1. Farms are becoming factories.
2. Scientific agriculture is reducing the elements of uncertainty.
3. Farm animals are being transformed into meat-making machines.
4. Because of improvements, the money needed to become a farmowner is steadily increasing.
5. Any g nuine labor mover.ent must include farmers, who are the largest numerical portion of the working class.

MONDAY

Sessions of the congress, morning and afternoon, at the Masonic Tem-

pla.

Big mass meeting in honor of the delegates at the North Bide Turner hall, North Clark street and Chicago avenue, in the evening, when prominent out-of-town delegates will appear as the speaker.

Sessions of the congress, morning and afternoon, at the Masonic Temple.

Banquet to be given in honor of the delegates at King's restaurant, Fifth avenue, between Washington

WEDNESDAY

Sessions of the Congress, morning and afternoon, at the Masonic Tem-

CONVENTION NOTES

Pennsylvanians Coming

All Have Jobs

New York Well Represented

ber of delegates to the national con-

States Having Six Delegates

Creel Is Here!

pear as the speakers. TUESDAY

and Madison streets.

Great Charges in Method Brought by Science, Says A. M. Simons

BY A. M. SIMONS

(Chairman Committee on Farms,) The farmers' committee has held n meetings, but has conducted its work by correspondence. Although suggestions and corrections were received from all but one of the present mem bers of the committee, and have been used in preparing this report, yet because it was impossible to submit the final draft to the entire committee before publication only the chairman, A. M. Simons, is to be held responsible for

the report as printed.

The committee will meet during the first day of convention and will revise this report before submission to the convention.

rtunately this report must neces sarily be issued before the census of 1910 is completed. Its conclusions must therefore be based largely on observations of general tendencies and not upon statistical data.

Agriculture at the present moment is just entering a pay stage. The change

Agriculture at the present moment is just entering a new stage. The changes during the past few years have been greater than in many previous centuries. This change is seen not alone in improved farm machinery, although this has played its part. The old extensive system of single crop farming has almost disappeared. This change carries with it the theory based upon the idea that specialized cultivation of large areas would increase until the large farms would swallow up the smaller ones. It is time for the Socialists to completely abandon this thecialists to completely abandon this the-ory. Fifty years of the most rapid agricultural evolution has produced no agricultural evolution has produced no sign of any tendency in the direction of such a form of concentration. Farms at the present time are probably small-er per unit of area than ever before. This does not nean that concentration has passed farming by, but only that it has taken on a different form from what Socialists of fifty years ago ex-pected.

The Farm as a Factory

ne basic feature of the new farming ound in the fact that the farm is oming an agricultural factory. In all lines of industry the great obstacles to concentration have been found in the uncertainties of the trade and the impossibility of continuous operation. So long as farming was dependent upon the captices of soil, weather, insects and Carl D. Thompson and individual skill, it could never be sufficiently standardized to enable it to follow the course of factory industry.

Progress in all lines of industry consists are all lines of industry consists.

chance. This process is now going very rapidly in agriculture. The farming is very little dependent the heat or cold or water of nature. All these can now be supplied artificially, and the introduction of cer-tainty and complete control renders the new methods more economical than the are Massachusetts, which will in part be represented by two Socialist women, Harriet D'Orsay, of Lynn, aid Marion Craig Wentworth, of Salem. Ohio also has six delegates, one of whom will represent the women of that state. She is Marguerite Privey, of Akron. Unorganized States Represented All of the unorganized states have chosen delegates to the congress. They are Delaware, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia. supply of nature.

Manufacturing Soil

The soil, once largely the most important element, has lost much of that importance. Soil can now be manufactured, almost to order. The land furnishes little more than a location. Soil is now a part of the capital of the farmot always evengof fixed cap-

This control of the soil depends largely upon the use of artificial fertilizers, and here again we seem to be entering and here again we seem to be entering upon a new era. While upon most farms the great mass of fertilizing materials is still produced on the farm itself, and the use of certain crops for fertilizing purposes is being, highly developed, yet the great source of supply is becoming controlled by phosphate and ultrate trusts, and the most important element introgen, is now being produced mechanically by electric plants. Another important source is the beef trust, and the use of bacterial cultures for nitrogen its suggestive of another significant line of evolution.

The whole irrigation movement is but a part of this change. Wherever water is supplied artificially, the price of the land is so high that it is profitable to practically re-make the soil. If it is not satisfactory.

Specializing Animals

L. G. Creel, formerly "Hustler Editor" on the Dally Socialist, but now connected with the staff of the Appeal is of the Appeal is now to attend the national congress. In addition to boosting the "Appeal's" subscription list he has been fighting an attack of rheumanities in the wilds of "Bleeding Kansas." He reports progress in both struggles.

Nebraska Movement Eccreated

Clyde J. Wright, state secretary of the carly arrivals today. "Everything is becoming in our state with all differences in the party adjusted," said with the staff of the Appeal is to boosting the kession, is in town to attend the national Socialist organizations is all their branches in every state.

4. That the organization of the foreign speaking nationally speaking or the foreign speaking or all their branches in every state.

5. That all the foreign speaking or appeal is the staff of the Appeal is to Reason, is in town to attend the national socialist organizations of the thempton in the winds of "Bleeding Kansas."

He reports progress in both struggles.

Nebraska Movement Eccreated

Clyde J. Wright, state secretary of the mational congresses of the Socialist pranty.

These matters were originally atken up and discussed to some extent at the matio

Specializing Animals

On the mechanical side, recent changes have tended to develop this same tendency. The production of artificial heat requires a large capital. New standards of purity in dairy products is requiring greater expense and more factory-like organization of the indus-

Two Killed in Saloon

(By United Press Associations.)
Jacksonville, Fla., May 14.—In a saloon here early today, two persons were killed and three seriously shot. Daniel Danson's saloon, it was charged, was kept open after legal hours. Policeman Ammons, in attempting to close the place got into a fight with Danson and struck him with his club.

The latter's son. Harry, opened fire on Ammons, shooting him through the right hand b) which he held the club. Ammons drew his revolver with his left hand and fired wix shots, all of which cutered the elder Danson's body, killing him.

Policeman Heirs, attracted by the shooting, rushed in and was killed by

Eves of Thousands Are on Congress Which Opened Sunday

Chicago has become the center of interest to the toiling masses of the EVENTS THAT HAPPEN DURING THE CONGRESS nation that are gradually more and more looking to the Socialist party of the United States as the medium through which they will be able to shatter the chains in which capitalism has bound them.

Attention Is Focused

Everywhere throughout the land the attention of the workers is being focused upon the little body of only a few more than 100 delegates brought together from every corner of the nation to legislate for the interests of the oppressed.

While the moneyed interests of the country manufacture laws to establish more perfectly their power in the nation's legislative halls, the workers are now looking for the support of their interests to the sessions of the Socialist party congresses as well as in the conventions of their labor organiza-

tions.

The delegates began arriving Saturday from the north, east, south and west. The great body of them will be here tonight and Sunday morning. Few were missing when J. Mahlon Barnes, national secretary, called the congress to order at the Masonic temple, Sunday order at the Masonic Temple, Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

With the rap of the gavel the first Joseph E. Cohen, of Philadelphia, Pa. gation to the national congress left Philadelphia Saturday at 8:40 a. m.; Harrisburg, at 11:37 a. m., to arrive in Pittsburg at 5:35 p. m. They will leave

Pittsburg at 5:35 p. m. They will leave Pittsburg at eight o'clock this evening to arrive in Chicago at eight o'clock Sunday morning. In addition to Cohen the delegation consists of Fred H. Merrick, of Pittsburg: Thomas F. Kennedy, of McKees Rocks: Edward Moore, of Philadelphia; James H. Maurer, of Reading: Robert B. Ringier, Reading, and John W. Slayton, of McKeesport.

morning at 11 o'clock.

With the rap of the gavel the first convention for the discussion exclusively of the big problems confronting the workers of the nation began.

General activity was evidenced everywhere in preparation for the congress. National Secretary Barnes was busy completing the plans for the convention and arranging his annual report to that body.

Immigration Committee Meets

Immigration Committee Meets
The immigration committee held busy
sessions, putting the final touches on its
report and drawing it up in the shape
in which it will go to the congress.
Chairman Ernest Unterman, John Spargo and Joe Wanhope were active during
the early part of Saturday, being later
joined by Victor L. Berger, who arrived
in the city Friday night from the nation's Socialist city, Milwaukee, made
famous again by the solidarity of its
workers. All of the Wisconsin delegates to the national congress have "jobs" in the political structure of that state. Emil Seidel is mayor of Milwaukee, where Victor L. Berger is alderman-at-large, and Carl D. Thompson, city clerk, while Winfield R. Gaylord, the fourth dele-rate, is state sensor.

The report of the committee is expected to precipitate a lively discussion on the floor of the convention. It is expected that this question will be reached some time Monday.

Nearly all of the nationalities in which Socialist organizations are to be

per of delegates to the national con-gress, nine men having been chosen to represent it. Illinois comes second with eight delegates, all men; while Penn-sylvania has seven delegates, and still States Having Six Delegates found were represented at a conference.

Among the states having six delegates are Massachusetts, which will in part be represented by two Socialist wom-

Ask for Funds

1. That an allowance of fifty per cent be granted by the nationat, state and county offices for party due stamps sold to the foreign speaking national Socialist organizations.

2. That all the money due for party due stamps to the state offices can be deposited at the national office to the credit of the respective state offices.

credit of the respective state offices.

3. That all the offices of the translator Edi- secretaries of the foreign speaking

Some of the foreign delegates were opposed to asking for the fifty per cent rebate-believing that it would be considered as too much. A compromise was offered in the shape of a thirty-five per cent rebate, but the larger amount was finally determined upon.

sequence a large capital. New standards of purity in dirty products is requiring greater expense and more rate of the purity of mainty products in requiring greater expense and more rate of the present relate but the larger amount was finally determined upon. With this fifty per cent relate to the larger amount was finally determined upon. With this fifty per cent relate to the foreign organization will furnish their foreign organization will

FARM IS FACTORY; DELEGATES FILL CHICAGO LABOR CHEAP. DOCILE, HARDWORKING; BUY IT, SAYS CAPITAL

WAGE SLAVES CHEAP

GEMS FROM THE PAMPHLET ISSUED BY THE CHICAGO ASSOCI-ATION OF COMMERCE

"The basis of industrial progress is the cheap slaborer who performs the patient, tireless and low-paid drudgery which is in greatest demand, even in this era when complicated and automatic machinery is so largely depended upon in every department of industrial enterprise. In fact, it is this very kind of machinery that creates the large demand for unskilled labor and which attracts such to manufacturing centers."

"The Italians, Bohemians, Poles and Russians are the best unskilled laborars to be found anywhere. They are robust, live cheaply, dress poorly, occupy small cottages, or apartments in localities where rent is low and they toil for a wage that no American would consider and which most foreigners would refuse."

Chicago Association of Commerce Prints Book Telling of Toiler's 'Points'; 'Dress Poorly, Eat Little,' Say Sellers

SOME SIDE LIGHTS ON THE CONVENTION



Locomotive Engineers at a cost of \$1. 200,000, was dedicated today in the pres ence of several thousand engineers and their families, most of whom were delegates to the annual convention of the organization at Detroit which was ad-

organization at Detroit which was adjourned in honor of the occasion.

Governor Harmon welcomed the delegates on behalf of the state while Mayor Behr performed the same office for

Following a musical program. First Grand Engineer W. B. Prenter transferred the building to the organization and Grand Chief Warren S. Stone accepted the building. Addresses were made by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; P. H. Morrissey, head of the railroad men's Protective association; Mrs. W. A. Murdock, president of the Grand Warrenstional Auxiliary; W. G. Lee, Constraints.

DEDICATE HUCE WOMAN UNIONIST WILL LABOR TEMPLE SPEAK AT GREAT RALLY

Cleveland, O., May 14.—The fourteen-story granite and terra cotta office building erected by the Brotherhood of of Big Meeting Monday Night

Robert Hunter, Theresa Malkiel and sixteen years. She is a member of the Morris Hillquit, of New York; Ernest National Socialist Women's Committee and will arrive in the city today to attend the session of that body this after-

Miss Malkiel was a central figure in

gro auction block of fifty years ago the Chicago Association of Commerce s shouting the cheapness and the high for sale. Because it is a half century later and because its commodity is sold on a more wholesale plan, the Chieago Association of Commerce uses nodern methods. It has just issued a book (without the union label) to ex-ploit its wares. This book is entitled "Chicago: Its Natural Advantages as an Industrial and Commercial Center and Market."

Seeks More Capital

This book is sent out to capitalists to induce them to come to Chicago. It is businesslike in its get-up. It tells the things that will attract those who live from the labor of others. It dilates

live from the labor of others. It dilates on the markets that are accessible, the raw material at hand, the transportation facilities and the climate and health of the cit.

But the Chicago Association of Commerce knows that he who would attract capital must offer the thing that rapital seeks, and that is cheap wage slaves with a high surplus value. It knows that profits come from underpaid labor, and that if it would attract capital it must offer the things that produce profits.

