

OLD PARTIES DECAY, SAYS VICTOR BERGER

Alderman-at-Large of Milwaukee Stirs New York With Great Prophecy

New York, June 1.—Victor L. Berger, alderman-at-large of Milwaukee, Wis., recently captured by the Socialist party, caused a stir in newspaper circles along Park Row, many and varying interviews appearing in the morning papers with the prominent Milwaukee Socialist.

This is the first time that Alderman Berger has been in New York since the Milwaukee victory on April 5. One of the papers talks about Berger as follows: "Victor Berger, who managed the victorious campaign of Emil Seidel, Milwaukee's latest experiment in the line of mayors, is in town. Although the election was held about six weeks ago, Berger is still flushed with the Socialist victory. He terms it the concentrated effort of twenty-six years of hard work and tons of Socialist literature."

Is Only an Incident. "But it is only an incident in the march of Socialism," he said, "Milwaukee will have the best government she has ever had after forty years of misgovernment, but she will be only the first of all great American cities to be thus governed. Of course, we are grateful that we won. We were bitterly fought by the dailies and we had none with us. Instead, we had a weekly, the Social-Democratic Herald, of which I am the editor; a small Polish paper and one other paper. But we made a household canvass with our literature, and have done this for years."

The Milwaukee newspapers printed all sorts of things about us. Here, look at this, and be handed over a publication which reeked with threats of what the Socialists would do in the way of "bloody revolution," "destroying the homes," "creating anarchy," etc. "Now, isn't that all stuff?" asked Mr. Berger. "Why, if you handed that to any banker in Milwaukee today he would just laugh. The Milwaukee Sentinel fought us fairly but bitterly, but the Milwaukee Free Press went after us tooth and nail."

Well, what do you think of Mayor Gaynor? asked a reporter. "Well, the difference between Emil Seidel and Mayor Gaynor is just this," replied Mr. Berger. "Both are well meaning men. Mayor Gaynor is perhaps a better educated man than Seidel, although the latter is intelligent, but Seidel will succeed where Gaynor will fail, for Gaynor is in a muddy pool, and he cannot win with the New York political heads."

The Republican party in New York is just as rotten as Tammany, and in two years Gaynor will be the sickest man that ever ruled a city. He is a good and honest man, but he will fail. Seidel looks at things from the point of collective ownership, not from the individualist ownership standpoint. That is the ultimate goal of Socialism—collective ownership of means of production, managed in a democratic way."

Aim at Public Ownership. "Certainly, we aim at public ownership of all utilities," he said in answer to a question. "Milwaukee is a thoroughly American city," continued the new alderman-at-large, "and people knew what they were voting for."

What do you think of the Des Moines plan? he was asked. "I don't like it; it isn't democratic," he replied, "but there is one good thing in it, and that is the recall. We are going to have that in Milwaukee."

The Associated Press sent out the following: "Victor L. Berger, who engineered the campaign which made Emil Seidel Socialist Democrat, mayor of Milwaukee, is in New York for a series of lectures on Socialism. "He declares the Socialists expect to carry both Chicago and New York, and says that both the old parties are doomed. "The Republicans are hopelessly split and the Democrats are rotting away," is the way he puts it in a long statement given out to New Yorkers today. "This first important Socialist victory in a large American city," he continues, "means the sweep of the popular tide toward the radical doctrines and the end of two important political parties."

Old Parties Decaying. "The Democratic party I view as a decomposing carcass that met its end because of lack of principles and ideals, and the Republican party as a disintegrating force in government. "The spread of insurgency in the Republican ranks means the formation of a new party that will be composed of the defunct elements in that party and the Democrats who have espoused the cause of W. J. Bryan. The other party will be made up of the machine Republicans and the gold Democrats. "Neither Theodore Roosevelt nor any other Republican is able to close the wide breach in the party, and the moribund Democratic party cannot be reconstructed sufficiently to take advantage of the schism in the opposition faction. "Of the forthcoming congressional campaign the Republican will lose heavily; but the Democratic gains will be minimized by the inroads of Socialism, which, I believe, will have representation in the next congress. "The wounds in the body politic will not be healed by the formation of new parties and there will be no balm until the Socialists finally come into national power. "I am not fixing a date for this event, but should the new parties continue in the mistakes of the present dominant elements, a revolution more disastrous than that which overthrew the empire in France a century ago, will result."

SPEED CARS; KILL PEOPLE

Street Railways Force Employees to Make Fast Time; Public Suffers

With new deaths and added injuries each day, the officials of the Chicago street railways are forcing the street car men to run the cars faster than ever, new schedules went into effect yesterday that will mean an immediate addition to the startling death toll that is mounting higher and higher in every part of the city.

The last order to speed up came on last Saturday, when the time for making runs was reduced and the number of cars on a line reduced. The cars running on Madison street may be taken as an example.

Runs Reduced by Twelve

On last Saturday the number of runs was reduced by twelve, while at the same time the running time was cut from thirty to forty minutes for a workday. Thus the company not only stuffed the wages of twenty-four men into its own pocket, at the price of death and injury to the passengers, but it also cuts the wages of the men remaining at work. The regulation eight-trip run, which was made in ten hours and forty minutes, is now made in nine hours and fifty-five minutes.

The riding public is the sufferer, said an official of the street car men's union. "Not only is the car schedule less frequent, but there are 480 less seats at the disposal of the passengers. "The forcing of the men to run their cars up to schedule results in the numerous accidents. It is an impossibility for the men to run their cars at the pace required. At least, it has proven impossible up to the present time. The result is that the men are ordered to do the best they can."

The men are therefore trying to run their cars up to the schedule all of the time. In the long stretches where there are no passengers to pick up the cars are almost allowed to run wild. On the Madison street line this is especially true of the stretch along Garfield Park. It is no wonder that there are so many accidents."

Chief Steward Takes Action

Chief of Police Steward, urged to act by the daily slaughter of the citizens of Chicago, sixty-six persons having been killed and almost 1,100 injured since Jan. 1, called representatives of the roads before him and put up a bluff at attempting to do something to stop the flow of dividends into the traction company's coffers.

Within three hours after the conference, the speeding cars had killed one man, fatally injured another and seriously injured a third. A few hours later a fourth, a boy, was struck and badly hurt.

The day's crop of accidents is as follows:

Dead. Cunningham, Columbus, a farmer of Burlington, Wis., fell off Cottage Grove avenue car at Forty-ninth street; skull fractured.

Injured. Bollin, Frank, 64 years old, 2739 Herndon street, engine tender; struck by car at Sheffield and Garfield avenues; taken to Alexian Brothers' hospital; condition serious.

Brady, Thomas, 13 years old, 1522 Grand avenue, struck by Grand avenue car in front of his house; scalp wounds, shoulder hurt.

Dubeck, William, driver of funeral carriage, thrown to street in collision with car at Ashland avenue and Fifty-first street.

Hook, Michael, 1104 Newberry avenue; struck by car at Fifty-eighth and Halsted streets; knocked unconscious; taken home in ambulance.

Cunningham fell off the car while it was going at full speed at Cottage Grove avenue and Forty-ninth street. He was taken to the Chicago hospital, where he died.

He was on his way to the residence of his brother, P. H. Cunningham, 4834 Champlain avenue, when the accident happened.

Bollin was employed by the Chicago Wallace company as a switchman at Sheffield and Garfield avenues. "He was standing at a switch when the car rounded the corner and knocked him down."

Several persons narrowly escaped injury in the afternoon when horses attached to the leading carriage of a funeral party returning from Waldheim cemetery swerved into a south-bound Ashland avenue car at West Fifty-first street.

The driver, William Dubeck, 4500 Wallace street, was thrown to the street and suffered injuries about his head and shoulders. The carriage was returning from the funeral of Ida Siegel, who was killed by an automobile last week.

Hereby Speaks Again. Traction Expert Millard B. Hereby replied to the charges of excessive speed with the statement that it was physically impossible to run the cars at a greater speed than twenty-five miles an hour.

Chief Steward challenged the statement as untrue. He told the traction expert's representatives that he had himself, as more than one occasion, dropped in behind a speeding car in his automobile and his speedometer had registered as high as thirty-two miles an hour.

BROWNE MUST BE TRIED

Judge McSurely Denies Motion to Quash Bribery Indictment

Lee O'Neill Browne, minority leader of the Illinois legislature, must go to trial on the charge of bribing legislators to vote for William Lorimer for United States senator.

Judge William McSurely, in the criminal court yesterday overruled the motion of the defense to quash the indictment against Browne and ordered the case to trial.

An Illinois Crime

His decision was that bribery in a United States senatorial election is an offense against the state of Illinois and is covered by the criminal statute. All other technicalities interposed by the defense were overruled.

One paragraph in the opinion that gave the defense hope pointed out the necessity of a perfection of the records in the journals if both houses as a prerequisite to sustaining the charges. Unless this was done and the vote was certified as the act of the general assembly in joint session, Judge McSurely indicated that the matter became of "importance."

Browne's attorneys sent an emissary to Springfield to see if there has been an omission in this regard.

Renders Long Opinion

Judge McSurely rendered a type-written opinion which negated all the contentions of the attorneys for Browne. He expressed the following convictions: That bribery is committed when a state legislator is corrupted by induced to vote for a United States senator; that the act is completed when the money is paid, but this does not impair the jurisdiction of courts where the agreement is made; that it is not necessary to differentiate between express and "implied" promises to act corruptly; that the language of the statutes need not be exact in repetition but comprehensive phrases may cover previously described offenses; that the state legislature does not cease to be a state body and become exclusively a department of the United States government when its elected senators, that the clear intention of the legislature and spirit of its penal laws cannot be frustrated by obscuring them with ambiguous rules of construction.

