a system of cost-keeping similar to that in operation in many of the cities of Europe and in several large manufacturing plants in Milwaukee. Under this system the exact cost of public work and services would be made known to the public, and recorded upon a unit basis, and because of the means of comparison that it affords (for instance the cost of street cleaning in different parts of the city), it must inevitably result in more scientific work and in much greater economy."

"In the interest of the citizenship as a whole, and for the sake of political justice, the federation urges that the new city administration re-district the city into wards in such a manner as to do away with 'pocket boroughs' which now exist and to insure all of the wards representation in the common council upon a basis of population that shall be as nearly equal as is possible."

The following resolution, introduced in behalf of the social welfare committee, was also adopted: "Resolved, That it is the judgment of the Federation of Civic Societies that a survey of Milwaukee, particularly with reference to social, sanitary, and industrial conditions, would provide the soundest possible basis for measures designed to make Milwaukee a better city in which to work and to live and which would be a reliable guide for municipal and state legislation remedial in character."

"Resolved, That this federation hereby expresses its earnest hope that the incoming city administration will give its moral and material support to the project of making a thorough survey of the city."

CONGRATULATED BY DETROIT Praise for Milwaukee Is Voiced by Michigan City Detroit, Mich., April 12.—In a letter "To all the Milwaukee Socialists," the Socialists of Detroit declare that: "We, the Detroit Socialists, send to you our most hearty congratulations on account of your splendid and triumphant victory."

SHIP OWNERS DEFY LAW AND FLOUT CONGRESS AS SEAMEN GIVE EVIDENCE

'BUTLER BROS.' HITS UNIONS Scab Concern Has Profit-Sharing Plan to Balk Organizations

(By Pan-American Press.) Washington, D. C., April 12.—To kill the measure framed to prevent the undermining of American vessels and to encourage the training of American boys for the merchant marine service by abolishing the conditions of slavery which now exist on ships flying the American flag, officials of the Steamship companies, their captains and counsel, appeared before the house committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries at its final hearing and denounced Representative Spight's bill from beginning to end.

Watering their stock to make their capitalization \$10,000,000, Butler Brothers company, wholesale dealers in general merchandise, adopted the scheme of tying down employes by share holding. There are no unions in the store. The company authorized \$100,000 in shares to be sold to "deserving" employes on an arrangement to be worked out later. This \$100,000 in shares will come from the increase of \$5,000,000 in capital stock. The previous capitalization of the company was \$4,500,000.

The major portion of \$3,150,000 of the new issue will be distributed as a 70 per cent stock dividend to present stock holders. The remainder will be sold to outsiders at par. Of the shares to be sold at par \$50 a share will be payable May 2 and \$50 Feb. 11, 1911. Butler Brothers' shares are quoted at 460 bid and 470 asked.

A Labor Crushing Scheme The scheme to give a smattering of shares to employes is being introduced in many labor crushing establishments. This serves to involve a number of employes in a way that they cannot join a union or identify themselves with strikes. Corporations in the east have found this to be very effective in opposing the movement of unionism.

The Philadelphia Traction company, which is in the midst of one of the fiercest strikes, has inaugurated a welfare scheme. The scab International Harvester company has one. The United States Steel corporation has profit-sharing schemes like Butler Brothers.

It is thought that the question of wages will not come up until the end of the week. According to the national convention ruling that was adopted following a recommendation by President T. L. Lewis, the miners in the different states can make an agreement with their employers, without waiting for the other states to settle. At the Indianapolis convention President Lewis offered a resolution asking that all the state remain on strike until agreements in all of them had been made with the operators.

ASK INCREASE AND LOSE JOBS

Los Angeles, April 12.—The Pacific Electric company continues to fire its employes who petitioned for a raise. The men are engaged at overhauling and repairing cars in the barns of the company.

They asked for a raise in wages, stating that the increased cost of living made such a request necessary. There was no hint of a strike in the petition. The officers of the company replied caustically to the request, following this with an order to fire several employes. The officers have been "letting go" the men of the barn by twos and threes every day. There are few of the sixty-seven men left, who dared to sign the "offending" paper.

MAKE STRANGE REFORM PLAN Memphis, Tenn., April 12.—By adopting a resolution to give the manufacturers equal voting strength with the labor delegates, the Third Southern Textile conference took the first important step in what promises to be the most important meeting ever held in the interest of southern child labor laws. This action was taken upon the resolution of Albert E. Hill, representing Nashville, Tenn. Typographical union, and was done so that whatever demands are made by this conference on the legislatures of the southern states may be made in the name of both capital and labor.

Stories of "Blood Money" and Cruelty Are Told to Committee; Owners in Quandary

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"This bill limits the number of hours of work and would destroy all discipline on board ship," growled Captain Leland in a hoarse voice suppressed from its usual quarter-deck dimensions to meet the requirements of the small committee room.

"If it were not for these sea-lawyers," continued the captain as he glared in the direction of the representatives of the sailors' unions, "there would be no trouble, for the ship owners have the sailors' welfare at heart and are their true friends."

"Did you ever hear of blood-money, Captain?" asked Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's union.

"No, that is I never—," stammered the captain.

"Never heard of sailors being bought from 'crimps' and boarding house keepers for from ten to sixty dollars according to the scarcity of able seamen? Never heard that there was a law to prevent this payment of blood-money up to the year 1894, but that there is no such law now?" went on Furuseth.

"Yes, yes! I've heard these tales, but they're not true—not true," replied the angered man who was fast losing his head and temper and causing the backs of the steamship companies' counsel to bristle.

"Representing all the coastwise lines, Captain Younger took his turn at cudgeling the bill and was most bitter in attacking the clause which demanded that no vessel put to sea without the full complement of seamen, provided for in the act, asserting that in cases of danger men could be even taken from the fire room to man the boats."