So it stands upon Chicago's front-doorstep and shouts through the print-

doorstep and shouts through the print-ed page to the buyers of labor through-out the world that here is the place that human bodies can be bought the

Frank Brutality

In the chapter entitled "Chicago, Its Labor Supply," the waves for alle are described with a frank brutality that would excite the admiration of the old

auctioneer boasts of the size of his stock;

"There is no principle better settled in the distribution of population than that labor of all kinds, skilled as well as common, will gravitate to industrial centers, and this is more pronounced when the laborers are of foreign birth than when they are native born eitigens of the country. The foreigner comes here for no other purpose than to seek permanent employment at living wages, while, as a general rule, the native, after a few years, becomes an employer of labor himself, wins his way to a salaried position or is a skilled operator in his chosen occupation. The majority of foreign born working men are unskilled laborers and it is

men are unskilled laborers and it is
this class that fills the greater number
of industrial plants in this country."
When talking among themselves
these captains of industry do not claim
that they are the most essential element in production. On the contrary,
they frankly admit, among themselves,
that the foundation of industry is located elsewhere.
"Thus it is that the basis of industrial progress is the cheap laborer
who performs the patient, tireless and
low paid drudgery which is in greatest demand, even in this era when
complicated and automatic machinery
is so largely depended upon in every
depar/ment of industrial enterprise. In
fact, it is this very kind of machinery
that creates the large demand for unskilled labor and which attracts such
to manufacturing centers."

Having shown that the article they
have for sale is an absolute necessity
in the carrying on of industry for profit, they proceed to boast of the cheap
price at which they can deliver this
commodity of fiesh and blood.

"At the last census (1900) Chicago
had a foreign born population of 587,
112 and the nationalities which are
rommonly associated with the severe
toil of unskilled daily labor are the
Italians, Bohemians, Poles and Russians.

Never Assimilated

the Carey, of Massachusetts; Tom J. Lewis of Gregon; Senator Winfield R. Gaylord, of Wisconsin; and J. Stanley Clark, of Arkansas, are among the posgone of the big convention mass meeting of the beld tonight at North Side Turner hall, North Clark street, near Chicago avenue.

Conly Opportunity

All of these speakers have practically been secured already and only unlooked for obstacles will prevent them from being present. The meeting will be the only opportunity when the delegates to the convention, while in Chicago to attend the sessions of the Convention, will be in Chicago to attend the meeting of the national congress will have an opportunity to speak directly to the Socialists of Chicago and Cook county.

At all other times they will be entered the meeting of the United States, on the accommodated, Street and the delegates.

The North Side Turner hall will hold be the convention of the United States, on the other proposition of taken up with committee meetings. At these banquet that will be held Tuesday evening the capacity will limit to be attending to only a little move than 100 the delegates.

Versara Weman to Speak

The North Side Turner hall will hold be prominent for the first of the convention.

Brinding Tray, May 14.—The royal varied for the tray of the convention of the co

But the prospective buyer may still fear that the price may be raised on him. He needs assurance that the mea and women whose lives he its to buy will remain contented when bought. He must be guaranteed against slave insurrections. This the Association of surrections. This the Association of Commerce proceeds to do to the best

The educational department of the . The educational department of the city government makes a persistent and very successful effort to keep the children of these foreign isborers constantly in school. The compulsory education law is rigidly enforced by trush officers and the number of children who escape school up to and including the eighth grade are very few as compared with the total. There is no section of the city that is not provided wish school facilities of all kinds which are tuition free for all pupils. While all foreigners of the laboring classes are not alike, the large majority of those in this city do not fail to appreare not alike, the large majority of those in this city do not fall to appre-ciate the advantages the public pro-vides that the children may strain a higher position in life than the par-ents have reached or than the children could ever hope to secure in their fa-therland."

The value of "circuses" in keeping labor contented is thought to be as effective today as in the time of decadest Power Box.

tractions and diversions that are abundant in a metropoles. With its parks, theaters, entertainments of various kinds, and the attractions always to be found in the swing of city life, the young man is drawn from the country to the large centers of population. The larger wage he receives in the city is as additional attraction, for he does not stop to consider that all his pleasures make a serious drain upon his larger income."

ures make a sessions drain upon his larger income."

Thoroughly recognizing that after all nothing talks like price, the salesman of human beings returns again and again to the subject. A whole chapter is devoted to "Chicago, Its Wage Earners and Their Wages." Here the vacant gardening scheme is even dragged in as enabling the laborers on the west side to live cheaper and therefore sell themselves for less wages, while whole pages are devoted to assuring the prospective purchasers of labor that Chicago workers are meek and will not resist exploitation.

Seldom has there been such an exhibition of cold-blooded peddling of human beings since the public auction block was abolished.

DELEGATES ARE IN CITY TODAY May grand jury. With this first experience, Wayman carefully reviewed the remaining five indictments against Connery for possible flaws. The first indictment was declared bad because of the vagueness of the terms in which it was drawn up. Thomas Marshall, assistant state's attorney, who is the author of the discredited indictment, had a conference with Wayman, and it was decided to seek.

o nthe national executive committee

was discussed, but the matter was finally laid over.

finally laid over.

A motion submitted by the Polish branches of Baltimore, Paterson and New Brunswick, advocating a fifty per cent reduction in the dues where the husband and wife were both members of the party, was left to the convention without recommendation.

Lettish Resolution

The Lettish national organization submitted a motion that every foreign speaking branch or local should belong to its respective national organization of the Socialist party was referred back to the Lettish organization as a matter cultarly, affecting this foreign organ-

foreign delegates at their conference is that of free immigration or all national-ities, which was moved by the Polish-branch of Midway. Pa, and by the ex-ecutive committee of the Polish sections

wick; stricter discipline in the party moved by the Finnish organization; the relation of the party to employment agencies moved by the Polish and Finnish organizations; and the question of naturalization.

CANNON'S PET

IS UNDER FIRE

SUNDER FIRE

UNDER FIRE

Washington. D. C. May 14.—Disaffected in any way by the attacks, according to Merriany.

The last attack on Smith was on the seventh floor of the County building at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. A tall man with dark hair and a large slouch hat ran up to Smith and attempted to wrench the papers out of his hand. The struggle stracted the attention of others and the assailant turned and ran out of the building. At another time Smith was attacked at night near Sixty-first and Ellis avenue, but he managed to break away from the thug, who failed to secure the papers that seemed to be symptoms of the revolutionary spirit against the Danville czar came in a hot speech of Representative Cox who scored unsparingly the extravagances of the management of that institution. Most of the officers in charge of the institution are political friends of the institution are political friends of the institution are political friends of the extravagance is said to exist. The aymptoms of the revolutionary spirit against the Danyille crar came in a hot speech of Rapresentative Cox who accored unsparingly the extravagances of the management of that institution. Most of the officers in charge of the institution are political friends of the speaker of the house.

No department is guilty of squandering money to the extent found to exist in the disbursements of the homes for the disabled soldlers, Mr. Cox asserted. The greater portion of the waste is in the building of structures on which contracts are let recklessly.

SOCIALISTS IN

for apartments-in the sections of the city occupied by these working men, and few pay either more cr less. From a report made by the City Homes as selection of a caryans of 400 apartments in a west side district of the city, it appears only one Italian fambles are than \$10 a month rent and only 26 families paying less than \$4. The average rent paid by the Italians was a little under \$5 a month for three-room apartments. The average rent paid by the Italians was a little under \$5 a month for three-room apartments. The average rent paid to the latin was a little under \$5 a month for three-room apartments. The average rent paid a little under \$5 a month for three-room apartments. The average rent paid a little under \$5 a month for three-room apartments. The average rent paid a little under \$5 a month for three-room apartments. The average rent paid a little under \$5 a month for three-room apartments. The average rent paid a little under \$5 a month for three-room apartments. The average rent paid a little under \$5 a month for three-room apartments. The average rent paid a little under \$5 a month for three-room apartments. The average rent paid a little under \$5 a month for three-room apartments. The average rent paid a little under \$5 a month for three-room apartments. The average rent paid a little under \$5 a month for three-room apartments. The average rent paid a little under \$5 a month for three-room apartments. The average rent paid a little under \$5 a month for three-room apartments. The average rent paid a little under \$5 a month for three-room apartments. The average rent paid a little under \$5 a month for three-room apartments. The average rent paid a little under \$5 a month for three-room apartments. The average rent paid a little under \$5 a month for three-room apartments. The average rent paid a little under \$5 a month for three-room apartments. The average rent paid a little under \$5 a month for three-room apartments. The average rent paid a little under \$5 a month for three-room apartments are average HINDUS FROM AMERICA Exclusive Story of a New

Socialist Committee on Immigration Has Sweeping Plan for Party Congress

One of the recommendations of the ongress, according to preliminary information, will be to the effect that the

Wayman, and it was decided to eeek another indictment on the same charge, that of obtaining \$350 of the city funds

in a coal deal with the Miami company. Merriam Stenographer Attacked

Merriam Stonographer Attacked

Theodore Smith, a court stenographer
that takes the reports of the Merriam
commission, has been the victim recently of several attempts at robbery, with
a view to obtaining possession of the
records and papers belonging to the
commission. On three reparate occasions the stenographer has been attackad by a strange man. The members of

ed by a strange man. The members of the commission have been told that someone is hiring thugs with the pur-

pose of intimidating them and securing possession of the records of the commis-

Alderman Merriam said that he ex

The police broke in at the headquar-ters of the Polish bakers' union at 1417 North Ashland avenue at 2 o'clock this morning, ransacking the offices thor-

those who believe that the Socialists of this country should stand for Asiatic

The immigration committee will recommend that the Socialist convention endorse the resolution of the International Socialist party on the immigration with the exception of the attitude taken on the following clause:

"The congress does not consider ex-ception measures of any kind, economic or political, the means for remeving any danger which may arise to the working class from immigration and emigration, since such measures are fruitless and rescrionary, especially not the restri-tion of the freedom of emigration and the exclusion of foreign nations and races.

congress, according to preliminary information, will be to the effect that the Socialist party of the United States advocates the unconditional exclusion of Chinese, Japanese, Coreans and Hindus. This is the first time that this position will be squarely before a Socialist congress, and is likely to precipitate an interesting debate between those who between those who between these who between the who between these who between the who bet

dent Rome. "The small place is without the attractions and discretions that are abundant in a metros. With the state of t SEIDEL PLANS A FREES CONNERY CITY BEAUTIFUL

Faulty Indictment Ruled Practical Plans Will Be Put Into Execution: State **Out: Merriam Commission** Employe Attacked Authority Sought

The first of the coal ring graft cases Milwaukee, Wisconsin, May 14.— has been quashed by Judge Baldwin The Socialist administration of this on the ground that the indictment, as city are preparing to enter upon the drawn up by the state's attorney, is most widespread, scientific city planning that has ever been undertaken by any American city. They propose der indictment for having defrauded the city out of large sums of money, in buy and sell real estate and to lease his capacity as president of the Miami it, or use it for such purposes as they it, or use it for such purposes as they see fit. Their plan for the use of this authority has been carefully worked out and has been so generally accepted by all classes of the people in Milwaukee that they feel almost certain of obtaining the desired permission from his capacity as president of the Malami, Coal company, was let out, on the de-cision of the judge that the indictment was inadequate and did not support the charge against him. The state's attor-ncy, however, said that Connery would be indicted on the same charge by the waukee that they feel almost certain of obtaining the desired permission from the legislature.

the legislature.

"We have received endorsements for our plan from the most unexpected sources," said Mayor Seidel over the long distance telephone to the Daily Socialist this morning. "We have spent several years in quiet study of this problem in preparation for the day, which we felt sure would come when the control of the city a; suid come into our hands." to our hands.'

The plan includes the acquirement of all forests, waterways and other land suitable for park purposes and also of land upon the outskirts suitable for residence or factory purposes. This land will then be plotted and either sold or leased under the most stringent building regulations, assuring healthful conditions for both housing and work-ing.

While the Chicago Association of Commerce has spent immense sums of money printing beautiful books and hiring artists to paint pictures of an imaginary city, the Socialists of Milwaukee have been quietly preparing to furnish this country with the first example of scientific control of a city's growth and life.

titles, which was moved by the Pollsh, branch of Midway, Pa., and by the extra tain disgruntled persons who had been affected or were in danger of being affected by the proceedings of the commission. Two of the attempts have moved by the Pinnish organization; the relation of the party to employment these months are to ask one polyment.

depriving 2,500 men of the opportunity
of earning a living: and
"Whereas, The lockout by the Homestake was followed by the mining companies of the Terry Peak district adding 300 mere to the list of locked out men—denied the right to earn a living unless they sufrender their union cards and their manhood; and
"Whereas, The dastardly act of the Homestake Mining company and the co-operation and assistance rendered by the other minin, companies of the district is another link in the chain of evidence proving that combinations of employers are releatless in their warfare upon all organizations for the protection and advancement of the workers, ever united in the common cause of lowering their standard of living faming the flames of racial and religious prejudices, staltifying their manhood and blacklisting all who have the courage and the manhood to point a better way.
"Whereas, These corporations have

better way.

"Whereas, These corporations have been recruiting scabs for many months from Michigan to North Carolina; and

ROUSING FIGHT

The Polish bakers have been on strike since May 1. The police evidently be since in wages, but the fight is mainly on the open shop.

The trouble began yesterday afternoon. Leading a man fint the quarties exit of the co-operation, though unwilling, of the police in the railroad world, therefore be it.