Browne and his attorneys were in court when the judge read his exhaustive opinion. They evidently were not surprised. Browne's jaunty manner was gone and his drawn and serious face showed plainly that he had no optimistic view of the future.

Knowles Sued for Libel

In their first attempt to crush the organs of the mine workers three libel suits were brought against the late Freeman Knowles, editor of the Lantern, which was run off on the same presses used by the Register. The cases were dismissed when they were brought into court.

Still further bent upon the destruction of the workers' means of defense it seems that the employers hope to destroy both papers. That their plan did not meet with success is another indication of the losing fight that they are making to crush out organized labor in the Black Hills country.

May Renew Motion

If such is the case they will later renew their motion to quash. Another paragraph that is regarded by them as ominous reads:

"In my opinion the indictment sufficiently sets forth the charge that the defendant, Lee O'Neill Browne, member of the Illinois legislature, did, in Cook county, give Representative Charles A. White \$1,000 to vote for William Lorimer for United States Senator, in pursuance of a corrupt agreement so to do."

Browne's lawyers think the court's language indicates a disposition to consistently hold against their client. They held a conference after the ruling to discuss the advisability of asking for a change of venue.

Burke in Chicago

Prosecutor Burke of Sangamon county arrived in Chicago yesterday and disclosed absolute proof that Holtzclaw had received \$2,500 on June 16, 1909, the day he claims to have been paid that amount by State Senator John Broderick. The certificate of deposit covering that amount was discovered in the State Bank of Chicago. This makes the case complete against Broderick, and Burke expects to send him to the penitentiary.

Incidentally, Burke visited State Attorney Wayman and conferred with him for about half an hour. They both asserted that their talk had no special significance. The usual statements concerning the men higher up and those at the bottom by the whole thing were given out.

On leaving Mr. Wayman, Burke accidentally met Alderman Charles Merriam. A mutual exchange of views on the situation naturally occurred.

"I guess we're in about the same line of work," Merriam said to Burke. "Yes," answered the alderman, "but you have a tremendous advantage over me. You can act when you find some thing wrong. I can only report. You can utilize perjury indictments to make people tell the truth."

Mr. Burke offered his services to Merriam, promising to send him anyone in Sangamon county that he wanted and guaranteed that they would tell the truth. They wished each other success and parted. Mr. Burke then visited several newspapers in order to get as much information as possible.

In consequence of the political trickery of Republican and Democratic parties to put the power into the hands of men favorable to party interests and open to bribery, by making impossible a contest of choice by voters at the polls, the Legislative Voters' League threatened to use its influence in favor of candidates of minor or independent parties.

Scores Old Parties

A statement was issued by the committee calling the attention of the public to the methods used by the old party politicians to secure nominations for "good" men. Nominations were limited

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PROVES PLOT TO WRECK STREET CARMEN'S UNION

THUGS WRECK A LABOR PAPER'S PLANT IN WEST

Daily Register of S. D. Suffers From Vicious Attack

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Lead, S. D., June 1.—Three presses and one linotype were badly damaged by a mob which broke into the offices of the Lead Register, the organ of the Western Federation of Miners here, with the evident intention of wrecking the entire plant.

It is thought that the mob broke into the building at about 2 o'clock in the morning. The only clue to the identity of the vandals is a sledge hammer used in the work of destruction that was left behind.

The Register has been one of the effective weapons used by the miners' organization in its struggle against the lockout of the big mine owners here. The chief antagonist is the Homestake mine, owned and operated by the Hearst estate.

Hearst Locked Out Miners

The connection of William Randolph Hearst, alleged friend of labor, with the lockout has given the struggle national importance. It is thought that an investigation into the wrecking of the newspaper plant will show that it was instigated by the mine owners. That the deed was perpetrated by the hired scabs and thugs of the capitalist labor crushers there is little doubt.

In its haste the mob overlooked one of the presses in a separate room, and the Register will be issued as usual. The damage amounts to about \$300.

Knowles Sued for Libel

In their first attempt to crush the organs of the mine workers three libel suits were brought against the late Freeman Knowles, editor of the Lantern, which was run off on the same presses used by the Register. The cases were dismissed when they were brought into court.

Still further bent upon the destruction of the workers' means of defense it seems that the employers hope to destroy both papers. That their plan did not meet with success is another indication of the losing fight that they are making to crush out organized labor in the Black Hills country.

NOTED WORKERS' FRIEND IS DEAD

Freeman Knowles, Editor of "The Lantern," Passes Away at Lead

Lead, S. D., June 1.—Freeman Knowles, editor of the Lantern of Deadwood, died at 1:15 o'clock this morning. His death was due to pneumonia.

Mr. Knowles was 64 years of age and had lived out west the greater part of his life, fighting the battles of labor. He served in the civil war, spending some months in the rebel prison.

Some years ago he was a Populist. When he found that that party could not supply his ideals he joined the Socialist party.

The funeral has not been arranged for. The Socialist branch of this town is preparing to do proper honors to their late comrade. He led the fight against an infamous military law and was sued for libel in his fight against the labor-crushing mine owners. The Western Federation of Miners aided him with funds and the cases were dismissed by the court.

Rail Bill Up in Senate

Washington, D. C., June 1.—Consideration of the La Follette amendment requiring the valuation of the property of railroads occupied the senate today. The end of the three months' contest over the Taft-Elkins bill is near. Important battles have been fought with victories on both sides, but with a general result gratifying to the progressives. The expectation of the senators is that the amendments to follow the La Follette offering will not occasion prolonged debate.

In the debate on the physical valuation amendment, Senator Elkins (Rep., W. Va.) battled almost single-handed with the progressives and Democrats. He is familiar with the history of railroad legislation and the decisions of the Supreme court of the United States in railroad cases. With this knowledge he was able to make a strong stand.

1,500 Quit Work

Boston, Mass., June 1.—Refusals of requests for wage increases were the causes of several strikes begun in Boston today. About 1,500 men, including machinists, building laborers, wharf and bridge builders, sheet-metal workers and cabinetmakers and mill men, went out. If their demands are not granted shortly the strikers say that over 10,000 men will be affected and a general strike declared.

PROOF OF CONSPIRACY TO WRECK STREET CAR UNION

STATE OF ILLINOIS,) COUNTY OF COOK,)—ss. FRANK H. ROSE, BEING FIRST DULY SWORN, ON OATH DEPOSES AND SAYS THAT HE IS A RESIDENT OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO, COUNTY OF COOK, AND STATE OF ILLINOIS, AND RESIDES AT 4026 GLADYS AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

AFFIANT FURTHER SAYS THAT HE IS ACQUAINTED WITH HARRY KEMP, CLAUDE MACKIE, LESLIE E. COTTON, M. C. STEEGE, LIONEL H. LEES, B. T. NUTT, CHARLES SMITH AND BRINHARDT FERMAZIN, THE COMPLAINANTS IN THE CASE OF HARRY KEMP, ET AL. VS. DIVISION 241 OF THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS, GEN. NO. 284,749.

AFFIANT FURTHER SAYS THAT PRIOR TO THE BRINGING OF SAID SUITS THIS AFFIANT WAS IN THE EMPLOY OF THE CHICAGO RAILWAYS COMPANY, AS A MOTORMAN ON THE WESTERN AVENUE LINE OF SAID RAILWAY, AND ALSO EMPLOYED AS THE CONFIDENTIAL AGENT OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, R. R. HERTZOG.

THIS AFFIANT FURTHER SAYS THAT SOME TIME IN FEBRUARY, 1908, SAID HERTZOG DIRECTED THIS AFFIANT TO WRITE AN ARTICLE SETTING FORTH THE REASON WHY THESE COMPLAINANTS IN THE ABOVE ENTITLED CASE HAD RESIGNED FROM THE DIVISION 241 OF THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA; THAT PURSUANT TO SUCH INSTRUCTIONS OF SAID HERTZOG HE WROTE SUCH AN ARTICLE AND GAVE IT TO REINHARDT FERMAZIN, WHO PRESENTED IT TO THE MEETING OF SAID DIVISION 241.

IN THE EARLY PART OF MAY, 1908, FRANK SLOAN, WHO WAS THEN ALSO IN THE EMPLOY OF SAID HERTZOG AS A CONFIDENTIAL AGENT, DIRECTED THIS AFFIANT TO COMMUNICATE WITH SAID HERTZOG. THIS AFFIANT IMMEDIATELY CALLED UP SAID HERTZOG ON THE TELEPHONE, AND SAID HERTZOG DIRECTED THIS AFFIANT TO GO TO GEORGE TURNBULL IN THE STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING, AND TAKE CHARGE OF AN INJUNCTION MATTER WHICH SAID LAWYER WOULD FRAME UP. AFFIANT THEREUPON CALLED UPON SAID GEORGE TURNBULL, IN THE ABOVE MENTIONED CASE. LATER AFFIANT WAS DIRECTED BY SAID HERTZOG TO TAKE THE COMPLAINTS TO SAID TURNBULL'S OFFICE. PURSUANT TO SAID DIRECTOR'S AFFIANT TOOK SAID COMPLAINTS TO SAID TURNBULL'S OFFICE, AND AT THE DIRECTIONS OF SAID TURNBULL THIS AFFIANT TOOK SAID COMPLAINTS TO THE OFFICE OF EDWARD MAHER. AFTERWARDS SAID AFFIANT TOOK SAID COMPLAINTS BACK TO THE OFFICE OF SAID TURNBULL, WHERE THEY AFFIXED THEIR SIGNATURES TO SAID BILL OF COMPLAINT.