"Jumping to his feet the secretary of Marine's union, Patrick Flynn, asked the captain a question: "Do you mean to say that a fireman who has been working in one hundred and thirty degrees of heat can come up on deck where the cold air strikes him through and through like a knife and be in fit condition to take charge of a boat or pull an oar?"

Dropping his eyes, the captain refused to reply.



'BUSINESS MEN' ENDORSE BUSSE

Union League Club Wants Mayor to Have \$12,000,000 Bond Issue

The Union League club, the "big business" club of the city, is rallying to the support of the administration by backing Mayor Busse in a whirlwind campaign for the \$12,000,000 bond issue.

Back Up Busse

The meeting last night was addressed by Alderman Snow and by Commissioner Wilson. They explained that the needs of the city for improvements cannot be supplied out of the current revenues, which barely cover the expenditure for proper sanitation, policing and other running expenses.

Foreman Makes a Plea

Alderman Milton J. Foreman compared the generosity of the people with other municipal bodies like the sanitary district and the park boards in giving authority to issue bonds, and complained that the city had from habit become the favorite object for attack and criticism.

WELFARE PLAN LATEST SCHEME

tonly endangered the lives of the traveling public and during the seven weeks of strike which have passed lives have been destroyed because of the incompetent and inexperienced men who have been compelled to run these cars by the traction and city officials; therefore be it

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SEEKS TO KILL PREMIER OF FRANCE IN VOTE WAR

Saint-Etienne, France, April 13.—A workman named Duplant, who was armed with a brace of revolvers and a knife, and said that he wished to kill Premier Briand, was arrested today as he attempted to force his way into the hotel where the premier was a guest. Duplant believed to have been crazed by drink. Following his detention, he said that he was haunted by spirits which urged him to slay M. Briand.

ELEVEN MEN ARE KILLED UNDER A FALLING STONE

Easton, Pa., April 12.—Eleven men, all foreigners, were crushed to death in the stone quarry of the Nantuxet Portland Cement company, near Nantuxet, today. A premature explosion tore loose 5,000 tons of stone, covering the victims.

Meng Fixes Dates

Eureka Springs, Ark., April 13.—J. A. C. Meng, a Socialist speaker, is touring through Arkansas. His dates are as follows: April 17, Marshall; April 24, Pargould; May 1, Pockontas; May 8, Newark; May 15, Ravenden; May 22, Batesville; May 29, Mendenhall Springs; June 5, Calico Rock.

COMET STILL PROVES COY; HIDES FROM RUDE AND CURIOUS

Halley's comet, which rose at 4 a. m. today, continued its attitude of elusiveness and coyness refused to be photographed, even by the astronomer at the Yerkes observatory.

CHERRY WIDOWS RIOT AS FAN IS TAKEN FROM FATAL SHAFT

Cherry, Ill., April 13.—Cherry women, ragged and grief-stricken, returning from the funeral of mine victims, broke out into a riot when they saw the mine placed on a flat car preparatory to being shipped out of the village. They attacked the deputy sheriffs who were working around the car, and removed it peacefully, carrying the party to their homes. Just what they will do with them, the women themselves have no definite idea. They had a vague idea, however, that the removal of the fan meant robbing them of one of the evidences of the cruelty of the mine officials.

BUTTERINE MEN PLEAD GUILTY

More than 30 of the 100 retail dealers in oleomargarine pleaded guilty to the charges of selling the stuff for butter and paid the minimum fine of \$50 in Municipal Judge Scoville's court.

All First Offenders Pay \$50 and Costs; Others Get Delay

The remaining dealers, most of whom have paid fines for the same offense in previous years, asked to have their cases continued.

The Charge Made

The charges were that the defendant did unlawfully keep for sale and sell certain oleomargarine which said oleomargarine was then and there designed as a substitute for butter and was then and there so colored that said oleomargarine was then and there made to resemble yellow butter, the product of the dairy.

An Annual Event

Fining dealers for retailing oleomargarine in place of butter is an annual event. The wholesale manufacturers of the product every year furnish the advice to plead guilty and to pay the minimum fine. The fine of \$50 and costs is borne, however, by the retailers.

Deny Connection

Mr. Cole and Mr. Cook denied that they were retained by the Moxley or Jelke firm. W. McCallard, a pure food inspector, represented the state.

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HOSE TRUST IS NEW DISCOVERY

Merriam Commission Sees Evidence of Combine to Control Prices

The Merriam commission's investigation of the fire department brought a situation to light that will require the federal district attorney to properly handle. A combination of fire hose manufacturers exists that refuses to bid on specifications in order to prevent lowering of prices on fire hose in the various cities of the country. It does not really refuse to bid on specifications because they are unreasonable, but because they thought that if they ever got into the habit of bidding on specifications the prices would be reduced in the various cities.

Need Different Kinds

Mr. Fisher then asked Marshal Horan whether hose always was of the same grade. "No," replied Mr. Horan. "We have to buy different kinds. I guess we have eighty different brands of hose in use now."

What's that for?

"Well, in Philadelphia they name one kind of hose a certain brand, and in Chicago the same hose is another brand."

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MORE ARRESTS IN MURDER MYSTERY OF HENRY F. MEYER

Two more women and four more men were arrested today in the alleged plot which resulted in the murder of Henry F. Meyer at the door of his home, 2367 Quind street, it was reported at the Deering street police station.

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FIRE BLAME TO A GRAND JURY?

No one will be punished for the loss of twelve lives, though in a verdict which strongly censured the L. Fish Furniture company for negligence and the fire department for slowness in responding to the alarm, a coroner's jury yesterday recommended grand jury investigation of the fire which cost twelve lives March 25 in the factory of the Fish Furniture company, 1906 Wabash avenue.

