

SOCIALISTS SAVE THE JOBS OF WISCONSIN CIVIL SERVICE WORKERS

Vicious Bill Must Be Recast—Force Through New Law for Municipal Ownership of Coal Yards

(Special to Chicago Daily Socialist.) Madison, Wis., April 19.—The Socialists in the Wisconsin legislature are wide awake. As a result of their watchfulness the bill to extend the powers of the state railroad commission will have to be completely recast, and its objectionable features thrown out.

SUPREME COURT KILLS ALL HOPE OF M. O. IN ILLINOIS

Chicago's right to own and operate street railways was taken away by the Supreme Court yesterday. The Muller law, secured after a revolution in the state legislature, was held to be unconstitutional, root and branch.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY POVERTY-STRICKEN

Reduced From Opulence It Will Give Up Political Home for "Desk Room" The Chicago Democratic party is practically without a home and is a wanderer in a great city.

EARLY EDITIONS NOW POSSIBLE. The Chicago Daily Socialist now being settled in its new office is able to get out an early edition, in time for sale on the streets in cities 200 miles from Chicago on day of publication.

"THE DAWN OF FREEDOM"



REFORM OF GRAND JURY IS FOUGHT

Other Activities of the Old Party Solons—Prepare to Dose House Bill 16

(Special to Chicago Daily Socialist.) Springfield, Ill., April 19.—A battle for the abolition of the force of the grand jury procedure was fought out on the floor of the house yesterday.

THE NEW PLAN

John P. McGoorty of Chicago, where a "monied interest grand jury" monthly perpetrates its crimes, and where a grand jury of "influential citizens" under the direction of an unscrupulous state's attorney indicted Federation of Labor men for alleged conspiracy—the same conspiracy being to call a sympathetic strike—was refused to indict the ten "guiltier" Thorne brothers and Lacy Hayer for conspiracy to create riot and bloodshed in the streets of Chicago, introduced the bill; secured its favorable report from committee and led the fight on the floor today against the McGoorty bill.

WORLDWIDE ROMANCE AND ART AND WILD WEST LIFE

Boston, Mass., April 19.—The last chapter in a romance covering over 10 years and having as its ground the western plains, Europe and Boston, was made public today when it became known that Ellen Beach Yaw, the grand opera singer, who is famous for her great range of voice, has become the wife of Vere Goldthwaite, a Boston lawyer.

CHICAGO FLY COP WRITES A NEW SENSATIONAL BOOK

"The two archenemies of human happiness and prosperity," said Detective Clifton R. Woodruff yesterday, "are the devil and the grafter. The church is fighting the devil and the law is fighting the grafter. The great mass of human beings know not the dangers that lie in wait from these two sources."

TRIBUNE CAN NOT ESCAPE A TRIAL

If It Secures a Withdrawal of the School Land Suit Citizens Will Proceed

The Tribune company has been given until May 6 to answer the charges brought against it in the bill filed by Clarence Goodwin, special attorney for the school board.

INDIANS SIGN PLEDGES TO ESCHEW FIRE WATER

Lewiston, Idaho, April 19.—Four hundred members of the Nez Perce and Umatilla tribes of Indians have signed the pledge as a result of a series of evangelistic meetings held at Lapwai, near this city.

REPRESENTATIVES OF 50,000 WORKERS AFTER ROOSEVELT

Moyer-Haywood Conference Takes the Field; President Must Answer or Be Branded as Coward Who Hides Own Faults

Organized labor in Chicago has arrayed itself against President Roosevelt for his unwarranted attack on Moyer and Haywood in a struggle which promises to have far reaching effects in the way of placing the chief executive in his proper light before the working class.

Chicago Man Proves Cobbler's Plan to Burn Ashes Is an Excellent One

A thorough test of a formula for burning ashes, discovered by John Ellmore, the Altoona cobbler, was made in Chicago yesterday. The experiment proved entirely successful.

Florida Declares Part of United States Constitution Void—Disfranchises Blacks

Tallahassee, Fla., April 19.—The senate by a vote of 22 to 5 has adopted a joint resolution to declare the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the national constitution void and to disfranchise the negro in Florida.

GOVERNMENT TO PAY CAMPAIGN EXPENSES

Washington, D. C., April 19.—President Roosevelt is about to shatter precedent again. He has a new scheme—one to prevent an undue use of money in elections. While the project is yet in an embryonic state he is said to favor a scheme by which the expenses of candidates for office shall be paid by the government, thus, in his mind, eliminating the slush fund and preventing corporations from getting into the battle of the nations on the ground floor.

MOST BRUTAL CRIME

Mrs. Otis J. Johnson, colored, was found literally backed to pieces in her room, 1533 Wabash avenue, this morning. Her body lay on the bed in a pool of blood, her head almost chopped off, and her back covered with knife wounds.

CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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ON THE RIALTO. By PEYTON BOSWELL.

"Two Little Girls." "Two Little Girls" began an engagement at the Studebaker this week.

The plot is concerned with the straightening out of the identity of two little girls who were mixed in the bathtub seventeen years before the time of the play.

No one knew which one of the girls belonged to him and which to the Michus. The general had promised the hand of his daughter to Captain Gaston Rigand, his aid.

There are three acts, that are filled with pretty music and catchy songs. Elgie Bowen, as Marie Blanche, and Ruth Jules, as Blanche Marie, carry the parts of the two little girls in a most pleasing manner.

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Now on sale. The VOICE of the STREET. By Ernest Poole.

WE find Lucky Jim shooting craps in the opening part. The scene is laid down by the City Hall and Brooklyn Bridge when the people are going home at six o'clock.