"Resolved, by the membership of Copper Miners' union Not 203 of the Western Federation of Miners, That trouble began yesterday afternoon. Leading a man fint the guarties have nominated 12. Of these Mora and Mirs. Mary 1. Geffs are endidates, while the old parties have entirely refused to recognize women on their ticket. This in a state of equal suffrage does not look good to the women, and the campaign is one of the ticket. This is a state of equal suffrage does not look good to the women, and the campaign is one of equal suffrage does not look good to the women, and the campaign is one of equal suffrage does not look good to the women, and the campaign is one of equal suffrage does not look good to the women, and the campaign is one of equal suffrage does not look good to the women, and the campaign is one of equal suffrage does not look good to the women, and the campaign is one of equal suffrage does not look good to the women and suffrage does not look good to the women, and the campaign is one of equal suffrage does not look good to the suffrage does not look good to the suffr

JUNE 19TH AN INDIAN WAR FREE J. KEON

Malady and Its Cure Is Now Told

Remember June 19

Renember June 19. That is the date for the great event of the summer. The date has been dedicated to the destruc tion, complete annihilation of "Bluein

A mollycoddle "revolted beautifully' the other day, desiring to know wha 'Blueinitis" was.

Remer.ber June 19

"Oh, I say, Percy," he swung his mittee for the Destruction and Com plete Annihilation of Blueinitis, "I say what is this 'Blueinitis' you are going to annihilate? I hope you chaps will not be cruel. I do fear and shun any thing that is dangerous."

hing that is dangerous.

"You want to know what Blueinitis was?" interrupted a Mutt who was eyenk Clarence, with the cane. "Rememner Clarence, with the cane. ing Clarence, with the cane. "Remember June 19. But, by the way, I wunnytell you you're in the swrong pew There ain't no Peheys on the Commit tee for the Destruction and Complete Annihilation of Blueinitis. You understand?"

Remember June 19 "But, but-" Clarence began to re

monstrate.

"Hold on! Spare your breath," broke
in Mutt. "I don't belong to the committee. But I know good fellers when

"But, I say, old chap—"
"But, I say, old chap—"
"Just remember June 19," continued
the friend of the Committee for the
D, and C. A. of B. "The battle ground
will be the Riverview Picnic Grounds
and the Riverview Exposition. Now, Clarence, to give you some idea of the operations, there will be as a preliminary event for the destruction and complete annihilation of 'Blueinitis' an on into the skies on a bought broom

Remember June 19

"I do declare-Don't interrupt-then there will be an exhibition of tight rope walking

with the rope entirely left out—"
"You are not fooling me, old chap?"
"No, of course, not," continued Mutt,
with a wink. "I'd be willing to put up of those stunts."
"You don't say?"

"I said it. But I am going to save my spon-tuleks for June 19. The best simoleons against-

Remember June 19

"That certainly is not as cruel as I thought it would be. But what I don't understand—"

"Never mind, if you don't. The great est stunt will be the sacrifice of Mollycoddles. That will be performed to allay the wrath—you understand—the
sacrifice or killing of Molly-coddles is
a part of the game—to allay the wrath."
At this point the cub reporter of the Chicago Dally Socialist came in with a report of the Socialist Press Picnic, and the committee shut itself in at their private office to look it over be-fore publishing it for the readers of

at part (Special to the Daily Socialist)
Laurium, Mich., May 14.—Resolutions calling upon all members of organized labor and the railroad brother-hoods in particular to unite in putting an end to a system in which one group of at writers is used to destroy the organization of another have been passed by the Copper Miners' union No. 203 of the Western Federation of Miners.

They are as follows:

"Whereas, The Homestake Mining company of Lead S. D., locked out its employes November 24, 1908, thereby depriving 2,500 men of the opportunity of earning a living; and "Whereas, The lockout by the Homestake Was followed by the panics of the stake was followed by the Homestake was followed by the

association that is not composed of city officials or persons in the employ of the city.

Such a decision practically blocks the way for any action on the part of the commission until some means can be found to get around the conditions as laid down by the counsel. The appointment of an alderman on the commission, it is thought, would get around the "city official" condition. The finance committee, headed by Alderman Snow, had signified its willingness to appropriate \$5,000 to the commission on the approval of the law department, feeling reasonably safe as such a proposition.

Dean Sumner appeared hopeful that the commission would not pass out of existence without having accomplished something for the moral uplift of Chicago, and expressed the opinion that funds could be raised for the commission by public and private subscription. This makes the much-beralded vice commission a mere ornament, created to please the Chicago Tribune.

Japanese Exhibit Opens

(United Press Cable.)
London, May 14.—The Anglo-Japan ese exhibition which was to have been

(By United Press Associations)
Taus Pueblo, N. M., May 14.—Anxiously awaiting the arrival of troops this morning, the entire country surrounding Taos is under arms fearing a rounding Taos is under arms fearing a general outbreak among the Indians at their reservation a few miles north of here. Raiding has already commenced, and while there has not been any loss of life, the family of a rancher has been burned out and the women and children assaulted.

Scouts just night reported that the Indians were dancing and that preparctions for a general uprising were under way and precautions are being taken to prevent a massaure of the whites.

The troops have orders from the adjutant general to protect settlers and

the troops have orders from the adjutant general to protect settlers and bring in warring Indians. The Indians gave settlers notice that unless they left the valley by daylight they would be killed. The troops expect to be in the field this morning, and the war chief will be ordered to bring the Indian warriors in and surrender arms or suffer the consequences. suffer the consequences.

So far only a few score of the 2,000

redskins on the reservation have ac-tively taken the warpath, but the sit-uation is serious and, in response to telegraphic appeals for help, the gov-ernor has ordered two companies of militia to take the field, and the sol-dlers left Santa Fe last night on spe-

The trouble originated over the pros-ecution of Indians for various infrac-tions of the law. They have been growing more restive for several days, and yesterday a small party raided the ranch of L. S. Myers.

After cutting the fences and running off the cattle, the Indianz attacked the

homestead and, after firing the build-ings, assaulted the wife and children of omesteader.

brought here feeling ran high against the Indians and warnings were sent to other isolated ranches to prepare for tro-ble. Many men who have seen fighting against the Indians secured horses and heavily armed went to the assistance of the ranchers living near

Assessed for Slush Fund

Assessed for Slush Fund
Indianapolis, Ind., May 14.—It became known today that state Democrats pledged between \$25,000 and \$30,000 for the campaign barrel at their meeting with the state committee in the Denison hotel. Though candidates refused to discuss the proceedings, it is learned that candidates were assessed on a basis of 10 per cent of the salaries they will receive if elected. It is stated positively the candidate for attorney general is assessed \$1,500, which is 10 per cent of his salary for a two-year term. At this rate, five appellate judges pay \$2,400 each and the supreme judges about \$3,000 each. Other assessments, it is said, are secretary, \$1,300; auditor, \$1,500; treasurer, \$1,500; superintendent of public instruction, \$700; statistician, \$600; geologist, \$1,200; supreme court clerk, \$2,000.

Corbett to Handle "Jeff"
BY MAX BALTHASAK
San Francisco, May 14.—Friends of James J. Jeffries are speculating today as to who will be the boss in the big fellow's trairing camp at Nowardennan when Jim Corbett arrives. Heretofore the coming of the former champion has been viewed as an unmitigated blessing, but those who have seen the recent cropping out of jealousies among Jeff's handlers now fear that his arrival will add to the strift and prove a historical exemplification of the adage that "too many cooks spoil the broth."

Corbett is expected at Rowardennan the latter part of the month. Although he hasn't said so officially, he has intimated to his friends that he expects to assume charge.

If he attempts this there is bound to be trouble, with seven capital letters in the spelling. Sam Berger is supposed to be Jeff's manager and to have the final word regarding the training of the boilermaker.

The vice commission, appointed by the mayor to soothe the indignation of a number of militant reformers, is in danger of early death through the refusal of the finance committee, on the advice of William D. Barge, assistant of the finance committee, on the advice of William D. Barge, assistant of the finance committee, on the advice of William D. Barge, assistant of the finance committee, on the advice of William D. Barge, assistant of the finance committee, on the diverse.

and more fatal accidents were feared by the drivers.

William Bradley, mechanician in the Marion car No. 5, is dead, and Jack Towers, mechanician in the Buick No. 4, is seriously injured, both their cars having left the track and crashed through the fence on the turn to the back atretch, the most dangerous spot on the track. The machines were lit-tle damaged and were, hauled back on the track and continued. Hubert An-derson, driving the Marion, and George derson, driving the Marion, and George Dewitt, at the wheel of the Buick, es-caped injury in the accidents.

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JACKSONIAN OPT. CO.



State Secretary Bentall Puts Case in Hands of Attorney Strover

Grafton, Ill., May 14.-The fight be tween the Socialists of this city, supported by the state Socialist organization, and the mayor over the imprisonment of J. J. Keon, is promising to omment of J. J. Keon, is promising to develop into a statewide struggle, in-volving the constitutionality of the poll tax law of Illinois. The Socialist party stands ready to spend \$100,000, if necessary, to carry the affair to a suc-cessful termination. Incidentally ha-beas corpus proceedings will be insti-tuted to release Keon from confine-ment.

Keons' imprisonment, which has been compared to prison systems in the exar's domains, will according to all appearances result seriously for the city and the mayor of Grafton. The state committee of the Socialist party. on the motion of J. O. Bentall, state secretary of the party, who has been battling personally for Keon's cause, and went to Grafton at the first call for help, passed a resolution to take up the Keon case at once and instruct-ed the secretary to take legal steps immediately to secure the rights of Keon.

Strover Looks into Case

Attorney Carl Strover is investigating the case and is now in Jerseyville, the county seat, to secure a transcript of the proceedings by which Circuit Court Judge Creighton decided that Keon must go to jail for six months. An appropriation has already been made with which to begin the fight. The citizens of Grafton are aroused

over the case and have drawn up a petition in protest against the treat-ment to which Keon is being subjected. Between fifty and sixty signatures were secured to the protest and it was presented to the mayor.

"Big Bill" Journey, however, has de-termined to ignore it. Keon, meanwhile, is lying in solitary

confinement in the chicken coop jail at Grafton. He is not allowed books on papers, and visitors are strictly forbidden. Editor Burns of the Grafton News has been calling on Keon daily in his prison cell and then printing in-terviews and comments on the matter 'hat were inclined to be "Socialistic."

Mayor Makes Silly Threat

Mayor Makes silly Threst
Mayor Journey became incensed over
an article that compared his views on
incarceration with those of the czar of
Russia. He visited the editor person
ally and threatened him with imprisonment of the same kind as Keon's
if he visited Keon aga'm. On Keon's
application to the mayor for a shave,
the mayor refused, saying "That will
never do; let his whiskers grow!"
Keon's imprisonment is an outrage

Keon's imprisonment is an outrage on the fundamental rights of a citizen of the United States. A recent deci-sion of the Supreme court applies directly to Keon's case. Devices which make imprisonment less bearable mor-ally are as illegal as the devices and deprivations that cause physical suf-The poll tax for which Keon was im-prisoned is "plain graft." according to

are post tax for which Keon was imprisoned is "plain graft." according to everybody's opinion, and Keon is fighting for a principle by submitting to confinement rather than pay a tax which he considers unjust.

Roosevelt Meets Hunter

(By Staff Correspondent of the United Press Berlin, May 14 .- Colonel Roosevelt today met another big game hunter in the person of Joseph C. Grew, first assistant secretary of the United States embassy, whose guest he was at a luncheon. Grew has hunted through much of the African country traversed by Roosevelt and is the autor of a book on big game hunting.

Grew and the colonel had a lively conversation on hunting, which ended with the presentation to Roosevelt of a number of silver-mounted photographs of lions and other game found by Grew in the African jungle.

The colonel and his family had an interesting visit at the Berlin Zoological garden. The hour of Roosevelt's departure for London has not yet been decided. The names of a number of United States military and naval atthe person of Joseph C. Grew, first as-

United States military and naval at-taches who are now in Europe have been submitted to the colonel, from which he will select an escort to achim to the funeral of King

WEATHER INDICATIONS

Fair tonight and Sunday; risin gtemperature; east, shifting to southerly winds, is the official weather forecast today.

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Charles H. Kerr @ Company 118 WEST KINZIE ST., CHICAGO

THE INITIAL NUMBER OF 'HOPE,'

the new cartoon magazine, ed-ited by Ward Savage, the So-cialist cartoonist, appeared to-day. It is comprised of sixteen pages, with an attractive cartoon cover, printed in colors. A large double-page cartoon, illustrating the effect of the Milwaukee victory upon the American people, typified by an enthusias-tific figure of Uncle Sam, em-bellishes the center of the maga-zine, while cartoons on the National Convention by Earl Tedman, the cartoonist; a series of man, the cartoonist; a series of ideal labor types, by Matthew Williamson, a well-known illustrator, and numerous sketches by some creditable comic artists, aid in making the publication an artistic success. A page of short, illustrated editorials and a col-

umn of expressions of hope for Socialism by a number or representative Socialists, ably bear out the title. Contributions from the pea of Nicholas Klein and other humorous Socialist writers, and a theatrical review by S. J. Samelow, also appear.