THIS AFFIANT FURTHER SAYS THAT DURING THE TIME SAID COMPLAINTS WERE ENGAGED IN SAID CONTROVERSY, THEY WERE PAID FOR THEIR TIME BY THE CHICAGO RAILWAYS COMPANY, THE MONEY BEING DELIVERED TO THEM BY THIS AFFIANT. THIS AFFIANT TAKING RECEIPT THEREOF AND TURNING SAID RECEIPTS OVER TO SAID HERTZOG, THE MONEY WITH WHICH THIS AFFIANT PAID SAID COMPLAINTS WAS OBTAINED BY THIS AFFIANT FROM EDWARD MAHER'S OFFICE.

AFFIANT FURTHER SAYS THAT SAID TURNBULL IS A CLOSE PERSONAL FRIEND OF SAID HERTZOG. AFFIANT FURTHER SAYS THAT SAID TURNBULL TOLD HIM THAT AN AGENT OF MR. JOE, WHO REPRESENTED THE EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION, WAS BACK OF THE APPEAL TAKEN IN SAID CASE TO THE APPELLATE COURT.

FURTHER THIS AFFIANT SAYETH NOT.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS 10TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1910.

FRANK H. ROSE.

LE ROY RICHARDS, NOTARY PUBLIC.

BAKERS WINNING NEW YORK FIGHT

1,500 New Members Enrolled; Board to Send \$10,000 Weekly

The executive board of the Bakers' and Confectioners' Union voted to send \$10,000 to New York every week to support the strikers in that city. This was a result of a conference of the board with H. E. Kintlein, who represents the New York district and who came to Chicago on a special call.

Mr. Kintlein reported that 500 new shops have been added to the supervision of the union and that 1,500 new members have been enrolled in the present strike. The strike is spreading widely, embracing the most important factories.

"The strike is the best thing the organization could have had happen to it," he said. "We are gaining members and the men realize that their only hope lies in organization. The employers are at their wits' ends. Their only problem now is how to get the best terms in a settlement. We will yield in not a single instance without getting all we are entitled to."

To Aid Women Prisoners

Milwaukee, Wis., June 1.—As a result of a visit of Mayor Emil Seidel to the District Court room, it is possible that some plan will be devised to segregate women prisoners, who are now left in the same "bull pen" with the men while awaiting trial. At times there are 150 prisoners in the "pen," where there is only seating capacity for fifty.

Another complaint which the mayor investigated was from Superintendent Moomsen of the house of correction, who wants a physician appointed for the police court. He claims that a large number of the men and women committed to the workhouse are sick and should be sent first to a hospital. Some of them, he says, are mentally unbalanced.

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Boston, Mass., June 1.—Refusals of requests for wage increases were the causes of several strikes begun in Boston today. About 1,500 men, including machinists, building laborers, wharf and bridge builders, sheet-metal workers and cabinetmakers and mill men, went out. If their demands are not granted shortly the strikers say that over 10,000 men will be affected and a general strike declared.

WINDOW ARTISTS PLAN A PICNIC

The third annual vaudeville excursion and picnic to be held under the auspices of the Window Dressers' association of Chicago will be to Glenwood park, Sunday, June 5, over the Aurora, Elgin and Chicago railway.

The trains leave at 10 o'clock sharp in the forenoon from the terminal station on Fifth avenue. Round trip tickets are only twenty-five cents. There will be dancing, a professional baseball game, races and games.

W. D. Mahon Gives Daily Socialist Copy of the Rose Affidavit

COMPANY SCHEME SHOWN

Hertzog's Secret Agents Framed Case Now in High Court

William D. Mahon, international president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, has placed in the hands of the Chicago Daily Socialist an official copy of the affidavit in which Frank Rose, employed as a motorman and confidential agent for General Superintendent Hertzog of the Chicago Railways company, confesses that the case of Harry Kemp et al. vs. Division 241 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees was inspired by the company. When in the year 1908 Judge Charles M. Walker of the Circuit court of Cook county declared that the strike vote taken by No. 241, to enforce the closed shop, did not authorize a court to grant an injunction, Frederick Job, secretary of the Chicago Employers' association, stepped in and caused an appeal to the Appellate court of Illinois, first branch, the court deciding that an injunction should be issued. Rose exposes the activity of the company of the Chicago Employers' association in framing up the case on which it is sought to have the Supreme court of the state of Illinois declare as the Supreme law of this state that for a union to strike or to threaten to strike to maintain the closed shop is a conspiracy which the courts should enjoin and for the fulfillment of which the "conspirators" should be held liable for damages.

Case Up This Month. The case will be argued before the state Supreme court at this month's term, the attorneys for the street car men being Samuel Alschuler and LeRoy Richards, and the attorneys for the Chicago Employers' association, and George Turnbull, an attorney who originally had charge of the case, which Rose swears was framed up by General Superintendent Hertzog, of the Chicago Railways company, and some of his confidential agents. The union breaking conspiracy is shown in the affidavit made by Rose and printed in full by the Chicago Daily Socialist today. This affidavit should prevent the complainants from the right to come into court. They are coming before the Supreme court after having framed up a fake case by which it is sought to deprive labor of the right to maintain unions by the enforcement of the closed shop. The work of the notorious Frederick Job and the Chicago Employers' association is so brutal and crooked that it is generally known to labor men. It was Job and his gang who relentlessly fought the union teamsters and tried to land their leaders in jail. It was Job who gathered the garment manufacturers together to aid in the Illinois Manufacturers' fight against the ten hour law for women. This man Job is hired for the sole purpose of promoting that condition of cheap labor which the Chicago Association of Commerce boasted in its book "Sich told how cheaply the newly imported foreigner will live, and how hard he will work."

Oral arguments on the "closed shop" case, before the state Supreme court, will be heard on the 22d of this month.

Boiler Blast Kills Three. Edwardsville, Ill., June 1.—Three men were instantly killed when an engine on the Troy and Eastern railroad blew up at the Donk Brothers coal mine, eight miles from here, early today. The men killed were the engineer and fireman of the engine and a switchman.

Baby Swallows Pin; Dies. Dorothea Clark, 6 months old, 2055 Howe street, is dead at the German hospital, following an operation which was performed in an effort to remove an open safety pin which the infant swallowed last Saturday. The pin lodged in the baby's stomach tube.

Attendants said today that the point of the open pin lacerated the tissues so severely that there was practically no chance of the child surviving. The mother had fastened a napkin on its breast with a safety pin and had left the child in its high chair in the care of its father, who unpinned the napkin and left it and the open safety pin on the table while he went into another room. When he returned the pin had disappeared and the baby was choking.

The child was hurried to the hospital, where doctors, with the aid of the X-ray, sighted the pin in the stomach tube. The baby rallied after the operation, but died from the shock.

WRIGHT BROS. KEEP OUT OF RACING PLANS

Court Fight on Patents Stirs Ranks of Aviators; Conferences On

America was the last country to recognize the Wrights, and she is the last to take an active interest in the progress of the science, declared Captain Baldwin, the veteran aviator, today.

There were meetings today at the offices of both New York newspapers offering the prizes to consider conditions for the contest.

Curtis, Baldwin, Seymour and other aviators are being consulted as to the details, time limits and so on, and the exact conditions will be made known within a few days.

The Wrights patents case is still in the United States Court of Appeals, and if that court decides in favor of the Wrights and against Curtis the latter would have to pay the prize to the Wrights if he won them.

COAL KINGS PRESS WAR

Harrisburg, Ill., June 1.—Continued war on the miners' organization was declared by all the operators of Saline and Gallatin counties, representing 20 mines and employing more than 4,000 men, who are meeting in this city to discuss the situation between miners and operators.

Resolved, That while we do not ask for any special privileges or seek or hope to be granted any special favors, we contend that the miners should not try to discriminate against us and insist that we be treated by the miners of the state of Illinois as the operators of the state of Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Pennsylvania have been treated by the miners of their respective states.

DRIVE OUT 3 PREACHERS

Altoona, Pa., June 1.—Altoona is enraged at what it considers the bigotry of the clergy and what it calls indirection of the mayor.

LABOR WANTS A 'DEPARTMENT'

Plan to Have Cabinet Portfolio for Toilers Favored by Unions

Washington, June 1.—That the department of commerce and labor is a failure, owing to the impossibility of successfully serving two masters, was graphically pointed out by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, at the hearing of the Sulzer bill which seeks to create a department of labor untrammelled by other conflicting interests.

Representative Sulzer's bill proposes that there shall be a secretary of labor under whom are to be six assistant secretaries presiding over sub-departments of industry relating to agriculture, manufacture, telephones and telegraphs, mining, building and mercantile industry.

There are at least five million farmers receiving benefits from the department of agriculture, but where is the department looking after the welfare of the four million farm laborers?

The great interest that organized labor has in this proposed measure of Representative Sulzer's was shown by the attendance at the hearing of President Gompers and a score of labor men of national reputation.

ENGINEERS IN AN ELECTION

Detroit, Mich., June 1.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' convention today continued the election of officers, choosing J. C. Currie of Kansas City as second grand assistant chief engineer, and Harry Murray of San Luis Potosi, Mex., third. There are twenty candidates for the position of grand chief, now held by B. H. Baker of Columbus, O. It is declared improbable that Baker will be re-elected.