When he went to the theater that evening, he took the impoverished Joe with him. The entertainment was "Faust."

Library Edition, bound in cloth, printed on fine paper. Regular price \$1.50, but we will sell them while they last for \$1.20, postpaid.

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Art Notes

By Charles M. Fitch

Frank Lloyd Wright, an Architect of Socialism.

Harriet Monroe, bourgeois art critic for Esprit's papers, writes an appreciation of the work of Frank Lloyd Wright, which is now on exhibition in room 23 at the Art Museum.

Mr. Wright is easily the most distinguished citizen of Oak Park, Ill., because he is one of the few people there who think out their own thoughts and then work them out in visible form.

Most of the people in our town try to emphasize respectability by following the best models they are aware of, but are handicapped by being essentially imitative or simian.

This is amusingly illustrated in another candidate for public attention at our village, Banks John Parsons, who certainly tries hard, and is in many ways an interesting man, whom I would not desire to "slam."

But this gentleman has not had the advantages of Gardner studying our prehistoric ancestors in their native form. He has been them only in Lincoln Park, where they "slide behind iron bars."

It is most natural, therefore, that he should give the initiative instinct unconscious expression by surrounding his own residence with an iron cage some 15 feet high.

But Mr. Wright's houses are the things most talked about in Oak Park. They are a perpetual puzzle to the "habitués," Banks John Parsons, who certainly tries hard, and is in many ways an interesting man, whom I would not desire to "slam."

But I do not accuse him of inventing a Wrightian order. He is not like the little boy who, when he heard older people talking about the nebular hypothesis, said in childish simplicity: "Foolish! Why not just get a wheelbarrow and some dirt and make a world?"

Our architect's genius is of a truer order. It is interpretative. He sees things as they are, and he bases his vision from cloudscape heaven but coming out of the earth. Witness the sculpture, the "Boulder," which on being examined and unrolled like a fern frond is revealed to be a man. He is evading the question of the "habitués," Banks John Parsons, who certainly tries hard, and is in many ways an interesting man, whom I would not desire to "slam."

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"FIFTY CENTS A WEEK"—EXAMPLE OF CIVIC FEDERATION METHODS

Franklin MacVeagh, member of the National Civic Federation and benefactor of labor, outdid himself yesterday in justice, fairness and generosity when he and his associates in the wholesale grocery business in Chicago offered their employees a half-dollar, fifty cents (\$50) in silver, increase in wages a week.

The generous offer came after weeks of negotiations with the whole grocery trade on the whole grocery trade. The men are far from being radical in their demands, as the limit set by them on their share of prosperity is an increase of \$1 a week. But even this the generous MacVeagh felt was too much, and offered the men to "split the difference."

The wholesale grocery employees promptly rejected the offer and called another conference for this evening. The men are in earnest this time. According to Business Agent Glickstein, it is hard to keep them in line, as most of them are for an immediate walk-out.

Negotiations which they have carried on for weeks the men say have simply been turned into a farce by their employers.

"It is ridiculous to offer us 50 cents a week increase in wages," said a member of the National Civic Federation, "but I suppose it is our own fault. We should have asked a \$3 a week increase and then the same gentleman would offer us half of what we demanded. This offering half of what you ask is part of the business of our employers and it has got to be a sort of second nature with them."

"But be this as it may, our men will not accept such an offer. Some of us have as many as six children and cannot live on a wage between \$9.50 and \$15.50 a week."

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"SOCIALISM IS JUSTICE" SAYS J. PHELPS STOKES

New Yorker Who Rises Above Economic Interests Speaks for Workers

J. G. Phelps Stokes addressed a large audience Wednesday at Hull House on the subject of Socialism.

"I am a Socialist," said Stokes, "because Socialism is just. I became a Socialist when I was convinced that it was a completely rational theory."

Dr. A. S. Knopf, chairman of the evening, introduced the speaker as a member of the capitalist class, one who was a Socialist because he "saw Socialism right over there in that corner."

Stokes objected to being termed a capitalist. He said that he received returns from capital invested like the ordinary capitalist, but unlike the ordinary capitalist, he used no part of these returns for personal expenditures. His dividends went into the Socialist propaganda. Stokes declared that he, like workingmen, was an employee of the capitalist.

The greater part of his address was devoted to showing why Socialism is just.

May Wood Simons was the first speaker of the evening. She declared that the Socialist movement represented all that was vital in modern life. She appealed to her woman hearers to stand up with the men in the movement that will solve the problem of the present unjust distribution of wealth.

In beginning her remarks she expressed her regret at the absence of Mrs. Stokes, who she understood had been detained from coming to Chicago by illness. She was greatly disappointed in being unable to hear her.

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GERMAN VIEWS ON HAGUE PEACE PLAN

If Her Expressions Mean Anything the Neutralization Scheme Will Positively Fail

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Berlin, April 19.—While the attention of the world has been directed to the coming Hague conference through the peace congress just held in New York, the announcement made to a correspondent of the Scripps-McRae Press Association of the attitude Germany will take at The Hague on the proposition to neutralize all mercantile marine is of great interest.

Briefly stated, Germany's position is this: The Kaiser's government will not accept neutralization except with the condition that there shall be no blockades of commercial ports during wars.

Recognizing its Value. Germany recognizes the humane tendency of the proposal to neutralize merchant marines, but objects to it on the ground that it favors a nation's peaceful activity at the expense of countries with small fleets.

Isolated raids on an enemy's mercantile marine offer the sole possibility for a weak naval power to injure its stronger antagonist.