The magazine is published at 5110 West Madison st., Chicago.



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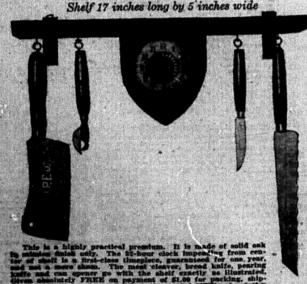
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ERE comes a time in the history of every successful enterprise, when its own rapid progress demands newer fields for development. Thus it is with us. While heretofore we have been content with the voluntary interest shown by the public in the paper, it has now reached the point where it is such a powerful influencing factor in the political and industrial life of the working class that we are forced to use new methods to reach the masses. We have determined to put on 10,000 new city subscribers and to accomplish this we have started a subscription campaign throughout the city that should interest every person who reads a daily newspaper. It was a colossal task to sift out of the thousands of possible premiums just the ones that should appeal to our prospective constituents without danger of duplication of other newspapers' widely canvassed premiums, but we believe we have succeeded to a marked degree, both as to variety and quality. Read the description of the articles carefully and if you are not already a regular subscriber decide at once as to which of these valuable premiums you would like to own and fill in the subscription blank at the bottom of this page. Any of these articles will be given free with one year's subscription to the Daily Socialist at the regular rate of \$0.30 per month by carrier. The only additional charge will be a payment of \$1.00 on delivery of the premium, for packing, delivery, etc. The above applies to NEW subscribers. Old subscribers can take advantage of this offer by making a payment of \$1.50 instead of \$1.00. All these premiums may be seen at the Daily

What the Chicago Daily Socialist Stands For

Socialist office, 180 Washington street,

Not only is the premium proposition that we are making different from that of any other, but the paper itself is even far more dif-

The distinguishing feature of the Daily Socialist, the thing that places it out of the class of the ordinary newspapers, is the fact that it is a WORKINGMAN'S PAPER.

It is the only reliable source from which the man who works for a living can get full and authentic information of matters that are of interest to him and to his class.

Not only does it give the news of the laboring world, but with its fearless editorial policy it has stood, is standing now, and will always stand, with, by and for the worker.

It is fighting for better conditions, shorter hours, increase in in short, it is fighting for a workingman's Chicago and a workingman's country.

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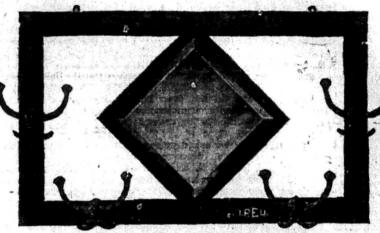
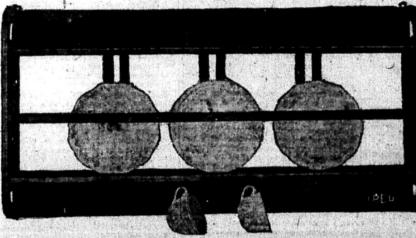


Plate Rack

37 inches by 19 inches by 5 inches.



Fancy Parlor Table

2 1-2 feet high. Top 13 inches square.

Friends.

WE ARE SEEKING YOUR CO-OPERATION.

WE WILL GIVE YOU ONE OF THE ARTICLES ILLUSTRATED ON THIS PAGE IF YOU SEND US IN TEN GOOD YEARLY SUBS WHO WILL AGREE TO THE CONTEST TERMS. OR WE WILL PAY YOU TWENTY CENTS IN CASH FOR EVERY GOOD ORDER YOU SEND IN.

WE WILL FURTHER ASSIST YOU IN GETTING ORDERS BY SENDING YOU FOLDERS SHOWING THESE ARTICLES, WITH THEIR DESCRIPTIONS, AND ALSO CONTRACT BLANKS, ETC.

This is the biggest subscription campaign that the Daily Socialist has ever entered upon. It is to be a general effort all along the line. But the main dependence must be placed upon the old friends, who have made and maintain the paper to the present.

This campaign will give the Socialists of Chicago an opportunity to double the circulation within six weeks. That will mean doubling Socialist activity. That will mean some Socialists in the legislature next fall. That will mean a congressman at Washington speak for

It is an effort that should bring the co-operation of every LIVE Socialist in Chicago. Once we have gained a little more than we now have, and the paper will move on with its momentum at a rate that will leave all previous movements far behind.

This is the critical period. This is the moment which, seized, leads on to a tremendous

Look at the premiums on this page. Go to the nearest store and price similar articles.

For every new subscriber you can get to sign an agreement to take the paper for one year and pay one dollar for packing, expressage and other expenses incidental to delivery, one of these premiums will be sent. Tell your neighbors about this offer. You should be able to get a half dozen subscribers in your precinct by an evening's canvass. Think what that would mean at the next election.

If you are already a regular subscriber and want one of these premiums for yourself, you can obtain it by securing ten others to subscribe for one year. The premium will be sent you as soon as the names are verified by the inspectors for the Daily Socialist.

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We will give any of the articles on this page FFEE for every Purchasers' League book turned in with seventy-five dollars' worth of purchases recorded thereon.

You have to buy so much groceries, clothing, etc., anyway. Why not take advantage of this offer and get something to add to the furnishing of your home?

BIG FACTORY

(Continued from page 1)

All the changes that have been men-tioned greatly increase the amount of All the changes that have been mentioned greatly increase the amount of capital required for the faatm unit.

This tendency is further accelerated by the constant and rapid increase in the price of land, even as a location. This increase is made more rapid by the disappearance of the world frontier. Free land is now a thing of the past, save in the most remote corners of the earth. This has been accompanied by a vast increase of urban population, thus adding still more to the demand for farm products, relative to the number of farmers.

The farm, when transformed into a

The farm, when transformed into a factory, requires large investments of capital in many directions. Almost any capital in many directions. Almost any acre of a modern, intensively cultivated market garden requires more capital than was demanded by the even larger farms of a generation ago.

Free Land Is Gone

Even the remnant of so-called free land now open requires large capital for its use. The day when penniless ploneers pressed out to the edge of civilization, there to create a farming unit, owned by each one individually, has passed. All the new projects for farmers require a capital such as is possessed by few farmers or wage laborers; consequently the present "Back to the Land" movement is largely one of small capitalists. Indeed, the amount required would not be considered small required would not be considered small among capitalists of fifty years ago. This rise in the price of land is trans-

Jorming the coming generation of farm-ers into a race of renters. There is ers into a race of renters. There is little possibility for resourceless work-ers to become farm owners. Here, again, the absence of recent statistics makes any definite statement, impossible. A straw that suggests the course of events is found in the fact that the population of Iows, simost the most agricultural state in the Union most agricultural state in the Ondon, is the city state showing an absolute decline in population during the last ten years. The state census, taken in 1905, showed this, and the preliminary estimates issued by the United States confirm the fact and show that the movement is of long duration. The local authorities agree that this is due to an increase in the size of the farm unit, a growth in the amount of capital required per farm, due to the rising price of land and the consequent emi-gration to Canada.

Like Early Factory Stage

Thus this stage upon which we appear to be just entering the phenomena made familiar in the competitive stage of the factory induswould thus appear to be a trance of great capital and the trust

Along with this change is coming the change in the position of the farm la-borer as distinct from the farm owner. We asp beginning to see the same or-ganisation of industry that has long prevalled in the factory. Trained super-intendents are being turned out of the agricultural colleges, and these are be-coming the employers of unskilled men recruited from the city. As yet, this employment has not proceeded far enough to present any practical questions for solution. Few things, however, are more striking than the great extension of agricultural education. The nation, state, and in a great many cases smaller political divisions, are constantly extending their activities in this

things are largely of the fu-These things are largely of the future. Little more than their beginnings are with us today. The industry of agriculture is not yet a factory industry, and the majority of the farmers are not yet in a position to accept the factory psychology. Yet, because they are maying in that direction, they are moving in that direction, they can be appealed to with Socialist philosophy much more effectively than before such tendencies were visible. Moreover, it is of the greatest importance that the So-cialists should themselves be familiar with these new phases if the problems of the farmer are to be met in the So-

Socialists and Farm Ownership

cialists of the world are unanimously agreed that no Socialist party proposes the immediate expropriation of the farm owner who is cultivating his own Every European Socialist plat-hat mentions this subject agrees at the same time it is not for the

dalist party to guarantee the private ownership of any productive property. The laws of evolution forbid any such guarantee save so far as it applies to the products of the laborer. So long as tools are used merely by individual tools are used merely by individual ments, if publicly owned might be de-ben of ownership which the Socialist toward solving many problems that is compelled to solve. The same is true is compelled to solve. The same is true of land. Collective ownership is urged by the Socialist, not as an end in it-self, not as a part of a Utopian scheme, as means of preventing exploita-and wherever individual ownership is an agency of exploitation, then such ownership is opposed by Social-

One of the most encouraging phase of recent evolution is the closer rela-tionship arising between farmers and wage workers. This was inevitable, as they found themselves confronted by ent evolution is the closer rela-

the same enemy.

This mutual approach is seen, not alone in the overtures being made to establish direct connection between organizations of farmers and of wage workers. This in itself is but an expression of the increasing identity of interest of the members of these organizations.

It is no longer a question of what the It is no longer a question of what the Socialists will do for, or to the farm-ers. It is doubtful if the question was ever properly stated in this manner. Socialists, least of all, can afford to come forward as saviors of other social classes. The farmers, however, are now definitely moving for themselves. They ever properly stated in this manner. Socialists, least of all, can afford to come forward as saviors of other social elasses. The farmers, however are now definitely moving for themselves. They are moving for themselves. They are moving ling great masses and with fairly definite aims? They are going to have a voice in determining the tactics of any working class movement. At the same time it is well for both farmers and wage workers to bear in mind that the latter are the advances guard in the class siruggle, that they are the peculiar product of capitalism, and that ite every country they have played the purt of pathunders on the cond to social revolution.

It is therefore of the greatest signals.

ARE YOU WITH US?

No matter what may be said in these columns, or how much work we may do on the Purchasers' League idea, the real value and effectiveness of the plan rests entirely with you. If you want to add your best support, and make it a success, you must study our advertising columns carefully and keep a sharp lookout for new and old advertisers so that you may know just where to do your buying. You can even go a good deal farther than this. To the merchant who desires your patronage, but does not advertise, you can explain the value of advertising in the Daily Socialist and tell him the reason, why you favor the advertisers in this paper. You are not only justified in doing this by the interest you have in the success of this paper, but from your own personal standpoint, because with our plan you can always be well reimbursed for the little trouble incident to keeping in touch with our advertising columns.

Just now there are two things we wish to call your attention to They are well worth your consideration. YONDORF BROS. Norgi avenue, at Larrabee street, are making a startling offer to all Socialists. They agree to give a ONE-DOLLAR reduction on any suit of clothes from twelve dollars up that is purchased by anyone through the advertising they do in this paper. There are no strings to this offer. It is only giving us a test. All the suits are marked and sold at the regular figure, and if you say you saw the ad in the Daily, down comes the price one dollar. The other night a customer came into the store and purchased in eighteen-dollar suit. It was wrapped up and the money paid down in the usual manner. After he had his receipt he stated that he bought the clothing through seeing the ad in this paper. He did not even have a Purchasers' League book. Without any question or argument he was handed back a dollar. 'So you see the proposition is "on the square."

The other day we asked you to start saving up your American Family soap wrappers. Since that time you have seen the large advertisement of JAMES S. KIRK & CO., 106 East Michigan street and 1547 Milwaukee avenue, offering handsome and valuable premiums for these wrappers when turned in. Grasp the opportunity now, and if you have saved up any of the wrappers, turn them in and USE YOUR PURCHASERS' LEAGUE BOOK WHEN YOU DO.

You will want to save up wrappers from now on, and you want to see just what you can get for them. Send for their catalogue today and don't forget to mention the Daily Socialist when you write.

DO IT. Do it NOW.

proven successful in the fight of the

wage workers. The tactics of the leading farmers' organizations of to-day are strikingly different from those of a generation ago. The methods pur-sued by the Farmers' Assance and the Grange during the '80's are hardly suggested today in the councils of the Am erican Society of Equity and the Farm-

ers' Union.

The farmers' organizations of today seek by means of "controlled marketing" to determine the price of their product by methods familiar in the trade union world. Moreover, they are looking to direct co-operation with the unions in carrying out those methods. unions in carrying out those methods. unions in carrying out those methods. In so far as it is possible to do so without compromising Socialist principles, it is absolutely essential that the Socialist partys work from the beginning in close co-operation with the efof the farmers to resist exploita We must not repeat the mistake which was made in the early days of the Socialist movement of this co in our relations with the trade unions.

No Royal Boad

When it comes to outlining definite steps to be taken by the Socialist par-ty, we are confronted with a mass of detailed difficulties and forced to recognize that there is no royal road to the goal we are seeking. There is no ready to order program that will in-sure co-operation with the farmers. There is no absolute certainty as to the steps along which we must proceed in this regard. We, in America, are not alone in this indefinite position. the position of every European Socialist party, many of which have worked for years upon this problem.