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WOMAN IS MADE ALDERMAN IN OLD STOCKHOLM

Stockholm, Sweden, April 13.—The election of the municipal election at Stockholm has resulted in the election of the first woman to hold the office of town councillor or alderman in Sweden, Gertrude Mansson being elected. Out of fifty seats, sixteen have been carried by the Social-Democrats, twelve have fallen to the liberals and twenty-two to the conservatives. Since the last election, the Social-Democrats have gained fourteen seats and are now in advance of the liberals. Altogether the municipal council holds nineteen Social-Democrats.

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Ruppert Satisfaction Guaranteed-RUPPERT A NEW ONE.

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



THE DASH \$2.98 HARRISON AND CLARK STS., Chas. Ruppert, Jr., Manager. 82 Madison St. 127 Van Buren St.

Ruppert Co-Operative Bulk Buyers Agency Specials

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Choice Coffee in 10-lb lots, regular... 18c
Full Qt. Jars Picilli, reg. 25c... \$1.10
Full Qt. Mason Jars of Olives... \$2.50
Navy Beans in 1



BRITISH PARTY FRAMES POLICY

English Socialists Meet in Convention and Attack Militarism; Aid for Unions

London, England, April 13.—The thirtieth annual conference of the Social-Democratic party at West Ham, the great labor suburb of London, will be memorable in the history of the movement in England. Will Thorne, one of the representatives in parliament from West Ham, is a Social-Democrat, and the suburb has for many years been a stronghold of Socialism. The public reception to the 200 delegates to the conference by the mayors of both West and East Ham marks the growth and influence of Socialism, especially in the working class boroughs of the country.

Hyndman Speaks
The chairman of the conference, H. M. Hyndman, delivered the opening address, giving a review of the activities and results gained by the Social-Democratic party in the thirty years of its existence as an organized body, it having been formerly known as the Social-Democratic Federation. He referred to the policy of the labor party in parliament and in attacking it asserted that the reaction against labor party tactics would result in strengthening the Social-Democratic party.

Oppose Militarism
"Oppose the military policy of our rulers which consists in keeping up a mercenary military force against the people, dangerous in peace and incompetent in war. We demand a citizen army of the whole nation as set forth in the program of our party in France and other countries, ready to fight for the rights of the people, whenever it is necessary to do so, and to aid our comrades abroad should they at any time call for our assistance."

A number of propositions were introduced and passed by the conference. E. C. Fairchild introduced a resolution that the executive council should plan a common platform for Socialists, thus creating a political instrument for the expression of Socialism, establishing cordial relations with organized labor, and to achieve unity for the Socialist forces in England.

Some members proposed the organization of industrial unions patterned on the Industrial Workers of the World, but this proposition was turned down most emphatically, after a discussion of the experience of the workers in the United States in this direction. On this question the following resolution was passed:
"This conference requests all members of the S. D. P. who are eligible for membership of existing trade unions to join the unions of their respective callings, and, having joined, to carry on a vigorous campaign on behalf of Socialist principles and also in favor of the ultimate amalgamation of all unions on the basis of class and not craft."

In moving this J. Jones made one of the finest speeches of the conference. He objected to certain members making the S. D. P. the breeding ground for an insidious propaganda to create antagonism between us and the industrial workers. Instead of antagonizing the workers we should endeavor to reach them, even if they had not swallowed Marx and did not understand the economic machinery or its effects. There were today very few trade union branches where social and political questions were not discussed. The trade unions of today were the result of economic development, and it was our own fault if we did not make progress in them.

WOMEN WANT RIGHT TO VOTE

Leeuwarden, Holland, April 12.—The second annual convention of the Women's Social-Democratic clubs was held recently in this city. The presiding chairman, Frau Wilsch, Amsterdam, informed the session that nine clubs had entered into the association. Two others desiring to affiliate themselves with the central organization had sent delegates. Because of financial weakness seven other clubs did not find themselves able to join. Two clubs had been lost, because of the lack of organizers and speakers.

The result attained by the clubs has been to renew the question of women's suffrage rights, which had not been considered in the plans for franchise reform. The session of the united clubs was addressed by Frau Inkermit on "The Work of the Woman in the International Movement," and by Frau Wilsch on "Socialist Effort." The members present were exhorted to carry on the fight for woman suffrage.

U. S. IS TO CONTINUE FIGHT ON THE TRUSTS
Washington, April 12.—The "trust busting" activities are not to be hampered by the delay over the Supreme court decisions in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases. In every instance where there is believed to be a clear case which does not embody the issues at stake in the big suits, the government will "get busy." In consequence, the action begun at Pittsburg the other day when indictments were returned against the Standard Oil trust will be pressed to trial and the proposed proceed against the soft coal railroads of the middle west, to which the attorney general referred in his Chicago speech, will be prosecuted vigorously.

The Hustlers Column THERE IS STILL TIME!

There will be a few readers whom this paper will not reach until the special offer has expired. The Daily Socialist goes into every state in the union, to Alaska, Panama zone and Philippine islands. Some are too far away to respond if they have not already done so.

But for many thousands of readers THERE IS STILL TIME. For all those who live in the Mississippi Valley there is still time.

These are the ones who will want the Daily Socialist the most during the next few years. They are the ones for whom the paper will be immediately working. They are the ones who must maintain it.

All these can send in a dollar before Friday. There is still time for them. THERE ARE ENOUGH OF THEM TO WIN THE VICTORY IF THEY WILL WORK TOGETHER.

Every Socialist in Chicago can still respond. There are nearly fifteen thousand of them, according to the last election. If one in ten are heard from this week the turn will be made.