For Strong Nation. The neutralization of mercantile marines by international agreement, the guise of being a humane step to benefit only the stronger nation and place the weaker countries still more at the mercy of powerful rivals, it would prevent the small nations from inflicting any damage, while allowing the strong countries to annihilate their weak enemies' trade by a blockade of their coasts.

The only condition on which Germany will agree to neutralization is that blockades shall be prohibited by international treaty. In view of the fact that England and other great naval powers will probably never relinquish the right to blockade an enemy's entire coast, Germany's attitude means that the neutralization proposal is bound to fail at the Hague conference.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS FOR INSULAR CIVIL SERVICE Promotions and Allowances for Disabled Also to be Recommended by Bureau Chief

Washington, April 19.—General Clarence E. Edwards, chief of the insular bureau, announces that he will recommend in his next annual report a radical change in the status of the civil service employees in the insular possessions of the United States. He strongly favors a system such as that which prevails in the British colonial service and in the American army, which provides not only for promotion, but for retirement on pay for age, length of service or disability contracted in the line of duty.

Necessity of Foreign Trade. United States Consul E. L. Harris, of Smyrna, writes in protest against the negligence of American manufacturers in not trying to secure a market in the Levant. He points out the necessity of foreign trade in the following words: The three great industrial nations, England, France and Germany, each consume about 80 per cent of the manufactured goods produced within her borders. Only 5 per cent, then, is sold abroad. Yet even to us an outlet for this 5 per cent is necessary. Does any manufacturer anticipate that with factories, mines and lands increasing in their output at the rate they are in the United States the quantity to be sold abroad will continue to be restricted to a 5 per cent limitation? That the surplus will increase from year to year is certain, and the only way to dispose of it is intelligently and energetically to provide an outlet in new and virgin countries.

This is 1936 Town made no facts face Jackson Clark. BRANCH: Milwaukee & Ashland Aves.

Hamilton Brown Shoe Co. make "American Gentlemen" and "American Ladies" Shoes. And they make made for me.

Buy a pair; if they hurt your feet bring them back; no one else will offer this. I would not dare to if I did not know the shoes are right—the prices are right—3.00 to 3.50 for ladies', 3.50 to 5.00 for men's. We are closing out all "Star Patriot" shoes 60 cents off on a pair—no reason why I do not sell you shoes—many reasons why I should.

I offer you more protection than others, or don't you believe what I offer? I am not worthy of lying until you prove it. I live up to my ad—no film flim in this store. I sell an all-wool Black Thibet Silt or Cravenette Rain Coat at 10.00. All 2.00 Hats at 1.65. A little money goes a long way in my store.

60,000 KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS ORDERED TO ATTEND FUNERAL OF DEAD BROTHER

One of the largest funerals ever held in the city is being arranged by the Knights of Pythias for next Sunday. The occasion is the burial of A. J. Gordon, a member of the order from Grand M. The plans are to have the 60,000 members of the order in Cook county form a procession at Fifth avenue and Washington street at 1 p. m. One hundred and forty lodges will send honorary pallbearers.

The procession will move to the Union street depot, where special trains have been engaged to take the members and friends of the lodge to Elmwood cemetery, where the services will be conducted by the officers of the organization.

MARVELOUS ESCAPE IN MEXICAN EARTHQUAKE (Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Mexico City, April 19.—Estimates based upon the latest figures from towns in the earthquake district place the number of fatalities in the recent earthquake at six hundred.

No definite figures are given as to the injured, but there is little doubt that several hundred persons were badly hurt. These estimates do not take into account isolated districts in many small villages which are almost inaccessible.

Practically every city southwest of Mexico City to the Colima volcano was damaged. There was a remarkably high loss of lives when compared with the amount of damage to buildings.

Considerable anxiety is still felt for many American miners and prospectors known to have been in the earthquake region. Only a few of the foreigners have been able to get through word that they are safe. Communication is so slow and difficult, however, that this may account for the delay in hearing from Americans. A remarkable instance of escape from death of seventy students comes from Santa Julia. The Salesiano College building there collapsed while seventy of the students were inside. All escaped injury.

PORTO RICO COFFEE TRADE TO BE RUINED BY FRANCE (Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Washington, April 19.—Serious results to Porto Rican trade are feared as a consequence of the decree just issued by the French government assessing the maximum rates of duty upon coffee coming from that island or from any part of the United States. Heretofore Porto Rican coffee has been admitted to France at the minimum rates of duty. The changes now feared will ruin the coffee industry in that island.

Prior to the Spanish-American war Porto Rico had a large trade in coffee with Spain, where this product of the island was very popular and was admitted free of duty. As soon as Porto Rico became an American possession Spain put up the bars against Porto Rican coffee.

France was the only other country which was a considerable coffee producer, and now that this market is to be cut off by the imposition of practically a prohibitive duty the Porto Rican coffee planters are facing disaster.

The Thirty-first Ward of Chicago has taken its third share of stock, and will come up with another one when it is needed.

Local Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, sends in \$15 to pay for thirteen subscriptions of the Socialist Party in its locality. T. J. Berry does the same with a hundred.

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PLANS FOR PLAY GROUNDS

South Park Commissioners Hope to Have One in Every Square Mile of Flat District.

Two more small parks are to be opened by the South Park commissioners, one at Forty-fifth street and Princeton avenue and another at Wentworth avenue near Sixty-third street.

"These small parks have been a godsend to the people," said L. M. Foster of the park commission, in discussing the benefit of the small parks.