Resolved, That we are willing to grant the demands of the Cincinnati convention, an advance of 2 cents per ton for mining and 5.55 per cent in all day labor, but refuse to allow the miners to put on us any additional advances over what other states have been asked to pay; and, in taking this stand, we feel that we are not only serving our own interests, but the best interests of the miners and the public in general.

Cats Shatter 'Happy Home'

Worcester, Mass., June 1.—Because his wife kept thirty-two cats and insisted that they be fed from saucers on the dining room table, Dr. Albert Pierce became a panderer. He threw cups, saucers, plates and other articles at the cats. His wife called him a brute and went home to mother. Then she sued for divorce, alleging cruel treatment. Dr. Pierce admitted bombarding the cats, but pleaded justification. He offered to provide for his wife if she would limit her attentions to one cat, but she refused, and the case will go to trial.

BURNS TO MEET SAM LANGFORD

Former Heavyweight Champion Is Booked for a Hot Go

Los Angeles, Cal., June 1.—Fight fans received with delight today the announcement that Tommy Burns, former heavyweight champion, and Sam Langford have been signed for a twenty-five-round fight on the afternoon of Labor Day, Sept. 5. The men will fight at catch weights. Tom McCarty, who will stage the fight, has agreed to give Burns \$15,000, win, lose or draw. Langford is to receive \$10,000 on the same basis.

Langford fights Al Kaufman in San Francisco June 18. Burns is on shipboard bound from Australia for California.

New Pitchers Favorites. Johnson's Car Is Trouble Maker. San Francisco, Cal., June 1.—Although the board of supervisors has cleared the way for the big fight by granting a permit for a forty-five-round battle on July 4, there is little joy today in Johnson's training camp.

George Little, the negro's manager, is sore. If Johnson insists on keeping that racing car around here I'll blow it up, he said today. "It is all right for him to go dashing around in the car after the fight if he wishes, but not now. I don't mind him driving his small car, for there is little danger that he will get hurt. But this car is a constant menace. Why, it would break a man's arm to crank the blamed machine if it bobbed."

'POP' ANSON GOES BROKE

'Pop' Anson, the idol of Chicago baseball fans for a generation and honored perhaps more than any other grand old man of the great national game, is "broke." No, it would be yielded to full membership in the "down-and-out" club, but he has lost all the \$300,000 he was reputed to have when he retired from the game in 1908, after having managed and captained the Chicago National leaguers for twenty-two years, leading them to six pennants and winding up with a trip around the globe.

Resolved, That we are willing to grant the demands of the Cincinnati convention, an advance of 2 cents per ton for mining and 5.55 per cent in all day labor, but refuse to allow the miners to put on us any additional advances over what other states have been asked to pay; and, in taking this stand, we feel that we are not only serving our own interests, but the best interests of the miners and the public in general.

PHONE COMPANY CAN PAD REPORT

The special committee of aldermen appointed by the gas, oil and electric light committee to get information on revision of telephone rates is hearing witnesses every day at the City club.

SPRECKLES TO SWEETEN WORLD

Reformer Rudolf, the Sugar King, Will Cleanse Politics of Bitter Graft

Claus A. Spreckels of New York, head of the Federal Sugar Refining company, has taken it upon himself, together with his brother, Rudolph Spreckels, of San Francisco, president of the First National Bank of that city, to sweeten civic conditions in general in Chicago.

Conditions as they exist, said Mr. Spreckels, "lead to a sure, revolution and great calamities, and we will have all of them and more unless and until we reform the entire country."

Meanwhile the customs frauds scandal in the affairs of the sugar trust company grows. "This man Spitzer," said Claus, "can talk all he wants to; he can't talk too much for me. Let him tell all he knows."

MANY AID THE PRESS PICNIC

Have you ever been to a husking-bee? If you have not, come around to the Chicago Daily Socialist and you will see something that looks like it—if not better. This something is the addressing of circulars by a lot of faithful members of the party, who are gathering at the office evenings to help make the Socialist press picnic a great event.

STATE READY TO REST CASE

St. Louis, June 1.—With the examination of Dr. W. L. Kennedy of Washington university today, the state's case in the trial of Mrs. Dora Doney for the murder of William Erder, her bigamous husband, will be closed before night. It is now believed the entire trial will be concluded by the end of the week.

Large Buyers' List Special

- 1 bbl., 200 lbs., 600 count, Her. Ring, Shore, \$6.50
1 bbl., 200 lbs., 400 count, Norway Herring, \$9.25
1 bbl., 200 lbs., 300 count, Iceland Herring, \$10.25
1 bbl., 200 lbs., 650 count, Holland Herring, \$11.25
1 tub, 50 lbs., 100 count, mackerel, \$5.00
1/2 bbl., 100 lbs., 400 count, White Fish, \$4.25
1/2 bbl., 100 lbs., 30 count, Salmon, \$8.00
1/2 bbl., 80 lbs., Tripe, \$3.50
1/2 bbl., 80 lbs., Pig's Feet, \$4.75
1/2 bbl., 100 lbs., Plate Beef, \$2.75
1/2 bbl., 100 lbs., Rump Beef, \$9.00
1/2 bbl., 100 lbs., Salt Pork, \$13.50
Meats in 200 lb. bins, some lower.
American Family Soap, this week, 1 box, 66 bars, \$2.75

INDIAN RULER MUZZLES PRESS

Maharaja of Patiala Proscribes Newspapers Unfriendly to Him

Lahore, India, June 1.—The Maharaja of Patiala has issued a notification prohibiting the importation into his state or the deliberate possession or circulation of certain newspapers under the penalty of prosecution according to the law and practice of the state.

Forty-three newspapers are in all proscribed, eleven being published in Bengal, including "Amrita Bazar Patrika," "Indian Empire," "Mussalman," "Karmagiri," "Sandhya," "Pasumati," "Bangabasi," "Hindi Bangabasi," nine in Bombay, including "Marhaba," "Hindu Panch," "Rashantam," "Hindu-Swaraj," "Bharati," "Keshari Kal," four in Madras, including "India," seven in the Punjab, including "Punjabee" and "Hindustan."

Two Papers Stopped. It is understood that the government has demanded security of Rs. 2,000 from the publisher of "Karmayogi" and another security of Rs. 3,000 from the publisher of the "Hindi Pradip," verbiacular papers published in Ollahabad, and Rs. 3,000 from the proprietor of the press which prints these two papers.

LET ME SEE YOUR EYES

You will see better after my thorough treatment. I have treated thousands successfully during my 25 years on this eye. I give prompt and permanent relief in cases of weak, sore or inflamed eyes, eye strain, granulated lids, dim vision, cataract, etc. I make a specialty of STRAIGHTENING CROSS EYES.

FRANKLIN O. CARTER, M.D.

112 State Street, 2nd floor—last door, north of The Fair.

STEWART TAKES AWAY SLEUTHS

Assistant Chief Schuetler, who for several years has had charge of the suppression of gambling in all forms in Chicago, is to be relieved of that duty in a few days.

Twenty-five men now traveling from his office will be sent back to their respective stations to do regular police duty. According to plans which are being formulated by Chief Stewart, each police inspector in the future is to be held responsible for the suppression of gambling in his respective district.

Assistant Chief Schuetler will in no way in the future be held responsible for the existence of gambling other than on information furnished by the inspectors. The new order, transferring the supervision of gambling from the assistant chief to the inspectors was to have gone into effect today.

Tom Watson Comes Back. Augusta, Ga., June 1.—To the surprise of politicians in this state and out of it, Thomas E. Watson, Democratic ex-member of congress, twice a Populist party presidential nominee, and for long a big factor in Georgia politics, today is distributing cards announcing his return to the fold of Democracy.

DENTIST HAYES WHALE BONE TEETH, \$3.00

WE RIVET THE TEETH TO THE PLATES AND BRIDGES. THEY WON'T BREAK OFF. SET OF TEETH, REGULAR, \$8 FOR \$4. 22 GOLD CROWN, \$5 FOR \$2. GOLD FILLING, REGULAR, \$5 FOR \$1.

Only One Crown or One Set of Teeth in each person at this Special Advertising Price. Easy Terms to Reliable People. Guaranteed 10 Years — Examination Free. 44-46 Van Buren St., Isabelle Bldg., 2nd Floor, Chicago, Ill. Bring this ad with you.

Central Drug Co. 3742 & WASHINGTON STS. ROLLER SKATES FREE. Continental Roller Skates. 1233 NORTH ASHLAND AVENUE.

YOU MUST READ!

Begin with the Foundations of the Socialist Philosophy... SOCIALISM, UTOPIAN AND SCIENTIFIC. By Frederick Engels. THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO. By Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. BOOKS BY ERNEST UTERMANN. SCIENCE AND REVOLUTION. THE WORLD'S REVOLUTIONS.

'HOPE' FOR ALL

There has long been one unfilled want in the ranks of Socialist journalism. There have been scientific publications in plenty. There have been many leaflets in simple language for propaganda. But Socialists have always left the humorous side to the capitalists. They have been too serious. Some people thought Socialism was pessimistic. Socialists ought to be the most hopeful, happy people in the world. They are the only ones that have a right to be happy, for they alone see the possibility of joy for all.

It will come in the form of a magazine of wit and humor and illustrations, called "HOPE."

What Gene Debs Thinks of HOPE. Gene Debs, U.S. Senator, speaking to a crowd. 'The morning's mail has just brought me your initial number. It is full of hope in capital letters and of inspiration in capital cartoons. Accept my hearty congratulations! You have made a fine beginning and I earnestly hope that the number still rally to your support in countless numbers and that the hope you have inspired may quicken the march of the revolution and hasten the day of emancipation.'