There is still time, but NONE TOO MUCH TIME. Delay now is dangerous, and the offer will close promptly at midnight Friday. If your letter bears a postmark of the 16th you will not secure the advantage of the special offer, but will receive subscription cards only to the face value of the money sent in.

THERE IS STILL TIME—IF YOU ARE A HUSTLER.

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKING

Not an opportunity for knocking—we have that all the time. But Opportunity is knocking at the door of every Chicago Socialist this week.

Every person you meet is interested in the Milwaukee Socialist victory. Everyone wants to know what the Socialists will do.

THE ONLY PLACE THAT THE TRUTH WILL BE PUBLISHED DAILY ABOUT THE WORK OF THE MILWAUKEE SOCIALISTS WILL BE IN THIS PAPER.

Tell this to your neighbor and he will want the paper.

It is the easiest thing in the world to get subscribers now.

The street sales are increasing. The regular subscriptions can be made to double within a few weeks with a little effort.

Try it. See what YOU can do.

TORTURE KILLS POLICE VICTIM

Man Over 60 Dies After Cruel Treatment in Spokane

Spokane, Wash., April 13.—Funeral services for F. Ferry, the latest victim of police inhumanity which was exercised in the fight for free speech, was held under the auspices of the I. W. W., a large number of the members following the body to the burial ground. Ferry died at the Spokane General Hospital as a result of pneumonia, the origin of which was traced by the physicians to his imprisonment and torture during the recent days of police oppression.

Made Physical Wreck
Ferry took part in the free speech fight last fall and was among the first arrested and sent to the Franklin school. There, by order of Chief Sullivan, he was placed on bread and water for thirty-four days and left the prison a physical wreck. He has since been an invalid, unable to work, and barely able to crawl around. Wednesday night he took suddenly sick with pneumonia, which found in his worn and emaciated body an easy victim, and all that medical science could do to save him was of no avail.

Ferry was an I. W. W. and an American citizen, a resident of Spokane for many years. His only offense was that he thought the right of free speech should be accorded his fellow workmen. He was a quiet, inoffensive man, past 60 years of age, and even in a Russian prison his gray hairs would have been respected and less harsh treatment shown than was manifested by the cowardly police force of Spokane.

Had No Relatives
There are no known relations of Ferry living. He was a fellow prisoner of S. O. Chinn, the man who died a few weeks ago because of similar treatment received at the Franklin school.

FOSS SPENT \$7,380 TO WIN A SEAT IN CONGRESS

Boston, Mass., April 13.—In the customary statement of election expenses, filed here, Eugene N. Foss, who was elected to congress from the Fourteenth district March 22, states that he spent \$7,380 to win the fight against William D. Buchanan of Brockton. Most of the money was given to campaign committees.

Sinclair's Uncle Suicides

New York, April 12.—While taking a horseback ride in Central park this afternoon a woman whose name was not learned by the police heard a shot from the bushes lining the west drive near Ninety-fourth street. Reining in her horse she looked in among the bushes and saw a man seated on a bench, his body sagging forward and a revolver clamped in his right hand. She rode along the drive until she found Policeman Patrick, whom she advised to get an ambulance.

Patrick found that the man had shot himself behind the ear. Death was instantaneous.

A card led to the identification of the body as that of Harry C. Harden, a bookkeeper. He was an uncle of Upton Sinclair, author of "The Jungle."

Yeggen Cracked Open Safe

Crackmen wrecked the safe in the Melrose Park postoffice with dynamite at 3 a. m. today and escaped with \$500 in currency and \$200 worth of postage stamps. The terrific explosion shook the building, shattered windows and tore away part of the flooring. The entire village was aroused and thrown into excitement. The safe blowers escaped by boarding an outbound freight train on the Chicago & Northwestern rails.

EDITOR KILLS MAYOR AFTER POLITICAL FEUD

Morehouse, Mo., April 12.—C. B. Hay, editor of the Morehouse Hustler, shot and killed Dr. L. W. Hart, a prominent physician and also Mayor of Morehouse here after a political feud that had lasted for three years.

HOME FOR HURT RAILMEN OPEN

\$100,000 Building Is Dedicated at Highland Park; Deneen Speaks

Nearly 1,000 members of various railroad brotherhoods, women's auxiliaries of those organizations and their friends were in attendance at the dedication of the new home for aged and disabled railroad workers—the so-called "broken rails"—at Highland Park.

"It is to the example set by organizations such as yours," said Governor Deneen, one of the speakers, "that we owe the fact that today in nearly every civilized country some form of industrial protection, or insurance or other means of public provision against the sudden consequences of accident or the more insidious encroachments of age which deprive men of their power of earning their livelihood has been made. The organizations of railroad brotherhoods which have displayed the most active interest and have taken the lead in bringing about the erection of these buildings are to be highly commended for their devotion to a cause of such beneficence and importance to their fellow workmen."

Hopes for More 'Homes'

"It is to be hoped that other industrial organizations and the state itself may be influenced by your example in providing more effectively for the care and comfort of all disabled soldiers of industry whom accident or misfortune has rendered incapable of meeting unaided the stern demands of the battle of life."

Addresses also were made by Mayor W. M. Dooley of Highland Park, Dr. C. L. Arnold of Detroit, A. H. Hawley, secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; Mrs. W. A. Murdoch, president of the Grand International Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and William Kilpatrick, secretary of the Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commission. The home is located on five acres of land and represents an investment of \$120,000. There is a debt on the property at present of \$40,000, which, it is hoped, will be removed during the present year. The new home has accommodations for 108 persons, as compared with provisions for only thirty-two inmates in the old home.

