

TO KEEP TAB ON ALL CITY JOBS System Is to Be Put on Scientific Footing, Same as "Big Business"

All the departments of the city of Chicago are to be organized just as are the departments of a great corporation. Uniform grading and uniform salaries are to be installed throughout the city service, which employs 15,000 people.

Just as a great corporation hires expert systematizers to perfect organization and to regulate the expense of operation, the city of Chicago has appointed a committee composed of Chas. G. Dawes, president of the Central Trust company; B. E. Sunny, president of the Chicago Telephone company; City Comptroller Walter Wilson; Commissioner of Public Works John J. Hanberg, Alderman Frank L. Bennett, chairman of the council finance committee; Aldermen Snow, Finn and O'Connell, all of the finance committee, with Elton Lower as its chairman, to go over all the departments of the city of Chicago and perfect organization and reduce operating expenses.

No More Chair Warming The committee which has been working quietly for several months has now secured a graphic chart of each department of the city service. These charts are so arranged that they start out with the head of the department and show the connection of responsibility and the division of labor down to the last employe on the salary scale.

Objects of the Work The objects of the work are declared by Elton Lower to be as follows: Grading—Grades shall be uniform in all classes and based upon duties, except where no distinction test may be served on duties, rank or grade (the term "rank" is to be determined in accordance with a flat compensation, increase in salary—Rank or grade of an employe in classified service shall not be changed except by examination—provision for formation of groups—seniority or time required by service.

Departmental Staff—Appointment by department head, with the approval of the commission, of a representative of each department of the service to handle all civil service transactions between the department and civil service office, whose authority with civil service regulations and department detail will greatly expedite administration.

Salary Governed by Grade The committee will meet in the next few days to take up the department chart under the above plan. All clerks of certain grade will get a certain salary, irrespective of the city department in which they are employed. This plan will be followed with inspectors of all sorts.

HEAR WHEELER ON DICE CHARGE Police Inspector John Wheeler, was scheduled to take the witness stand at the morning session of court today in Judge McSurely's courtroom to reply to the charges made by Luman C. Mann, on trial for the murder of Mrs. Frances Gilmore Thompson, that he "shot craps" with him in a State street gambling resort. Two newspaper reporters, who are said to have since heard a conversation between Mann and Wheeler about the denied "crap shooting," will also appear, and, as one is said to remember the conversation distinctly and the other to forget it, it is ever heard it, quite as completely, a warm time was predicted by those possessed of the information concerning today's schedule.

It is further believed that in a short time the case will be handed over to the jury and the end of the week at the longest should see the sad end of the case—or a disagreement, which many prophesy.

Robbers Cast Victim Into Canal Newark, N. J., March 17.—William McKenle of Washington was attacked by several men near the Morris canal, but almost instantly, robbed of his watch and all in cash and thrown into the canal. Several witnesses heard his feeble cries and dragged him from the water.

PETITION 7,000 MILES LONG FOR TAFT FROM SUFFRAGISTS Logansport, Ind., March 15.—The annual meeting of the Indiana Women's Suffrage association opened yesterday with the largest attendance in the association's history. Thirty cities and towns in Indiana were represented.

The feature of the session is a petition to President Taft imploring votes for women. This petition, which will be circulated in every state by affiliated organizations, follows the tactics of the English suffragettes. It will be signed, members of the state association declare, by men and women over 21, and when submitted the petition will be long enough to reach from New York to San Francisco and back.

County Office TO MOVE MAY 1 Plan Is to Have Socialist Headquarters in Daily Socialist Building

Providing no unforeseen obstacles arise, the Cook county office of the Socialist party will be moved to the Daily Socialist building on May 1, when the lease on the office now occupied expires. This was the ruling of the Cook county delegate committee, at its regular session held Sunday afternoon in the Young People's Socialist league hall.

Robert Hunter's communication regarding speaking dates during the campaign was read and after consideration was turned over to the executive committee for further action. The Seventh ward offered an amendment to the constitution requiring the dues and membership of foreigners; on motion this was laid over until action on the new county constitution shall have been taken by the committee. The resignation of P. J. Riordan from the executive committee was accepted and C. M. Madsen was elected to fill the vacancy.