This magazine sells for ten cents a copy, or \$1.00 a year. The first number is just out and it is a dandy. Savage wants to use his new magazine to help from the Daily Socialist. The Daily Socialist wants every reader to cheer up by reading "HOPE." So we are going to make a limited combination offer that will send up the subscription list of both papers, make more Socialists and bring "HOPE" to a host of workers. Here are the offers: With every six months' subscription to the DAILY SOCIALIST at \$1.50 we will give a yearly subscription to "HOPE." "HOPE" is a splendid thing to hand out for propaganda purposes. You will want a bundle for that purpose. With every dollar sent for subscription cards for the DAILY SOCIALIST we will send TEN COPIES OF "HOPE." You get twice the value of your money and more with each of these offers. They will last only for a short time. These extra introductory subscriptions and copies of "HOPE" will not be sent unless you mention this offer in your letter. THIS IS A BIG OPPORTUNITY. Take it while it lasts.

DAILY SOCIALIST MAGAZINE PAGE

THE RIGHT OF WOMEN TO VOTE

By Katherine M. Debs. To my mind there is no valid argument against the right of women to vote on equal terms with men.

Let me ask this simple question: What justice is there in compelling women to obey laws they have no voice in enacting?

If woman is less than a human being, less than a citizen, a mental weakling, requiring man as a guardian; if she is but the property appendage and convenience of her lord and master, then I submit she ought not to have the right to vote.

But woman has all the essential qualities of man, not excepting mentality and initiative, and if she is to develop her latent powers and energies and to show the world what she is really capable of accomplishing.

But there has been a wonderful change of sentiment upon the woman question during the last few years and the change will be still greater during the years immediately before us.

Old prejudices, ignorant customs and barbaric traditions are being swept aside. The new spirit, the spirit of the coming social democracy, is asserting itself everywhere and the world is beginning to heed its cry and to re-shape its institutions, based upon mutual economic interests and the absolute equality of the sexes.

As a Socialist I see no reason why woman should not be the comrade of her husband upon equal terms in all the social, moral and political affairs of life as well as in the struggle for existence.

SHOES

By Jessie Hawthorne

Detectives arrested Arthur Simon today, after they discovered him tearing off a cover of a box containing shoes in a freight car in the Wisconsin Central railroad yards at South Water street, chased him half a mile and fired several shots at him.

For twelve years he had walked about the streets of Chicago, often pausing to look in the shoe shops, at the beautiful display. Men, women and children's shoes. There were so many shoes, then he looked down at his shabby feet and wondered why it must be so.

Arthur once bought nice shoes at the shop, shoes that looked well and were fairly comfortable; that was when he was a young man.

Then came the wife and the bit of a flat with rent, and two pairs of shoes; then the baby, with doctor and nurse, and another pair of shoes for wet feet, but wet shoes are quite expensive and soon wear out.

Mrs. Arthur was economic. Arthur did not drink. Prices for food were fearfully high. Baby must have milk and babies do not realize that when prices are high they must learn to frugalize and eat less.

Mrs. Arthur bought shoes at the department store, where there were great piles of shoes from somewhere, made not to wear, but to sell at a dollar a pair.

They were so uncomfortable she could scarcely walk about the house, but what can a woman do when she needs shoes and must pinch on food to save every dollar; and baby could not go out in the cold without shoes.

Nice, comfortable shoes for tender feet were \$7.00 a pair.



FOR THE LITTLE MAID. This pretty little model has a smart style and is one of the best designs for a tub frock shown this season.

'Le Petit Vernissage or the Little Varnishing'

By Ida Fursman

(A salon similar to the one described here is now being held in Paris.)

It was a cold, gusty day in Paris, threatening to rain any minute, but we rode on the top of an omnibus and were early in the group that stood outside the palace of the Champs Elysees.

We shivered and wished that the doors would open, though by many a harrowing experience we knew that it would be colder inside.

Are these boys and girls, you ask. Yes and no. Grown a little larger but still boys and girls, acting as you have seen them act at many a high school and college commencement.

They are distributed through forty-three rooms of varying size, and this is the morning when all the artists exhibiting may come for a first view.

Each will find his own picture and will varnish it if he sees it or will have his "color-man," the man who sells him paint, do it for him.

Near me was F., who lived for a year in one room in Paris on nothing but oatmeal, with an occasional invitation to dine on something better.

Not far away was H., who sold out his business in a small town and came, in middle life, to Paris, that he might study art and his wife music.

Time would fall me to tell of all. There were the farmers in the world of art to whom each new Salon means only one more triumph, and there were the young art students full of enthusiasm and the conviction that their work is going to revolutionize art.

There is no hesitation on reaching the top of the stairs, a hurried look around the first room, if my picture is there, I stop, if not, I hurry on and stop not until I have found it.

Am I "skied" or am I on the line? Do the pictures around mine take the color out of mine or not? Briefly do I appear to advantage in the Salon, or is I better in the studio? Why do I appear to a disadvantage? Is the picture poor or is it only badly hung?

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He has had all the honors that a foreigner can win in France, and France is the most generous nation in the world to foreigners. He has lately made two voyages to America and came back with his pockets full of money, as they say in the Latin quarter.

See the other little man near him. He is about the happiest man here today. All winter he lived and worked with a friend—as large as he is small, in one room. They cooked their own meals, made their own beds, sleeping in colored blankets to save washing.

Do you want to know his name? You will hear it when his pictures are selling for thousands. That will make you open your eyes. In the meantime, he is as he expresses it, "grinding out passages from six in the morning 'till dusk."

It is the way of the world, or, as the Frenchman says, "C'est la vie."

But who are these? You remember we met them last year. She is the little woman who deserted the honorable and well-paid vocation of nursing to marry an art student and adopt his precarious method of earning a livelihood.

Wherever you find them it is cozy and pretty. They work along together and are among the happiest you can find. This year she has a picture well hung and his etchings are adapted. Now they have only to hope, for the customer who will want some of their wares.

Here comes the rosy cheeked English girl, who paints the charming Dutch interiors and is so modest about her accomplishments. She is accompanied by the American girl from the breezy west to whom nothing small ever appeals.

Who paints every year and all the time, big, almost brutal things and puts them aside hoping for the day when they will find a place or she can paint the smaller things that might sell.

The group of distinguished men around the most prominent picture of the Salon, the Frenchman and the one lost in admiration of their fellow worker, Maxence. They speak in low tones gesticulating and calling attention to one point after another in the quiet picture of "Devotion" that hangs in the center of the wall.

Farther on, in the next room, the youngest exhibitor of the year, a boy of twelve, is engaged in varnishing his own canvas while a delighted father proudly surveys him.

Not far off is a woman on a high step ladder varnishing a pretentious effort. It is nothing to be especially proud of, and she regards it with a touch of the evident joy and solicitude.

Nearly three hours have passed. The work women in rows are still stitching, stitching and nailing the great lengths of carpet that cover the luxurious rooms. Below we notice that nearly all the brilliant plants of scarlet and green have been placed among the gleaming statuary.

It is a beautiful and imposing sight, and now all must pass out leaving the great building ready for Monsieur Le Fallieres to formally open it to the public.

Autobiography of Adelheid Popp

Translated from the German by Martha A. Bieglar

(Continued from yesterday.)

In the factory I became another person, since my thoughts were somewhat free from the earlier melancholy sentimentality. Previously I had isolated myself, so that there would not so much intimacy arise between me and my companions.

At first they considered this reserve and bashfulness, then as I did not change they took it for pride. But as I was always agreeable, and never excluded myself when it was a question of any co-operative assistance in favor of a companion, they became accustomed to my disposition.

The workers also, with whom the girls joked during the rest intervals, in the courtyard, finally let me go my own way. They also called me proud, because I did not take part in their entertainments, and refused to talk with the men.

Now, since I had a goal before me, and as I was thoroughly filled with the thought that all people must know what had become known to me, I gave up my reserve and related to my companions everything I read concerning the labor movement. Earlier I had frequently related things when they asked me to. But instead of Ohnet's "Cottage Owners," or the fate of any queen, I now told them about oppression and exploitation.

I told them of the accumulated wealth in the hands of a few, and spoke of the shoemaker, who has no shoes, and the tailor, who has no clothing, in contrast. In the intervals I read the articles in the Social Democratic paper to them, and explained what Socialism means, as well as I understood it. With great interest Socialists were represented in the same level.

My activities did not remain unobserved. The overseers became attentive, and there was talk about me. But I made careful efforts to give no just cause for blame. Previously I often came too late, just as the others did, but now I accustomed myself to promptness.

I did my work with painful precision, as instinctively the idea had matured in me that if anyone wants to serve a great cause, he must also do his duty in small things. I did not yet know how to express this thought exactly at that time, but I was positively governed by this view.

When the afternoon lunch period, I submitted the contents of my paper and tried to explain them, with energy and enthusiasm, it frequently happened that one of the office clerks went by and, shaking his head to another, said: "That girl talks like a man."

Now, I went after my paper every week myself. As I entered the salesroom of the Social Democratic paper for the first time, I felt as if I were entering a sanctuary. And as I delivered my first ten kreutzers for the election fund under the motto: "Firm Resolution," I felt as if I were already a member of the great fighting army, though I did not yet belong to any association and, other than the friend of my brother, had not spoken to any Social Democrat.

As the picture of the man who lived for a year in one room in Paris on nothing but oatmeal, with an occasional invitation to dine on something better.

Not far away was H., who sold out his business in a small town and came, in middle life, to Paris, that he might study art and his wife music.

