

TWO KILLED, MORE DYING, IN WRECK ON THE "BIG 4"

Passenger Train Runs Into Open Switch, Colliding With Freight Near Terre Haute, Indiana

(By United Press Associations.) Terre Haute, Ind., April 22.—Two persons were killed and nine others injured, five of them fatally, shortly after 5 o'clock this morning when a Big Four passenger train ran into an open switch and crashed into a construction train near Sanford, Ind., ten miles west of Terre Haute.

The Dead The dead are: Robert Ely, of Mattoon, Ill., engineer of the passenger, and M. Driscoll, Mattoon, interlocking switchman.

Among the injured these are not expected to survive: Harry Gullett, Mattoon, internal injuries; Harry Clark, Mattoon, head crushed and body lacerated about shoulders; Sam Moffatt, Mattoon, body crushed, internally injured; L. B. Donnelly, Mattoon, body crushed and cut; T. D. Griffin, Indianapolis, brakeman on passenger train, internal injuries.

L. R. Donnelly, one of the interlocking switch construction crew, died from injuries at 11 o'clock in a hospital here. Blame for the open switch is charged against the crew of a westbound freight train, passing 15 minutes earlier. Alvin B. Hunt, 18 year old, night operator at Sanford, denies he had been ordered

'TAXICAB MEN' STANDING FIRM

John Fitzpatrick Tells of the Value of Sticking Together Now

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, promised the striking chauffeurs last night full support of the federation in the present struggle with the automobile transportation companies.

"Stand Together!" "Stand together and fight this thing out to a finish," he said. "The Chicago Federation of Labor is back of you. You will get the support of this organization no matter how long the fight will last. It will help you morally, financially and in every other way it can."

Mr. Fitzpatrick praised the men for their earnestness. "Persistent agitation and self education is your present salvation," he said, continuing. "The effort you are exerting will react in your favor. I am glad you found yourselves discontented. That shows that you are not willing to remain in a rut."

"One of the features in this strike that makes me hopeful is that you are staying away from the saloons. This insures greater success for your efforts. Beer has killed many a man and has lost some of the greatest advantages for strikers."

REACTIONARY WILL FILL BOSS ALDRICH'S PLACE IN SENATE

(By United Press Associations.) Providence, R. I., April 22.—Rhode Island's next United States senator will be just as reactionary as Aldrich's opponents have charged him with being.

General Charles R. Brayton, the blind boss of the little state, who will probably be selected the next senator, has declared emphatically against sending an "insurgent" to the senate. "Aldrich is not retiring because he has to but because he wants to," said Brayton today. "If we fail to send a man of the Aldrich type to the senate, the people will say Aldrich had retired."

Prisoners Are Caught

(By United Press Associations.) Leavenworth, Kan., April 22.—Guards from the federal prison here continued their search for the two convict train robbers who succeeded in making good their escape yesterday when with three other men a switch engine was held up in the prison yards and the engineer compelled to run into the open country. It is now believed that the convicts still at large are unarmed as when two were captured within a few hours after their escape and a third later yesterday it was found that they had only dummy revolvers. The men had pointed the wooden weapons so that the train crew thought they were real, however, and followed all orders given them.

to close the switch. Hunt was brought here by Sheriff Walsh to testify at the coroner's inquest this afternoon. The wrecked train, eastbound, was composed of empty express cars being transferred from St. Louis to Indianapolis.

Care for Hurt All the injured and the two dead have been removed to this city. Four other trainmen suffering injuries not of a serious nature are: L. Shipman, Indianapolis, conductor on the passenger train; Fred Riley, Mattoon, cut and bruised about shoulders; Charles E. Jones, Mattoon, slight internal injuries; Dallas Spingate, Mattoon, legs cut and bruised.

Caused by Mistake The passenger train was No. 46 westbound and left here at 10 o'clock. The construction train had taken a siding to permit the passenger train to pass. It is supposed through a blunder a switch was left open and No. 46, running at about 35 miles an hour, was switched to the siding, crashing into the rear end of the construction outfit. All the injured were members of the construction crew and most of them were in the caboose. The passenger engine was badly wrecked. Engineer Ely was pinned between his cab and the tender and scalded and crushed.

TAKES JAIL AS A GREAT JOKE

Powder Mixer Will Make City Pay \$125 to Collect \$1.50

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Grafton, Ill., April 22.—J. J. Keon, a Socialist of this city, is in the city jail, having the time of his life, so he says, because he is forcing the city to spend \$125 to punish him for failure to pay a poll tax of \$1.50. Keon is employed at the powder mills here where he is an expert mixer, earning \$4.50 a day. He says he finds nothing in the state constitution which makes a poll tax legal, so he insists that the city keep him in jail for six months, which is the longest term possible for his "offense."

Out Down His Food At first, it was arranged that the prisoner should be served with 50-cent meals, purchased at a wholesale rate of 33 cents from a local hotel. But in order to tempt him to pay his tax the jailer cut the price Tuesday to 20 cents. "I'll be positively fat in six months," predicted the lanky Socialist, as he stowed away the first 20-cent meal, consisting of bread and butter, steak and hot coffee. Three such meals are served him each day.

Then the mayor, attempting to weaken Keon's contumacy, notified him that he would have to pay for his own meals and defray the expenses of his incarceration.

"That's unconstitutional!" shouted the prisoner. "Under the law the municipality is compelled to pay for the food and lodging of prisoners." "You're right," agreed the mayor, wearily. "We're up against it. But I guess we can put you to work!" he hazarded.

"That's unconstitutional, too!" said the prisoner jovially. "Under the law—"

Prisoner Is Losing Money "Oh, all right, all right," was the mayor's weak response, as he mopped his brow. "Just take it easy, smoke all you please, read when you like, sleep well at night, and don't let our worries trouble you."

JUDGE PINES UNION MAN AND TELLS HIM TO VOTE "RIGHT"

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Detroit, Mich., April 22.—Union men here are pondering over the advice which Justice Jeffries, of the local police court, gave to Laurence Lavee, a union electrical worker, whom he fined \$10 for having a fight with Harry Jarchow, a non-union man, for the judge advised Lavee to use the ballot box to get better conditions.

HUGE CITY STEAL ON

Electric Trust and Busse Gang Have Scheme of Loot

Somebody in the city hall is working overtime to put a steal over on the city. It isn't a big steal, but enough to keep some politician's heart thumping at fever heat for a while. The whole thing will amount to the paltry sum of \$50,000 or \$70,000.

This became evident in an investigation made by the Chicago Daily Socialist into the bid presented by the Commonwealth-Edison company jointly with the Illinois Maintenance company to furnish the new city hall with light, power and heat for five years.

The steal for the insiders will be about \$12,000 a year. If the contract is given to the two corporations for which politicians in the city hall are working.

The Illinois Maintenance company is the only bidder on heat. The Commonwealth-Edison company has a rival in the Sanitary District, which sent in the only other bid the city could get on

receiving \$26,300 a year from the county for furnishing steam in the county building. This is considered to be a fair bid, under the circumstances. Superintendent of Public Service William McLaren states that the county could not furnish the steam for less if it were to operate the plant under its own control. The plant is a part of the building. The Illinois Maintenance company only furnishes the men, fuel and so forth.

Saves at Men's Expense

The company keeps a full force of men in the winter when the demand for heat is heavy. It lays them off in the summer when the need of steam is less. The county could not do that. It would have to keep the men employed the year through. It cuts wages too to the minimum, through employing scab labor. This enables the corporation to furnish the service at a low cost. But the condition that the city accept the Commonwealth-Edison company's bid is where the joker is hidden.

One Little Steal

"We pay the Commonwealth-Edison company \$39,000 a year for electricity," stated William McLaren, superintendent of public service. "The Sanitary board could furnish the electricity for one-third the cost. We could save \$26,000 a year if the drainage board would furnish us the electricity for the county building instead of the Commonwealth-Edison company."

"Our contract with the Illinois Maintenance company expires December 31, 1910. In a few weeks we shall advertise for bids on heating as well as electricity. Any reliable firm may bid. We have the heating plant. All the maintenance company has to furnish is the fuel and the men. We shall most likely accept the Sanitary District bid to furnish electricity, unless we can get

26 BODIES IN DEATH PIT IN ALABAMA; 6 DIE IN OHIO MINE

EVANGELIST GETS CHECK TO HIS ILL-TIMED ZEAL

New York, April 22.—In reply to the request of the Rev. Thomas M. Chalmers for a license to preach on the street for the purpose of converting Jews, Mayor Gaynor has sent a letter declaring his belief that such proselyting is carrying evangelism too far. "Do you not think the Jews have a good religion?" he writes. "Haven't the Christians appropriated the entire Jewish sacred scriptures? Was not the new testament written entirely by Jews? Was not Jesus also born of the Jewish race? Why should any one work so hard to proselyte the Jew? I do not think I should give you this license. Would you not do the Jews more harm than good?"

Horrible Death Toll Continues in Underground Workings; Two Disaster in Three Days

BOSSSES MUST BOW TO LAW

Decision of Supreme Court Hailed by Davies as Big Victory

War on the manufacturers of Illinois in an effort to compel them to live up to the ten hour law for women, now declared constitutional by the state Supreme court, was started today by the state factory inspector's office. At the same time the Women's Trades organizations are planning a fight to secure an eight hour law for women.

State Factory Inspector Edgar T. Davies is considering the prosecution of a dozen cases brought into court shortly after the W. C. Ritchie company had secured its injunction. These cases were held in abeyance pending the decision of the state Supreme court. Plans to make these manufacturers suffer under the law will now be made and carried out.

Will Enforce the Law

"Every effort to put the law into force, and see that it is carried out in every part of the state will be made immediately," said Factory Inspector Davies. More than 30,000 women employed in the laundries, factories, and mechanical establishments throughout the state are affected by the ruling. Overtime work, such as has been common in all sorts of industrial establishments in "busy seasons," will be a thing of the past.

Established Principle

The "principle of limitation" is what the women were striving for more than for the ten hour feature, as it was said at the time the bill was passed by the general assembly in 1907 that an eight hour day for women was the goal sought. The eight hour proposition had to be laid aside at the time and ten hour law asked. The fight for the eight hour law will now be taken up again.

Wording of Decision

The Supreme court opinion was written by Justice Hand. In part the decision reads: "It is known to all men, and of what we know as men we cannot profess to be ignorant as judges: "That woman's physical structure and the performance of material functions place her at a great disadvantage in the battle of life. "That while a man can work for more than ten hours a day without injury to himself, a woman, especially when the burdens of motherhood are upon her, cannot. "That while a man can work standing upon his feet for more than ten hours a day, after day, without injury to himself, a woman cannot. "And as weakly and sickly women

BULLETIN

(By United Press Associations.) Birmingham, Ala., April 22.—Twenty-six bodies have been recovered so far from the mine where an explosion of fire damp occurred Wednesday.

Amsterdam, O., April 22.—The bodies of six miners were recovered this morning from the Amsterdam mine of the Youghiogheny and Ohio Coal company, where 18 men were entrapped last night by an explosion of gas, followed by fire. The other twelve have not been rescued. The night shift of 27 men were working in the mine when the explosion occurred. It was known that there was gas in the mine, and the men were ordered to take extra precautions. The belief is that a miner's lamp went out and that, contrary to orders, he struck a match to relight it. The explosion awoke the whole village, and a sheet of flame belched from the hillside. Miners working between the explosion and the opening of the mine were blown out to the tipple, where they fell unconscious. Several were burned. Fire prevented eager rescuers from making a descent, but the men formed a fire brigade and fought the blaze for several hours. Wives and children of the imprisoned miners joined the crowd and force was employed to prevent a panic.

WATERS PLAN BIG MEETING

Amusement Parks are Special Points of Attack by Organizers

A mass meeting of waiters will be held Thursday, April 25, at 158-159 South Clark street, to consider plans of compelling the amusement parks to provide more humane conditions for their workers. Negotiations attempted by the amusement park committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor have failed in all parks except in the Riverview, which agreed to the conditions asked for by the unions.

The meeting Thursday will be held under the auspices of the local joint executive board of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and the Bartenders' International League of America. Better wages and better treatment from the parks for the waiters will be the proposition under consideration at this meeting.

Pay Starvation Wage

The payment for waiters in the parks is miserable. Saus Boeuf pays ten cents on the dollar on trade taken in by the men and no wages. Porcat Park gives the same commission. The White City allows only eight per cent. Riverview Park has agreed to pay 15 cents on the dollar. Waiters are subjected to various petty tributes. They are charged ten cents a day for checking their clothes during working hours. A "Loan Bank" which lends the waiters money to be used for the trade of the evening charges heavy rates, varying with each park and with the concession of lending money to the waiters. The head waiter receives a tribute for furnishing the places. Fifty cents is charged for badges, which are never returned. The man who dares to ask the fifty cents back is discriminated against by the head waiter, who profits by the forfeited deposits.