COEY YIELDS TO TAXI-CAB UNION

With the breaking of the ranks of "the big seven" among the taxicab owners of Chicago, the organized taxicab chauffeurs of Chicago claim their strike is half won. R. A. Coey of the Coey Automobile Livery company, 1710 Indiana avenue, is the boss who has deserted his fellow employers, signing the agreement offered by the men.

The union chauffeurs began running his cars, announcing their victory with the distribution of thousands of posters. It is thought that other members of "the big seven" will break away from that clique and sign up with the men.

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.
The Question Box. By Frank M. 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.

FRENCH SHIP STRIKE GROWS

Marseilles, April 12.—The strike of the naval reserves has taken on new life and the city is now occupied by troops. The sympathy strike of the tramway employees gave considerable trouble today, most of the cars being tied up. The members of the store clerks' union also inaugurated a sympathetic strike and this will be continued, it is announced, until the reservists secure satisfaction. The bakers will begin a sympathetic strike today and the prefect of Marseilles has requisitioned the military bakers to replace them.

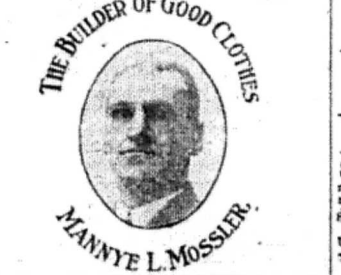
This is an example of the operation of French syndicalism. Since the strike started mysterious accidents have happened on French ships.

Bribers Will Burn Evidence

New York, April 13.—Constitution reigned today in the offices of many corporations and of their lawyers. The practical certainty of a genuine, honest investigation this summer of legislative corruption was the source of as much disquiet to the executive heads of companies which have been paying bribes as it is to the legislators who received them.

One corporation lawyer, who has retired from practice, said that from now on until the investigation gets underway they will be more old account books burned than ever before in the history of the city, and thousands of old files ransacked for incriminating letters which will go the same way as the books.

Tailoring MOSSLER'S System



THE BUILDER OF GOOD CLOTHES
MANNTE L. MOSSLER
I Make the Best SUIT OR OVERCOAT To Your Measure, with a Pair of EXTRA PANTS FREE, of the same or stripe material. From \$18 to \$30 any Regular \$25 to \$40 suit, in any style. Values Elsewhere HAND TAILORED, UNION MADE. Fit, Style, Workmanship and Character Guaranteed. Send for my sample Booklet today. Every Socialist in Chicago Should Take Advantage of My Offer. Open Evenings Till 9; Sundays Till Noon.



When in MILWAUKEE STOP AT THE GLOBE HOTEL
Rooms 75c to \$1.50
One block from N. W. depot and short distance to City Hall.



CENTRAL DRUG CO.
374 N. WASHINGTON ST.
REBUILT AND REPAIRED FOR THE BEST SERVICE AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
DEPARTMENT STORES FROM MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Rates under this heading: Three lines daily for one year only \$3.00 per month. Each additional line \$1.00. Tell your merchant about the Daily Socialist Purchasers' League. Invite him to advertise.

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Commercial Printing and Stationery.
Machine Composition.
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Tel. Main 225. Chicago.
DROPAGANBA The H.G. Adair Printing Co.
PRINTING 83-85 Fifth Ave.
STATIONERS
If It Is Used in An Office We Sell It.
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THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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"Good" Unions

Seth Low of the Civic Federation does love labor unions—some kinds of labor unions. He loves a union that does not strike or boycott or ask for the closed shop.

These unions are content with a free reading room, a bathroom and library and some flowers in the front yard of the plant.

Just why any workingman should be interested in Seth Low's opinion on labor unions is hard to see. No one ever heard of an officer of a labor union or a union convention issuing instructions to the employers on how to form their commercial associations.

Perhaps that is where we make our mistake. If the next national convention of the American Federation of Labor would draw up some suggestions along that line similar to those which Low and the Civic Federation are so willing to hand out to the workers it might be possible to reform the employers.

Perhaps the great capitalists are just waiting for some advice on that subject. For fear no one else will rush into the breach we are willing to issue a little handbook of rules for "good" employers' associations.

Of course they should never discuss the question of wages. They should always pay what the workers demand. They should remember that the workers created all the value of the product, anyhow, and if the capitalists desire any profits they should make out their applications for charity.

Why not? People expect workingmen to take advice from those who are exploiting them on how to avoid exploitation. Why should this not work the other way? Why should not the burglar give lessons on where to stow valuables, the pickpocket on how to display diamonds, the grafter on how to protect franchises?

There is no reason whatever about the whole matter and will not be so long as workers are foolish enough to take lessons from their bosses on how to fight capitalists.

Investigating Insurance

A few years ago the very depths of the financial pool were stirred by the revelations of an insurance investigation. Almost every possible form of commercial rottenness was unearthed in the great companies that were supposed to be safeguarding the interests of a multitude of policy holders.

When the investigation was completed it was announced that henceforth such practices would cease. That was to be the one certain outcome of the exposures.

The man who was brought into the limelight by this investigation was Charles Hughes. His honesty, bravery, industry and several other varieties of virtues were praised to the sky. He was hailed as a great purifier, the valiant knight who dared to attack corruption in high places.

As a result of this exposure Hughes was made governor of New York. Thus was virtue rewarded and the virtuous person put where he could watch the criminals he had exposed.

With such a man on guard it might have been expected that during his term at least no corruption would get into the particular industry of insurance.

Yet we now find this same Hughes, now Governor Hughes, sending a message to the legislature in which he again exposes a mass of bribery and corruption on the part of New York insurance companies.

Is it any wonder that people are asking, "Will the Socialists be able to stop grafting in Milwaukee?"

The Lexington of the Social Evolution

A correspondent calls attention to the fact that the inauguration of the Socialist movement in Milwaukee coincides with the anniversary of the battle of Lexington.