Time would fall me to tell of all. There were the farmers in the world of art to whom each new Salon means only one more triumph, and there were the young art students full of enthusiasm and the conviction that their work is going to revolutionize art.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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

South Side

PRINTING: H. G. ADAMS Commercial Printing and Stationery. PUBLICATIONS: DROGANDA The H.G. Adair Printing Co. STATIONERS: We Welcome All Visiting Delegates. WHERE TO EAT: MAC FADDEN'S PHYSICAL CULTURE RESTAURANT. COAL AND WOOD: FARR BROTHERS COMPANY.

West Side

TAILORS: STAR TAILORS, CLOTHING and HATTERS. HATS: OUR HATS ARE RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES. PRINTING AND ENGRAVING: National Printing & Pub. Co. COAL, WOOD AND HAY: N. P. NELSON, 315 N. 52D AV. REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE: JOSEPH A. CERNY, REAL ESTATE LOANS.

Northwest Side

BOOTS AND SHOES: NELSON BROS., 246 WEST NORTH AV. OTTO J. BECKMANN, RELIABLE SHOES. MEATS AND GROCERIES: CAMILLO BRUN, Imported and home-made delicacies.

North Side

AMUSEMENTS: Workingman's Theater—The Ideal. DEGUISTS: WM. T. KLENER, PH. G. PURE DRUGS. WINDOW SHADES: MELNICK BROS., Manufacturers of all kinds of window shades.

Out of Town

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS: APPENDICITIS AND CANCER CURED without the knife. Dr. John Specialist, Chicago, Ill. SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS: AD. HEUMAN—International Headquarters for Socialists.

PRICE HAGEN BY UPTON SINCLAIR

Price Hagen is the personification of capitalism. For himself, he mocked at morality, but he realized fully how the present ethical and religious standards protect him and his class.

Price, in paper covers - - - - - 25 Price, in handsome cloth binding - - \$1.00

Order From CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, 180 Washington Street, Chicago.

The Pedestrian in 1910

Chung-Chung. Br-r-r-r-r! Honk-honk! Gillingill-gillingill! The pedestrian paused at the intersection of two busy cross streets.

A Friend of the Ounce

By mistake a farmer had got aboard a car reserved for a party of college graduates who were returning to their alma mater for some special event.

A Question of Punctuation

A Philadelphia school girl asked her father the other night, "Daddy, I've got a sentence I would like to have you punctuate. You know something about punctuation, don't you?"

Transmigration

One morning Jenkins looked over his garden wall and said to his neighbor: "Hey, what are you burying in that hole?"

For Exhibition

"Show me some tarras, please. I want one for my wife." "Yes, sir. About what price?" "Well, at about a price that I can say: 'Do you see that woman with the tarras? She is my wife.'"—Flegende Blätter

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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The publication of a signed article does not mean endorsement by the Daily Socialist of opinions expressed therein.

THE PREATORY POOR—II

BY ROBERT HUNTER

Yesterday I spoke of the Metropolitan Temple of New York of a clergyman, the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill, of the work that clergyman is doing, and of one Max Pam who preached in the temple, on the predatory poor.

He spoke of national perils and the greatest of them—"that dread doctrine of the predatory poor."

But we also have predatory poor in this country. I remember those I once knew so well when I lived in the Stock Yards of Chicago.

Many thousand human beings live there, struggling fiercely against want. Day after day, year after year, they toil with marvelous persistency.

Obnoxious as the simile is, they work from dawn until nightfall or from sunset until dawn, like galley-slaves under the sting of want and under the whip of hunger.

On cold, rainy mornings, at the dusk of the dawn, I have been awakened, two hours before my rising time, by the monotonous clatter of hob-nailed boots on the plank sidewalks, as the procession of the factory passed under my window.

Heavy, brooding men, tired, anxious women, thinly dressed, unkempt little girls, and frail, joyless little lads passed along, half awake, not one uttering a word as they hurried to the great factory.

From all directions thousands were entering the various gates,—children of every nation of Europe.

Hundreds of others, obviously a hungrier, poorer lot than those entering the gates; some were ragged and almost shoeless, but all with eager faces—waited in front of a closed gate until finally a great red-bearded man came out and selected twenty-three of the strongest, best looking of the men.

For these the gates were opened, and the others, with downcast eyes, marched off to seek employment elsewhere or to sit at home, or in a saloon, or in a lodging-house, until the following morning, when they came wistfully again to some factory gate.

In this community, the saddest in which I have ever lived, fully fifty thousand men, women and children were all the time either in poverty or on the verge of poverty.

It would not be possible to describe how they worked and starved and ached to rim out of it.

They broke their health down; the men acquired in this particular trade a painful and disabling rheumatism, and consumption was very common.

The girls and boys followed in the paths of their parents.

The wages were so low that the men alone often could not support their families, and mothers with babies totted in order to add to the income.

They gave up all thought of joyful living, probably in the hope that by tremendous exertion they could overcome their poverty; but they gained while at work only enough to keep their bodies alive.

There was a sort of treadmill existence with no prospect of anything else in life but more treadmill.

And when they were not given work in the mill, they starved; and when they grew desperate, they came to my office and begged for bread.

And in the midst of this tragic misery come the hollow words of one Pam and the defense of capitalism, the cause of all this misery and oppression, by one Rev. John Wesley Hill.

And the only retort that comes to me are the words of our friend Micah, the Hebrew prophet. He knew lawyers like Max Pam, and priests like John Wesley Hill.

And he spoke of them as the heads that JUDGE FOR REWARD, the priests that TEACH FOR HIRE and the prophets that DIVINE FOR MONEY.

HEARST AND THE MULES

Under the heading "Oh, Happy, Happy Mules" Hearst's editor ruminates as follows:

Did you read what the sad-eyed mine owners say about mules? Here it is, boiled down:

Mules are getting very dear—especially first class mules, strong enough to be worked in mines. A few years ago you could get them for \$150 apiece. Now you pay \$300 for them.

And it not only costs more to get your mules, but it costs a great deal more to feed them when you have them.

Mule feed that used to cost sixty cents now costs one dollar. Forty per cent is the increase in the cost of living for mules.

The mine owners sigh as they pay double for the mules, and double for the mule feed.

But they do pay double. In that, the mule is happy. The mule with four legs is different from the mule with two legs.

When the price of a four legged mule goes up, the mine owner simply pays the price.

When the cost of living goes up, the mine owner takes that out of his pocket and pays also.

It is not so with two legged mules. The cost of living goes up among the two legged mules. The mine owner, the factory owner and others say, "That isn't our business. Let the two legged mule look out."

Oh, happy are the mules with four legs—long ears—no cares and no worries. The mule, true enough, is a slave—a poor thing without a vote—and he is not so very happy.

But when he closes his mild eyes, relaxes his long ears, goes to sleep, and dreams that he is a man, one of the two legged workers above the ground, or in the mines near him, he wakes up with a snort, a loud bray and says, "Thank goodness, it was only a nightmare. I am a real mule with four legs."

Well may he be thankful that he isn't one of the two legged mules, one of the sort that must reduce the rations of children when food gets dearer, one of the sort that must always pay, pay and pay.

A patient creature is the four legged mule. But there is something more patient, and that is the two legged mule that works near by.

When some of those "two legged mules" in the Hearst mines out in Lead, South Dakota, kicked and went on strike we did not notice any loud protestations in these same editorial columns.

THE HAND WRITING

Too much government is the chief complaint of the leading business man. He finds that, whereas a few years ago he needed scarcely to think of any relation of the government to his business, he must now scurry on Washington as a prime element in his calculations.

SUPPOSED TO BE HUMOROUS

"Owd George's wooden leg been giving him pain lately." "Don't you be talkin' so foolish, Willum." "It's sure enough. 'Is owd woman been a whoppin' him w' it."—London Opinion.

HOW TO FORM CO-OPERATIVE STORES AND GRANGES

BY P. VLAK.

General Manager American Wholesale Co-operative, 306 E. 15th St., New York City

Many inquiries have been made as to how a co-operative is organized.

It is impossible to answer all these inquiries properly by mail, and we, therefore, are trying to enlighten the various prospective co-operators through this paper.

By one of the elements which is absolutely required in order to carry on a successful co-operative. Such a system must be absolute justice to all consumers dealing with the co-operative in order to get the full support of the members for the co-operative.

The intent of a co-operative is to return all the profits made in dividends to the consumer in accordance with the amount consumed.

The American Wholesale Co-operative has developed a system by which every consumer receives a pass book in which the total amount of the purchases are entered. When at the end of six months a dividend is declared the member is entitled to dividends on the amount purchased as shown in his pass book.

The consumers of the retail co-operatives connected with the A. W. C. buy for cash. A weekly total of the purchases is entered in the pass book and in the ledger of the retail co-operative. In this manner a good deal of superfluous bookkeeping is avoided, as only one item is entered for each consumer weekly.

Among the industrial working class it is absolutely necessary that the co-operatives do a cash business only.

Workingmen very seldom have any large capital to invest in stock and, therefore, the capital of workmen's co-operative is usually low.

This is one of the reasons why a cash business is necessary. There are, however, other reasons why a cash business is advisable. If a member of the co-operative who has been dealing with the co-operative for cash becomes in need of credit, the co-operative is in position to allow credit to this member in the following manner:

For example, if a member of the co-operative should have bought \$200 worth of merchandise from the organization at the time he became in need of credit, then the co-operative could allow this consumer credit to the extent of the amount of dividends which was due to the member in question in accordance with the amount of dividends declared during the previous term.