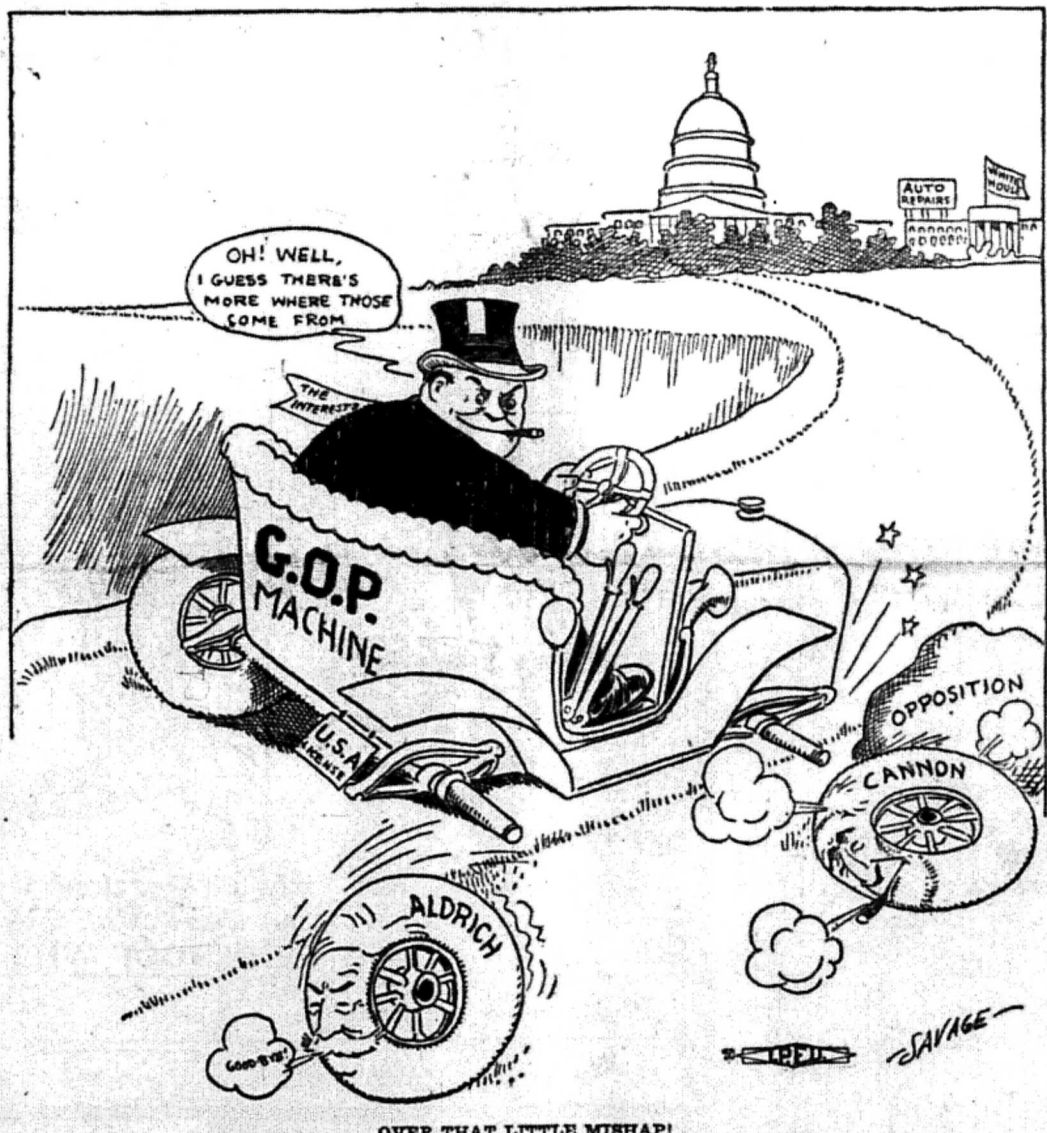
Controlled by Liquor Men

The parks are controlled largely by people who profit from the sale of liquor. The new directors of the River Forest Park, for instance, consist of the following: John Harding, saloon owner; William Merle, bar fixture manufacturer; Martin J. Breen, wholesale liquor dealer; Henry Malvern, H. T. Bellamy, of the McAvoy Brewing company; Nathan Brenner and Joseph Green. The cigar makers' union also failed to secure the Sans Souci, White City and the Forest Park for the "fair list." Of the amusement steamships, the Marquette is the only one that has accepted the union conditions.

WEATHER INDICATIONS

Chicago and vicinity—Rain and colder tonight; Saturday partly cloudy and colder; high easterly, shifting to north-west, winds tonight.

HE'S NOT MUCH WORRIED—



OVER THAT LITTLE MISHAP!

electric light and power. For some reason, known to some city hall officials pretty clearly, the Sanitary bid is mentioned in city hall circles in a low voice.

District Bid Lower

The bid of the Sanitary District is at least thirty-three per cent lower than that of its rival, the Commonwealth-Edison company. Estimates of the difference in cost to the city of the power and light bids of these two organizations even reach as much as 66 per cent. The average difference will amount to at least a cent and a half per kilowatt hour, a unit of electricity. The average cost under the private contract would be approximately a bid on heat for the city hall, which is about to be completed. The bid on the heat was made very attractive, but it was conditioned on the city's acceptance of the Commonwealth-Edison company's bid for electric light and power. There was no reason for the Illinois Maintenance company to respond to the advertisement as the city had not called for bids on heating. It came with the bid of the Commonwealth-Edison company, which technically disqualifies the bid of that company.

Bid For Early

The bid for the steam supply is \$24,600 a year, payable in portions of \$2,500 per month. But the bid has this condition attached: A Joint Proposal "This proposal for steam supply is intended to be made in conjunction with the proposal of the Commonwealth-Edison company for the supply of electricity, and depends upon the acceptance of the latter proposal. If the proposal of the Commonwealth-Edison company shall not be accepted this proposal is to be considered as withdrawn." The Illinois Maintenance company is

a lower bid from some other organization. An "Electro-Octopus" The Illinois Maintenance company is subsidiary to the Commonwealth-Edison company. That is well known. Upon a little pressure, the Commonwealth-Edison company would admit that, too. The Commonwealth-Edison company is one of the public service corporations which has Chicago in an iron grip, it is the light and power trust.

Reports emanated from the city hall, yesterday, that the Commonwealth-Edison company was the only organization that bid.

"That's a dastardly lie," said Wallace F. Kirk, secretary to the president of the Sanitary District of Chicago. "Our bid also went in. It was in the hands of the proper authorities at the proper time. The Commonwealth-Edison company, which is one of the greatest thieves in the city, is trying to force the contracts upon this city. The public should know what this most unscrupulous corporation is trying to do. Its bid is cleverly drafted, and it would be worth while to investigate it thoroughly."

Where Theft Lurks

The robbery is hidden in a provision that the computation of charges for electricity shall be based on the "maximum demand basis." The advantage for the supplying firm becomes apparent when a careful technical study is made of the figures. "Our purpose is to furnish the city light and power at cost," declared Mr. Kirk. "Our profit will come from the electricity used by private corporations. We intend to take over all public institutions. We hope to get the contracts for the city hall and the county buildings. There is no reason why we should not. City lights which we supply with electricity are now maintained at a cost of three cents where, under private control, they were run at an expenditure of nine cents per night. The Lake Shore drive lamps we maintain at two cents a night, where private corporations would charge six cents."

JOPLIN MO. IS MILWAUKEEZED

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Joplin, Mo., April 22.—The Socialists of this city have been "Milwaukeeized" and have begun the systematic distribution of literature, beginning with 1,200 "Appeals." The city has been divided into districts and members of the party in each district have been found who will work two hours each week at distributing literature, which gives ample time to cover each district. The Socialists joined in the monster torchlight parade which was undertaken by 1,500 trade unionists to announce the boycott against the Newman Mercantile company, which is building its new department store, on Sixth and Main streets, with non-union labor. The building trades unions have decided that they will negotiate for the job, as a trade alliance, that is that they will not settle by separate crafts. The company has tried to settle with one craft and omit the others, but the unions have refused to be "taken in."

New Job for Roosevelt

Boston, April 22.—To the other achievements of Theodore Roosevelt, it is likely to be added his election to the Harvard board of overseers. The terms of the following members of the board expire this year: Moorhead Storey, Paul Revere Frothingham, John Wells Farley, all of Boston; Winslow Warren, of Dedham and Henry Shippen Hulsekoper of Philadelphia. The list of aspirants for their places includes: Augustus Everett Willson, Frankfort, Ky.; George Von Lengerke, Washington, D. C.; Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, N. Y.; Abbott Low Mills, Portland, Ore., and John Elmer Thayer, Lancaster, Ohio.

(Continued on Page Three)

MARK TWAIN IS DEAD; WRITERS PRAISE WORK

Col. Roosevelt Cables From Paris; Whitcomb Riley Talks; Funeral Plans

Redding, Conn., April 22.—Mark Twain, America's greatest humorist, died last night at his home here. He suffered no pain at the time of his death. His heart, which was affected somewhat by his use of tobacco, stopped beating suddenly and he lay dead. The spirit which had marked his life was strong at the hour of his death. He is mourned by hundreds of thousands who read his books.

New York, April 22.—The world of letters mourns today for Mark Twain. A memorial service, rivaling any tribute paid by New York to soldier or statesman, is planned for the dead author.

With the news of his death in his Connecticut home plans for the memorial were begun by his friends here. They call for a public service in the largest hall in New York. There are to be no formal invitations, reservations being made only for the closest personal friends of Dr. Clemens and the speakers. President Taft, Governor Hughes and Wm. Dean Howells, dean of American literature, will be asked to pay tribute to the man whose whimsical humor did so much to give America its real place in the field of letters.

A Public Tribute

It is contemplated to have the memorial service take place within ten days. The sponsors for the movement insist today that it must be a spontaneous public tribute from those who mourn and not a service for the exploitation of those who arrange it. An effort will be made to emphasize in the service more than anything else the fact that Twain was a delineator of humanity and his sympathetic insight into the minds and lives of his fellows was what made his writings a success.

He Did Not Suffer

There is a sense of relief to the reading public today that death came to the author without the great suffering he had always feared. It is recalled that he was in a way a fatalist. In his sermon on his mother, delivered in the church at Hannibal, Mo., Twain said:

"Her preaching did not perish when she passed away, but goes on and on. See that your preaching, when alive, be of such a character that when you are dead others may reap the benefit. Words sometimes perish, but conduct is lasting."

He followed that theory in life. The shock of the sudden death of his closest friend, H. H. Rogers, was mitigated by his fatalism. In the same manner he accepted the sudden death of his daughter, Jean, who died last December.

Tomorrow morning the body of the master of Stormfield, Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) will be placed aboard an express train at Redding which will make an especial stop and be taken to New York where a short memorial service will be held at the Presbyterian church, Thirty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, of which the Rev. Dr. Henry Vandyke, preacher and literateur, is pastor.

Praised by Poet

Indianapolis, Ind., April 22.—"It is hard to imagine Mark Twain a dead man, he was so keenly alive and human," said James Whitcomb Riley, at his home here today. The Hoosier poet was deeply grieved over the death of Samuel L. Clemens at Redding, Conn., last night.

"His humor was based in a great degree on his inherent humor, for he was sternly honest, sound, brave and stern, lacking any measure of affectation."

"But Twain was a peculiar genius. While a zealous scholar, it was told of him that he could not learn in school. He had to take the books and dig learning from between their covers. He would conclude that it was necessary for him to understand French, and he would not emerge from his study for several months, perhaps, but he would have mastered the language."

"He had great dramatic genius. His 'Pauper and the Prince' is a splendid example. His stern, yet kindly, personality appealed to one's affection, and he had a broad knowledge of humanity."

"I first met Mark Twain when I was with Mr. Nye, about 29 years ago, in Boston. Twain was very fond of Mr. Nye. At a late supper one night Twain was interrupted while telling a story by the arrival of a telegram. After glancing at the message, he excused the delay and finished the story to a splendid ending. Then, checking the telegram, the humorist said: 'And now I want to read you this telegram, which tells me that my invention of a typesetting machine has succeeded and is in operation first tonight.'"

Death Moves Roosevelt

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT

(By United Press Association.) Paris, April 22.—It is with deep and sincere regret that I learn of the death of Mark Twain. His position was like that of Joel Chandler Harris, unique not only among American men of letters but throughout the literary world. He was not only a great humorist but a great philosopher and his writings form one of the chief assets of the world's achievements, of which we have a right as a nation to be generally proud.

New York, April 22.—According to the members of the firm of Harper & Brothers, Mark Twain's publishers of late years, the noted humorist died a very wealthy man, worth probably \$1,000,000 or more, even after he had sac-

rificed one great fortune to pay the debts of a bankrupt publishing firm in which he was financially interested. "A rough financial estimate, and by no means accurate, of the number of Mr. Clemens' books that have been published in America alone would be between \$5,000,000 and \$5,500,000," said a member of the Harper firm today.

To Purchase Twain Home

St. Louis, Mo., April 22.—A movement to purchase the boyhood home of Mark Twain, in Hannibal, Mo., as a state memorial to the great humorist, was started here today by a local paper almost with the receipt of the news of his death. State Senator Frank McAlister, of Paris, who was in St. Louis today, said he would introduce a bill in the next legislature authorizing the state to buy the home.