On that day the "embattled farmers of New England fired the shot heard round the world."

Good! The coincidence will help our children to remember the dates on which the first important victory in both revolutions was won.

The question now is, How long before Yorktown? It is also well to remember that Valley Forge may still be ahead and make preparations for a long, hard war.

Postmaster General Hitchcock announces that he has reduced the deficit by simply applying some business methods. The proposal to muzzle the labor press by manipulating postal rates was too raw to be put through. There are plenty of other places to cut off expenses.

Hoffstott, the man who was responsible for the McKees Rocks strike and the attendant suffering, has been indicted for bribery in Pennsylvania. He is in New York at the present time and is fighting extradition. How would it be to get a special train and kidnap him in the same way that Haywood and Moyer were brought back to Colorado?

Tradition tells that the next day after the establishment of the stock yards it was decided that the smell "must go." Every health commissioner since that date has repeated the declaration. The smell is going yet. It is going farther every year.

If you are a little grocer and sell butterine by the pound you are sent to jail. If you are a big manufacturer and sell it by the ton you are sent to congress.

Joe Cannon seems to "have got a mad on" because he could not have an automobile to play with.

Urien must have been "gassed" at that famous session of the school board.

THE ENIGMA OF WAGES

BY WILLIAM RESTELLE SHIER

In order to make this complicated subject as simple as possible, let us deal with a specific case, that of my friend, Jack, for example.

Jack is a typical workman, a machinist by trade, who earns \$16 a week working in a large laundry.

When Jack walked up to the foundry manager and asked him for a job, the boss probably enquired what wages he would accept. And Jack very probably asked him what he was paying just at present.

When Jack stated the wages he expected, he had in mind two things, namely, the cost of living, his standard of comfort and the conditions of the labor market.

To keep his family provided with the food, clothing, shelter, furniture and amusements they had been accustomed to he must have so much money a week.

Now, how was that sixteen dollars arrived at? Why was it not \$12 or \$10 instead of \$16. Here is how it worked out.

When Jack applied for his job he was willing to take less, if he had to. And he was not averse to taking more, if he could, get it.

There were a great number of wage slaves out of work looking for a master. Jack would underbid them, and they would underbid Jack, for the right to labor. Under these circumstances wages would drop. But if work was plentiful and labor scarce, then the bosses might overbid each other, in which case wages would go up.

Before proceeding further we must explain the difference between "nominal" and "real" wages. The nominal wage is the amount of money you receive in exchange for your services. The real wage is measured by the amount of goods that money will buy.

Curious though it may seem, the nominal wage may go up while the real wage is going down. Thus, you may have your money wage increased 25 per cent, but if the cost of living has increased fifty per cent, you are worse off than before.

However, real wages have a tendency to keep pace with the cost of living. If the price of bread and meat and groceries go up, wages tend to rise to a corresponding height. If the price of these or other commodities fall, wages take a tumble also.

These tendencies are tendencies only. These are often checked by counter-tendencies. They do not work themselves out with mechanical precision.

PARAGRAPHS FOR PEOPLE

BY R. P. PETTIPiece, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Pending the completion of the automobile trust, daily newspapers are reaping a harvest by competitive advertisements. But a year from now there will be no need to advertise.

If you are opposed to Socialism, study it, that you may be able to attack it logically and sensibly, and if you are inclined to believe in it, study it, that you may be able to give reasons for your belief, says Victor R. Midgley in the Lathern Journal.

Nelson, B. C., Typographical Union is out for a new scale—\$30 for night operators, \$28 for night ad men, \$28.50 for the job men, and \$30 for job foremen. The employers, as usual, are shocked, but express a willingness to sign on a long-term contract basis.

Under a new law which has just gone into effect in Connecticut written reports must be made to the factory inspectors of every accident in a factory or mercantile establishment by which the death of an employe or his serious injury is caused. Failure to report an accident is punishable by a maximum fine of \$20.

The fact that August Bebel, a Socialist of world-wide repute in the German reichstag and working class movement, received over 2,000 letters and 700 congratulatory telegrams from all quarters of the earth on the occasion of his 70th birthday illustrates the growing feeling of identity of interest among the international proletariat.

Since the introduction of the eight-hour day in the ranks of the cigar makers of the United States within the last few years the average life of men engaged in the craft increased fifteen years. This is the testimony of Samuel Gompers, himself way back in the dim past a cigar maker. The same testimony could also be given for every other trade that has turned to the eight-hour work day.—S. D. Herald.

Even juries of men who fail to grasp the propelling motive of present-day industry occasionally stumble on to the fact that Epsitt plays a part in the needless taking of human life. Says a British Columbia jury, as a rider, relative to a recent snowslide in the mountains: "We further consider that on this section of the road, being known to be particularly dangerous, sufficient watchmen were not employed to keep the track in safe condition."

Charles Serrino, formerly connected with the Pinkerton Detective Agency, started to write a book and the "Pink" bosses applied for an injunction to restrain him from doing so, alleging that the book will do great damage to its business, inasmuch as Serrino has used in his story names of prominent manufacturers and politicians who have at times furnished the agency with information in its fight against organized labor. That's a pretty plain conviction of that thug agency by its own testimony.—Cleveland Citizen.

The International Typographical Union paid the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada a 9-cent per capita tax for the present half year on a Canadian membership of 2,404. The total membership of the I. T. U. now runs nearly 55,000. According to official statistics shown the writer by the international secretary more money has been expended in Canada by the I. T. U. than it received from Canada. And yet one hears hypocritical patriotic blatherers in the House at Ottawa bewailing the sending of money by workers in Canada to "foreign" organizations.