"They are always filled with visitors and every piece of apparatus for recreation or exercise is in constant use." All the features of last year will be continued this summer. The gymnasiums have been repaired and more perfect equipment furnished in several playgrounds and wading-pools are receiving a good deal of attention. Flowering and shrubbery are to be done of a feature this year than ever before.

"One unaccustomed to it cannot imagine how much the flowers are appreciated, especially in the crowded districts, where the yards are few and grass is rare." Commissioner Foster added, with pride in his work.

It is probable that some new features will be introduced before the summer is over. The South Park commissioners are discussing the advisability of putting in park commission houses in each one of the small parks.

These kindergartens, for the care of small children, have proved a great success in other cities. "It is the plan of the commission," said one commissioner in discussing the need of small parks, "to put small ones in at least every square mile of the residence part of the city, and where there is great overcrowding three or four to the square mile. We shall do the best we can as the finances of the board make it possible."

"Closed in memory of James Burke. No classes recite today. Attend the memorial services in the chapel at 8:15, at which time we will sing. Here lies the body of Jimmy Burke, Killed and dissected for dodging work. Here he lies and will always lie. Further from heaven than you or I." At each plate in every boarding house, club and dormitory was a printed invitation:

"Funeral services of Jimmie Burke will be held at 12 o'clock Tuesday night at home of Mrs. J. J. Cox, Justice of the Peace. All friends are invited to attend."

The medical students have been amusing themselves with the body for several days, interring it in public places wherever it is found. Expulsions are promised by the faculty.

MINNESOTA. The St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly, at a meeting held on April 12, denounced the action of the president in Idaho, holding his action to be an unwarranted abuse of the power and authority of his high office. It was resolved, in addition, that copies of the resolutions be sent the president, be published in the Union Advocate and sent to each of the daily papers of St. Paul requesting that they be published in full.

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A hostile movement against the iron workers which may result in a tie-up of all the building industries was started by the building contractors, who refused to grant the demand of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union for a \$5 a day wage. The men are now getting \$4.50 a day and say that an increase of 20 cents is far from being excessive, especially since the cost of living is going up by leaps and bounds. In addition to the increase in wages, the men desire that a clause be put in their new agreement permitting sympathetic strikes. The building contractors hold a conference at the Monastock building this evening. But an unfavorable decision is expected. The present contract between the iron workers and contractors expires May 1. Unless the new agreement is signed by that time all building activities will come to a halt.

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REMAINS OF POOR JAMES FURNISH FUN AND FROLIC

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Hiram, Ohio, April 19.—The first professors to arrive at the college building Tuesday found the corpse of James Burke suspended in a coffin in the arch of the main entrance. All the other college buildings were draped in crepe, and on all bulletin boards, buildings and professors' homes appeared this poster:

"Closed in memory of James Burke. No classes recite today. Attend the memorial services in the chapel at 8:15, at which time we will sing. Here lies the body of Jimmy Burke, Killed and dissected for dodging work. Here he lies and will always lie. Further from heaven than you or I." At each plate in every boarding house, club and dormitory was a printed invitation:

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Garrick Theater

THE latest born science, Positive Criminology, will be the subject of Mr. Lewis' lecture Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. The theories of Ferri and Lombroso will be analyzed and their relation to Socialism explained.

SOCIALISM AND CRIMINOLOGY

Mrs. Gilbert's Orchestra at 10:50. Mr. Schriber will sing "The Wanderer" from Schubert, and will be accompanied by Miss Miller, of the International Chorus; Mr. Howard Roderick will also sing. Other musical numbers are promised and the 21st Ward Branch invites all to come. ALL SEATS ARE FREE.



MOTHER-IN-LAW ASKS FOR BOARD BILL—TWO KILLED

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Clearmore, I. T., April 19.—George Golden, a back-driver, shot and killed his mother-in-law, Mrs. Kate Parlin, in the latter's hotel Wednesday morning. He then ran into the street and engaged in a running duel with Chief of Police Leech in which 15 shots were exchanged.

STRIKE SPIRIT RAMPANT; JUNIOR CLASS SUSPENDED

(Scripps-McRae Press Association.) Springfield, Mo., April 19.—President J. E. Kirkby of Drury College suspended the entire junior class of the college, numbering thirty-four boys and girls. The action was the faculty's reply to resolutions passed by the juniors Monday declaring that they would quit en masse if the faculty did not restore the classes social privileges. Last week President Kirkby gave a reception to the seniors and the ice cream for the party was stolen by the juniors. They were forbidden to have any social functions and threatened to quit if this order were not rescinded. The wholesale suspension was the answer by the faculty.

News from Far and Near

George S. Clark, a unionist, was elected to the house of commons in London to fill the vacancy made by the death of Sir Daniel Dixon, representative for the North Division of Belfast.

Fred W. Job denied the rumor that the Employers' Teaching Company is about to discontinue business.

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ARRANGING NOVEL MATCH; WHO IS SLEEPLESS WONDER?

Great Barrington, Mass., April 19.—The title of world's sleepless champion, claimed by Willie Warren of this place, is disputed by Albert G. Herpin of Trenton, N. J. Hearing of Warren's reputation for having not slept a wink for 30 years, Herpin admits that his own sleepless period extends back only 14 years. Nevertheless he wants a match. Warren, being the challenged party, is now arranging the conditions.

Dr. S. A. Knopfmann will lecture next Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock at Mendenhall & Shurt's Hall, 176 Clybourne avenue, on the Northwest Side. His subject is "Why Socialists Are Not Opposed to Religion." Everyone in the neighborhood is invited to attend. Questions will be permitted after the speaker has finished his lecture. Dr. Knopfmann's meetings are growing from week to week, and it is thought that before long it will be necessary for him to deliver his addresses in the Criterion theater.