"Mark Twain's fame will live as long as books are read," McAlister declared, "and a permanent memorial in the place where he had his boyhood experiences that afterwards delighted the world would become as historical as Shakespeare's home, which has been preserved by the English government."

Senator McAlister's district includes the city of Hannibal. It is at Hannibal and Paris that the great humorist is still known as "Sam" and where the old men, now bent and gray, read his books, smile, see themselves pictured on the pages as they were in the old days. B. C. M. Farthing, the original "Huckleberry Finn," said today that it almost seemed that the great Missouri river which attracted all of the boys of his time dwindled with the passing of the man who had wound so many stories about it.

Tom Sawyer's Gang Broken

The famous "Bandit Gang" of Tom Sawyer has almost dwindled away, called by death before the man who made them famous. R. N. Bodine, former congressman from Missouri, and Mr. Farthing are the only two left of the "gang."

Of the others who have died there were Tom Pitts, John Briggs, George Butler and Capt. Frank L. Pitts.

Geo. Butler, a nephew of General Ben Butler, and who was consul to Egypt under General Grant, was the original Tom Sawyer. Butler died while returning home from Egypt.

Mr. Farthing says that while he has generally been given the honor of being the original "Huck Finn" he sometimes believes Twain picked Tom Blankenship for this model.

ROOSEVELT NOT TO INTERFERE

New York, April 22.—Col. Roosevelt has no thought of "mixing" in European politics, according to a statement received today by the Outlook from Lawrence Abbott, its business manager, who has spent some time with the colonel since his return to civilization. The following cablegram was received by the Outlook from Abbott:

"Dispatches and editorial comment appearing in various European newspapers of prominence indicate that there is some acute interest and anxiety concerning Mr. Roosevelt's opinion on the question of international peace and disarmament."

"However natural the interest may be, there is no basis whatever for anxiety as to what he may or may not say. To use his own words, he has 'no intention of becoming an international meddlesome mummy.'"

"No opinion should be ascribed to him which he does not express in public addresses. He has shown no disposition to thrust himself into the role of a public adviser or schoolmaster; he speaks only on those occasions when he is invited to speak."

"On such occasions he will express his own views frankly and freely, and no invitation should be given him unless his views are really desired. Those who are more interested in having Mr. Roosevelt's opinions on international relations than they are in speculating about them will do well to reserve their comment until the delivery of his address before the Nobel Prize committee, at Christiania, on May 5."

ELECT ANOTHER AS SOCIALIST

Shelbyville, Ill., April 22.—Milwaukee is not the only place where Socialists are elected. James Askins was elected alderman on the Socialist ticket at the election just closed.

B.O.F. R.T. WANTS HIGHER WAGES

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST) Springfield, Mo., April 22.—The general grievance committee of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, representing men employed in Kansas, Texas, Alabama, Louisiana, Missouri, Tennessee and Oklahoma, is here negotiating with the officials of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad, which is dominated by Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad interests. The demand made is for an increase of three cents an hour, the increase which was granted to the members of the Switchmen's Union of North America, in negotiations with the railroad officials, recently in Chicago.

SUIT TO TEST UNION'S POWER

(Special to the Daily Socialist) Bloomington, Ill., April 22.—Damage suits have been started here by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers against certain members of the International Machinists' union, both of which organizations are represented locally by men employed at the Chicago and Alton shops.

One of the chief purposes of the proceedings is to test a fine point of law which heretofore has only been decided upon by the higher court in a modest way; and that point is as to whether or not a labor organization has the power of legal authority and right to insist on or bring about the discharge or non-employment of members of another union.

HIDE INJURY OF WORKMAN

H. Dever, a laborer, was seriously injured at the Brooks building, in the course of construction at the corner of Jackson boulevard and Franklin street, and George A. Fuller & Co., contractors, who are building the structure, attempted to conceal the case from the police.

Dever was struck on the back by a falling beam. The employees of the company summoned the company physicians and hurried the man off in a hack to the Grace hospital. The police were informed of the case by some fellow workers. The physicians could not tell this morning how serious the injuries were.

To All Metal Workers

Dear Sir and Fellow Worker—You are requested to attend a mass meeting called for the purpose of organizing thoroughly the inside workers of the architectural, ornamental, wire and iron workers of Chicago.

This mass meeting will be held on Sunday, April 24, at 2:30 p. m., at the North Side Trades Union hall, 418 North Clark street, old number 56, near the corner of Michigan street. It is absolutely necessary that every iron worker should attend this meeting. There is nothing closer or more vital to your interest than to have a strong union. The cost of living and of necessities of life are going higher and higher every year and wages are lower. So you are compelled to organize under such conditions. It is now up to you to do your part and to become members of the union and to work for better wages and also for better working conditions for yourself and fellow worker. Don't miss this mass meeting, fellow workers. It is called for you. Prosperity is here and the time is ripe to organize. Respectfully yours, ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

Open Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday Evenings.

THE ARMITAGE

JOHN S. EDWARDS, Pres.

Milwaukee and Armitage Aves.

Sunday Morning Open Until Noon.



Will You Buy a Suit Tomorrow?

The best place in all Chicago to buy your clothes is at the Armitage. Better clothing. Better values. Better attention.

Those special lots of fancy gray and tan we got in last week are going fast. They are extra good values and they will all go this week. Better come early.

The young men need special clothes, something new, something different, something with life and snap to it. We have just the kind of clothes they want. Our big young men's trade shows that.

Every time you spend a dollar at our store you get more for your money than you could elsewhere. We have the reputation for value—ask the man who buys at the Armitage—he knows.

Suits \$10 to \$30

Special Showing of Suits at \$15, \$20, \$25.

Open a Charge Account

that will allow you to obtain anything in the line of wearing apparel for man, woman and child that you want. Our prices are the lowest that can be quoted, consistent with good quality in material and high standard of workmanship.

The best line in the city of men's suits, \$12.00 to \$30.00, none better. A choice selection of ladies' stylish man-tailored garments, \$14.00 to \$35.00, guaranteed qualities. Summer dresses \$3.45 and up; very beautiful. Millinery, waists, coats & skirts. Boys' and girls' clothing in all the latest styles and fabrics.

Take six months to pay me if you want to. Choose the terms that best suit your income. Come in and be convinced.




Out-of-town readers, write for my new Spring and Summer catalog. It is free and post-paid. Address Catalog Dept.

BERNHARD'S

Two Big Stores

131-133 SOUTH CLARK STREET

723-25-27 WEST MADISON STREET

\$14.45 One of the very latest creations in a strictly tailored suit of high-grade material, faultless style and unsurpassed workmanship. Hundreds of other styles just as good. Satisfaction guaranteed in every line.

\$14.95 Man's suit of high-grade material, faultless style and unsurpassed workmanship. Hundreds of other styles just as good. Satisfaction guaranteed in every line.

Both Stores Open Evenings and Sunday Mornings for the Accommodation of Those Who Can't Come During the Day.

Spring Festival, Concert, Theater & Ball

ARRANGED BY THE WORKINGMEN'S SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT FUND OF AMERICA.

Sunday, April 24, 1910, Commencing 3 o'Clock P. M.

North Side Turner Hall, 820 North Clark Street.

ADMISSION, 25c A PERSON. AT THE DOOR, 35c.

Theatrical Performance by the Well-Known Christian Schober Theater Group. Music by Prof. Doerr's Orchestra.

THE RIVALS

PIRATES 9
CARDINALS 4

WAIT TIL SUNDAY

CUBS 6
REDS 1

WAIT TIL SUNDAY

The Pirates think they are going to hold the world's championship the Cubs think they will win it back—but everybody KNOWS OLD UNDEROOF WHISKEY is a stimulant of unrivaled merit.

CHAS. DENNEHY & CO., Chicago

NORTH SIDE'S LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE



NORTH SIDE'S LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE

North Ave. and Larrabee St.

Perfect Fitting 'Sincerity' Clothes

IN ALL THE STYLE HITS OF THE SPRING SEASON.

\$15 @ \$18

Regular \$20 and \$25 grades, made and guaranteed by Kuh, Nathan & Fischer.

We are delighting everybody who buys and tries on these splendid garments. Even if we asked regular prices the goods would sell on sight. But remember we are selling these at from Five to Seven Dollars BELOW the REGULAR charge, because we made recently a lucky purchase. The assortment is excellent, but you must be on hand early Saturday to get the benefit of this special purchase and sale. "Sincerity" Clothes are known by reputation. Now's your chance to learn what remarkably FINE garments they are—\$15 and \$18.

BIG VALUES IN BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER SUITS—Latest styles and patterns—at..... **\$3.45**

FREE FOR BOYS! A Baseball Bat and Catcher's Mitt with every Suit of \$2.95 and upwards.



Stern's Special

Beautiful broad-shouldered, body-fitting Young Men's Suits, in all new shades

\$10 and \$12.50

We are agents for Hart, Schaffner & Marx and other makers of Fine Clothes for Men and Young Men.

STEEL PLANT STRIKE BOUND

Effort to Cut Wages Leads to Lockout and Then to a Strike

(Special to the Daily Socialist.)
Canton, O., April 22.—Secretary Joseph Bishop of the state board of arbitration is here, having been appealed to in the lockout which the Berger Manufacturing company declared against some of its employees who joined the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Tin Workers and demanded that the company pay a higher scale of wages. The trouble arose through the introduction of a new manufacturing process by which the steel was produced at a cost which gave the workmen only 60 per cent of their former wages, which, the plant being an open shop, were not high.

Fail in Plot
Failing to prevent the lower paid workmen from joining the union the company locked them out and then started a welfare scheme by which the men were to be given union wages, but not allowed to join the union. The men who saw a trap in this move have refused to join and the company is searching the country for scabs. At present the company refuses to take any of the men back, if they will not give up their union affiliations.

Thugs Are Fined
Two hired thugs, Charles Von Bergen and W. S. Evans, were placed under arrest. They later pled guilty to the charge of carrying concealed weapons. They had been armed by the company and were arrested in the heart of the downtown district. They at first tried to create the impression that they were union men, but later confessed that they are imported strikebreakers.

Stark Mills to Fight Labor
The Stark Mills, here, is also waging a war on the union. President McArdle of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers is in town and President Lewis of the tin branch of the union is here also and has pledged the strikers the support of the union. The Stark company, through its president, E. A. Langenbach, refuses under any consideration to operate a union mill. Joseph Bishop, of the state board of arbitration, has been called on in this matter, as well as in that of the Berger Manufacturing company.

ONE CENT A DAY buys the best paper in Chicago. The CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST is fearless in its news and editorials.

PATENT MEDICINES ARE CALLED 'DISGUISED COCKTAILS'

(By United Press Association.)
Washington, April 22.—Alleging that many so-called patent medicines are "cocktails in disguise," Commissioner of Internal Revenue Cabell today completed regulations requiring all dealers in patent medicines to pay a special license tax as retailers of alcohol unless the preparations contain a certain proportion of real drugs.

Prices Go Down
New York, April 22.—Further proof that the cost of living is temporarily on the down grade is furnished by the cheaper price of seats on the New York stock exchange and the cotton exchange. Two seats have just been sold on the stock exchange for \$75.00 each, a drop of \$7,000 from the last previous sale. A cotton exchange seat sold for \$12,000, a drop of \$3,000.

BOSSES MUST OBEY LAW

(Continued From Page One)

cannot be the mothers of vigorous children, it is of the greatest importance to the public that the state take such measures as may be necessary to protect its women from the consequences produced by long continued manual labor in those occupations which tend to break them down physically.

"It would seem obvious, therefore, that legislation which limits the number of hours which women shall be permitted to work to ten hours in a single day would tend to preserve the health of women and assure the production of vigorous offspring by them, and would conduce directly to the health, morals and general welfare of the public, and that such legislation would fall clearly within the police powers of the state."

Glenn Is Angry
Manufacturers and their tools are very much chagrined over their defeat, passing the matter off in the best way possible.
John M. Glenn, hiring for the Illinois Manufacturers' association, said: "The decision is against our contention and I assume that will settle the question so far as the manufacturers are concerned. It means an increase in the cost of production which the consumer will have to pay. The people behind this piece of legislation really want an eight-hour day for both men and women, and the manufacturers who opposed it did so because they could not control conditions."

W. E. Ritchie, head of the Ritchie company, go-between for the Manufacturers' association, the conditions at whose factory were exposed by the Daily Socialist, with the aid of Miss Mary MacArthur, said, in his usual suave manner:
"The Illinois Manufacturers' association will hardly carry the case to the United States Supreme court because that court has already declared the Oregon law, which is similar, to be constitutional. As good citizens we will of course acquiesce and obey the law. Personally, I am glad the matter is settled, as it has put us in a rather peculiar position."

"We contested the law partly because the girls we employ did not want to be deprived of overtime pay. It is not that we were accustomed to work the girls overtime habitually. Many of them work only nine hours a day. It was only at times of emergency that they worked beyond the regular hours."
"We are not the bad citizens some have made us out. Working conditions in the Ritchie factory are almost ideal. Miss Jane Addams and Miss MacArthur of England, who were over here last fall, approved unqualifiedly of conditions in our factory."
"Our main objection to the law is that it will hamper our work materially in times of emergency. In the past, if a machine broke down, or several girls were sick, we were compelled to work overtime and so delivered our boxes as usual. Now we will have no means of providing for such contingencies."