Charles F. Bailey, general secretary-treasurer of the Laundry Workers' International Union, with headquarters at Troy, N. Y., writes: "I desire to state that at our last convention it was decided to give up jurisdiction over all collar, cuff, and shirt workers and turn over all the locals composed of stock workers to the United Garment Workers of America. It was also decided to change the name of the organization to 'The Laundry Workers' International Union' and in future to organize only the workers in the laundry trade. Fred H. Grahame was recently elected general president of the organization. President Grahame is a member of Local Union No. 26 of San Francisco, and on his arrival he appointed me as general secretary to fill the unexpired term of Brother John J. Manning, who resigned."

The Longshoremen of Montreal have profited by their experience with the bonus system—i. e., they have discovered that the provisions tied to the bonus system by job-owners are such that no union man can accept. The bonus of 2 1/2 cents per hour to employes who would tolerate the other conditions for the entire season was an effort on the part of the employers to avoid strikes. But the men have decided they want the full wage as each day arrives, having some misgivings about allowing the bosses to play the role of philanthropists in the fall. An arbitration board is now endeavoring to straighten out the tangle, but should they endorse the bonus system it is likely that a strike will be called by the union, which complains that as the men have to sign individual contracts in order to obtain the bonus, the union has no control whatever over them and might as well go out of business now as later.

THE MILWAUKEE VICTORY

BY J. O. BENTALL

No, we are not tired of the story of the Milwaukee victory. It will be palatable food for our hungry mouths for many days.

We have been starving for a long time. We needed this loaf to strengthen our bodies and cheer our heart.

Of course we are not satisfied. The taste of food has sharpened our appetite and made us fiercely hungry.

We must have more of this. We must have other victories, so we can get more stories and new stories.

We need them. We need stories of triumph—triumph of the working class. But we must have real stories—just like the one from Milwaukee.

And so we must go to work. We must do what they have done for twenty years in Milwaukee—work hard, persistently, without halting or lagging.

We must work systematically, as the comrades there have done—willingly and cheerfully as they.

We must challenge our enemy with good sense and sound judgment. We must approach our friends with a smiling face and a winning countenance.

And we must demonstrate our sincerity—show every living soul that we mean business. We must let our determination to win crop out of every pore in our body and our spirit of victory charge every cubic foot of atmosphere where we move.

For ahead of us is the certainty of success. In the small skirmishes and initial battles we may be defeated now and then, but in the big engagement, when labor and capital meet in the final conflict, when the forces of oppression line up against the aroused workers for an ever crushing blow, when tyranny comes out in her last challenge to the suffering, restless masses and calls for further enslavement, in that day labor will show its strong arm and use its enlightened brain and rise up to take into its own hands the earth and all that is therein.

Therefore, in the spirit of certainty, in the spirit of conquest, in the spirit of triumph, we will go forth until we have done in Chicago, in New York, in America, in every nation, what they have done in Milwaukee.

CONFERENCE OF THE ENGLISH SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Notwithstanding the jeremiads of some of our pessimist friends, who see in every event an occasion for lamentation and the wringing of hands, the Conference of the Social-Democratic party which has just taken place was in almost every way the best the party has ever held.

This has been able to say with truth of each successive conference for many years. In number of delegates attending, in the importance of matters considered, and the general level of the discussions the Bristol conference beat all previous records, as well as in the excellence of the arrangements made by our Bristol comrades for the comfort and convenience of the delegates and for the business of the conference.

It is no reflection on our Bristol comrades, however, if we say that in all these respects, except that there were slightly fewer delegates, the conference held this last week in Canning Town excelled that of last year in the Western city.

The chairman's opening address sounded a high note of hope and confidence, of assurance in the soundness of our principles, and the steady progress of our ideas, and our faith in the ultimate and not far distant triumph of our cause. Even though that note was not fully sustained throughout the whole of the conference, and the harmony of the proceedings was occasionally ruffled by a somewhat boisterous breeze, the descent from the highest optimistic note was but indicative of that self-critical sense so useful in checking undue complacency; and the vigor and vehemence of some of the criticism simply bore testimony to the earnestness and zeal of those by whom it was displayed.

We plead for a wide toleration, a discarding of any narrow sectarianism and bery-hunting, and for the cultivation of a broad and generous spirit of comradeship; but we cannot renege the zeal of any comrades—even if sometimes misdirected—in insisting upon it that our principles shall not be trifled or traded with, or our flag be sullied, and that the party discipline be observed, even by the oldest and most respected members of the organization.

Long service to the cause gives a title to respect and loyalty, and that respect and loyalty the younger members of the party should be always ready to pay. But no one is infallible, and long years of service do not convert a fault into a virtue, nor place anyone beyond criticism.

We see no reason to doubt that such criticism, or even censure, even when uncalculated for, is actuated solely by zeal for the cause; and, on the other hand, criticism should be tempered with the recognition that the critics have no monopoly of zeal.

As was pointed out, our conferences are not held to discuss first principles—upon which we as Social-Democrats are necessarily all agreed; nor yet to reformulate those immediately practical proposals which were first put forward many years ago as palliatives of existing conditions and means towards realizing our ultimate goal.

The business of the conference is rather the consideration of policy and tactics; the practical application of our principles in the circumstances of the time; and the methods to be adopted year by year to further our propaganda, extend our influence, and hasten the realization of our object.

The business before the conference, therefore, naturally grouped itself under three heads: Political organization and electoral policy, relations with industrial organizations, and our policy in regard to militarism and foreign affairs.

From the Diary of a Striking Waist Maker

BY THERESA MALKIEL

November 30th. I wonder why they make so much of me down there at the Union? I guess it's because I'm an American. Was chosen to see the mayor together with a committee of big guys both from the league and the Central Federated Union.