There are some things, however, that the more recent lines of evolution in

the more recent lines of evolution in agriculture would seem to suggest. The largest agricultural units at the pres-ent time are not to be found on great farms in remote districts. They are the great vegetable factories at the doors of the largest cities. It is probable that one of the largest farms in the world, One thing should be well understood, in addition to the fact that the old idea of beganza farms swallowing all others is not true, and that is that the Socialists of the world are unanimously compete in the production of almost all farmers: agricultural products, save cereals, with Section agricultural products, save cereals, with farms located upon the edge of the tropics, or with any farms depending upon natural light, heat, water and elements.

Municipal Plant Factories

The Socialists might well demand that such plant factories as these should be owned and operated by nicipal or state governments. It is immunicipalities. It is also possible that such establishments may prove of value in educational work, and also in meet-

ing the problem of the unemployed.

The demand that there be no further alienation of public lands, already in our platform, should be emphasized, and coupled with the demand that such lands be used where practicable, for The swamp au tensive agriculture. rrigated lands, which are almost only ones now in the public posse are especially suited for this purpo Socialists of other lands are unanimous in encouraging co-operative movements among farmers. These may he extended beyond the marketing of farm products to the ownership of farm machinery, breeding animals and the purchase of fertilizers.

Unions of Farm Laborers

The farmers have always agreed in their organizations, that they desire government ownership of transportation and storage facilities. They would also welcome the proposal for collec-tive ownership and operation of slaugh-

nificance that within the last few years such organizations become an impor-

the farmers have shown a striking ten-dency to adopt the tactics that have One thing that must be One thing that must be recognized by Socialists, is that any program that neglects the largest single division of the producing class can not rightly itself a working class movement, an certainly doomed to failure. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that careful study be given to the question of co-operation with the farmers and that some plan of common action shall be developed.

The Socialists of Oklahoma are al-

most the only ones in this country who have made any serious effort to solve this problem. For such an effort they are entitled to the gratitude of the Socialists of the entire country. Without in any way giving it indorse which they hav ment, the program which they have adopted is herewith submitted as offering suggestions born of experience and therefore more worthy of careful consideration than any that might spring from a purely theoretical and doctrinaire knowledge of the subject:

Farmers' Program

As measures calculated to bring into collective property the land, and en-able the farmer to have the u ... and occupancy of the land sufficient for a home and the support of his family, we hereby advocate and pledge our elected officers to the following program:

ARTICLE 1

Separation of the Department of Agriculture from the political government by means of Section 1.

Section 1. Election of all members and officers of the Board of Agriculture by the direct vote of the actual

Section 2. Introduction of the merit ARTICLE 2.

Erection by the state of grain eleof farm products; these elevators and s to be managed by the Board of Agriculture

ARTICLE 3.

Organization by the Board of Agriculture of free agricultural education and the establishment of model farms. ARTICLE 4.

Encouragement by the Board of Agriculture of co-operative societies of

Section 1. For the buying of seed and fertilizer. Section 2. For the purchase and com-

use of implements and machin Section 3. For the preparing and

sale of produce.

Section 4. For the working of land by groups. ARTICLE S. Organization by the state for loans on

the interest charges to cover cost only. ARTICLE 6.

State insurance against diseases of animals, diseases of plants, insect pests hall, flood, storm and fire.

ARTICLE 7.
Ald and encouragement to be given the actual workers of the farms in the er to issue bonds for the purchase of suitable farming lauds—bonds to be re-deemable in forty years. Individuals purchasing such lands shall pay the purchase price of land in share or cash annual or semi-annual rentals extending over a period of forty years, or may at their option pay in full in any given number of years.

ARTICLE S.

Exemption from taxation and execution of dwellings, tools, farm animals. implements and improvements to the amount of one thousand dollars. ARTICLE 9.

A graduated tax on the value of rent-ed hand and land held for speculation ARTICLE 10.
Absentee landlords to assess their

own lands, the state reserving the right to purchase such lands at their assessed value plus-ten per cent.

FARM NOW IS THE BUYERS' NEWS LABOR PROBES WHITE SEES A SLUSH FUNDS GREAT CHANGE

Gompers Says Capitalists Kansas Editor Says Indus-Rush Money Into Places Where Labor Acts in Near Future

(By Pan-American Press.) Washington, D. C., May 14.-In support of the publicity bill, requiring both man, was the theme of a speech delivbefore and after elections, published re- ered by William Allen White, editor ports of all moneys received and ex- of the Emporia Gazette, humorist and pended in congressions: campaigns, writer. This is the next step in the Samuel Compers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has ad- the fwentieth Century club, before man dressed an open letter to Representative Conry in which the bitter experieapital. ences of organized labor in combatting

graphically described. Slush Fund Ready

"During the campaigns of 1908 and 1908," says Mr. Gompers, "when labor-ing men attempted to remedy the conditions concerning which we had been complaining, it was found that whenever a more determined effort was made in one district of a state than in an in that particular district in which labor was making an honest, open campaign the corporations poured into such district tremendous secret campaign funds in order to defeat the very purpose for which labor was en-

When labor engaged in those cam paigns is solicited from the member-ship of the organization for the cam-paign fund, and one of the first things was a declaration that no man who had received a nomination or whose election labor advocated would be permitted to contribute one solitary pen ny toward the campaign fund. the campaigns were over detailed finan cial reports of income and expenditures of the American Federation of Labor political campaign were issued. These reports gave a true account of all moneys received and expended for those campaigns.

Prepare to Kill Bill

Without daring to openly oppose th principle of the bill, which has already passed the house, the millionaire mempers of the senate are preparing to the measure when it appears before them that its main purpose, namely, to force a public accounting of campaign funds before election, shall be nullified.

When Mr. Havemeyer, the head of the sugar trust made his notable ap-pearance before a senate committee, he testified that he was in the habit of contributing to campaign funds. And when he was asked to which party he contributed, he replied: "That depends

To which party do you contribute in Massachusetts?"

"To the Republican party."
"To which party do you contribute in New York?"

"To the Democratio party." "Doubtful State"

"To which party do you contribute in New Jersey?" "Well, that is a doubtful state, and I

will have to consult the books on that."

The bill, which proposes to block the

political purchasing power of the Have-meyer's and their kind, requires congressional campaign committees of all olitical parties, which shall in two or more states influence the result or at-tempt to influence the result of congressional elections, to file detailed and accurate reports, under the solemn sanction of an oath, with the clerk

moneys exceeding \$10.

It provides, further, that not more than fifteen days and not less than ten days before the election the statement of receipts and expenditures shall be filed and made a public record, freely open to inspection, and within thirty days after the election a supplementary statement shall be filed containing

Call Court Act Malice

(By United Press Associations.)
Washington. May 14.—In protes against the recent conviction by a Kentucky federal jury of alleged night riders for violation of the Sherman antitrust law, Representative Cantrill of Kentucky, in the house today, cherged Wade H. Ellis, and the department of justice, with a malicious persecution. He also charged that politics in Cincin nati was the basis of the departmen of justice's campaign again, the mem-bers of the Burley Tobacco and Insur-

nce society. Cantrill read from inter-Ohlo valler newspapers, articles which related the friendship between Ellis and E. G. Esh-

friendship between Ellis and E. G. Esbelby, a Cincinnati Republican leader and head of an independent tobacco manufacturing firm which brought suit against the Burley society for alleged conspiracy in restraint of trade.

He dealt with Ellis severely, predicting the sympathizers with the right of farmers to organize will show their resentment against Ellis' part in the tobacco prosecution when he was an assistant attorney general, by re-electing Governor Judson Harmon. Governor Judson Harmon,

Quake Victims Suffer Torture (By United Press Associations.) New Orleans, La., May 14.—The suf

fering in Cartago as the result of the earthquake that devastated that region May 2, is far worse than that at Sar Francisco after it had been destroyed according to statements of passengers aboard the United Fruit Steamer Par-ismins, which returned from Costs

Rica today.

Mrs. Noic Weldon, her daughter, Mrs.

E. H. Wasson, and Miss Lilly B. Walker of Pittsburg, passed through the earthquake 2000 the day ares the calamity. They described the situation calamity. They described the situation at Cartago as appalling. W. G. Chase est tremble was felt at Bocas, 15 miles from Cartago. He declared many per-sons were found in the ruins of their houses, death evidently having been instantaneous.

-try Will Be Socialized

Socialization of machinery, which would lead to greater democracy of world's progress, he told his hearers at will be liberated from the control of

Where Did You Get It?

the slush funds of the corporations is He summarized the industrial conditions of the world in the following: "Where did you get it?" asked old Demos, catechising Croesus.

"I earned it," answered Croesus. "How 1"

"I built a railroad," explains Cros-

"But," insists Demos, "it only cost

you \$20,000, and you took \$60,000,000."?
"Promoters' profits," replies Croesus, beginning to move on.
"Stop thief!" cries Dems, and hales his friend into court.
The club meeting was attended by many fasionable people. The Emporia editor discussed his ideas before the club, which met at the home of Franklin H. Head, 3 Banks street. Taking "Democracy and Capital" as his sub-"Democracy and Capital" as his subject, Mr. White asserted that the wor of the present century is to socialize machinery in the way earlier inven-tions have been socialized and made the common property of the people.

Commerce and Kings

Commerce and Kings

"The invention of writing gave us commerce and kings," he said, in part. "Its socialization gave us the invention of printing. Printing took away the special privileges of the priest, but it gave the power of the priests to the traders; gunpowder armed the common man, and the socialization of gunpowder destroyed feudalism and made modern democracy possible. Great inventions create classes of men with more or less power over their fellows. Then slowly the people take over the inventions, make them common to the race, and the special privileges attached to a and the special privileges attached to particular invention pass, and with the passing of these privileges the economic, social and spiritual life of the people changes."

changes."
Reviewing the progress of the nine-teenth century, Mr. White declared har-nessing steam to be the most vital step in the world's progress. The develop-ment of this power gave rise to complex machinery, which in turn gave rise to the corporation.

The Railroad Kings

"The world stood afraid before the steam engine. And to those who controlled it we gave privileges and rights and immunities that we gave of old to the priestly firemakers, the kingly wheel owners, the royal purveyors of the secrets of the levers. Steam harmand the capital reduced the secrets of the levers. nessed by capital made a new mystery that demanded our worship. And how we have bowed to it. Kings, potentates, priests, 'principalities and powers'—all have paid deference to the captain of industry. He who can control capital has stood before kings. Capital has broken caste—the last vestige of feudalism—and where caste exists today it is a hollow shell that will crumble beeanction of an cath, with the clerk last a notion shell that will crumble be of the house of representatives, of all contributions and disbursements of moneys exceeding 316.

It provides, further, that not more that will be the control of capital."

Slaps Hoffstot on Wrist

(By United Press Associations. New York, May 14.-Judge Holt, in the United States court today, dismis the writ of habeas corpus sued out by Frank N. Hoffstot, president of the complete and final account. It also prescribes appropriate penalties for the tradition to Pittsburg on charges of al-willful violation of its provisions. See bribery. The court, however, granted Hofistot's attorneys a stay in order that they may appeal to the Unit-ed States court of appeals from his rul-

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Milk-Creek Weeping Skin, etc.)

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Glaggici No. 2 yellow, 62 kg, No. 4.

Glade, Inc. 1964 38 kg, No. 4 white, 66 kg, N

and a set the control of the control

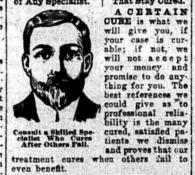
New York. May 14.—Standard copper— Spot and all deliveries up to the and of August \$1.25@12.50; in Lendon, spot 456 1s

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ANTEE under our corporate seal to re-fund every dollar if your trouble ever comes back. Bemember, we are the only pecialists who charge nothing if we

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Nota Redmond 2 story brick residence of the system of the system of the symptoms that destroy manhood. Rapid and permanent cure for yeahness is found by men from the animal system of tractic treatment we give them. All symptotractic treatment we give them. All symptotracits treatment and treatment we give them. A W Taylor at
B Walker, 3 cloyy frame residence, 4213 Lawndale av
B Walker, 3 story frame residence,
4223 Lawndale av
B Walker, 2 story frame residence,
6426 Belle Flaine av
128 Hannah Diebell, 3 story brick
fat, 1600 8 Honou at
azie Kofold, 3 story wick rest,
6426 Belle Flaine av
64 August, Nelson, 2 story brick fat. \$111 Vincenne av Herman Massa & Bros, 2 story brick fat, \$60 N isth av J C Eshelman, 2 story brick resi-dence, \$22 Montrose av. E Kassborg & Co. 2 story brick fat. \$811 Dalln st.

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NOTICE OF MEETING

SPIRITUALIST MEETING EVERY DAY AT IN AND I P IN FORM HALL IN WEST SIXTY-THIRD STA

eature in the theatricals the shen the Aborn English Opera company brought a repertoire of the master than the brought a repertoire of the master organization. the vernacular. The little organiza-n, playing at the McVicker's theater promises a new opera every week. The offering this week has been Puccini's

public, as the advantage of understand-ing the libretto verbatim is not slight. To be sure music is pretty whether it is rendered in words which are understood or not. But when the sentiment is interpreted in the language of every day, it has more content and becomes eater enjoyment to the general pub-

The prices of the Aborn company are they d also a source of gratitude, as they do not make opera prohibitory for the av-

not make opera prohibitory for the average Chicagoan. The prices charged in the season when the "stars" are seen here have proven incommensurate with the incomes of the public at large.