"We have considered that our first duty is to our customers, but now when there are emergencies the boxes will not be delivered and the customer will have to do the worrying. It is often impossible to get enough extra help to catch up when we get behind in our work."
"I expected that the law's constitutionality would be upheld."
"The one thing that shocked me at the factory was a crippled hunchback girl working a heavy machine," said Miss MacArthur, in writing for the Daily Socialist her opinions of Ritchie's factory, which is a sample of others throughout the state.

"In reply to my involuntary exclamation of horror, Mr. Ritchie replied that he considered himself a public benefactor in employing this girl. In reply to a question asked by me, Ritchie said that he did not object to trades unions, he only objected to their attitude."
"He said he would be strongly opposed to his own girls forming a trade union. When I asked him if he would allow his girls to hear from the other side of the ten hour question, he avoided making a clear cut answer."
"My impressions in being shown over the factory were that most of the girls were working at very high pressure. In one room the women were working at very heavy machines, which are usually operated by men in our country. The ventilation was fair, but the wash room and lavatory arrangements would not be tolerated by our inspectors in England."
"I am convinced more than ever that for the sake of health and efficiency eight hours is enough for work."

Spellbinder to Defend Negro
New York, April 22.—W. Bourke Coekran, former Democratic congressman, has been assigned by Judge Malone in general sessions, to defend a negro, Victor Nelson, on a murder charge. It is Judge Malone's policy to assign prominent attorneys to defend poor prisoners. Recently he assigned DeLaney Nicoll, Wm. B. Hornblower and Samuel Untermyer to murder cases.



A \$2 Hat Free Saturday the Last Day of the

Fashion Show Suit Sale
Would you walk to 128 Dearborn St. to save \$5 to \$7 on your Spring Suit and get a \$2 Hat Free in the bargain?

This last day's sale will be the event of the season. We have ordered hundreds of suits to make this the gala day of the sale. Remember, the suits we bought undepreciated and are sold undepreciated. You reap the benefit.
\$18.00 and \$20.00 Suits, all the latest models from the Fashion Show Sale, at..... **11.75**
\$22.00 and \$25.00 Suits, in highest grade of tailoring, priced at..... **13.50**
\$30.00 and \$32.00 Suits, bench made suits, each suit cut and made separately, at..... **16.50**

Every Suit is guaranteed and custom made. The Hat is given absolutely Free to show the appreciation of the Daily Socialist readers.

TIMOTHY BRINK
128 Dearborn Street.
Opposite the Boston Store.

Mail orders solicited on regular goods. We pay all express charges to any point and guarantee satisfaction. References, Union Trust Co. Bank and Chicago Daily Socialist.

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



This is Tom Tomorrow meet me face to face.

OPEN SATURDAY NIGHT UNTIL 10

FELIX KAHN & CO.

Wholesale Makers Selling Also at Retail

The Big Sale Continues Tomorrow

Men's Brown Tweed Gray and Blue Suits \$15.00

Over two thousand more of these suits—new and beautiful, from our wholesale tailor-shops—are added for tomorrow's selling. Hundreds of different patterns, alike only in that they are strictly all wool and that we guarantee each and every one worth from \$20.00 to \$25.00. Our much lower price—only \$15.00—unerringly shows how much may be saved when you buy here direct from the wholesale maker. Tomorrow's big selling begins at 8 o'clock A. M. and continues until 10 at night; choice of these suits

\$15.00

Men's All Wool Pants \$1.95
Kahn's All Wool Fast Black Thibet Suits \$10

Corner Van Buren & Market Sts.

Bart's
CORRECT CLOTHES READY TO WEAR FOR MEN WHO CARE
2 SHOPS
117 MADISON 209 WABASH
AT CLARK AT ADAMS

SANTAL MIDY
SUPERIOR TO CAPSULES
RELIEVES IN 24 HOURS

By request again Saturday silk lined Suits 15.00

"By Request" of my clothing salesman, because they say these silk-lined suits at 15.00 are the best at this store ever had—they are just right for the young man—many styles just right for the middle-aged man, and I can fit the hardest men of all to fit—that is, the fat man. These suits come in Worsteds and Cheviots in all the new desirable colorings, Navy Blues, Greys and Browns, plain and fancy.

more rain coats 10.00

This store of mine sells more rain coats than any house in Chicago. I honestly believe this is true—there is a reason for it. Come and look at the coats—you will know the reason, that is, if you can see or feel and feel for 10.00.

Do you wear them? (Dutchess Trousers) only 3.00

"Guaranteed" 10c if a button comes off. "Guaranteed" 1.00 to you if a pair rips.

And another crack at a lot of suits 10.00

Saturday again, pardon the expression, but I am going to give you "another crack" at a lot of Worsteds, Cheviot and Cassimere suits at 10.00. If you want a salesman 45 to 65 years of age to wait upon you, you will find some in my store. I don't discharge my men on account of any age limit.

more trade makers to save you money.

When I save you money I make you a customer, that is why I offer these Saturday bargains. A lot of Wilson Bros. samples of fancy socks at only 10 cents a pair; it is no price for their kind of socks. All our new stiff and soft 2.00 hats, your pick at 1.65 (save 35 cents to buy your lunch). A lot of new 1.50 plaited bosom fancy Percale shirts, your pick at 95 cents. A lot of Patent Leather, Vici Kid and Gun Metal calf up-to-date shoes Saturday at 2.50. It will do you good to come in this store and see these bargains and see the happy faces in my employ. You know I treat my help like men, not like slaves. They will treat you just as good as I treat them; they will please you, then I am pleased.

Jackson, cor. Clark
Open Saturdays Till 10

Tom Murray

WE SAVE YOU \$5 TO \$10 ON EVERY MADE TO SUIT AND WE CAN PROVE IT

MAKE us prove it. Take advantage of these four extra special offers for to-morrow and all next week. Order your new Spring suit now—you can save \$5 to \$10 on a fine made-to-measure suit. Biggest values on earth. Ask our salesmen to show you these

3 Extra Special Suit Values

Special No. 1. Ask for lot 5375. Our special No. 1, special quality 100 per cent pure wool, big size suits, which usually sell for \$17.50 to \$20.00—our special sale price, suit to order, only **\$15**

Special No. 2. Ask for lot 6418. This lot comprises 3 different patterns of the very finest gray and brown suitings, which are very fashionable this season. They usually sell for \$22.50 to \$25.00—our special offer, to-morrow and all next week, suit to order..... **\$17.50**

Special No. 3. Ask for lot 5411. This lot comprises staple pile-dot silk mixtures, also fine, narrow weave serge and pinstripes that usually sell for \$20 to \$25. Our special sale price, to-morrow and all next week, suit to order..... **\$20**

Special No. 4. Ask for lot 5551. Extra fine striped trousersing in all the very latest patterns, usually priced by most tailors at \$6.00 to \$7.00. Special to-morrow and all next week, trousers to order..... **\$5**

Style, fit and workmanship the finest possible to put into a suit. Written guarantee of satisfaction given with every suit, besides we press your clothes free of charge for one year from date of purchase. See our window display.

Out of Town Readers, Write for Samples

of these latest Spring and Summer fabrics. We want you to see our new and pleasing 100 per cent pure wool suitings. Prove for yourself that our \$15, \$17.50 and \$20 suits, tailored to your measure, are the equal in every respect to any tailored or ready-made suit you can possibly buy at \$5 to \$10 more per suit. FREE tape measure and interesting self-measurement plans with each lot of samples. Make \$5 to \$10 by saving it on that next suit. Let us tell you how. Write us—a postal will do—but send it today.

UNITED WOOLEN MILLS CO.
WOOLEN MERCHANTS AND TAILORS
258 State Street
Open Evenings Till 8. Saturdays Till 10.30

It May Seem Strange

to you that we continually hammer away upon the EXTRA VALUE we are giving in our

Men's Suits at \$15.00, \$18.00 and \$20.00

but we feel we cannot say too much about them. They are the "BEST EVER" and we want you to satisfy yourself that these statements are true. Get into one of these suits and you will be convinced. They are all union made.

TODAY some extra values in

Children's Suits at \$1.95, \$2.95 and \$3.95

all new stylish suits for the little fellow.

ALL STREET CARS TRANSFER TO OUR DOOR

Yonder Bros

North Av., Corner Larrabee St.

The Famous

CLOTHIERS

MADISON and HALSTED

Sale of Shirts at 59c

DON'T miss this snap—buy your whole season's supply of these unusual shirts at 59c. They are made of high-grade percales, madras and chambray cloths, in plain and plaited bosoms, light novelty patterns and all the popular solid colors—tans, blues, greys, etc. The bodies are cut big and roomy in every size—14 to 17½. A really good value at 75c to \$1—an extra value at the low price, 59c

A Word About Clothes

We do not sell \$20 suits at \$10—nor \$40 suits at \$25—but we do give the greatest values in Chicago at each price. The unusual assortments we are showing, backed by our broad guarantee of "absolute satisfaction" should merit your special attention.

We lay particular stress on our special values at **\$15.00**

TRADE BOARD CALLED 'TRUST'

Agents of U. S. Attorney General Open Fire on Chicago Pit

An investigation which has been kept secret for two weeks has been in progress here in regard to the inner workings of the methods and manners of the Chicago board of trade, which is blamed by many persons for the "high cost of living."

The rumor that a federal investigation was in progress got out among the traders early yesterday, but it was impossible to get a confirmation. Today the traders were advised that Attorney General Wickersham had ordered the investigation, that District Attorney Sims is in charge of it, and that it is going to stick in Chicago until it is finally decided to the satisfaction of the attorney general whether or not Chicago really is responsible for high prices.

A. J. White, president of the board of trade exchange, said he thought the reports must be a mistake when he first heard of them. Then he said: "The people seem to have the idea that we are a lot of pirates engaged in fixing prices to suit ourselves. We would welcome any publicity which would correct this idea, which is far from the fact."

J. A. Burnett, former president of the board and present chairman of the committee on publicity and investigation, said: "We asked congress for an investigation some time ago, which they refused to make. If the attorney general wants to take the matter up now, well and good. We are ready at any time."

There will be an exhaustive report from the investigation on the effect from the dealing in provision futures has on the actual price of the material when placed on the market for retailing.

The general feeling of unrest at Washington is not strange, in view of the sugar trust scandals. On the cotton probe the following dispatch tells its own story:

(By United Press Association.) New York, April 22.—When the federal grand jury investigating the charges against the so-called cotton pool reconvened a dozen witnesses were on hand to testify. Most of them brought their books and private accounts and it was rumored that following their evidence the government officials will call the directors of the cotton exchange.

Taft Mixed Up Again There was a general feeling on the cotton exchange today that while the subpoenas are directed "to testify in the inquiry of the government against Wm. F. Brown, F. B. Haybe of New Orleans, James A. Patten of Chicago and Eugene P. Scales of Texas of alleged conspiracy to advance the price of cotton futures in violation of the law," the real plan of the government is to put the cotton exchange out of business. Because of this belief Henry W. Taft, brother of the president and counsel for the exchange, is watching the situation very closely. If it becomes probable that the entire exchange is to be involved as an organization Taft is expected to apply for an injunction to protect the trading body.

William J. Wellman of J. S. Bache & Co., Patten's brokers, denied today that Patten was a signer of the alleged agreement of February 26, in which the combination was pledged to hold all cotton for a rise.

"Patten told me that he never heard of any such agreement," declared Wellman. "On February 2 he was on the other side of the market. He has opposed any corner in cotton, but because he realizes there is a great shortage in the staple, has been a purchaser. He recently shipped a large quantity of cotton to England, and gave strict orders that it was to be sold at the market only to bona fide manufacturers, and none of it was to reach the speculators."

Blames Conditions "There are only 124,000 bales of cotton available in the New York warehouses today, and many of the large houses are on the short side of the market and badly involved. Natural conditions and not a corner brought about present conditions," said I. Hudson, head of C. I. Hudson & Co., with branches throughout the country, said today:

"Political Prosecution" "The present action is political pure and simple, and the cotton industry is to be made to butt because it lies in the south. The administration in Washington is Republican; the south is Democratic. There has been much said lately against the high cost of living, but the grain and flour corner has been lamune from legal assault. The middle west, where the grain and flour industry is strongest, is Republican. So the hands of the administration are tied there."

One of the chief witnesses before the grand jury was David H. Miller. He is believed to have produced a copy of the alleged agreement between the promoters of the cotton pool, whereby they were to keep the staple out of the market until November 1 next.

China Seething With Riot Hankow, China, April 22.—The situation in Hunan province is reported as critical. Women and children are fleeing for their lives from Changsha, the capital. A number of villages near that city have been reduced to ashes by native mobs. The country is plagued with threats to kill all foreigners.

AMUSEMENTS AMERICAN MUSIC HALL BEGINNING APRIL 14.