We sat in his office waitin' for some time, before he came in. "He was as sweet as pie." But I think that's about all we'll get out of him. I'm no labor leader, an' don't pretend to know much, but I'd be pleased if I'd be in favor of goin' again.

"It's silly for us to go an' tell him what is going on in his own city. Too bad about him, he don't know anything. An' if it's so, then what sort of a city keeper is he? But I'm sure he does know, and what is still worse, he don't care. He's got a warm bed, an' a good supper, an' his wife and children ain't hungry, either; so he don't care a bit what happens to us."

But how can they be so heartless? Is money everything? I really don't come to care for it lately, except when I came in to the Bloom house this mornin' and saw Rose prostrated in bed. She was badly beaten up last night an' arrested into the bargain. An' the brood of little ones crying; they were cold and hungry; an' the mother away from home don't a day's washin' for somebody. I tell you, I wished then that I had lots and lots of money, so that I could make their lot a bit easier.

Poor Rose; she's really what I call a martyr—has worked ever since she was a little girl, she ain't big now, either, an' all to support the family. Her father died three years ago and there were five of them left—Rose, the oldest, and a baby less than a year old, the youngest. Rose had supported them since, except that the mother does a day's washin' now and then.

I had thirty cents in my pocket, so I kept five and spent the rest for coal and bread. An' I've told it all to the mayor, and says: "Your Honor, it's terrible, terrible, to see their sufferin' an' there's that girl that has been father an' supporter of the family laid up in bed and the Lord knows how

long she will remain there." With this I commenced to cry, for I felt as though my heart would break. But he says: "Don't excite yourself, child," as if a body can help gettin' excited. "We will look into it all, and surely punish the guilty."

Yes, I believe him. We will be the guilty and he will surely punish us. It made me mad to see those big fat men hanging around there in the city hall smokin' cigars and doin' nothing, while thousands of feed girls are being punished for wanting to earn an honest living.

I felt like a fool when we came out of there at last. What was the use of goin'? It's really disgusting to see some of them big guys cringing before the mayor, as though he was a god. And yet he's nothin' but a person like the rest of us, or a little worse, who's had a chance to get a fat job.

Oh, it's just terrible to be helpless—I wish I could have the power to do somethin' for the poor an' miserable. I felt so good when I lit the fire in the Bloom house an' put the kids around the stove and gave them some hot tea with bread.

I think that Mrs. Belmont an' the rest of them ought to be thankful to us girls for givin' them a chance to do good. But do they do so much after all? They say that Mrs. Belmont has millions, that each hat and suit costs her hundreds of dollars. Then, why don't she do somethin' for the girls? I gave away my last quarter an' didn't begrudge it, was only sorry that I hadn't any more. But she wouldn't have to give the last. If she really felt for the girls the way I do she'd come down among them and feed the hungry and warm the cold.

I didn't see her even once among the girls. Perhaps she thinks we ain't good enough for her. Then she can stay where she is. An' us girls will try to fight our own battles.

I do believe that we learn more and more as we go along; what with all the things we see and all the talkin' we hear daily, it's bound to tell. Tomorrow is beau's night; will see Jim.

But seriously. Why should the fact that a few dozen grafters will be turned out of the city hall and honest men put in their places destroy the credit of our city? As far as I can see, the credit of our city will be very much improved under a Social-Democratic administration.

At least such has invariably been the case in European cities whenever the Social-Democrats got control. However, all of these matters are of minor importance and will take care of themselves.

The main thing is the fact that the Social-Democrats of this country few the first time in the history of America have gained a large city. This is a matter of great importance and carries with it tremendous responsibility towards the party in the country and towards the international movement.

It is our duty to give this city the best kind of an administration that a modern city can get under the present system and the present laws. This is not easy. We have against us the circumstance that we are bound hand and foot by an antiquated charter and the lack of home rule.

Moreover, we shall be hampered not only by the tremendous prejudice existing in the middle class against everything the Socialists will undertake, but also by the lack of a daily paper to express the ideas of our party and to relate, explain and defend the actions of our administration.

All of these are serious obstacles. However, the fact remains that we have won this city against these obstacles and in spite of them. And having done this, we may try to accomplish the rest with assurance of good success.

Our party is by necessity a city party, first and foremost. We have to win our cities first before we can win in a state, and then in the country at large. I know of no American city where the Socialist movement is so thoroughly enlightened and so class conscious as in Milwaukee.

Years of continuous literature propaganda has made it so. Therefore, I am glad that this first victory came to Milwaukee, as I am sure we will take care of the situation to the credit of the city and the international movement.

Glory to every man and every woman who helps us in this grand and truly patriotic undertaking. For the greatest patriotism today is the international solidarity of the working class.—From Social Democratic Herald.

Life and property are safe in Mexico today," says the Review of Reviews, now edited by the new Albert Shaw, the Albert Shaw of the thieves who are eating Mexico. Let me ask Mr. Shaw whose life and whose property he refers to?

Lo! the poor millionaire! He does not dare to open his own letter for fear of the awful side of war and threats which would break in upon his sensitive soul; he does not dare to take a walk alone in the daytime for fear of the horde of millionaire-made beggars which would, submerge him; and he does not dare to go out after dark, even in his bomb-proof auto, for fear of millionaires-bred thieves and holdup men. Neither dare he trust his little ones beyond the watchful eyes of his highest-priced Pinkertons. In a state of society in which child stealers abound, Philistine millionaires—would not Socialism be a relief, even to him?

Why don't you ask that young man up to tea some evening, dear? "I don't believe it would do any good, mother. He's a confirmed bachelor."—Detroit Free Press.

Wasting the Tea.

Chicago Socialist Women Begin Work to Win

On the Firing Line