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Socialist News

W. L. Holt writes from Heidelberg, Germany: Kindly send your paper to Heidelberg, where I shall stay till August. We prize the paper highly and believe it is doing much needed work in your wicked city. Wish you could see this beautiful university town—the cradle of Socialism.

The Socialist local at Colorado Springs, Colo., expelled two of its members for breaking their pledge to the Socialist Party. Those expelled are Fred Hofen and Moritz Aronstein. Hofen was running for office on a capitalist ticket and Aronstein was working for the same party.

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PERSONAL. OLD GENTLEMEN OR LADY COMRADES who want to make money, send me 15 cents in stamps for one of my patent clothes reels. Every lady who puts up her clothes will buy one at night. Sell for 35 cents. Cost you, per dozen, \$1.50. Easy to sell twenty per day. Exclusive territory to every worker. Full directions with each reel. Address COMRADE J. V. RAKESTRAM, 27 1/2 E. 11th st., Kansas City, Mo.

"WHERE HERE"—The latest Socialist Magazine will keep YOUR magazine always full of the best ammunition to fight for Socialism. Send two 2-cent stamps for sample copy. Address Box 245, Monett, Mo.

ONE DOLLAR this month pays for sixty books of Marxist Socialism,

In Union Is Strength

The old illustration of the bundle of twigs, each of which could be snapped by a child, combined resisting the efforts of the most powerful man, has been told thousands upon thousands of times to illustrate the need of organization.

The contrast between the army and the mob has been preached for ages and proved true on thousands of battle fields.

YET MAN IS SLOW TO LEARN THE LESSON.

Every workman knows that there were almost as many laborers before the days of unions, and that they were individually as strong as now. Yet those individuals, as INDIVIDUALS, might beg, and threaten, and bargain as much as they wished and the bosses paid heed.

The demand of all the unorganized workers was backed only by the resistance power of the WEAKEST INDIVIDUAL.

But when all stood together the demand of the WEAKEST WAS BACKED BY THE RESISTANCE POWER OF ALL.

Then it was possible to increase wages, shorten hours, and build up better conditions at many points for those who were organized.

The same thing is even more true of the wider struggle for Socialism. A host of Socialists, scattered as individuals, can do but little. A small body compactly organized, concentrating their forces, exchanging their ideas, combining their strength, and centering it upon the weakest points in the opposing line, can accomplish marvels.

It is because these facts are recognized that the Socialist Party exists today. It is because thousands of Socialists are blind to these facts that it is not larger than it now is.

There never was a time when the need of organizing the political forces of the workers was greater than it is at this minute. Never were the forces of protest against capitalism so confused, so numerous, so divergent, so in need of welding into a compact effective movement.

The history of every capitalist country in the world has shown that it is around the Socialist Party that these forces must finally rally.

This is true because the Socialist Party represents the only coherent effective opposition to capitalism. It is based upon the only class that is consistently in antagonism to capitalism—the working class.

Every effort to organize a political movement among those who seek only to reform and patch up capitalism has failed.

In this country the Democratic Party, that has sought to organize upon a basis of radical reform, is torn by as many different factions as there are antagonistic interests in capitalist society.

Finally the radical movement seems to be culminating in a political, individualized corporation—the Hearst Independence League. That this travesty on the ideas of democracy and radicalism can be anything more than the most transient and ineffective of things is unthinkable.

Its only hope of even a momentary importance rests on the fact that the Socialist Party has not yet attained to the strength necessary to prevent the deception upon which the Independence League rests.

This strength can be attained within the next few months if those who read this will devote their energies to building up their organization—the Socialist Party.

That party has grown from less than five thousand members in 1901 to over thirty thousand members today. It can be raised to over fifty thousand members before the beginning of the next presidential campaign if those who are now Socialists will really get to work.

Here are some things that those who are already members of the party can do:

- 1. Pay up your dues promptly.
2. Attend all meetings of your local or branch.
3. Always carry a subscription blank on which to enroll new names.
4. See that you get at least one new member this week.
5. Order a bundle of the Daily Socialist Organization Number to appear May 10.

There is just one thing that all Socialists who are not yet members of the party should do, and do it now, and that is, BECOME A MEMBER.

Send your name to the Daily Socialist, if you do not know where the nearest organization is located and it will be forwarded to the proper persons.

Get ready for the coming fight so that when we enter it we shall enter as an army and not as a mob.



ABOUT THAT TREE.

Comrade Bond of California "wants more discussion" and Comrade Sloat of Michigan thinks it might be necessary to amend Marx' conception—if I am correct as to what that conception is.

This discussion has gone wide and misunderstandings have arisen, as in many another discussion, through mis-use of terms. As to Marx, one thing is clear—"circulation" or the exchange of commodities begets no value.

"Circulation" or the word "exchange" as meaning the same thing as "transportation" or "circulation" is never used by Marx.

English readers have always been at a great disadvantage in the study of Marxian economics, and this is one of the cases in point. Nowhere in the first volume of "Capital" does Marx deal with value arising from "transportation" or "circulation." In the second volume, which thanks to Comrade Kerr and Comrade Unterman, is now in the press, in English, this absence of the second volume has led many to believe that Marx denies the creation of value by the labor of transportation. I have read and reread the articles by Comrade Bond, one of the chief American Marxists, which appeared in the International Socialist Review, and now in the press for a book, and I cannot escape the conclusion that Comrade Bond stands squarely in this position.