"By Products" A New Social Exposure by Joseph McCall Patterson

THE BUYERS' NEWS

Offered for your deliberation, expressly in view of its value in the further development of an advertiser who is seeking your patronage by the generous use of the advertising columns of this paper.

In the evolution of modern business methods, it is a pleasure to note how some retail merchants with initiative and the courage to depart from the beaten paths of commerce have established stores where credit is extended to the man or woman who needs it rather than the so-called "responsible" class.

It has not been so many years ago that a man could be ruthlessly thrust into jail for debt, no matter how honest he might be or what inopportune circumstances prevented him from meeting his obligations. Credit at a retail store for the man without a big bank account was practically unknown. But with the progress of civilization, such barbarous methods were abandoned and the man of business has learned that our hard-working mechanics, clerks and others of limited income could be trusted just as much, if not more so, than a great many who were "born with a silver spoon in their mouth" and possibly never did an honest day's work in their lives.

Every reader of this paper who has reached the age of maturity can remember when merchants first began selling furniture and household goods on partial payments, or the installment plan, as it was then known. These far-seeing merchants who dared to depart from the worn trail of fossilized custom and blaze a new trail have played an important part in the welfare of the American people—the great middle class. They have made it possible for the working man, the clerk, the bookkeeper, and every one of limited income to establish a comfortable home without waiting years and years to save the entire amount required to establish a home.

Merchants who still held to the inconsistent practice of allowing credit to the man who did not need it and denying it to the honest man who did, predicted dire misfortune for those merchants who had announced their intention of trusting the "common people." But it has been the same way with every important epoch of discovery and invention. The people said Columbus was crazy when he planned to seek the Western Hemisphere. When Fulton proposed to build a boat that could be propelled without sails many thought it was about time to send him to the insane asylum. It's the same story with the trolley car, the automobile, the airship, wireless telegraphy and the thousands of other marvelous inventions of recent years.

Selling household goods on partial payments proved successful. Those merchants who believed in the people found that the honest man of limited means could be trusted. Gradually a few merchants in other lines of business fell into the new way of thinking, so now it's possible to buy furniture, pianos, clothing, hats, caps, shoes, and almost everything else on credit.

One of the pioneer merchants of Chicago who believes in the honesty of the average man and woman and sells clothing on credit is Jos. Bernhard, who maintains two large stores in this city. At both these stores complete lines of men's, women's and children's clothing and furnishing goods are shown, and the greater part of the business is done on credit. Mr. Bernhard has always advertised his willingness to trust every honest man and woman and that's why today the old customers who started trading at his establishment many years ago still buy of him, because they have always found him a man of his word and ready to live up to every agreement.

The writer had the pleasure of calling on Mr. Bernhard a few days ago and learned much about the modern system of credit for the man or woman who is short of money. The best way to tell these interesting facts is to repeat Mr. Bernhard's experience as related to the writer. Mr. Bernhard said, "About ten years ago when I decided to go into business in Chicago, I started with one small store and, like many other misguided merchants of the time, I thought credit was only for those with big bank accounts, while the man with a weekly wage must pay cash. That was the custom then, and it is now among ninety per cent of the merchants. The whole system is wrong and unfair to the honest man who needs credit. It did not take me long to see the mistake of this unfair credit system.

"I always made it a rule to know my customers intimately—to study human nature. I soon became convinced that the great majority of men and women are honest. The more I thought about the matter of credit, the more strongly I became convinced that I as well as the majority of other merchants was making a mistake. We were giving credit where it was not needed and many times little deserved, while we were denying the privilege to the class of honest customers who really did need the accommodation. After careful consideration I resolved upon a bold step. I decided that I would establish a credit system that would be fair to all—that would not discriminate in favor of the man with money and against the honest man who needed a little time to pay for the necessities of life. My friends and competitors said I was crazy. The idea of trusting a man with money seemed preposterous. Some even went so far as to speculate as to how soon I would be compelled to go out of business. But my faith in the honesty of mankind was not shaken. I stayed with my original decision and resolved that if I couldn't succeed by being fair to all my customers I'd quit business. But you see I am still here. I now have two big stores instead of one small room that I started with. In addition I do an immense amount of mail-order business.

"The same credit privileges are extended to out-of-town customers. I now have customers in every state in the Union and ship some goods to Canada, Mexico and Hawaii. It has been my experience that not one man or woman in a thousand is actually dishonest at heart. Occasionally some scamp deliberately planned to defraud me, but I soon found a way to catch the thief who had abused my confidence in him and bring him to justice. But I am not a pessimist. Because one or two proved dishonest I did not stop giving credit to those who were honest.

"I am glad to say that my confidence in the honesty of the average man has been rewarded by a steady growth in business. Some of my very best customers today have been buying from me steadily for years and years. I feel that this is the outcome of selling nothing but absolutely reliable merchandise, telling the plain truth and living up to it. I absolutely guarantee every article in my store and any customer who is not satisfied with his purchase or thinks it is not just exactly as I represented can have his money back without question or quibble. It makes no difference whether a customer comes to the store or buys by mail. The same rigid guarantee protects the customer in every case. Customers ordering goods by mail have the privilege of examining my articles before accepting same, and if it is not just what they expected to get, can be returned at my expense. I find that if I trust the people and treat them fairly they will trust me and accord me the same fair and square treatment with which I deal with them.

"I could tell you of hundreds of instances where by selling clothes to honest and ambitious young men and women working on a small salary, they have been able to keep up a good personal appearance and advance more rapidly than would have been possible without the clothes so necessary to present a successful appearance. Among my very best customers are many stenographers, clerks, bookkeepers and others just starting in business life and, of course, the small salary they get to start would not permit them to pay expenses and dress well were it not for my arrangement whereby they get a new suit or hat or shoes when they need them and pay me a little each week or month as they can spare it from their salary.

PETERSEN FURNITURE COMPANY

1046-48-50-52-54-56 Belmont Av. At Seminary Av.—PETERSEN'S BUSY CORNER NORTH SIDE'S GREATEST FURNITURE STORE



Best Patent Flour, in 1/2-brl. sacks, per brl. \$5.50. Fine Bread Flour, in 1/2-brl. sacks, per brl. \$5.25. Best Bohemian Rye Flour, in 1/2-brl. sacks, per brl. \$4.35. Fine Whole Rice, per 100-lb. bag. \$3.75. Best Laundry Starch, per 50-lb. box. \$1.50. Fine Sardines, per 100-can case. \$3.50.

THE PETERSEN SPECIAL. This dresser \$12.50. This handsome bed—has 3-inch conv. of genuine golden innuous posts and five extra heavy fibers. Mattress has 1 1/2 in. and without in those obtainable wood knobs. French china, perfectly plain. Rich mirror. Sale price \$13.50. \$12.50.

China Seething With Riot. Hankow, China, April 22.—The situation in Hunan province is reported as critical. Women and children are fleeing for their lives from Changsha, the capital. A number of villages near that city have been reduced to ashes by native mobs. The country is plagued with threats to kill all foreigners.

AMUSEMENTS AMERICAN MUSIC HALL BEGINNING APRIL 14.

"By Products" A New Social Exposure by Joseph McCall Patterson

'POISON FARMS' IN SWOPE CASE

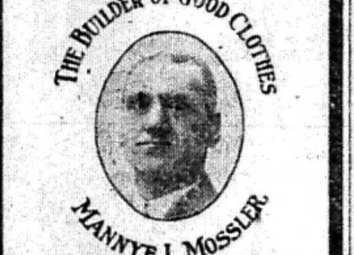
Kansas City, Mo., April 22.—Both sides in the trial of Dr. B. Clarke Hyde for the alleged murder by poison of Col. Thos. H. Swope, have been maintaining "poison farms." It is known that Doctors Heiktoen and Haines have a small place in Chicago where tests are made on frogs, rabbits and guinea pigs. The toxics used are crystals derived from the contents of Col. Swope's stomach and the ground up viscera.

Many of the animals have died, the state claims. Having been repeatedly refused any portion of the viscera or stomach contents of Hyde's alleged victims, so it could make counter analyses, the defense has started a rival farm to manufacture evidence in disproof of that of the experts.

The physiological tests of the defense are being made on dogs at the Hahnemann Medical College. A number of dogs are being inoculated by crystals from tests supposed to parallel those of the state. Some of the animals are given strychnine and cyanide of potassium so the effects of these poisons may be observed. A number have died of this treatment.

The writer had the pleasure of calling on Mr. Bernhard a few days ago and learned much about the modern system of credit for the man or woman who is short of money. The best way to tell these interesting facts is to repeat Mr. Bernhard's experience as related to the writer.

MOSSLER'S Tailoring System. 2 PAIR OF PANTS TO EVERY SUIT 2646 N. NORTH AV. Near Tallman Av. Tel. Humb. 7396. Away from the high-price Landlords.



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MARRIAGE LICENSES

Herman F. Wlok, Hulda Ehlert. 27-28. Ugalay Gerhardt, Olive Hill. 28-29. William Bishop, Joliet, Ill. and Car. 29-30. Abe Winkler, same. 30-31. Hilda Sedauski, Walerya Kinslate. 31-32. William Erickson, Mary O'Boyle. 32-33. Fred Reese, Desplaine. 33-34. Peterstradt, same. 34-35. Michael Kozak, Maryanna Pista. 35-36. James J. Yuppel, Alma Kietat. 36-37. John Kozak, same. 37-38. Mertes. 38-39. Martin Hansen, Ebba Muller. 39-40. Stanislaw Korvas, Rozalia. 40-41. Sabina Randall, Katherine Walsh. 41-42. John Lebek, Rose Kotra. 42-43. Charles W. Gray, Grace. 43-44. Thomas Goldsberry, Jennie. 44-45. Harry Mann, Lillian Plochowska. 45-46. Samuel Glazdowski, Grace. 46-47. Arthur Peter, Long Grove, Ill. 47-48. James A. Grant, Edith. 48-49. William McGowan, Lucille W. Smith. 49-50. Donald Prutz, Katarzyna Kamaska. 50-51. Peter Kell, Bertha Jahn. 51-52. James Kozowski, Rose Ostrowska. 52-53. James O'Donnell, Wilhelmina. 53-54. John Kozak, same. 54-55. Charles Hill, Lizzie Kasper. 55-56. Green Park, Ill. 56-57. Robert Pata, Katarzyna. 57-58. Nikolai Kowalski, Bronislawa Zungala. 58-59. Michael Januska, Frances O. Emmott. 59-60. William Erickson, Mary O'Boyle. 60-61. James Wylie, Cary Station, Ill. 61-62. Arthur H. Jankov, same. 62-63. Anton Gawenda, Juyanna Bierda. 63-64. John Kozak, same. 64-65. George B. Pawlanow, Weronika Tunke. 65-66. John Cooper, Savanna, Ill.; Katharine. 66-67. John Grabala, Mary Kowalska. 67-68. William Murphy Jr., Martha Matke. 68-69. Samuel Anderson, Edith. 69-70. Joseph Palucka, Albin. 70-71. Vincent Dinella, Frances. 71-72. Vincent J. Kozak, Rose Zimka. 72-73. Stanislaw Korvas, Rozalia. 73-74. Guadalupe Calmague, Marie Grazia. 74-75. Christiana Luet, Marie Balack. 75-76. Frank N. Anderson, same. 76-77. Walter Luet, Ann. 77-78. Patrick O'Malley, Mary. 78-79. Sidney F. Levy, Bernice Oppenheimer. 79-80. Charles W. Gray, Grace. 80-81. Samuel Anderson, Edith. 81-82. Charles E. Maple, Lydia M. Briley. 82-83. Albert Vesina, Friday Lepelt. 83-84. Albert Vesina, Friday Lepelt. 84-85. William Nowakowski, Antia Walda. 85-86. William Nowakowski, Antia Walda. 86-87. Angel Angeloff, Birma Lambowa. 87-88. Angel Angeloff, Birma Lambowa. 88-89. Dominicus Budvita, Veronica. 89-90. Dominicus Budvita, Veronica. 90-91. Alexander F. Helst, Anna Knebel. 91-92. John Van Hoeben, Elizabeth. 92-93. Robert Schroeder, Lena Ceranski. 93-94. Alexander Guzowski, Wanda Liszaw. 94-95. Michael Podlask, Zofia Gorka. 95-96. Christiana Luet, Marie Balack. 96-97. Hilda Strand. 97-98. Joseph Schuman, Anna Kapoun. 98-99. Cora Hickman. 99-100. Hilary Payne, Clifton Station, Va. 100-101. Michael Podlask, Zofia Gorka. 101-102. Dennis W. Crowley, Margaret J. Moaghan. 102-103.

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SOCIALISTS AND SUFFRAGISTS

BY ANNA K. HULBURD

Some prominent Socialist writers and speakers have been deprecating the agitation for woman suffrage as being a waste of time and energy, and they have even denounced the Socialist suffragists for setting their political demands above the class struggle.

Other leaders are urging the Socialist women to confine their efforts for suffrage within the Socialist political party, assuring them that Socialism alone will bring to women their political enfranchisement along with economic independence.

This attitude of Socialists seems not only narrow and impractical, but unscientific.