Chicago Heights Matter The secretary read the report of the legal committee regarding the filing of petitions for candidates in Chicago Heights. The committee decided that the matter of changing the name of the ticket be left to individual branches and that they take such action as will secure their rights without surrendering any of the party principles. The session adjourned at 4 p. m. to meet again March 23.

KOSHER METHOD OF KILLING CATTLE FORBIDDEN BY FINNS Helsinki, Finland, March 17.—The senate yesterday passed a measure prohibiting the slaughtering of cattle in accordance with the Jewish ritual. The question of sacrificial or "kosher" meat has played an important part in the Jewish problem of Finland.

TENDERLOIN KING IS A FUGITIVE Los Angeles, Cal., March 17.—Nick Oswald, king of the tenderloin, is a fugitive and with his sudden disappearance is exposed a part of the mystery velling the secret held by E. T. Earl, which forced Harper and Kern to resign at Earl's dictation.

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STRIKE SPREADS THROUGH FRANCE Government Walk-Out Practically Isolates Country From the World

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Paris, March 17.—The strike of the government employes in the Postal telegraph and telephone departments is spreading throughout France and today the country is practically cut off from communication with the rest of the world. Only the house line is working out of this city. Communication with all continental centers is at a standstill.

Government to Fight M. Simyan, under secretary for posts and telegraphs, at whom the strike is primarily aimed on account of his tyrannical measures and his injection of political preferences into the service, as well as his attempt to abolish the merit rule of promotion, is still defiant and declares that the government will fight to the end. It is understood that Clemenceau, the premier, is backing Simyan in the fight.

Strikes Organized Everywhere At the headquarters of the strikers it was announced last night that word from the provinces indicates that strikes are being organized everywhere. Strike organizers have been dispatched to the provinces. It was announced at strike headquarters yesterday that among the offers of assistance was one from the postmen of America.

CHAMPLIN KILLS A WIFE BEATER Charlottesville, Va., March 17.—Fighting to save a woman's life, John Armstrong Champlin last Monday killed her husband, John Gillard. The latter had followed his wife to "Merry Mills," a home, and was trying to strike her when Champlin intervened. In a struggle over possession of a revolver Gillard was shot.

HUSBAND ASSAULTS MRS. GILLARD Mr. Champlin is the former husband of Amelia Rives, the novelist, now Princess Troubetzkoy, and brother of Lewis S. Champlin, former lieutenant governor of New York. He also is related to the Astor family. He gained much notoriety by his efforts to recover a fortune which he alleges he was illegally deprived. He was adjudged insane in New York, but obtained his freedom from an asylum and came to Virginia, where a court ruling, holding him sane, protects his freedom.

Two-Power Navy Program Heretofore the British program has been that the British fleet should be a two-power fleet, equal to any two combined navies of the world. The rapid advance of the German navy has now made this impossible, and unless the English exchequer is strained to the breaking point not only will the two-power program be a thing of the past, but Germany will actually have a fleet upon the seas superior to that of England in 1911 or 1912.

High Price for War Madness The hysterical, war-mad common sense were completely upset by the presentation of the bill for anti-German injunction. It was brought home to them in a concrete way for the first time that they must pay a price for the war-madness.

FAILS TO FIND EMPLOYMENT; BOILER MAKER ENDS LIFE John Hatiek, 45 years old, 477 West Superior street, a boilermaker, was found hanging from a rafter in a back room of his home yesterday by Joseph Bryanski, with whom he boarded. He had been dead for several hours.

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PERHAPS THE DOORWAY IS TOO SMALL



NEWS ITEM: A CONVICTED BOODLER IN MISSOURI WAS SO FAT HE COULDN'T GET INTO HIS CELL

BRITANNIA RULES WAVES NO MORE Premier Gives Commons a Thriller, German Navy Soon to Govern Seas

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) London, March 17.—The jingoism of Great Britain, who have been so indubitably fomenting the war spirit with Germany because Germany has been cutting in on the foreign markets of Britain, are now confronted with the proposition of paying the piper after they have danced.