Bond's position is, I think, sustained by Marx in at least one particular. This is the case of "merchant's profit." Let us take Comrade Sloat's tree. And this, by the way, is an excellent example of what Marx meant when he wrote to the Socialist congress at Gotha, repudiating the statement in their platform that "Labor is the only source of wealth." Marx maintained that nature was also a source of wealth, but the labor was the only measure of "value"—exchange value.

Now, suppose the capitalist whose capital is engaged in the sawing down and storing ready for transportation, of this tree, cannot or does not wish to wait until he can get his money from the next capitalist, who takes it in hand for transportation. And he sells his tree to a merchant. The merchant does not transport it, but simply allows it to be until the transporting capitalist is ready to handle it. This merchant engages bookkeepers, etc., in his business and their wages are determined by the cost of living, like all other wages. And now take this question: Does the merchant's clerk, a wage laborer, suffer exploitation because he adds to the tree, first, the "necessary value" represented by his own wages, and second, the "surplus value," represented by the merchant's profit, or do the clerk and merchant alike simply draw on the surplus value

War and Peace History

Speech of Nathan C. Schaeffer at Peace Congress

As soon as the average girl begins to study the history of the United States she begins to wish she had been born a boy. Her text book magnifies the achievements of men and devalues very little space to the deeds of women. She gradually reaches the conviction that everything great and heroic belongs to the opposite sex, and that life is not worth living unless one can attain military glory.

The boy is apt to form similar ideas from our textbooks on history and from our methods of teaching the subject. The names of admirals and generals, the battles they fought and the victories they won, the causes and the effects of wars constitute a very large part of the material of instruction. The examination questions, which are supposed to emphasize the most important portions of the school curriculum, breathe with wars and the things of war. The boy loves power and admires every exhibition of personal and national strength; he admires the heroes whose names are immortalized upon the pages of history; he gradually conceives the notion that the wearing of a uniform, the carrying of a gun or sword, the shedding of blood and the acquisition of military renown are essential to a life worth living.

It seems to me that our textbooks, our examinations and our instructions in history should glorify the victories of peace above the victories of war. In other words, history should be taught from a more national point of view. While it is not wise to rob the soldier of his just share of glory, while it would be a mistake to minimize the sacrifices which an army or a navy makes in the defense of national rights and in the protection of the downtrodden and the oppressed, it will nevertheless be wise to emphasize the arts of peace above the art of war, and to teach history in such a way that the pupil will write the name of the poet, the orator, the artist, the inventor, the educator, and jurist and the statesman in as conspicuous a place in the temple of fame as that occupied by the name of the victorious general or the successful admiral.

At the time when the teacher is instilling proper ideals of heroism and of life the boy can be taught to despise not only the "bully" who is anxious to pick a quarrel with weaker companions, but also the nation that is ever ready to begin a quarrel with weaker nations. He can be taught to distinguish the different kinds of war. There is the war for tribute, no civilized government can afford to exact blood-money under the guise of a war indemnity. The wars for booty, such as the robber barons of the middle ages carried on, are no longer tolerated by the civilized world. War for the gratification of personal ambition, like the wars of Napoleon, is no longer possible. Our country has not always been guiltless of the war for territorial aggrandizement, but this kind of war should be condemned by both teacher and textbook.

More can be said in favor of a war for principle, like our Revolutionary War, and of a war to protect the weak and helpless, but even then it is well to let the pupil see both sides of the dispute, and to point out to him how international disputes may be settled by arbitration as a substitute for war.

How well posted we all are upon every war that our people have waged; how little we know of the two hundred and fifty disputes which have been settled by the peaceful method of international arbitration! How familiar we are with the Monroe Doctrine, and how seldom we speak of the arrangement made during Monroe's administration for disarming along our Canadian boundary—an arrangement that has secured peace between the United States and Great Britain in spite of all the acute disputes which have arisen since the war of 1812.

Patriotism is a virtue, but it may be so taught that the citizen will react to everything mean and contemptible for the sake of furthering the material interests of his country. Our teaching of history should give rise to a public sentiment that will make it impossible for a ruler or a government to begin war, except for the maintenance of justice, law and order among the great brotherhood of nations, especially among the partially civilized peoples and tribes in distant parts of the globe.

OUT OF THE MORGUE

Massachusetts Yeoman Feb. 19, 1831.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

William Lloyd Garrison, formerly one of the intrepid and able editors of the Genius of Universal Emancipation, is announced as the editor of The Liberator, a newspaper devoted chiefly to the same cause, recently commenced in Boston. The following are extracts from his address to the public in the first number:

"On this subject, I do not wish to think, or speak, or write with moderation. No! no! Tell a man whose house is on fire to give a moderate alarm; tell him to moderately rescue his wife from the hands of the ravisher; tell the mother to gradually extricate her babe from the fire into which it has fallen; but urge me not to use moderation in a cause like the present. I am in earnest—I will not equivocate—I will not excuse—I will not retract a single inch—AND I WILL BE HEARD."

"I desire to thank God that he enables me to disregard the fear of man which bringeth a snare; and to speak His truth in its simplicity and power."

Again he says: "The publishers of the Liberator have formed their copartnership with a determination to print the paper as long as they can subsist upon bread and water, or their hands obtain employment. The friends of the cause may, therefore, take courage; its enemies—may surrender at discretion." Morgue, Jan. 22, 1831.