The struggle for woman's political rights has no more to do with the economic class struggle than has woman's past struggle for recognition as a creature with brains and with capacity for mental development. Since the time that man developed to a self-conscious class and by his superior strength made of woman a subject class—she has been struggling against the disabilities imposed upon all of her sex. Throughout the ages of civilization woman has been the victim of sex tyranny.

At last woman's attainments against overwhelming obstacles have forced man to acknowledge her equal competency with himself. Still bound by his age long sex antagonism, reluctant to yield his own exclusive control of society, he refuses to give to women equal social prerogatives with men.

It is the history of all class struggles that privileges must be won. They are never benevolently bestowed. The position of neutrality on the subject of woman suffrage now generally held by those in political power is well taken.

When the average woman has attained sufficient intelligence to recognize her own oppression, and when she has developed the cohesion of a self-conscious class to organize and to demand her rights, public opinion will recognize the justice of her claim and will yield to her demand.

The woman suffrage movement was originated by highly endowed, well educated women of the upper class, the recognized leaders of their sex in their time.

The agitation for equal rights was based on the abstract idea of justice and not of economic necessity, which is incidental. The demand for equal rights was justified on the ground of woman's inalienable right as a human being to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

The Woman Suffrage association was organized in the interest of that class which is disfranchised on the basis of sex.

The suffrage is considered the highest prerogative of the citizen. As woman is equally amenable with man to the law of the land, she should have the ballot to give her an equal share in the making of the law. Taxation without representation was tyranny for our forefathers, and so it is regarded today by the remaining disfranchised class. The object of the whole woman's rights movement is to strike out the word male from the franchise clause in our constitution.

Since the first woman's convention she has secured equal privileges in all public educational institutions. She will also gain her political freedom through the present capitalist rulers, without waiting for Socialism.

It is to the everlasting honor of the woman suffrage leaders that they refused to accept the suffrage for a limited economic class of women, but continued to make their demand for the ballot for the whole disfranchised class.

In view of this fact the contemptuous success of Socialists at the so-called middle class suffragists are entirely out of order, and every enlightened person must condemn such prejudiced and malicious disparagement of a great cause and its leaders.

The Socialist party of this country, by its platform, is committed to at least an active interest in woman suffrage.

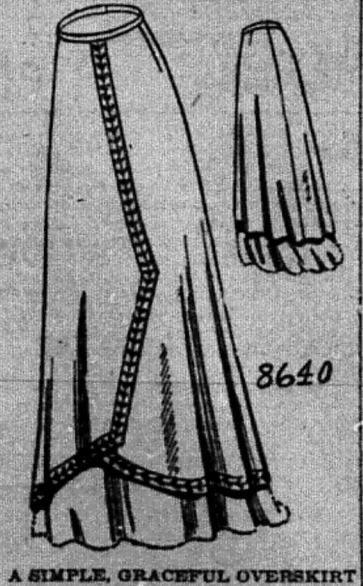
The Socialist party has been active in defending and giving financial aid to indicted labor leaders, to political refugees from other countries, to convicted editors, to suffering strikers and to jailed agitators.

The Socialist party has carried on an active agitation for free speech, for postal privileges, for labor laws, for trade union demands, for laws against the boycott and injunction, and nearly every other reform. The Socialist party has co-operated through representatives at innumerable labor conventions and federations, defense leagues and the peace congress.

It has made heroic sacrifice of time and money to establish its press and

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A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in stamps or silver.

SWAN SONG

BY EDWARD WILBUR MASON

Somehow at last the longest year is done; The caravan that moves a cloud by day, A star, by night, must halt upon its way. The towers of Mecca or of Bagdad won't So I, that in the wilderness so long, A voice of sorrow that could only mock And wake the echoes with the sound of wrong; O Love, no more to startle or to shock, I turn with thee from the wild Capes of Song To Silence, as the shadow of a rock!

SAFETY WITH THE X-RAY

The wonderful physical qualities of the Roentgen ray may be taken in at a glance. Unfortunately its powers for bodily injury require considerable time to manifest themselves. Continued exposure to the rays, as many experimenters now know to their cost, may cause a lifetime of pain and misery. X-ray devices are now fitted with shields of lead glass, through which the radiation can not go. Says a writer in the Illustrated London News:

At the London hospital an X-ray safety room has been installed. The patient is so placed that the rays can only reach the desired point, the tube being almost surrounded by a shield of Bohemian lead glass, which is impenetrable by the rays. So soon as the patient is in position the doctor leaves the room. Then only can the current be turned on. The patient is observed through windows of Bohemian lead glass. The room itself is built of two layers of lead-lined boards, having between them two sheets of lead and iron. That there may be no possible risk for the doctor, it is so arranged that the mere opening of the door of the safety room cuts off the electric current. Another apparatus is the invention of Messrs. Radiguet and Massot, and follows in general principle that in use at the London hospital. During the operation the doctor is protected from the effects of the rays by a shield, in this instance in the form of a special cabinet of Bohemian lead glass and wood, covering lead and iron. As with the former apparatus, the doctor controls the rays from his place of safety.

VITALITY OF EGGS

A series of experiments for the purpose of determining the vitality of eggs in different stages of incubation has been made recently by a German bird fancier. Says the Scientific American:

"On the fifth day of incubation five canary birds' eggs were taken from the nest, marked with numbers, and replaced in the nest, one by one, at half-hour intervals. This experiment was repeated ten times, with as many clutches of eggs. As a rule, the first three eggs replaced hatched normally and the two others failed to hatch. Hence it may be inferred that the average longevity of a canary bird's egg, taken from the nest on the fifth day of incubation, is 1 1/2 hours.

"In the same way the longevity was found to increase to 2 or 2 1/2 hours on the seventh day, and 3 1/2 to 4 hours on the ninth day of incubation. It was discovered by accident that eggs in a very advanced stage of incubation can endure very much longer periods of removal from the nest. Two eggs, purchased as plover's eggs, in the course of an excursion, were stowed in a basket, brought home and forgotten. On the evening of the following day a faint 'peep' recalled the existence of the eggs, and it was found that a young snipe had issued from one of them. The second snipe soon made its appearance, but lived only an hour."

Killing the Germs in Water

The method of preparing water for drinking purposes by killing the germs instead of attempting to remove them is now advocated by an increasing number of hygienists. Practically this means treatment with ozone or some similar agent instead of using filters. It is stated by the Engineering Magazine (New York, March) that the employment of electrical ozonizers in Europe for the sterilization of drinking water continues steadily to increase.

Paris, we are told, has installed apparatus with a capacity of 10,000,000 gallons a day, and Nice treats 5,000,000 gallons a day. The latest addition to the list of cities employing this method of water purification is St. Petersburg. In a comprehensive discussion of the place of ozone in sanitation Mr. A. Mabile, writing in the Electrical Review, connects the sterilizing action of this variant form of oxygen with its radioactivity, which is marked.

There are relatively few women members in the Socialist party, and these are generally women who have gained their own economic independence. The domestic woman is still a nonentity in Socialist families. Her work is considered of no economic value; she is supposed to be supported by her husband who, like the census taker, classifies her with those people of "no occupation." She is entitled to her keep, like any dependent child or ward, but, of course, she has no income of her own.

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From the Diary of a Striking Waist Maker

BY THERESA MALKIEL

December 8th.

After we got through with picketing this afternoon Ray induced me to come along to the meetin' at Thalia theater. It was arranged by the Socialists an', to tell the truth, I went with some misapprehension, for when ever my father was out of sorts with his union he would swear an' say: "Those darn Socialists, they'll be the ruin of us." Until I came to think that it was really so.

But I was curious to see her whom everybody calls mother. It's a mighty hard thing to be a good mother to one single family, but to say of thousands upon thousands of people. I was rather anxious to see her for myself.

An' I must say it was worth while goin' to have a glimpse at her noble face, to look into her loving eyes, to watch her long arms outstretched as if ready to embrace the whole sufferin' world, to hear the words of wisdom that came from her lips and to imagine the kind of tender, human heart that must be hid behind her flesh and bones! That's what I could call worth while livin'—to be like her.

The other day one of our speakers said that the people the world over, no matter what color they are, or in what religion they believe, are one large family, an' that the welfare of that family should come first before one's own little family. I'm really beginning to think that she was right. Jim would surely say that I've graduated into an anarchist, but it stands to reason that the speaker was right. If the people of the whole world will be well off, then the small families that are but parts of the whole are bound to prosper too.

I've heard people say that she, Mother Jones, is sacrificin' her life for others, but upon my word she doesn't look a bit like a martyr. On the contrary, when I came home tonight and saw my mother's worn, dissatisfied face I was inclined to think that she's the martyr of the two.

Mother Jones, she said: "Girls, I suppose every one of you thinks that you know what war is!" An' all hands went up in a jiffy. "What is it?" she asked. "Two armies of soldiers fight-

ing each other with guns," came a chorus of voices.

"Yes, that's so," said Mother Jones. "But did you girls ever hear of the great war that's raisin' the world over, even while you an' I are sittin' here in this warm theater? An' what's more, do you know that all of you are soldiers in that war?" Here she watched us for a moment as if waitin' to hear what we'd have to say to it, then continued: "Yes, children, an' it is the bitterest war ever waged. It is the war between all the workin' men on one side an' their bosses on the other, the war for a bit of bread.

"Well, from what I have seen for the last few weeks, I believe she's right. People do fight for dear life, an' all for a bit of bread. She then explained to us that the bosses can't have any love for the workin' men, for the latter's gain would mean their loss, an' workin' men's loss is the bosses' gain, an' it stands to reason that the boss wants to get all he can out of us.

I actually believe then Socialists are talkin' common sense. They've certainly learned what's the trouble with the world now-a-days, an' it can't be that understandin' the injustice of it all they'd care to make it still worse. To tell the truth I don't think they could do much in that line if they'd want to.

An' they say that the Jew girl that married one of them millionaires, lucky dog, they say she's a Socialist. An' she has certainly been good to us girls durin' this strike, an' her's is the kind of goodness that counts. She comes right among us an' does all sorts of jobs, as if she was still a workin' girl, an' no wonder; she knows that it ain't no fun to be one. An' good, kind, Mother Jones, an' so many, many of the people that worked with us all along—they're all Socialists. I must admit, the more we live the more we learn.

Had a scrap with the folks at home. Jim didn't come 'round tonight an' they smelt a rat. Ma, she said that if I break with Jim I may as well look out for myself, that she'd talked it over with Pa, an' they don't propose to keep me on their shoulders much longer. That she is gettin' old enough to get a steady an' I'm spollin' her chances. I expected as much.

GETTING BACK A BIT

Upton Sinclair is spreading the doctrine of the simple life diet.

He tells, in Colliers, how he has fared under a diet of uncooked food.

He says: "I eat twice a day, the first time about three hours after rising and then seven hours after that. I eat an ounce or two of nuts, chewing some kind of dried fruit, and then all the fresh juicy fruit I fancy. I have a good deal of variety, but eat no more than four or five articles of food at any one meal. The staple articles of my diet are pine nuts, Brazil nuts, peaches, almonds, prunes, figs, bananas, oranges and apples in winter, and peaches, pears and berries in summer.

"Ordinarily this is a care free, but if the fancy strikes me I add lettuce, tomatoes, celery and ripe olives. I sometimes eat the raw flaked grains which may be had in packages in the

grocery stores. Prunes and apricots I soak over night; other fruits I simply wash until they are shiny. I never drink anything but water, and I do not use bread or any other form of cooked food."

Sinclair says that his wife and 7-year-old boy also share his diet. He says they all enjoy perfect health and unusual physical strength.

Before he started his diet, Sinclair fasted until he got rid of "40 pounds of very poor flesh." Then, under the new diet, he put on "80 pounds of the very best variety of muscle."

Continuing, the writer says: "Any one may imagine how the housekeeping problem is affected by such a way of life. We have no servants and no cooking, no soiled dishes, odors, or grease."

Recurring to the all important question

of cost of living, he says: "What does it cost to live this way? At New York winter prices I average \$2 a week, but I indulge myself in luxuries—if I wished to economize, I would not go over 20 cents a day."

Taken all in all, Sinclair believes that his diet gives health and mental and physical strength, while it saves labor, worry, time, money and doctor's and dentist's bills.



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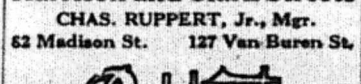
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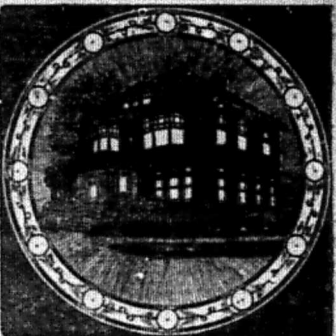
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NOTICE—The expiration date opposite your name on the following label indicates the time of the expiration of your subscription. If you would not miss a day, please renew at least TEN DAYS before expiration, and mark your order "Renewal."

Another Mine Horror This time it is in Alabama. Another long list of those who are offered up to the god of profit in the mining industry.

This comes at a moment when the union coal miners of America are asking for a few cents more a day. The Alabama mines are scab mines. They are almost the only ones in operation. They are being worked to the limit of human endurance in the effort to force the last cent of profit from the favorable market created by the strike of the union men.