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IMMENSE EASTER BONNET MAKES WOMAN MISS TRAIN Fruitville, Cal., March 17.—An immense Easter bonnet caused a woman to miss her train, blocked the entryway of a street car and was removed only by the wife of the motorman of the car. All this came about when a boy with a huge box placed himself on the rear platform of the car. No trouble came until a woman passenger attempted to get by the bonnet and discovered that it could not be moved. The woman appealed to the conductor, declaring that she was in haste to make a train.

"INSURRECTION" RENDS CUBANS Sergeant and Seven Men, on a Drunk, Revive Talk of Annexation

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Washington, D. C., March 17.—An illuminating sidelight was thrown on the capitalist plot to annex and exploit the Central American republics today by the receipt of news from Cuba that another "revolution" had been started in that country. The capitalist press is already hinting that on account of this "revolution" it will be necessary to send the troops back and annex Cuba for good and all.

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INQUIRY SHAKES ALL PITTSBURGH Graft Probe Which May Jail Sixty Big Men Reaches the Hysterical Stage

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 17.—The graft probe in Pittsburgh has reached an almost hysterical stage. The entire city is shaken, and men of affairs are now rushing to the district attorney to explain away transactions of the past of which they fear he has knowledge which will do them no good.

Porter Delivers \$20,000 Bribe It came out last night that the grand jury was told a graphic story of grafting methods in Pittsburgh by a porter employed by a certain big firm. The porter, whose name is withheld until warrants are served, is said to have told how, on orders from his superior, he delivered \$20,000 to one of the alleged grafting councilmen.

Sixty Warrants Are Issued The mayor carried a hand satchel when he came from the court last night that his dates, facts and figures were enough to cause the issuance of sixty warrants.

Senator Courts Graft Inquiry Mr. Oliver is erecting an immense skyscraper in Pittsburgh, and there has been an alley, which divided two pieces of his property, vacated in order to permit the building to be erected over the combined properties. The city councilmen, who have since been indicted for graft, appear to have voted for vacating this alley, and Mr. Oliver has not escaped the breath of suspicion. He has appeared before the district attorney and the grand jury as well. Mr. Oliver announces that he courts investigation and will insist on its being complete.

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240,000 MEN IN BIG WAGE CUT

Steel Trust Is to Crush Its Rivals in Price War by Shearing Labor

New York, March 17.—Burdened with vast over-capitalization, hard hit by the panic, and ready to take advantage of the glutted condition of the labor market, the United States Steel corporation has decided that the present is good time for a price war which will crush its rivals, and has therefore determined on reducing the wages of its 240,000 employes from 15 to 20 per cent to so to cut down operating expenses during the fight with its competitors.

Wage Reduction Sweeping The wage reduction is even more sweeping than that made by the "independent steel companies" which are known as competitors of the billion-dollar United States Steel corporation. The wage cut is said to be traceable to the panic and to the price war which has been undertaken between the trust and its rivals. The trust, which started the middle of last month and was expected to bring about an adjustment of business between the trust and its rivals, failed to do so. The independence is that such action would get the trust regarded as an undue share of business.

Gates May Re-enter Field There is talk that John W. Gates is entering the field again, and that he plans to organize the "Independents" into a counter trust. The trust figures that it can replace the laborers easily, but cannot so easily duplicate its executive men. Besides the Eastern Pig Iron association, which has announced a cut of 10 per cent affecting its 75,000 puddlers, the Reading Iron company has declared that it will cut its 2,000 men from 7 1/2 to 15 per cent. The Cleveland Furnace motive company has begun a cut, though its plants are only working at one-third of their capacity. It has been learned on the highest authority that the steel trust is grabbing about \$100,000 from the trust. The Deering Coal company also is one of the first grabbers.

Playing Freeze-Out Game Since the reorganization of the trust, the former plan in court was based on the withdrawal of orders for coal by the steel company. Coal operators have no doubt the steel company is playing the "freeze-out" game and at the same time getting rid of much watered stock.

MISS MORGAN TO FEED U. S. RATS New York, March 17.—Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, will open a restaurant in the Brooklyn navy yard about May 1. As chairman of a committee appointed by the New York section of the National Civil Federation, Miss Morgan has just received authorization from the government to carry out this plan, which aims to provide the navy yard employes better food at less money. She hopes to make the restaurant self-supporting. The government has given the use of the building where 700 men can be fed at once. Miss Morgan receives an annual allowance of about \$10,000 from her father, but spends little over \$1,000 of it for her personal use.