Mules and Men

A certain captain of industry, who had been busted by the trusts, thought he would try his hand at farming. Unlike most farmers, he found at the end of the first season that he had five hundred dollars in money and a barn full of hay and grain. After discharging his men he called his mules together and informed them that the rush season was over and their services would no longer be required. Said he: "My barn is full of feed, which at the present market prices ought to net me another five hundred dollars. I fed you well while you worked, and next summer, if you are around this way about harvest time, I shall be glad to give you another job. He accordingly dismissed the mules and ived on the fat of the land until the next summer. But the mules did not make application for another job. They had all starved to death.

The 'captain' forgot he was not dealing with men.

Moral.—This fable does not need one.— Oscar Ameringer in Labor World.

A Laugh or A Smile

By P. B.

A CORRECTION.

"When I told the news to Percy he had a brainstorm."

"Impossible! You must be mistaken. He may have had a brainlet-stormlet."

Secretary Taft would be tickled to death to find that Ohio is "liling to stand fat."

Jack London has started on a world tour that will take several years. He will find access to the mails, however, in almost any quarter of the world.

So far no one has ventured to suggest, however, that Mr. Bryan place Mr. Cleveland in nomination for a third term.

Who says Cuba is not fit for self-government, when the people down there have become so Americanized that they actually mobbed a baseball umpire the other day?

EXTREMELY PRACTICAL.

"Sam is showing some common sense in his college studies these days," observed Farmer Jimson.

"What's he done now?" asked Farmer Judson.

"Wrote to me for \$20 and said he wanted to take fencing lessons. Those fencing lessons will help out some on the farm next summer."

If that American peace congress had any peace to spare it should have collected it together and shipped it on to The Hague.

It must be comforting to the consumers of oil to know that they must pay a few millions of dollars in fines for the Standard company.

HIS GOOD MANNERS.

"What is it you call one of these fellows that run automobiles?" asked Aunt Emmeline.

"I could tell ye what I call 'em, but I never curses afore ladies," replied Uncle Hezekiah.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN Edited by Marie Jayne

Her Real Place

BRENT DEENEN, the "copper", was pacing his lonely beat near the Chicago river. It was a bad, windy night, and a queer loneliness took hold of him as he strode up and down, with head bent against the wind and his hands deep in his pockets. It was just one year this night since Mollie, his wife, had died, and somehow he couldn't get his mind off it, and the howling wind seemed to make things lonelier and drearier out there on his beat.

He tried to think of the two fine little ones that Mollie had left to cheer him up, but even that didn't satisfy him. He knew his sister was tired looking after them, with a sick of her own besides, and he wanted a better home for them.

Mollie had been so big hearted and cheery, and had loved him and the little tads so. It was a pity such a woman had to go. There were so many unfortunate women who wanted to die.

Just here Brent's quick eye caught the shadowy figure of a woman as it stole lightly and "quickly" along on the dark side of the street, hugging the black walls of an old factory.

"Oh, ho!" he whispered to himself, "and what is the blessed Virgin can she be wantin' in this lonely spot?" He crouched in the shadow and watched. Catching a furtive look about her, the woman ran hastily across the street and came very near to where Brent stood watching. She passed him and hurried on—on toward the river. "So that's yer game?" he followed her.

A quick move, a grasp at her dress, and he had saved her from a suicide's grave. They sat in a quiet corner at the police station. "You are a 'mad' mad," he asked. "Because I wouldn't let you do it? Now look here, and Brent's eyes grew wide with admiration, because the face he looked into was fair and infinitely sweet in its expression. "Now look ye here, and the kind of thing ain't yer kind; neither is the hard case work yer've been doin'. I've got the job for ye."

Helpful Health Hints

In a steam-heated room keep the atmosphere moist by having a bowl of fresh water near the radiator.

Keep the mouth closed while sleeping, and always take plenty of exercise. These are essential to perfect respiration.

For hard coughing a teaspoonful of glycerine in hot milk or cream will prove beneficial.

A tooth powder containing camphor is good in that it sweetens the breath.

Home Sweets

IMPERIAL RICE PUDDING (Favorite pudding of His Royal Nibs, Emperor Bill. Dictated by his Imperial majesty de cuisine.) Wash one cup of rice and add to it one quart of water. Soak one-half box gelatine in half a cup of water. Drain rice and add gelatine and one cup of sugar. Place in a pan of ice water and beat until cold. Add one quart of whipped cream and put in mold on ice until set.

Mrs. Wilshire's Work

One finds in Mrs. Gaylord Wilshire not only an enthusiastic Socialist worker, but also a woman who possesses a decidedly attractive personality. A full, well-shaped head covered with thick, dark hair, large, dark and very expressive eyes, a youthful face with a glow of health in it—these are the features that attract the eye in a first encounter with Mrs. Wilshire.

Then comes the refined but enthusiastic manner of expression—of talking. For Mrs. Wilshire has been an earnest student of several things, and she loves to talk about each of them. "I am extremely interested in both literature and art," she said recently to the writer. "In fact I have had a struggle for some time to eliminate the arts of music and painting from my life in order to devote myself to writing. Whether or not this was wise remains to be seen. For a number of years I was a supervisor of drawing, and at that time thought I would devote myself to painting when I had the opportunity. Then, too, I was quite as much interested in the violin for a number of years. Of course, I am most profoundly interested in these two arts, but when I became a Socialist it seemed to me the way to reach the greatest number of people was through literature."