The little organization of singers and musicians at the McVicker's show an earnest desire to please the public, and with the vocalists heard in "Madam Butterfly" should receive the attention of full house audiences. Opera lovers whe have attended the performances this week have shown their appreciathis week have shown their apprecia-tion in, wrapt attention to the perform-

The Aborn organization gives a good who give excellent support. The score of "Madam Butterfly," which leaves much of the work to the instruments. much of the work to the instruments, was played in the last part of the week delightfully.

dam Butterfly" was played in the subdued tone harmonious with the trag-edy of the play. The effects of the or-chestration were brought out beatifully under the baton of N. B. Emanuel. The greatest share of the enjoyment came

from the pit.

Joseph Sheehan played the part of Pinkerton, the lieutenant in the United States navy. His tenor voice is still soft and flexible, in spite of the added avoirdupois to his ample self. The warmest voice in the cast, however, is the control of the cast, however, is the control of the cast, which warmest voice in the cast, however, is the control of the cast, however, is the control of the cast, however, is the control of the cast, however, is the cast of the cast, however, is the cast of the cast, however, is the cast of the ca that of Ottley Cranston, a barritone, who impersonates Sharpless, the United States consul at Nagasaki. His voice

San. Tenderly organized. Miss de Fil-lipe suits the physical attributes of the lipe suits the physical attributes of the daughter of the Samuras. She acts the part tenderly and sympathetically. But her voice is still undeveloped. In the first part of the opers she carries the work successfully, but as the tragedy rises in tensity Miss De Fillipe's voice proves not sufficiently forceful. She is a charming "Madam Butterfly," well worth while seeing.

Next week the company will play "Il Trovatore."

At the Lyric

It is a work of inspiration at any rate—"When Two Write History"—if it is not original Or, it is a product of a playwright who knows how to finish her work well. The comedy, credited to Agnes Bangs Morgan, and played at the Lyric Theater, could not be so smooth in form if it were not the result of a practical hand or a mind that was absorbed in the production. "When Two Write History" evolves

"When Two Write History" evolves from a theme that is well known in stage literature and literature not written for the stage. The professor or scholar, so immersed in his work as to become all inclusive is a familiar character to all who read books. Failing in low for such a character when woman scarcely enters his life formed matter for comedy in all generations.

But the development of 'When Two Write History" comes from a woman who found sincere interest in the subject and went to it with zest. At least

who found sincere interest in the subject and went to it with zest. At least so it seems. Miss Morgan's ideas are succincity stated. The play has not a superficuous line. The first scene is essential to the last, and the last is closely knift to the first. Clarity is its rirtue.

The humor is fine, not have the first scene is the firs

from the acting. George Ariss embodies John Remington, the young historian. The scholar is real in Mr. Arliss' details. His step is slow. His mind works haltingly. He hesitates in speech, showing little emotion in countenance. It is a pleasant and convincing chescales of the state of the st ing characterization.

Snap is given the play by Mrs. E. A. Eberle, The plays Maria, the servant woman of the history writer. She is remarkably human in Mrs. Eberle's delineation. Miss Bertha Bartlett, with pretty teeth and a pretty presence, makes an appealing Ruth Fielding, the scholar. But although her personality scholar. But although her personanty is pleasing, her temperament is kept in the potential state. Robert Keggereis makes up as Aaron Felding, an excei-lent professor of the old school. He plays the role conforming to his conception of the character.

ception of the character.

Clever in devices, Miss Morgan introduces Ruth Fielding to John Remington in an amusing situation. Embarrassed by a woman's presence, Remington would not meet any member of that sex. But Ruth comes to him in a play as step mother to a child who is hiding herself in his library. A tense situation arises when the scholars, Remington and Fielding, come in a dra-The Aborn organization gives a good identifying the performance. Grand opera by a minor company in Chicago has not been heard. The gray haired professor nears the in better style for some years. One of end of his life with a history of rare the familiar figures of the company is facts. The younger archivist sees in Joseph Speehan. For an orchestra the company has a body of instrumentalists career he had aspired to for years. They who give excellent support. The score discover that both work can be the company had been supported by the company had been supported by the successful beginning of a support support. discover that both works cov-r the

McGuire's "Meat"

The high cost of living and its effect on the morals of the less fortunate people of the large cities has been handled without gloves by William Anthony McGuire, a young Chicago writer in a vaudeville playlet which he calls by the short and succinct title of "Meat." This sketch, which calls for four characters, will be produced in New York within the next fortnight. The scene of the action takes place

in a tenement kitchen in the East Side of New York City, and in the nome of a young girl who is starving, in order that she may remain honest, even though she is submitted to all sorts of temptations. She has a sister who is directly her opposite, a luxury loving girl, who has given up the struggle to remain in the straight and narrow path, and obtains her luxuries in the best way she may. This ease loving sister tries to persuade her honest sister that there is no use in keeping up the struggle, and the duel of wits between the two makes up the greater part of the interest of the piece.

The honest sister tells the other one

in one of her outbursts of indignation:
"I believe you'd sell your soul for a smell of gasoline." There is some lit-tle tragedy in this playlet of meat and morals, and it promises to attract much attention from people who are consid-ering the condition of the poor in these times of excritiant prices. Mr. Mcother plays and sketches to his credit He wrote "The Heights," which was produced by Henry D. Harris this season, and is also the author of "The Devil, the Servant and the Man," and

At the American

Joe Welch will appear in a new character drama at the American Music ball next week. The title of it is "The Mar-riage Broker," which is probably a He-brew comedy. Characterization of the Jew is his great specialty. This week he has played an Italian character with a good deal of reality. An interesting performer at the hall

sential to the last, and the last is closely knit to the first. Clarity is its virtus.

The humor is fine, not heavy nor involved, yet subtle or delicate. It lies not so much in situation as in eccentricity of character, which makes it appeal intellectually rather than emotionally.

While the work of Miss Morgan is a milestance of a lonely mountain railroad station.

dren all working, there being no law against child labor.

"The factory works day and night, and there are quite as many children employed in the night shift as in the daytime. One thousand hands are al-For Home Dressmakers

Was waked by the ringing of church pells early this morning and sudden

ly reminded myself that this is Christmas-the holiday of which we always made a great fuss. Peace on earth, good will to men, was heard in the loud echees of the bells, and, honestly, it made me smile when I thought of the peace we're enjoying and the good will ome péople feel toward us.

Perhaps that lady does who asked me yesterday why we don't take positions as servants, if we aren't satisfied with the conditions in the factory. nade me that mad that I turned around and said, "No. thanks, pone of that for mine; if you people don't see anything better before you in the line of improving our lot you'd better go back where you came from."

It's enough to make your blood boil

to see them sail in among our midst. book and pencil in hand, trying to pry into the girls' innermost lives. don't care a bit what they say to you or what questions they ask. But us best not to for the present—as long as girls care less for them than some of his eyes have once opened he's sure to them educated women. It makes me laugh when I think of the woman who got excited because Miss Morgan of-fered her her hand. "I-I can't really, Miss Morgan, my hand isn't muttered the excited fool, and only a few minutes before that she shook hands with several plain mortals. But she must needs polish it up before it can touch Miss Morgan's white glove. And she a well known college woman

ey on trinkets when so many people born and live amidst this misery need it for bread! Of all the silly cus- out lifting a hand to help it out."

holiday or no holiday. Jim and I went over to the Salvation Army headquarters to see them give out the Christmas dinners. Lord, what a pitful sight seized with a desire to talk to him to see human belogs stand there in The man's back was bent and his head ne of them ashamed to lift their humiliation, but all hungry and anxious

to get a taste of real food, which they probably get only this once a year. I was glad I went, though. It's sur-prising to see the effect those things have on Jim. His eyes filled with tears when he saw a little girl about ten years old, dressed in a man's sack coat and torn shoes without stockings. pushing her way forward, heavy basket in hand. "The kiddles will have a fine she whispered to us as she time," passed close by.

"Darn it!" exclaimed Jim, watching her happy face. "There's surely something wrong in this world, Mary, or a child of that age wouldn't have to go begging for the kiddles, when she's nothing but a small kid herself."

I said nothing to him; I thought it best not to for the present—as long as see more and more things as he goes

From there we walked down Four-teenth street and up Fifth avenue. I led the way and Jim followed. I thought it'd do him good to notice the differ-ence. And, sure enough, it did. "Mary," says be, "it does seem a

"Mary," says he, "it does seem a great shame to see these people gorge themselves with all that stuff, while some have to stand in line to get their leavings. Mary, I've a confession to Jim came around this morning, so I make to you, but I don't rightly know took him along picketing. I wouldn't how to begin, I—I really don't blame even hear of his buying me a Christmas you much for thinkin' the way you do. present. The idea of his spending mon- it seems too heavy, too grievous to be ey on trinkets when so many people born and live amidst this misery with-

toms I think this present giving is the Dear, good, Jim! The heavy cloud silliest. It's good and well among the that's hanging over me seemed to be rich, but us poor should know better clearing away. I've succeeded in wakhow to spend our hard earned money ing up another human heart. It's pos-for what we really need and not for sible, nay probable, that Jim will turn trash that is never made much use of.

Now, coming back to Jim. He took old prejudices to overcome. But I don't my advice and gave that money to the think he'll shrink from the struggle any strikers instead. He couldn't give much, more than I did. And now that he comof course, but every little bit helps, menced to listen to that better voice. After I was through with my picket within him I'm going to help him all duty, for we must keep constant watch I can.

COTTON INDUSTRY IN CHINA

In a recently published letter Mr. | mills are siready about as well equipped Frank G. Carpenter described the cotton industry in China, the character of chinery is imported from England, and piece goods made in the Shanghai mills, and the wages paid operatives, a large proportion of whom are women and children. Mr. Carpenter writes:

"Shanghai is preparing to manufac-ture for the new China. It is putting up factories and foundries, and start-ing all sorts of new industries. It has slik flavores which silk filatures which are producing bales of raw silk for our American weavers, modern flour mills equipped with Mil waukee machinery, and a cigarette fac-tory owned by the American tobacco trust, which employs more than 1,000 hands.

"It has eight great cotton mills with several hundred thousand spindles, and some which have 80,000 or 90,000 spindies in a single establishment. In these mills over \$0,000 Chinese men, women and children are employed, and they are spinning and wearing cotton quite ns well as in any of our American fac-tories. The most of them are managed by Chinese foremen, and they give some idea of how the Celestials expect to make their own cloth in the future.

"I went through the establishment of the Soy Chee Cotton Spinning compa-ny, on the Whampoa River, the branch of the Yangtse which gives Shanghai access to the sea. The buildings cover several acres. They are of gray brick shadowed by huge smokestacks.

are employed. I went through room af-ter room filled with girls who were weaving and spinning, and saw 200 chil-dren tending the machines. Some of them were little tots not higher than my waist. The children were pulling baskets filled with bobbihs about the rooms. The larger ones were tending the spinning machines. "Their wages were about four of our

cents per day, and the pay of the older hands ranged from that to twenty cents. The manager told me that he had many whole families employed in his factory—father, mother, and chil-

daytime. One thousand hands are always busy all the year through,

"Its chief product is cotton yarn for the domestic weavers. This is made up into bundles, which are then packed into bales of 400 pounds each and shipped all over the country.

"The yarn is woven into cloth on hand looms, and it supplies a large part of the clothing of the common people. I am told there are something like 200,000 spindles now working upon such yarn at Shanghal, and also a large number at Ningpo and Soochow. There is onbig mill at Hangchow, one at Canton and some at Hongkong, Wuchang, and Hankow. The labor is sbundant and the people easily learn to handle the the people easily learn to handle modern machinery. "The Chinese are rapidly introduc

the better class of machines, and their

as our own. A great part of their only certain specialties come from the "In one factory I found an American

electric light plant with 6,000 electric lamps burning, and in another there were modern fire machines, and the em-ployers had a fire drill every week.

nearly every place the wager were as low or lower than those I have quoted, the highest price paid the men peing something like 30 cents per day, while a good average wage was 8 or 10 cents. I found girls at work in all of the factories, and I know of none which does not employ children.

"Our cotton factories should send their agents here to study the market. These people dress in cotton instead of silk, and most of the cloth used is spun and recled by hand and woven at home With the new civilization wages will rise and the Chinese will wear more

rise and the Chinese will wear more cotton than ever before.

"At present it is safe to say that there are at least 400.000.000 of them who dress in such goods all the year round. They wear only one or two thin sarments in the summer, but in winter they have several suits well wadded to keep themselves warm, and in the northern provinces they put on suit after suit as the weather grows colder. Even at one suit of twenty yards by each person per year the amount of each person per year the amount of cotton used is so great that at least 8.-600,000,000 yards are required. This amount is beyond comprehen-sion. It would carpal a pathway sixty

sion. It would carpit a pathway s feet wide from the earth to the m rest wide from the earth to the moon or cover one more than twenty mile wide from New York to Chicago. Ou total shipment of cotton goods to othe countries is less than \$27,000,000 a year and all we send to Asia sells for less that \$13,000,000. That which goes to Chin would hardly patch the knew of the Celestisis, let alone make their clothes' —Weekly Consular and Trade Reports

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THE CHAIN

One summer evening an angleworm stuck his head out of a hole in the ground to get a breath of air. He saw stoop of a tumble down house and was hung down, so the angleworm from his lowly position found it not hard to attract his attention.