Therefore, if the dividend during the previous term had been 8 per cent, the member in question would be entitled to \$16 plus the par value of a share of stock which we will assume to be \$5 or a total of \$21. This credit would be allowed to this member at the rate of \$4 per week.

In this manner such a member would be carried over a period of five weeks.

At the end of this period his case could be brought up, before the general assembly and each member could be assessed a few cents in order to carry this member over.

As to the manner in which co-operative stores could be easily started, we advise you to adopt the following program:

Secure as many subscriptions of \$5 to \$10 each to stock in the prospective store.

Place an anonymous advertisement in the local papers. Ask for a store for sale. A number of storekeepers will reply to your advertisement. Have all the stores which reply to the advertisement appraised and select such a store as you consider the best value and the best situated.

Then offer the proprietor of the store to take a payment on the store equivalent to the amount collected in subscriptions for stock and to accept a mortgage on his store for the balance. Also try to induce the storekeeper to work as your manager for a fixed salary for a certain period under the control of your board of directors. Have your manager put under bond by your board of directors.

The advantages of this system are many. In case you should start a new store, you would have to abolish a competitor.

It is always questionable whether the new or the old concern is going to be broken out. When buying out a store, you eliminate a competitor without creating any undue antagonism. At the same time your chances to make your concern profitable are much larger. You naturally should buy out only such a store as is already making a fair profit on its trade.

Then by adding the trade of the members of your organization it is evident that you much sooner will derive a profitable standard of operation than by opening a new store.

Furthermore, each neighborhood requires its own peculiar brands and articles. When opening a new store you

have to pay by experiments to find out which these articles are. This is a costly experiment which is avoided when buying out a store.

The easiest and most profitable to open is a grange.

A grange, however, is only possible in smaller towns where the people are accustomed to take the goods away from the store and do not insist upon quick and small deliveries.

To form a grange it is necessary to organize a number of consumers who are willing to order their goods collectively instead of individually. Then a manager or a secretary should be elected who compiles the individual orders and sends them into the wholesale society.

The goods are then shipped to the secretary of the grange who distributes the individual orders to the members when they call for same. Usually a certain time and place is designated for the division of the articles. The immediate profit to the members of the grange amounts to 20 per cent on an average.

The connection between the A. W. C. and a grange is the following: They purchase from the A. W. C. one share of stock for \$25 par value for every 50 members. In return thereof the A. W. C. sells to the organization at the established wholesale rates.

The profits made by the A. W. C. are divided as follows: After the running expenses have been deducted, 75 per cent of the profits are declared as dividends to the branches, in accordance with the amount consumed. The balance of the profit is divided between fund and propaganda.

The A. W. C. has constitutions for retail branches which they advise you to adopt. There are many provisions in this constitution which a new co-operative could only acquire after a costly experiment.

These constitutions are sold very reasonably by the A. W. C. to the branches and only require the filling in of the name.

The A. W. C. has also a stamp system which you will need in order to operate successfully.

A total outfit necessary for a branch of fifty members is sold for \$7.50. This outfit consists of pass books, stamp system, pamphlets on co-operation and minute book.

PARAGRAPHS FOR PEOPLE

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

The Moncton, N. B., Trades and Labor council is taking into consideration a proposition to hold a monster excursion during the summer, the proceeds to be applied to the fund now on hand for a labor temple.

Vancouver park commissioners are planning to make bathing and boating at English Bay as free to all as the soft breezes of the briny Pacific. Mostly any national being will admit that, this is as it should be. But just suggest applying the same principles to the coal mines, saw mills, canneries, telephones or other collectively used property throughout British Columbia and watch the results. Dilations on home destruction, lack of incentive, dividing up, human nature or other nonsensicalities would be in order.

Vancouver has one of the finest natural parks in the world. It is collectively owned and used property. Thousands of dollars are being expended annually in making it more accessible, more attractive and of more educational value to the countless thousands who visit it every year. Stanley park is not utilized for a cologne profit, but to satisfy the needs and requirements of every man, woman and child in Vancouver. It is kept up and beautified for the use of all rather than for the

profit of a few snobs. Thus one gets a glimpse of the possibilities and practicability of collective ownership. No sane person would ever think of permitting Stanley park to become the property of a profit-mongering corporation. And so it would be with other collectively used, but corporately owned property if the same principle were once applied.

When the wage workers commence asking for what they want on election day they'll get it.

The Carpenters and Joiners of America expect the membership in good standing to reach 200,000 by June 30.

Winnipeg, Man., has once more been delivered of a new labor party. Physicians assert that still-borns are not included in the mortality list. Hence there will probably be no more deaths to record. Experience is a cruel school; but as necessity knows no law the ultimate outcome will be much the same as elsewhere in western Canada; the workers will line up under the banner of the international labor movement—the Socialist party—and proceed to use and apply its machinery to meet local conditions. If the issue must be met, let's meet it now, and meet it like men, not apologists.

HEALTHGRAMS

BY DR. H. COHEN

You must have sun-time to take advantage of sunshine.

Funeral cars are no novelty although they were not named so before.

The trees and the grass are making life giving air for you—go get it.

When the wind blows it is well to open your windows; when it stops blowing—it is wise to keep them open.

Put a coat of nature's green paint on your yard.

The Poet Again

He had long hair and a pensile look. He wrote a poem entitled "Why I Live." He signed it Augustus and sent it to a magazine.

The editor wrote him as follows: "My dear Augustus: The reason why you live, is because you sent the poem by mail instead of bringing it personally."—I. M. S.

OPEN FORUM

On Immigration

"At the time I left the great Socialist congress I thought that I for one would keep quiet on the questions there discussed, but in your issue of May 25 there is an article by my fellow citizen of Colorado, Comrade Miller, on the subject of immigration, wherein he advances the arguments that the majority report of the committee advanced in the last congress, and in all kindness I wish to say that the said argument is repulsive to clear-thinking Socialist philosophy, or else my thinking is all awry."

In the first place, the comrades in favor of exclusion all talk about our workers losing their jobs. In the name of common sense, what DID THEY HAVE A JOB TO LOSE?

I never knew of a WAGE WORKER YET THAT DID NOT HAVE TO ASK SOME ONE ELSE FOR A JOB, ALL OF HIS OWN, and if he has NOT GOT ANY JOB, HOW IN THE NAME OF SENSE CAN HE LOSE ONE? Or do the writers mean that if the Oriental comes in here that the owners of the jobs will bestow them on the Orientals instead of on the so-called native Americans?

If they do mean this last, then I can assure them that the owners of the jobs will give them to whom they see fit, whether the Orientals are here or in their own native land, and if there was no better argument in favor of exclusion than that advanced on the floor of the congress and in Comrade Miller's article, then I would necessarily be in favor of the open door. Because, barring all other considerations, the Orientals will get the jobs away from the American worker faster in his own native land than he will if he is brought over here.

If his labor will produce the world's product cheaper than Americans can produce it, then the owner of the job will take the job to the Oriental and have him do the work in his native land, and in his own native land he will have no hope, no stimulus to induce him to even attempt to raise the scale of wages or better his living conditions, whereas if he is allowed to come to our country he at once comes into contact as an eye-witness with conditions that at once sends a thrill coursing through his whole being and awakens a desire for better things in him that makes him reach out to take more of what he produces, even though what he could take would be less than what the Americans would take.

So if the job is taken to the Oriental the American worker will not have it and the only difference will be the condition of a jobless American with the Oriental at home and the jobless American with the Oriental here, and the only argument there can be in favor of exclusion is the argument that if the Oriental is here the capitalist will point the finger at the Oriental and thereby induce the starving American, the jobless American, to spend his energy in fighting his fellow brother instead of fighting the capitalist as he should.

All I can say is that if the American worker is so densely ignorant that he can be made a cat's paw in that manner, I have little hope for him, and almost believe in the law of the survival of the fittest, and that he will have to be wiped off the face of the earth and thereby make room for intelligent beings.

However, the above argument is the only one in favor of exclusion and it was obliterated all during the debate in the webpage about the Oriental taking the job of the American worker, that he does not possess, and not till I had quoted Comrade Untermyer, after the vote was taken, did I get out of him the above thought, and Comrade Miller's article is along the same line.

It talks of losing a job that you have got and never did have, and only obscures the real issue, that the exclusion will prevent a race war and bring on the class struggle so as to force the two mighty forces, the past and the future, capitalism and Socialism to lock in that deadly fight to a finish, that can have but one result, the triumph of the workers, then every Socialist will be in favor of exclusion, but thus far there has been a preponderance of evidence that exclusion will do it; therefore, I for one, request that it: workers furnish us something more than glittering generalities on the subject.

Had the minority report at the last congress come right out and stood fair and square for the open door, its report would have been adopted; even though we should have to reverse the decision after the friends of the majority report had presented their evidence. As it was, the whole subject resolved itself into an oratorical contest in the absence of a debate, and little or no evidence was presented either for or against exclusion.

Now and for the next two years to come it is good time for sober thought and, incidentally, some facts on the question, a commodity we have not dealt in thus far, either in the convention or in the articles written on the subject.

The above is given in the kindest spirit, with the hope that it acts as a given to the party membership in the world who are to follow, so that the membership need not have to say what I had to say when voting on this question in the congress, viz. that I did not have sufficient information to vote intelligently on the question.

W. P. COLLINS, Boulder, Colo.

Farmers and Socialism

I have been greatly interested in the discussion of the farmer question, in the Socialist congress, as reported in the Chicago Daily Socialist May 19 and 20. I have voted the Socialist ticket at every opportunity since 1894 and I ardently desire the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth as soon as possible, but I withdrew from the Socialist labor party in 1899 because I could not conscientiously endorse the "class struggle" doctrine, and I am not on the membership roll of the Socialist party for the same reason.