Mrs. Wilshire has translated a number of plays and is an invaluable assistant to Mr. Wilshire in getting out his magazine, "Wilshire's." Just now she is interested in bringing women into the Socialist movement and is editing quite an extensive woman's department in the magazine. "There is no doubt about it," she says, "the work with women is now the most valuable thing in the Socialist movement." For one, she is convinced that nothing will so strengthen the Socialist Party as the intelligent co-operation of Socialist women. Mrs. Wilshire is the mother of a lively little boy, with whom she is very much in love. In discussing him

she says: "It is easy for me to see why so many women become inactive after they have the care of a child on their hands. It is a thing which we



women with children must struggle against."

Paper Floors Favored

In Germany, it is said, paper floors are well liked because, having no joints, they are more easily kept clean, they are poor conductors of heat and of sound and they cost less than hardwood floors. They are put down in the form of a paste, which is smoothed with rollers, and after it has hardened painted any desired color or pattern.

Sweatshops In New Zealand

With all the horrors of our sweating system still before us and its evils undressed, we may point to the achievements in this direction of the New Zealand legislature. They are put down in the form of a paste, which is smoothed with rollers, and after it has hardened painted any desired color or pattern.

LINOTYPE COMPOSITION.

The office of the Chicago Daily Socialist is now prepared to take all kinds of orders for LINOTYPING, COMPOSITION, etc. All readers are asked to assist in securing such work for the paper.

Socialism for Beginners

Save These and Hand Them to Your Friends

5.—HOW THE PRESENT SYSTEM WORKS.

All things today are made to sell. They are all "commodities" for which a price is asked. Pins, houses, ships, railroads, books, paintings, music, all are brought to the market place.

Each of these things is said to have a certain value, and things of equal value will exchange for each other. The great race of the present system is to get as much as possible of this value.

When we come to examine these commodities to see what it is that gives them value we find that the one thing which they all have in common is that human labor has been put upon them. With very few, if any exceptions, things on which no labor has been expended are not considered valuable.

There are exceptions to this rule—many of them, however, more apparent than real, but in the long run the value of an article depends upon the amount of SOCIALLY USEFUL labor that it contains.

Note these words "socially useful." Labor is wasted upon things that society does not want it will not create exchange value.

Manifestly if nothing took place except the production of goods and their exchange in the market no one would get any greater quantity of value than he produced. No value is created by exchange of commodities, notwithstanding the famous story of the company of sharp traders shut up in a barn who all became rich by swapping jackknives.

To be sure, it is possible that in the world of commerce one man can occasionally be sharp enough to beat another in a bargain, but in the long run this is not the way great fortunes are created.

But there is one commodity on the market today, not mentioned in the list above, that has a strange property. While all other commodities are bought at approximately their labor cost and are generally sold at not far from the same price, plus the added labor cost that has accrued in handling and storing them, there is one commodity that is bought at the cost of production, but which has the peculiar property of being able to create more value for its purchaser than the price paid for it. THIS COMMODITY IS LABOR—POWER.

The "cost of production" of labor-power is the amount of labor necessary to produce the food and clothing and shelter and degree of education and amusement which will maintain the supply of workers from generation to generation.

The wonderful machinery of today makes it possible for the laborer to produce this necessary cost of production, this price of his own labor-power in a few hours, or even minutes.

The laborer, however, sells his labor-power for the whole day for this cost of production.

Be sure that this point is well understood. The commodity "labor-power," is purchased for a whole day for its cost of production, and this cost is produced by the laborer in very much less than a day.

BUT ALL THAT THE LABORER PRODUCES THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE DAY BELONGS TO THE MAN WHO BOUGHT HIS LABOR-POWER.

All that he produces after the short period in which he produces his wages, goes to the man who pays him back this first product as the price of his labor-power for a day.

This means that the man who purchases labor-power gets each day a large amount of unpaid labor or surplus value above what he pays to the original owner of the labor-power.

It is from the accumulation of this mass of unpaid labor-power, this "surplus value," that the enormous incomes of the capitalist are obtained. "If this is so," it may be asked, "Why does not every one buy labor-power and get rich?"

We shall consider this point.

What Do You Smoke?

A short time ago the pure food commission made an analysis of a number of brands of tobacco commonly used, and the result given herewith is of some interest. If your favorite brand is included among those mentioned you needn't say a word, but just keep on smoking it if you want to. The analysis showed English Curve Cut and Lucky Strike to contain 40 per cent tobacco and the rest common brown wrapping paper. Bull Durham had no tobacco at all, the greater part being brown paper soaked in tobacco juice and ground up. Duke's Mixture was only 10 per cent tobacco and the rest—well, perhaps it were just as well not to mention that.—Lansing Mirror.

Kindergarten Rhymes

By T. F. COLE

Sleep, Labor, sleep. The Plutes are fleecing the sheep. The Masters are shaking the financial tree. And down drops a little "lime" for thee. Sleep, Labor, sleep. Sleep, Labor, sleep. The Plutes are fleecing the sheep. The Masters are shearing the "Lamb" that plays. But slumber on, you'll wake some day. Sleep, Labor, sleep. This life, it is a funny thing. It comes to us all alike. But some ride through in automobiles. While others have to "hike."

ESPERANTO

AN ESPERANTO WARWHOOP. Perhaps it is not wholly congruous that Socialists should adapt their songs, the songs of peace, to the airs which have in the past led men to the wholesale slaughter of their fellows. There is ancient and respected authority, however, for beating swords into plowshares, and with that idea in mind the following words, voicing the spirit of international peace and brotherhood, and written in the international language, are adapted to the rousing German air of "Die Wacht am Rhein": FRATECO NUN! Venas la vok' de trans la mar' Al brava socialista! Gefratro, unuigu nun

OUR OLD FRIEND, MISTER A. CON CLERK.

He Gets in Well With a Millionaire