"What do you do for a living?" asked the angleworm.

things "I make shoes in a factory," answer-with ed the laborer. "About how many pairs of shoes do

you make ir day?"

"I make eight pairs."

"Then you get the money for eight pairs of shoes every day. You ought to be able to afford something befler than this tumbledown shanty for a

home."
"But I don't get eight pairs for my
day's work. I only get one pair."
"Well, what becomes of the other
seven pairs that you produce every
day?" day?"
"Vell, a little of it goes for raw ma

terial and the rest of it goes for rent, interest and profit."
"What becomes of the rent, interest and profit?"

and profit?"
"It goes to the capitalist."
"Why to the capitalist?"
"So he can buy automobiles, own race horses, endow colleges, establish libraries and support the churches." "Why don't you keep seven-eighths nd do these things yourself?" "Why, I'm too busy. I've got to make the shoes." "I see," said the angleworm, a slipped back into the ground.—Puck said the angleworm.

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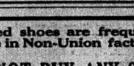
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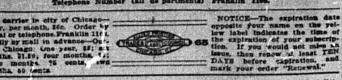
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THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST



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Another Chapter to Cherry

The story of Cherry is the story of our present system in miniature. If that story were written in all its details scarcely a feature would need to be added to tell the whole story of capitalism.

There was the terrible exploitation of the workers that left the families dependent upon charity the moment the bread-winners were killed. There was the criminal economy of the mine owners that saved pennies and wasted lives. There was the violation of the laws by those in whose interest laws are made, and among those violations we must not forget that against the employment of children that was partially responsible for the catastrophe.

The picture would have been incomplete without an exhibition of the inefficiency of charity and the corruption of officialdom.

The days that immediately followed the death of the miners were filled with loud promises of speedy prosecutions to be made by state and local officials. Months have passed and not a single prosecution has been started.

Yet the story would not have been complete without something more than even official neglect. The fact that neither the state factory inspector nor the local officials have moved to prosecute those responsible for the death of those miners would have proven that such officials are owned and controlled by the capitalist class.

But it needed the last touch to emphasize this fact. This has been furnished by the employment of State's Attorney Eckert to settle the cases for the St. Paul Coal company.

DURING THE VERY TIME WHEN THIS STATE'S AT-TORNEY SHOULD HAVE BEEN TRYING TO SEND THE OFFICIALS OF THIS COMPANY TO THE PENITENTIARY FOR MANSLAUGHTER HE IS HELPING THEM DEFRAUD THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE SCANT DAMAGES THAT EVEN CAPITALIST LAW MIGHT GIVE THEM.

He is doing this in violation of a law, but having broken a whole string of laws he is naturally not worried about one more.

Workingmen elected the legislators that made those laws, the officers that failed to enforce them and the state's attorney that is helping the guilty ones to escape from crimes already committed and in front. to commit new ones against the workers.

THEY DID NOT ELECT THEM BY VOTING THE SO-

CIALIST TICKET.

Welcome to the Convention

The Daily Socialist today welcomes the delegates to the national convention of the Socialist party. This is but the second such convention in the history of this paper, and it would be presumptuous for us to offer advice as to the deliberations and decisions of the con-

We might indulge in some Rooseveltian platitudes on the necessity of solidarity, co-operation, deliberation and similar highly ap-proved virtues in such bodies, but Socialists are not followers of Rooseveltian platitudinosity and would only imagine that the humorous and the editorial columns had become mixed.

We can only say that the Daily Socialist is here to serve the pur-

poses of the convention. If by placing the proceedings of the body before each delegate and the membership throughout the country daily it can assist in the work of the convention it will have served its

Since the Daily Socialist is the property of the Socialists of the country, we are but asking you to admire your own work (always a pleasurable occupation if done on the quiet) when we call your at-

tention to the improvements of the past two years.

Those years have been years of struggle for the party and the

paper. They have been years of preparation and education. We seem now to be upon the threshold of years of achievement.

We will work together to make that achievement as great as

Lessons from the Taxicab Strike

Once more Chicago is treated to the sight of policemen acting as guides, protectors and active assistants for professional strikebreakers. It would be almost impossible to replace the striking chauffeurs unless policemen were furnished as guides.

The teamsters' strike was broken by the action of a Democratic mayor in placing police on wagons in the same capacity. Now a Republican mayor has repeated the trick.

Both were elected by working-class votes.

The members of the fashionable clubs and the women of the par-

asitic class are furnishing dummy passengers for the scab taxicabs to help break the strike. The eagerness with which such as these rush to the defense of their class interests is in sharp contrast to the lack of solidarity shown by some portions of the working class.

The Best Newspaper

With the present telegraph service, supplemented by the large corps of volunteer correspondents, the Daily Socialist is printing more news of interest to the man or woman who works than all the other papers in Chicago put together.

The important thing is that this paper is going to get better every day, and the rapidity of its improvement will depend only upon the degree of co-operation of those for whom it is published.

Every time you send in a subscriber you are not only helping to tate another soldier to fight by your side in the struggle for better conditions, but you are helping to make a better paper to go to thousands of others. That is true of no other paper.

There is a chance for more to help in the newsgathering side. A host of good stories come in every week from volunteer correspondents now. If as many came every day it would double the value of

the paper.

Tell us the thing that is of most interest to workingmen in your vicinity. Let us know what your union is doing. Tell us if it has improved conditions lately. Let us help you if you are fighting for higher wages, chorter hours or a union shop.

We do not care about fires, murders and scandals. We can get

What we want to know, and what the workers want to know, are

the events that are happening in the class struggle.

If a new "welfare scheme" has been introduced, tell us how it is working. If the hours of labor are long, or laws are violated, or any-

thing is taking place that tells of exploitation, let us know.

Tell us the phases of the work that the men and women are talking about at the noon hour. If it interests a whole shop it will inter-

For all such items the Daily Socialist will pay twenty-five cents a hundred words in subscription cards. Only what appears in the paper will be paid for, and you must take your chances with other reporters of having your "copy" rewritten or thrown away, but remember that many times what is thrown away has helped and would have been used on some day when pressure was less.

It is unkind of the Egyptians to keep right on revolting after Roosevelt told them they were not yet fit for self-government,

Judge Grosscup lost his money in Monte Carlo, but he threw

STORIES OF AN AGITATOR

BY RALPH KORNGOLD

His name was Silas Sweeney; popularly he was known as "Old Silas."
Charles Dickens would have called him "shabby genteel." with his rusty black coat, trousers which were too short and frayed at the bottom, shoes which were too large, and his faded which were too large, and his faded derby hat.

in one of the down town buildings. He had run that elevator for many years, had run that elevator for many years, and, naturally, knew a great many peo-ple, who all knew him as "Old Silas." He was a man of the old school; he always 'spoke about "knowing his place," and "minding his betters." He was a strict tee totaler, and although his wages were but six dollars a week,

his wages were but six dollars a week, he did not complain.

"Old Silas" had only one ambition—to be burried "respectably" and to have a headstone placed over his head.

For this reason he was stinging and saving, denying himself many a meal, shortening his life, in order that he might be "respectable" even after death.

At flest his ambition had been a hum-

At first his ambition had been-a hum-

ble one—an unfretentious coffin and a single slab of stone—but when, after the strictest economy, his little hoard ncreased his desires increased also. outside of his "station in life."

little spare time he had, he spent visit-ing undertaking establishments and monument works. He became an aumonument works. He became an au-thority on coffins and on headstones, and every additional dollar saved at the expense of his poor starved body, meant for him another few frills on his coffin or a more elaborate head piece. At last his fancy became set on some

thing seemingly unattainable a granite monument, with a wreathed cross on top!

It was on exhibition in a monument naker's window and was ridiculous;

He used to go to view it every lay— after his day's work was done and he had partaken of a scanty meat in the ittle basement restaurant—caressing its ugged outline and smooth surface with his loving looks.

He had composed an epitaph for himself, a curious epitaph:
"Here lies Silas Sweeney,

The Elevator Man. He has gone up to Heaven; He will not come down again.

Amen!" He would repeat the words and meas re them off on the polished surface

It is not impossible that "Old Silas" might have realized his ambition not misfortune overtaken him.

"Old Silas" was growing deaf.

He was growing so deaf that he was known to take people up to the top floor when they had asked to be let out on the second.

Of course, our busy American business world has no use for such a man, and "Old Silas" lost his job!

That was an awful blow for him! He had never theoreth of such a consibil-

had never thought of such a possibil-ity; he had expected to remain "Old Silas," the Elevator Man, until the end the Elevator Man, until the end of his days. Old and infirm as he was where could he obtain other employ-

"Old Siles" wandered about the city wandered about the trying in vain to find someone who would buy what little service he was still able to render to society.

What grieved the old man most was

that he was compelled to use the mon-ey he had so laboriously saved. The ey he had so laboriously saved. The granite monument became out of the question, and step by step he came down the ladder, until again he arrived at the unpretentious coffin and the sim-ple slab of stone.

It was then that "Old Slias" resolved to end it all. He must cease living if he would be

Concern" explaining the reasons for his act, giving directions for his burial and stating that the money to defray ex-penses would be found under his pillow. "Old Silse" lay him down on the bed and drank a bottle of landanum.

"Old Stlas" was a simple soul and thoroughly honest; not so, however, the landlady with whom he made his abode. When the landlady found the body, she, with a woman's curiosity, read the etter; whereupon she stuck her hand under the pillow, extracted the handful of bills, hid them in her corsage clos to her ample bosom, and burning the letter scattered the ashes out of the window.

able" burial; in fact, he was not buried at all. For, as there were no relations and no cre to claim the body, it was given to the anatomical class at the

university.

And so "Old Silas," who was a tee And so "Old Silas," who was a tee totaler all his life, and whose only am bition it had been to be "respectably" buried, can be found in various bot tles of all sizes, preserved in alcoho on the dusty shelves of the anatomics

Such is the Irony of fate!

WHAT'S A FARMER?

that therefore he has no place in a working class movement. These state ments usually, come from gentlemen whose knowledge of farm life comes from occasional trolley rides in the

The farmer belongs to the capitalist slass, but he is not of them. In classifying the farmer we must ask first "How does he make his living? If his ncome is derived from profit, interest, or rent, then he belongs to the capitalist class; but if he makes his living by the expenditure of elbow grease and gray matter, in the production of useful things, then he belongs to the working class.

A man who rises at the clarion call of the rogster, feeds six horses, slope around a cow lot extracting lacteal fluid from seven fly bothered cows be fore breakfast, and then takes his daily constitutional behind a pair of refractory mules, with plow handles in his paws and a greasy line wrapped around his neck, looks suspiciously like a work ingman. And by the time he has done chores in the light of the silvery noon and crawled between rustling straw ticks he most likely feels like one

Some believe the farmer a capitalist he works. So does the miner and the cabinet maker. But the ownership of a pick does not make the miner a mine magnate and a kit of tools does not confer upon the woodworker the ownership of a furniture factory. The fact is, the farmer owns the first few links in the chair of production; the other links are the property of the capitalist.

He owns the grain pen, but not the

He owns the grain pen, but not the elevator; the pig sty, but not the packing plant; the Studebaker wagon, but not the railroad; the cotton hoe, but not not the railroad; the cotton hoe, but not the gin. Like the wage worker, he is dependent on, and exploited by, the owners of the principal means of pro-duction and distribution. The manner in which the farmer derives his income stampe him as a worker and the size of his income is even below that of the average wage worker.

In an article in the Review of Re-views for September, 1899, Prof. L. R.

views for September, 1899, Prof. L. B. Balley, of the department of agriculture in Cornell university and one of the foremost authorities on agriculture, declared that the "1200 a year income farm" is the "ideal in American farm-

speed mania. George T. Holmes, assistant statisti-cian of the United States department of clan of the United States department of agriculture, gives as his conclusion. Vol. X, page 154: "It appears that if you allow interest to the farmers on the farm capital, they earn substantially no wages, on the other hand, if you allow them no interest, they receive £22f1 per month as wages."

Mr. Holmes' conclusion will illuminate a number of dark holes in farm life. It shows in the first place why some farmers feel like capitalists and others like wage slaves. The fellow who works for the fun of it and draws \$22.51 per month interest on invest-

who works for the fun of it and draws \$22.61 per month interest on investment may regard himself as a miniature Rockefeller, while the farmer who works for the above \$22.61 per month denying himself the pleasure of living off his interest is equally justified in looking upon himself as a wage worker. Some light is also shed upon the theoretically exploited farm hand who owns neither land nor tools, but who simply works for \$25 per menth.

A. M. Simons in his work. The Am-

We are often told that the farmer is erican Farmer," quotes Edward F. Adthe farmer and his wife must expect to wort twelve hours on the average e ery day, some of the time at light work

. . . I think a reasonable satisfac-tion for a farmer is a comfortable, but modest home, abundant but plain food, plenty of stout work clothing, and a good suit for Sunday, a comfortable conveyance to take his family to church in, moderate education for a reason-able number of children, and such an income beyond that as will enable him to safely, when a young man, to incur interest bearing debt for half the land he tills, with the expectation of paying it off by the time he is fifty, and re-tiring from labor when sixty."