Part of the price of this scab coal will be paid in the lives of those who went to their death in the bottom of the mine. Alabama is a Democratic state. It is controlled by the party that some union men would have us believe is the friend of union labor.

IT HAS LESS LEGISLATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE LIVES OF MINERS THAN ALMOST ANY STATE IN THE UNION. The Democratic party will be asking for votes next fall. It will be asking for them from northern workmen. It does not need to ask for them in the south. It has them there without asking, and has disfranchised the workers so that even if they were disposed to rebel they have no opportunity.

EVERY MAN WHO IS ELECTED TO CONGRESS ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET MUST GO INTO A CAUCUS OF HIS PARTY AND BE BOUND BY ITS DECISION. A MAJORITY OF THE VOTES IN THAT CAUCUS WILL COME FROM THE SOLID SOUTH. The policy of the national party must be controlled by the southern delegation. THAT SOUTHERN DELEGATION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEATH OF THOSE COAL MINERS IN ALABAMA.

Put these facts together and then decide whether what we are about to say is stating the case too strongly. THE UNION MAN WHO ADVOCATES THE SUPPORT OF DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES IN CHICAGO IS GUILTY OF THE BLOOD OF HIS FELLOW WORKERS IN THE ALABAMA MINES.

Not that the Republican party is any better. Both are born of the same parents, they are brothers in a common cause—the maintenance of wage slavery and exploitation of labor.

The Illinois Supreme court has declared that the ten-hour law is constitutional. There have been few greater victories for the workers of this state in many years.

The victory was not won without a battle, and in that battle the Daily Socialist is proud to point to the fact that it was the first newspaper to take up the fight, the only one to keep it up continuously and to carry the war directly into the enemy's country.

When the previous fight was made upon the ten-hour law and a previous court declared that law unconstitutional there was no daily paper in the state of Illinois to fight the battles of labor.

The moment that the test case was started this paper threw itself into the fight. Since the Illinois Manufacturers' association had selected Ritchie as their champion the Daily Socialist proceeded to expose the character of their chosen standard bearer and the conditions under which he wished to continue to compel women to work twelve, fourteen and sixteen hours a day. This was a line of attack that no other paper dared follow, and it was only when the exposures of the Socialists had aroused the city that a few reform papers gave their half-hearted support to the fight of the workers.

This is not the first time that we have measured lances with the Illinois Manufacturers' association and gained a victory. This same organization endeavored to send the officials of the teamsters' union to the penitentiary, and had it not been for the expose of the class character of the justice which it was invoking it is probable that the attempt would have been successful.

The Daily Socialist would be the last to claim primary credit for this victory. That belongs, first of all, to the unions of Chicago and Illinois. Upon them also must devolve the task of securing the enforcement of the law now that its constitutionality has been affirmed. Without a strong union movement the law would quickly become a dead letter.

It is at least suggestive that this decision came so quickly upon the heels of the Milwaukee victory. It would be foolish to ascribe all the changes that follow that election to the one cause. The sun would still have shone, the fields would have brought forth their harvests and the battle of labor for better conditions would have continued had Socialism been defeated in Milwaukee. But the fact remains that not in any year or two years have there been as many concessions made to the working class in the United States as in the two weeks since that election.

Squibs About Agitators BY RALPH KORNGOLD. A Socialist lumber jack was asked before the vagrancy. The judge asked him if he had any means of support. "No, I haven't any money, if that is what you mean," was the reply. "Have you got a family?" asked the judge. "No, I am not married." "Then," said the judge, "I shall give you thirty days. There is no reason why in our prosperous country a man who does not have any one dependent on him and has no one but himself to support, should be without money, if he is industrious." "I didn't say that I had no one to support," replied the lumber jack. "But you said you were not married." "That is right," I have to support you and other parasites."

"Doc" Morrison, national committee-man from Arizona, was speaking once in Bisbee, during a strike of the Western Federation of Miners. A timid comrade came to him and asked him please not to say anything about the Copper Queen Mining company, as they did not want any more trouble. This made the old "Doc" mad, and he paid his respects to the Copper Queen as follows: "One day," he said, "I happened to be in San Francisco and listened there to a lecture on the planetary system. The professor wound up by saying, 'This earth is not the center of the universe, but merely belongs to the planetary system.' No sooner had he said that than an old man got up in the crowd and stated, 'I am sorry, professor, but I shall have to dispute your word.' 'What is that?' said the professor in astonishment, 'would you have this intelligent audience believe that the earth does not belong to the planetary system?' 'I am sorry to be compelled to do so, professor,' replied the old man. 'Why, sir, your statement is ridiculous, who are you anyway?' 'I suppose I am not much of any consequence,' replied the old man. 'I am just a common miner from Arizona. Yet I have traveled all over the world, I have been in Asia, Europe, Africa, and Australia; I have worked in every state in the Union, and, if you will believe an old man, this earth does not belong to the planetary system.' 'Well,' said the professor, amused, 'what in your estimation does this earth belong to?' 'This earth,' said the miner, 'belongs to the Standard Oil, except Arizona, which belongs to the Copper Queen Mining company.'"

Probably the greatest practical joke ever played by a Socialist agitator on the police, was perpetrated by Comrade E. J. Lewis at San Francisco, Cal. In a second hand book store, Comrade Lewis found the copy of an old injunction issued by the Supreme court of the state against the police of San Francisco, restraining them from doing something or other. The next day Lewis is put up his soap box on the busiest street in San Francisco and started to speak. As he is an unusually entertaining speaker, possessed of a powerful voice he had soon gathered an immense audience. A police sergeant came rushing to the scene and ordered him to desist. Lewis produced the old injunction from his pocket and asked the policeman to take him off the box, claiming that he was protected by the injunction. The officer took a look at it, and puzzled by the legal verbiage scratched his head and went away. The next day Lewis repeated the performance all over again. A police lieutenant with half a dozen policemen looked on with grim faces, while Lewis spoke and at times turning towards the police told them that he had got them nailed this time. Several days later the police decided to make a test case and arrested Lewis. When the hoax was discovered the police, such a laugh went up that the police, not wishing to be the objects of further ridicule did not prosecute. Thus Lewis kept the entire police force of San Francisco at bay for several days with a worthless piece of paper.

I once had a debate in California with an organizer of the Prohibition party. Towards the close of the debate my opponent became inspired and, at the top of his voice shouted: "Our Socialist friend here states that it is capitalism which is responsible for the misery of the workers. He says it is capitalism which creates practically all of the poverty, sin and misery on this earth. I tell you, my friend it is wrong; there are two things which ruin mankind. Do you know what they are? They are wine and women." When it was my turn to reply, I said: "My opponent has stated that the two things which ruin mankind are wine and women. The Prohibition party already stands for the abolition of wine. I suggest that they also abolish women."

During the free speech fight in Seattle, after speaker after speaker had been pulled off the soap box and arrested by the police and the officers of the law thought they had won the day, suddenly a speaker appeared on the roof of a building which had just been completed and was not yet occupied. From his lofty station he proceeded to address the crowd through a megaphone. The officers were desperate and again and again tried to gain admittance to the building without, however, finding a way to get there. In the meantime a great crowd which nearly blocked the surrounding streets cheered the efforts of the agitator. Finally the fire department was called out, but that time, however, the speaker had disappeared as mysteriously as he had appeared, without giving the police a chance to arrest him.

The Song of the Self-Made Man BY URBANE L. BARRETT I'm the man who made a million. I'm the man who won the fight; I'm the man who fought the battle Through the long, dark, stormy night. Through the night of frenzied finance, With the souls of greed set free, I'm the man who gave no quarter To a friend or enemy. 'Twas a battle for the dollar, Backed by lust for selfish gain; Hope for selfish independence Crushed out mercy, deadened pain. I'm the man who fell beneath me In the mad commercial war— 'Might makes right,' and such my motto. Might has right to main and mar. O you poor men! O you outcasts! O you beggars! O you old— I'm the man who ruined you, d—n you! But I have my shining gold. Come! ye weary, helpless weaklings, Eat the crumbs beneath my boards; Call me "Master," wait my orders, Earn the millions that I hoard.

As Per Agreement "I haven't the vestige of a case," said the crafty client to the craftier lawyer, "but I have it, I do." "How much?" casually inquired the legal one. "Five thousand pounds," proclaimed the client. "Shake hands!" he said. "You have the best case I ever heard of. I'll see that you never go to jail with that sum." And he did. The client went there "broke."

Wanted—Burglars! They were penurious "penny-a-liners," and they lived together, partly because they didn't mind each other much, but principally because they were about the same size and one best suit of clothes did for both. In the silent watches of the night one of them awoke to hear a suspicious creaking in the room. It was a burgling burglar, who had mistaken their room for an adjoining suite, occupied by a wealthy financier. For a moment the awoken instantly. Then he beat his hands wildly on the bed. "George," he shrieked, "there's a burglar in the room." There was a scuffle of feet, and the door banged loudly. "You blundering idiot!" roared his bedmate. "Why the dickens couldn't you keep quiet! He might have dropped something."—Answers.

The Call of the Child Her mother beaming approval, the little girl had sidled up to the stranger in the way carriage, played "peep" with his newspaper, drummed out "Tip-i-adi-ladi" upon his knee, counted his fingers, and asked him innumerable questions, as, Did he wear whiskers to keep his face warm? and, Was it the train that moved, or the telegraph posts? At last the harassed passenger could stand it no longer. "What do you call your little girl?" "I call her Winifred," smiled the fond mother. "Then I wish you would!" snapped the passenger. And on sped the train with never a jar or jolt.

Fully Qualified A farmer whose farm is near a school for boys was greatly annoyed by the denunciations of the youngsters. Finding two of the boys helping themselves to his choice apples, he ushered them from his premises, ably assisted by the toe of his boot. The following day he found the same boys loitering in the vicinity of his orchard fence. "What you young scamps hangin' round here for?" he shouted. "I told you yesterday what you'd git if I caught you on my land agin'." "Yes, we remember," explained the spokesman. "We didn't come for apples this time. We came to ask you to join our football eleven."

THE RIGHT TO WORK BY OSCAR LEONARD. (Extracts from an address delivered before the Brotherhood Welfare Association of St. Louis.) The right to work is an inalienable right. Work and happiness ought to go hand in hand and they will when we reach a state of society where the worker will not have to go from door to door begging for work. The man who laughs at the so-called lazy man is either cruel or idiotic. There are no lazy men in the sense generally understood. If there is such a thing as laziness it is a disease. A man is either sick or well. If he is well he cannot live without work. If he is ill he cannot work. If he is well and thinks work a disgrace then there is something the matter with his upper story. An alienist will do him good. The so-called Weary Willie is generally a man who needs good substantial food, a bath, tender care, and nursing back to health so that he may cease being weary. This does you need not preach to him the gospel of work. He will labor as all healthy men must. Have you ever heard anyone call Harry Thaw a Weary Willie? Have you ever seen a newspaper refer to other members of the idle rich class as lazy good-for-nothings? Yet that is all these fellows are. They sow not, nor do they spin. But they reap. A rich parasite is called a clubman. A workman out of a job is known as a hobo. Society today is divided largely into two classes—those who work people and those who are being worked. Those who work others live in luxury and become pleasure seeking clubmen and sterile women. Those who work at useful trades live from hand to mouth and become vagrants, tramps, and hoboes the moment they are out of employment. No, the millennium has not come with Milwaukee, but it's a step toward it. The way to obtain the right to work

is to work for the right to live and the right to live can be obtained by securing the worker the just compensation of his labor. No work, no pay, which really means no working, is good enough for the capitalists if it is good enough for the workers. I am not preaching to you the dignity of labor. I am not a politician shaking the horny hands of toil before election day. I have labored with my hands and am now laboring with the little brain apportioned me. I know what labor means. You cannot speak of its dignity as long as capitalism prevails. Under Socialism there will be dignity in labor. Under capitalism labor is almost an indignity. The capitalists won't admit it. But watch their actions. They are louder than words. A clubman is a tramp who has enough money to be a member of an exclusive set. James Eds How was probably intended for a clubman since he has plenty of money. He has really not disappointed his elders. Instead of being a leader among well dressed, empty headed, voluntary idlers, he is chosen to become the leader of ragged, involuntary ones. We must fight for the right to earn enough by our work so that our wives and children may not be compelled to go to shop, factory and mine. Capitalism breaks up the home by compelling the mother to go to work and the children to sell papers on the streets. Socialism will restore the home by giving each man a chance to earn enough by his labor to take care of his family. Under the present arrangement of things all those who have only labor power, or all are slaves driven by the whip of hunger. This whip does for them what the lash did for the black slaves of the south.