While there are capitalists and wage slaves, exploiting and exploited classes, there are several reasons that make it appear impractical, to me, to attempt the organization of a successful political party along economic class lines.

Human nature is so diversely constituted that every possible shade of opinion and belief can be found, in each and every class, concerning every question of public importance, and no amount of agitation can cause anyone class to act as a unit against the others. Even twins, born at the same time and reared and educated alike are often found quite dissimilar, both physically and mentally, and will hold opposite views on religion, politics, etc. "People, without regard to class, are convinced of the truth, or falsity, of any particular theory by various reasons, and each

interests do not appeal to all with equal force.

The wage slave class, unfortunately for them, are the most ignorant of all classes. I state this as a literal fact and with no intent whatever of being offensive.

Long hours of exhausting toil so depletes the vitality of the average worker that he is unfitted, mentally and physically, for the deep study and philosophic reasoning required to correctly solve the complex economic and political problems.

It seems to me very inconsistent to expect the most ignorant class to establish the most equitable, wisest and best political and industrial system ever devised by the brain of man. The Socialist congress tried to find, or devise, a classification of American farmers that would harmonize with the class struggle theorem and failed.

As an owner of land, the primary source of most of the necessities, comforts and luxuries of life, and as an exploiter of labor, the farmer should be classed, according to the class struggle, with the capitalist, but as a producer by his own labor and being exploited because he has no voice in determining the market price of his products, he should be classed with the workers.

The farmer vote is indispensable to the national success of the Socialist party, but how to get that vote and still maintain the sacred, Utopian class struggle doctrine, intact and unimpaired, is the great unsolvable problem that the Socialist congress could not master. They have yet to learn that human nature is relatively the same in all classes, no better, no worse, than the real progress of humanity is not the result of class struggle, but of intellectual development, discovery, invention and the application of system and science.

They will probably learn these things by bitter experience and they will eventually discover that an avowed class party can never win national success in this country. Agriculture, at its best in all its branches, is a vast and progressive science and, because of the limited knowledge and resources of the individual farmers, it cannot be brought to its highest perfection except on a national scale.

When the Socialist party is organized that leaves out the class struggle nonsense and appeals to all the people, with the evident advantages of a co-operative system over the present one, the farmers will probably take to it as readily as any other class, and Socialism will have a fair chance. I presume you will not consider it good policy to publish this letter, but there may be something suggestive in it if you read it about twice and reflect on it.

L. H. CHAPPEL, Plymouth, Mich.

A Voice From Arkansas

In Comrade Hillquit's report he states by inference that a party made up of those comrades known in the past as Jimmie Higgins would be a dead failure, and to this as a Jimmie Higgins I state emphatically he is dead wrong if he has in mind a Socialist party that is to bear palatable fruit for that class of society which is willing to do its share of the useful and necessary work of society and no more and to leave undone for those other members of society to do who have never done and never intend to do or are willing to shift their share of man's necessary burden onto some other individual than their own.

The Jimmie Higgins were not made class-conscious by a speaker or a writer. The dormant knowledge gained during the year passed while being useful and necessary members of society as productive laborers, made them realize that there was something radically wrong somewhere in society, and when the Communist Manifesto was first placed before them it was read and re-read until their right hand shot out in fellowship to a Ben Hanford or others who had more of the news to impart.

The Jimmie Higgins, I believe, are composed of that band of men who have become class-conscious and therefore never can return to either of the old political parties, as, since their awakening, they have absorbed, yes, and soaked up for keeps, the cream that is contained in the writings of Marx, Engels, Kautsky, Untermyer, Loria, Morgan, A. M. Lewis and others and when there was plenty of room for this cream in their systems, as they were full of the skim milk diet, but their cream tank was empty, not because they had not produced their share of the cream but because society had robbed them of it while being asleep by many an unproductive laborer.

To think that a Jimmie Higgins whose nature drank in that slogan, "Working men of the world, unite!" and is open to wear that emblem to the world only to be laid aside when the red banner takes its place is too brainless to produce a leader out of his own class and ranks when the time comes is absurd and if the time has not yet come for him to do so then the time has not yet come for the party to be born to carry to success the ideal contained in the above emblem and slogan.

Is there no room for "intellectuals" in Jimmie Higgins' party? Yes, doubly yes; we want them and cannot get along without them. We want all the intellectuals, be they Jew, Jap or Hottentot, a Moses or a Napoleon, who are willing to aid us, but not us them, as they need none of our aid under the present system of society and are drawn to us if they are willing to aid and not to lead from a different viewpoint to us.

"We need the 'intellectual' to aid us to awaken our fellow man who is so absorbed in making a living and so full of dope he has not or thinks he has not time to see or hear our message and he or she must be awakened for us to succeed. In concluding this lengthy subject by one short writing let me give you an illustration of an act of a Jimmie Higgins. Take Comrade Warren, stating his case before three United States judges, his lawyers dismissed, and he putting forth his case in such a manner that I feel certain every other Jimmie Higgins is more than pleased to see him take the stand which he did and the blow which he delivered loosening up almost the cornerstone in our present system of society. Give the Jimmie Higgins a show or something is going to happen in the ranks of the present party into which he has been led and it will happen automatically. J. H. MOORE, Nestleton, Ark.

A Chapter in the History of Labor

The transformation of the Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung into a daily Socialist paper closes one of the most striking chapters in the history of labor's upward struggle. The paper was founded in 1876 by a group of German revolutionists, largely exiles from the persecution in the Fatherland. They were connected with the old International Workingmen's association, in which the influences of Marx and Bakunin were yet struggling for control.

The question of the value of the ballot in the struggle for freedom was still denied. There were those who looked for victory to come through a great forcible uprising of labor, and others who thought the road to liberty lay along the lines of union activity. Even in Germany Liebknecht was still looking with disdain upon political activity and, although a member of the Reichstag, had recently declared that the Socialists entered that body only for propaganda.

Yet in its beginning the paper founded by these German Socialists gave its support to political activity. Candidates were nominated on a so-called Socialist ticket, although an examination of the literature of the movement shows that there was little in common between that movement and the Socialist movement of today, a fact that has received still further proof by the subsequent history of many of the leaders of that movement.

But a ticket was nominated and these early champions of labor set to work with an enthusiasm and sacrifice that has seldom been equaled to secure success at the polls. They succeeded in casting enough votes to elect their candidate. But they had not made allowance for the dishonesty of election officials and the election was deliberately stolen by these officials.

Right then and there was sown the seed that was destined to bear such terrible fruit. Many of those who had called themselves Socialists lost faith in the ballot when they saw the results of their years of toil and sacrifice snatched away in a moment by corrupt officials. They turned in desperation to the weapon with which our ancestors bought their freedom from England and began to arm and drill for civil war. Many of them were veterans of the Union army in the recent Civil War, or had been trained to arms in the Fatherland. The Arbeiter Zeitung reflected this desperate tendency and unfurled the flag of anarchy.

To be sure the anarchy which it defended bore no resemblance to the anarchy of the sensational capitalist newspaper. In fact, it was almost identical with pure and simple trade unionism, with the added demand for a complete overthrow of society by some sort of revolt or general strike.

Then came Haymarket, the hanging, the reign of terror inaugurated by the corrupt hirelings of Chicago capitalists, and the long period of inaction and almost despair. During this time the German unions, that largely controlled the Arbeiter Zeitung, were hopeless of any results from and hostile to political action. The few Socialists fought the paper bitterly and the divisions so brought on did much to hinder work among the German laborers.

A new generation of German workers came upon the scene. They were familiar with events in Germany. They knew the strides being made by the Socialists there. A Socialist movement grew up in America composed of many nationalities in addition to the Germans. This movement began to gain its own victories.

So it is but natural that after all these years of wanderings the Arbeiter Zeitung should once more be found back in the fold of Socialism. Once more it has been proven, as it has been a hundred times before, that the Socialist movement is the most deadly enemy of anarchy because it substitutes positive action for a negative attitude.

Why Not Join the Socialist Party?

Thousands who will read this call themselves Socialists but are not members of the Socialist party.

They hope to see Socialism come. They have learned that only through the victory of the workers can relief come to the workers. They know that between the workers and the enjoyment of the fruits of their labor lies the private ownership of the instruments of labor.

Knowing these things, wanting what Socialism will bring, and realizing that Socialism can come only through political action, and even granting that the only party that stands for these things is the Socialist party they still remain outside the organization.

Many of these men and women are members of unions. As such they are very bitter against the person who reaps the benefits brought by the union but refuses to share its burdens. The same argument applies to those Socialists who refuse to unite with the Socialist party. That party built up Socialist sentiment, circulated Socialist books, established Socialist papers and maintained them under terrible difficulties. It has carried on a tireless, organized campaign for years until now there is a movement, a press and a party reaching into every corner of the country.

You should be a member of that party. You should attend its meetings, help meet its expenses, share in the work and the benefits of the general organization.

Only by working with this party can you become a part of the great international Socialist movement. Only through such membership can you have a voice in determining the policies and tactics of the party. Only when working in co-operation with the tens of thousands of members of that party will your efforts be multiplied by the assistance of this great organization.

You need the Socialist party. The Socialist party needs you. Why not join it today?

If you do not know how to reach the organization send your name to the secretary of the state organization where you live, whose address is given elsewhere in this issue.

Between the Illinois Manufacturers' association asking for the reduction of railroad rates because