It cannot be denied that the average

farm boy who goes in debt at the age of twenty has brilliant prospects beore him, especially so when we see

fore him, especially so when we see that 21 per cent of the farmers die under twenty-five years, 57 per cent under forty-five, and 36 per cent under sixty-five; U. S. Census, 1890.

If only 14 per cent of those who as young men go in debt for half of their land may expect to spend their old age free of toll and want, how long will the fellow have to live who goes in debt for all of his land before he can retire? Our opinion is that compared to this Our opinion is that compared to this man Methusalah was a snot-nosed

bloody Plute. And while we cannot call you a wage worker exactly, because your pay days are few and far between, somewhat uncertain and doubtful, yet the fact remains that your

ers in the shop and mine and not with the coupon clippers and the dividend sharks. Like these you are a victim of exploitation and your only hope lies in the abolition of capitalism and the es-tablishment of the co-operative com-monwealth—Oklahoma Ploneer.

ALWAYS BUTTING IN

BY J. EDWARD MORGAN. And a whooping her for Taft, Ripped the Demos stem and gudge Scuttled Bryan fore and aft; hook the rafters with his logic, Split the table with his flot,

When he yelled out: "Who can an swer?" Up jumped a Socialist.

For he's always butting in, With his sacrilegious grin, He'll challenge what you're saying.

For he's always bufting in.

He was in the pulpit preaching And a ripping up the air, Mixing science and religion, Handling hell with plous care; With the congregation gaping At him grinding out the grist, When he got to: "Be contented," Up jumped a Socialist.

For he's always butting in, etc. He was kneeling in prayer meeting.

Angels dancing on his face. Begging Him to save the race; Telling Him to pour the ble While he shouted out the list. When he got to "Bless our wars Up jumped a Socialist.

Municipal Meat Shops

Consul L. J. Keens of Chibushus, in a report on the municipal meat shops in that Maxican city, says that the enterprise was undertaken on the initiative of the jefe politico (mayor), following a report from the health board that many diseases were in a great part due to the lack of sanitary conditions in the shops. The consul states;

During 1909 the city completed and opened 20 sanitary meal shops, so located as to separate them from surrounding buildings by a distance great enough to insure good air and light on all sides. The shops are built of brick, one story high, and average 18 feet long by 12 feet deep inside. The floors are made of 5-inch square colored tile embedded in cement.

long by 12 feet deep inside. The floors are made of S-inch square colored tile embedded in cement.

The equipment of each shop consists of a marble topped counter, set of racks and hooks for hanging meat, white enameled weshistand and an electric fan. All windows are placed high in the well and are barred and screened. The approximate cost per shop was \$1,000 and the average monthly rental is \$25. Several private individuals, convinced of the advantage of these shops, have built others identical in type and equipment, eight of which have already been opened to the public.

The slaughter houses are subject to rigid inspection by municipal officers. He must cease living if he would be buried "respectably."

So, one day, he carefully brushed his clothes, polished his shoes, cleaned his celluloid collar, arranged the few gray with closed back and front, and are locks upon his forehead, and, after writing a letter "To Whom It May Concern" explaining the reasons for his is under the general charge of the act, giving directions for his burial and inspection by municipal officers.

Thirteen special wagons, owned by the city, are used to supply all meat shops. They are two wheeled covered wagons, with closed back and front, and are lined with galvanized sheet fron. The sanitary inspection of the meat shops is under the general charge of the heatth board, but the managers and inspections of the slauwhter houses and inspections. inspectors of the slaughter houses and meat shops must inform the mayor of any irregularities they may find.

HEALTHGRAMS BY DR. H. COHEN

Tight lacing is a narrow prac-

Good health needs no physical refinement.

Milk is better food for bacteria than it is for babies.

An uncongenial occupation warps the body and withers the

soul. If we would appreciate the value of our health before it is broken it would depreciate less.



turns the wheel from sun to su the Daily Grind is never done.

This seems to be the open season fo

Anyhow, the "Blonde Boss" seems to be getting a run for his money. There are some things in the work

instance, the old party politicians can' see how those Milwaukes Socialists are going to stand the strain of honestly handling the city's funds, just because the old parties couldn't do it them selves.

First call for summer amusement parks, the fee man and perforated—but better not change 'em yet.

"Wayman Is On the Box of the Con-fession Wagon," say the heading of an esteemed contemporary, picturing the somnolent state's attorney, wide awake and in the act of driving Lorimer's henchmen into the squealing pen. Con-fession is good for the soul. Better speak for yoursals Ich. "Wayman Is On the Box of the Con speak for yourself, John.

Oh, yes, there will be a national convention in town next week—and a presidential election in only a couple of years more. Now is the time for all good man to come to the aid of their party—not a few days before Old Lady Prosperity crawls out of her hole for the quadrennial parade.

One thing about the taxicab strike is that the average working man is too poor to ride in 'em anyhow.



There are certainly some hard times ahead. First the coal man continues to linger in the lap of our pocketbooks, the 13th comes on Friday this month, and on the 18th we are all going to get frizzed by Halley's comet—and then, of course, you know who's coming back the second week in June.

Great American Mountebank

Much has been made by the English capitalist press on the protentious driv-el delivered by Theodore Boosevelt, ex-President of the United States, at the Sorbonne in Paris on Saturday last.

Sorhoane in Paris on Saturday last, With customary bounce, he dealt out a lot of ancient platitudes—even the Times rafers to them as older than Christianity—with regard to the duties of citizenship; the sacredness of the family; the grossness of Socialism; the necessity of war; and so on.

The audience, a gathering of the clite of the French literary and social world, were undoubtedly thankful that the speech was delivered in English. It would have diagraced an average Parisian. Humanite rafers to him as "Tartariavelt." Boosevelt would cartainly make Dandet's interesting hero—the famous Tartaria—green with cavy were he able to appreciate the braggadocio and "God-damned cheek," as they call it in the states, of this latter-day hunter in Africa.—London Justice.

Some time ago there was quite a flurry in the ranks of the Socialist party over the subject of a labor party.

A well-known publisher sent out a telegram asking candidates for the ational Executive Committee to answer the following question:

"If elected to the National Executive Committee will you favor or oppose merging the Socialist party into a labor party?"

It was a cleverly worded question that gave the impression that a conspiracy was on foot to envisculate the Socialist party.

But as no labor party existed, and as there was no immediate prospect of one, the question could only be answered in an academic, and therefore unsatisfactory, manner.

nner.

The telegraph served its purpose well enough, but it did not help, unfortu-ely to awaken a clear-cut discussion on the attitude of Socialism toward labor

parties.

No Socialist, so far as I know, wants a rival party of labor in this country.

Ocrtainly no Socialist desires that confusion which would surely result if two parties existed in America, both claiming to represent the interests of labor.

Moreover, no Socialist would work to create a situation which unquestionably would arouse much quarreling, controversy and suspicion.

But all Socialists agree upon one thing and that is, in the words of our national constitution, "the necessity of the working class constituting itself into a political party distinct from, and opposed to, all parties formed by the propertied classes."

ertied classes.'

That is the immediate end and aim of our propagands, of our resolutions and meetings and in fact of all our expenditures of time, effort and money

We are not seeking to establish a sect or a philosophical school or little groups of visionaries. We are struggling with all our power and energy to establish a powerful working class political party.

In a very real and definite sense, therefore, we are all struggling to establish a labor party.

a labor party.

We belong to an international organization of labor parties and in nearly every country but our own the working class has established a powerful political organization that has already achieved great political victories.

Nor is this desire to establish a labor party a thing of the last few months.

For decades the Socialists of this country have been working with all their energy to bring into being a powerful, independent political organization of the

Our aim is to win the workers from a corrupting and demoralizing subjection

to capitalist parties.

Our aim is to get labor to stand on its own feet, independent and self-reliant, determined to win for itself its emancipation.

Herbert Burroughs, an old and valiant Socialist, who has been a member of the Social Democratic party of Great Britain since its foundation, said at its last

national congress:

"We are politically bankrupt. We have been plowing the sands for thirty years and today as a party we stand outside the working class altogether."

Now, those are ominous words. There is no need to discuss here why the Social Democratic party of Great Britain is the one Socialist organization in Europe that has failed in its effort to bring the working class to support the principles of Socialist.

Europe that has failed in its effort to bring the working class to support the principles of Socialism.

The point is that in every other country the Socialists have in some manner led the working class organization to accept the fundamental principles of Socialism and to stand politically independent of all capitalist parties.

And if the facts for Great Britain are as Burroughs himself has so frankly stated, we may well consider at this moment whether or not we shall also have to make in the next few years the same confession.

Today labor is in revoit.

It is discussing political action and the general strike in every part of the country. It is seeking impatiently and in some places adopting recklessly any old method of expressing itself politically.

It is saturated with a vague Socialism that today finds neither adequate expression nor direction, but labor/WILL take some action, and despite all the powers of earth it WILL AND MUST express itself.

Those are facts. And this great cris. s faces us no less than it faces labor. If we continue to dispute among ourselves about abstract theories; if we continue to waste time and energy splitting our own hairs and shulls, and if we continue to neglect our magnificent opportunities and plow the barren sands we shall simply be brushed aside.

Labor may be stupid, but it would hardly be so stupid as to put its political affairs into the hands of a party like that.

Fortunately we are already beyond that stage never to return, but we have still to do a great work. We must now translate our theories into weapons, our demands into slogans and our sects into one mighty army.

Labor is waiting for us to show our worth, and it will support us if we are worthy of support.

But Comrades, the workers want bread, real bread, and the workers are right!

orthy of support.

But, Comrades, the workers want bread, real bread, and the workers are right!

MILWAUKEE

BY HOBO POET

Milwaukee, leading city of the land, To thee I doff my hat, rebellious queen; I must admire thee, for thou art the scene Where first was struck a blow by labor's hand. I sing because thy battlements are manned By freedom's soldiers in the right serene, By minds whose student years have rendered keen, By hearts that beat for but one purpose grand. Milwaukee, never cease thy righteous Scht Nor grant the smallest quarter to the for Until our class' liberty is won; For aiding thee, who first revealed the light

Whose lives were always ended ere begun.

PARAGRAPHS FOR PEOPLE BY R. P. PETTIPIECE, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Of better things, are countless sons of woe

Hindus and Japanese laborers are

rapidly displacing the native workmen around the mills and in the woods near Golden, B. C. Most of the British Columbia old.

party politicians whose pre-election cry was "a white Canada," are employers



B. P. PETTIPIECE.

oriental labor. The simplicity of the

The commission form of civic and other public utilities is but an evidence of the transformation of political government to industrial administration. Halifax, Nova Scotia, plumbers and carpenters have joined the general movement of organized wage workers in Canada for more wages and shorter

The Liberal party in British Column The Liberal party in British Columbia has been wiped off the map. The struggle for political supremacy is now between the Conservative party and the Socialist party. Still, another effort is being made in Vancouver to jig up another labor party, but it will die aborning. Die because it has nothing to live for. Every fifth voter in British Columbia voted the Socialist ticket last February.

Consumption is a disease of poverty. and understand their needs and mis-The abolition of the latter will mean sion, to write and enforce the law, the the disappearance of the former. sion, to write and enforce the law, the federal and every other "judge" will in-terpret decisions from a different stand-point.

Some day the laboring people will rise from their kness and stand upon their feet like men, and demand, instead of playing the huniliating role of beggars. A beggar can arouse pity in the breasts of some people, but a beggar can never command respect.—Miners' Magazine.

amendment to the criminal code, sag-gests that as soon as the federal gov-ernment is prepared to deport all for-eigners—capitalists included—they are ready to accept the amendment exclud-ing any but British subjects from trades At a special meeting of Vancouver Trades and Labor Council last Monday evening a declaration of principles was adopted for political guidance to its membership, but the movement to in-itiate the organisation of another labor

Calgary, Alberta, manufacturing with the recent proposed Belcourt amendment to the criminal code, sugarnamendment to the criminal code, sugarnamendment to the criminal code, sugarnament to the federal government.

party was dropped. All of which goes to show that the history and experience of one is the history of all of them on this continent. These "labor" parties have an awful time "trying to get born." George W. Williams, secretary of the Building Trades Council at Vancouver, B. C., has given public notice to contractors, builders, architects and others whom it may concern, "that on and after Monday, May 2, the affiliated trades of the Building Trades Council intend collectively to enforce a more strict recognition of trade union conditions on all buildings in Vancouver and vicinity either in the course of construction, repair or alteration."

The April number of the federal government Labor Gasette, published at Ottawa (outside of its own printahop, so that it may bear the typographical union label), contains further results of an inquiry which is being considered by the Labor Department into prices and coat of living. Figures given this month deal with the wholesale prices of dairy products and fish. They show that dairy products were at their lowest in 1908-7, and highest in 1908, when the general level was 36.5 per cent above the average for 1898-9. Prices in 1908 were slightly lower than in 1908, though eggs were considerably higher, 71.5 per cent above average for the last decade since 1897. The price of eggs has advanced approximately 122 per cent. In the case of dairy products generally prices have advanced 44.8 per cent since 1897. In fish there has been a similar rise of price, the average heling 54 per cent higher in 1908 than in the decade 1890-1898. The lowest year shown in 1895, since when

THE WORKERS WANT BREAD

BY BOBERT HUNTER