Milwaukee Victory Seen Through Capitalist Spectacles The Chicago papers comment on the installation of the Socialist regime in Milwaukee. Says the Inter Ocean: "All is quiet at Milwaukee and along its shore. The Socialists that were elected—largely by Republican and Democratic votes—to the council and executive office have taken possession and entered upon their duties, business as normal, no one is afraid. Neither are the people asleep. The Socialist officials have displayed sagacity and moderation. They promise nothing Utopian, they threaten nothing sinister. They know that it would be silly and idle to attempt unconstitutional and illegal reforms, and they understand that what is demanded of them is clean, efficient, businesslike administration, plus such improvements as all broadminded, enlightened citizens are prepared to support and, in point of fact, are supporting everywhere. It is to be hoped that what the Milwaukee Socialists understand and realize now they will bear in mind to the end of their term. Some apprehension has been felt by moderate men in other cities, who did not know all the facts and thought that the victory of the Socialist ticket meant a victory for full-fledged national Socialism. The disposition everywhere now is to give the Milwaukee government a fair trial. It must avoid all red flag nonsense and put aside all irrelevant and visionary schemes. It will be judged by its record by the economy it secures, the graft it eliminates, the impartiality it displays in enforcing the law and protecting rights and interests. There are no sensational 'world successes' in honest and efficient administration and reasonable municipal improvement, but there is a sense of duty done and proper recognition earned in such a record. The less 'Socialism' there will be in the plans and methods of the Milwaukee government the better will be the chances of public approval and commendation at the next election. Milwaukee is not Socialist. Its combined Republican-Democratic vote was 33,000, and of the 27,600 Socialist votes a large proportion was non-Socialist." Hearst's Examiner says: "Not in Milwaukee only, but in many other American cities, the taxpayers are learning that so-called 'conservative' government may prove the most wasteful and corrupt. If, on the other hand, so-called 'radicalism' can plug graft leaks, can save valuable public assets from franchise hawkers, can spend tax revenues wisely, economically and for the public benefit, can conserve public safety and enforce the laws—if radicalism can do these constructive things, the people welcome it gladly. That, in precise terms, is the position of Milwaukee's new mayor and cabinet of Social-Democrats. The people are giving them a free hand. When Mayor Seidel begins by asking

for a 'survey' commission to get at the financial leaks in city government he touches the raw spot in all rapidly-growing American municipalities. 'Graft, so long considered inseparable from American city government, is, after all, an exotic. It has neither foothold nor development in the cities of other civilizations. Why? 'Because the communal spirit in old world cities is an active, vital force. 'When the real leaders in a city's affairs—the men who weave a city's commercial possibilities into dollars and power—give time and thought to the economical handling of the municipal government, there is no graft. There is no opportunity for the leeches to get busy. 'Yet it is folly to pretend that all the dissipation of the people's taxes, in an otherwise fairly governed city, is in the form of graft. 'The biggest leaks may have their origin in rank incompetence. 'We cannot successfully run a great business corporation with a collection of pay roll pigmies drafted from the political slums. 'City government is a business science. When the political bosses, big and little, get a city on the verge of bankruptcy they take refuge in bond issues. It is comparatively easy to hide present day incompetence by thrusting abnormal loads on a future generation of taxpayers. 'The mismanagement of American cities has reached such proportions that the pendulum of popular opinion is sweeping hard toward radicalism in the form of 'commission' governments. 'The reaction from the old days of caucus government in the interest of privilege grabbers, of midnight franchisees, of fraudulent contracts for public works, of padded pay rolls for buttoning 'machines,' of alliances with the vicious and even criminal underworld—all the hall marks of 'boss' government—is complete and permanent. 'The prophets of the new order may call themselves Social-Democrats, or just plain municipal patriots—it doesn't matter. 'The taxpayers have learned to distrust party labels, and to look for results. 'If an administration of municipal affairs only succeeds, in its first term, in awakening public conscience, and solidifying the communal spirit, it will have accomplished results. 'These things pave the way for the future realization of a community's highest ideals. 'The 'business' government of American cities is neither Utopian nor due to advanced vapors by unskilled reformers. We have fallen upon rationally progressive days. 'The people are honest at heart, and ready to uphold the hands of graft hunters and waste savers. 'Mayor Seidel of Milwaukee, and his progressive cabinet, will get a fair trial at the people's hands."

Answer to Harvey P. Moyer Comrade Moyer's letter embodies some excellent suggestions, and with much of it I heartily agree. Perhaps, however, it will surprise Comrade Moyer when I say that in my estimation no one needs the advice given in his letter more than our Christian Socialist comrades. Let us by all means keep abreast out of our propaganda; but let us apply this same rule to Christianity. Let us not alienate the religious workers by preaching the identity of Socialism and Christianity. I said that our Christian Socialist comrades need no advice most, because there is no other faction in the party which has so persistently tried to foist their personal beliefs upon the movement. The atheist speaker who tries to identify Socialism and atheism is the exception rather than the rule, but I have met few if any Christian Socialist speakers or comrades who are able to keep Christianity out of their speeches or party discussions. I know of some speakers occasionally employed by the national office who persistently do so. I know of one very prominent Christian Socialist speaker who has been criticized by locals for doing so. Throughout the west the Christian Socialist comrades form a disturbing element in many of the smaller locals, because, while insisting that the atheists keep their atheism out of the local meetings, they at the same

time insist upon their right to discuss Socialism from the religious viewpoint. I know of one county convention of the Socialist party in the state of Oregon, which the Christian Socialist comrades, being in the majority, opened up with a prayer, to the great annoyance of the free thinking comrades. I know of locals in the west which fall to grow and to progress because they are entirely dominated by the religious spirit. The workmen in those communities being irreligious look with scorn upon such a party. As to the "Christian Socialist," I have no fault to find with it. With some of its editors I hold relations of personal friendship, but again I know of locals where the Christian Socialist comrades, being in the majority, insisted on using the funds of the local to buy bundles of the Christian Socialist, and have thus created dissension among the membership. These same Christian Socialist comrades would have considered themselves grossly injured if the free thinking comrades were to use the local funds (contributed by Christians and atheists alike) for the distribution of a magazine as for example "The Evolutionist."

I agree with Comrade Moyer; let us unite on the broadest, but not on the narrowest, basis. Let us leave out of our official propaganda, let us not insult the faith of the religious worker by identifying Socialism with atheism, let us not insult the belief of the free thinking worker by identifying Socialism with Christianity. RALPH KORNGOLD, Chicago, Ill.

OPEN FORUM

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STUDY COURSE IN SOCIALISM Authorized by the National Executive Committee LESSON XXIV. THE SOCIALIST PROGRAM: 4. SOCIAL REFORMS (CONTINUED) Poor Relief.—Socialists have no love for what goes under the name of "charity," public or private, organized or unorganized. Under the influence of capitalism the effort has been systematically made to eliminate from it every element of humane feeling, and methods have been introduced which tend to degrade and demoralize the recipients of relief, perpetuating poverty and dependence in the very act of relieving extreme destitution. Socialists look forward to a time when charity, in the common acceptance of that word, will become unnecessary—when all who are able to work will have ample opportunity to provide for themselves by useful labor, when the number of the physically or otherwise defective will be greatly reduced through social hygiene, and when provision for such unfortunate as still remain will be given by the community as of right, not as a favor to be repaid by humility and submission to the ruling classes, as now. All the industrial and social reforms outlined in the foregoing lessons tend in this direction, and their adoption would go far toward doing away with the need for a system of public poor relief. In the meantime, however, public relief for the poor and unfortunate cannot and should not be abolished, and Socialists seek to improve the system as much as possible. A large part of the activity of the Socialist party in European municipalities has been devoted to this end. On the one hand, they seek to bring the work of poor relief into closer connection with that of public health and education, so as to combat the immediate causes of destitution and help the unfortunate to become useful and independent members of society. On the other hand, they seek to bring it into connection with the labor organizations, engaging them in the work of administering relief. The enlistment of workmen in this task is important, both because they better understand the real needs of the sufferers than do business men or even professional philanthropists, and also because they have an interest in so administering the service as to prevent destitution rather than merely to palliate it and in guarding against the abuse, very common in this country, by which the poor law and the laws against vagrancy are used as means to supply cheap labor to employers, to break strikes and keep wages down, and so perpetuate poverty. Unemployment.—It has been shown that unemployment on a large scale is a regular accompaniment of great industry under capitalist control. It constitutes a tremendous danger both to the labor movement and to civilization in general—to the labor movement, as the competition of the half-starved victims lowers the general rate of wages; to civilization, as chronic unemployment rapidly undermines habits of industry, self-reliance, and honesty, and breeds beggary, theft, drunkenness, and other forms of vice and crime. The most effective means of combatting unemployment, in the long run, are the abolition of child labor and the shortening of the work day. But these have to be supplemented by other measures more directly aimed at the evil itself, especially in view of the fact that unemployment, while existing on a large scale even in times of industrial prosperity, becomes much aggravated during the periodical economic crises. There are two ways in which this direct relief of the unemployed may be undertaken. The one does not exclude the other, and on occasion both may be used at the same time. The simplest method is for the state and the municipality, in times of wide spread unemployment, to undertake special public works for the purpose of employing a part of those thrown out of work by private capitalists. These works should be of a useful character—construction of streets and roads, canals, reservoirs, aqueducts, bridges, school buildings, works of irrigation and afforestation, etc. Mere "task work"—i. e., work which is not desired for itself, but is done only for the purpose of disguising aims under the form of wages—is reprehensible. Even in the case of useful public works, it is necessary to guard carefully against abuses—against "grafting" by capitalist politicians and contractors, and against the payment of low wages, ostensibly for the purpose of giving employment to larger numbers, but really for the purpose of getting necessary public work done at the expense of the property owning and tax paying classes and reducing the general level of wages. This method of relieving unemployment is also open to the objection that it helps only certain sections of the working class—building trades mechanics and outdoor laborers—and does nothing for the large numbers of factory operatives and others who suffer most acutely in times of depression. While the undertaking of special public works may be helpful in critical moments, regular insurance of workmen against unemployment is desirable at all times. In the United States, as in most countries, this has hitherto been left altogether to voluntary effort. Many labor unions have a regular and more or less adequate system of out-of-work benefits, paid from funds supplied by dues or assessments levied upon all employed members. This is very beneficial within the comparatively narrow circles of the membership of these unions, but the great masses of unorganized workmen are entirely unprotected. It is a part of the Socialist program to press for the recognition by the state or the municipality of the fact that insurance against involuntary idleness is a proper function of the community. Under Socialist influence, beginning in the cities of France, and made in Denmark on a national scale and in a number of cities of Belgium, France, and Switzerland. In all these cases, the labor union is made the administrative agency, under a certain public supervision, the union furnishing part of the funds by assessments upon its employed members and the state or municipality making a contribution proportionate to that furnished by the union. This gives a strong motive for wage workers in all trades and occupations to organize into unions, and it tends to prevent abuses that might be apprehended from a system of public insurance against unemployment administered by the state or municipality without the intervention of the labor organizations. On the one hand, the union has an interest in preventing any member from drawing out-of-work benefits unless he is really entitled to them; it seeks to distribute employment and to find places for as many men as possible, and refuses the benefit to any man who will not take a job offered under proper conditions. On the other hand, the union has also an interest in not permitting any man's needs to drive him to work below the scale and so undermine the union and lower wages, as would probably be the case if the system were administered by officials not in sympathy with the labor movement. Employment Agencies.—Private employment agencies are too often nothing but institutions for grafting upon the most helpless portions of the working class, and sometimes for supplying strike breakers besides. Many unions maintain their own employment agencies, with good results; but honestly conducted agencies are especially needed for those departments of labor which at present are largely unorganized. Socialists advocate the establishment of a regular system of municipal employment agencies, operated without cost to the workmen in quest of work, and under safeguards to prevent their being used to furnish employment to the police force, or to persons appointed by the city government, partly of persons elected for the purpose by the local central labor body. This plan has already been introduced in some European cities. Old Age Pensions.—In the United States, even more than elsewhere, it is becoming increasingly difficult for men past middle age to get regular employment. The continuous rise of prices, the higher requirements resulting from the increasing strenuousness of life, the general irregularity of employment, and the periodic hard times all together make it impossible for most workmen to provide for their declining years by saving any considerable sum out of their wages before middle life. For the masses of working people, "age" and "destitution" are becoming interchangeable terms. Alike from motives of prudence and of humanity it is necessary for the working class to strive for the establishment of public provision for the aged. The German system of compulsory old age and invalidity insurance is in some respects the best form for such provision; but the legal and constitutional principles prevailing in Anglo-Saxon countries make it perhaps more practicable to attain the same end by a system of old age pensions. This was done in Great Britain immediately after the Socialist and Labor victories of 1906. The provision is very inadequate, the pensions being too low and the age at which they become available being too high; but it is of some positive value, and will probably be improved. The old age pension is frankly recognized as only a measure for relief, not an ultimate goal. While capitalism continues, it is hardly likely that any really adequate provision for aged workers will be made. But the assurance by the state or nation of a pension of even four or five dollars a week to every person who has passed the age of sixty—taking these figures merely as illustrative—would mean the difference between hope and despair for multitudes of working people now passing middle age and seeing only destitution before them. The virtue of the old age pension is that it is free from the odium which attaches to public charity, and can be so provided as to maintain the human dignity of the aged worker instead of degrading him. By itself, this measure would count for little, but it goes along with the other measures heretofore discussed to form a working program whose realization will prevent much of the misery now caused by capitalism and will at the same time strengthen the working class for its largest task of social reorganization.

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