PREFERS UNION TO CITIZENSHIP Danville, Ill., March 17.—After declaring three times he would follow the dictates of the miners' union in preference to law, William Brooks, a West-ville coal miner, was refused naturalization papers by District Judge Wright. Later Brooks asked a rehearing, stating that he misunderstood the court's questions, and probably will be granted citizenship.

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ABSURDITY OF COURT DECISION

District of Columbia Solons Show How Laws Make Justice Farical

added, for when the conspiracy is at an end the federation will have the same right that any association or individual now has to comment upon the relations of employer and employee. It is the existence of the conspiracy that warrants the court in prohibiting the printing of this list. Manifestly when the conspiracy ends the prohibition ought also to end.

Too Broad in Other Respects "We are of the opinion that the decree is too broad in other respects. It being based upon a finding that a conspiracy existed, it should extend only to acts of commission and not acts of omission. To be more specific, we think it should attempt no more than a prohibition of the boycott and the necessity of carrying it out—that is, the declarations of threats of boycott or of a manner of intimidation against complainants patrons or those handling or wishing to purchase its product. We have no power to compel the defendant to purchase complainant's goods. We have no power to prevent defendants, their servants or agents from preventing others from purchasing them.

Injunction Too Sweeping The decision of this court is that the injunction issued against the officers of the American Federation of Labor was too sweeping in its character and should be so modified that the federalists might publish the fact that the Bucks Stove and Range company is unfair as long as they did it as individuals and not as officials of the organization. In other words, they will continue to be without the pale of the court if they continue to publish the name of this concern in the "We Don't Patronize List" because the court sagely holds that this is evidence of a conspiracy to injure trade, and is therefore an illegal boycott. The right of the "primary boycott" is upheld up this court, whereas it was denied by the lower court. It is significant that this halting distinction between "primary" and "secondary" boycotts which requires the elastic brain of a Philadelphia lawyer to accomplish, is the position that Taft took during the campaign, and that Taft is quoted in the decision as saying:

Nothing to Do With Imprisonment A very mistaken impression seems to be abroad that this decision had something to do with the imprisonment imposed by Justice Wright and others. While this may in time affect the jail sentence it does not have anything directly to do with that, and good Washington legal authorities claim that it cannot affect the sentence. The injunction was originally right or wrong, legally the officers of the A. F. of L. must serve the time for which they were sentenced by Justice Wright. The present decision is on the question of the validity of an injunction issued by a lower court, while Justice Wright imposed a jail sentence for contempt of court because of alleged violation of the injunction—two distinct cases.

History of the Case August 19, 1907, the Bucks Stove and Range company filed a bill of complaint against the officers of the A. F. of L. in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and asked for an injunction against the offending parties. This granted by Justice Gould of this court in December, 1907, and the judge fortified his restraining order with a strong approval of Judge Taft's decision in a famous Ohio case. This injunction, which was temporary, was later made permanent by Chief Justice Claiborn of this same court, from that permanent order of Judge Taft, the federation officials took an appeal to the court of Appeals of the District of Columbia and it was upon that appeal that the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia yesterday rendered its decision.

Injunction as It Now Stands The injunction as it now stands, modified by the District Court of Appeals, reads: "The defendant is enjoined, ordered and decreed, that the defendants, individually, and as representatives of the American Federation of Labor, their and each of their servants and confederates, be and they hereby are perpetually restrained and enjoined from conspiring or combining to boycott the business or product of complainant and from threatening declaring any boycott against the said business or product, and from abetting, aiding or assisting in any such boycott, and from directly or indirectly threatening, coercing, or intimidating any person or persons whatsoever from buying, selling or otherwise dealing in complainant's products, and from printing the complainant, his or product, in the 'We Don't Patronize' or 'Unfair' list of defendants in furtherance and from referring either in print or otherwise to complainant, his business or product, as in said 'We Don't Patronize' or 'Unfair' list in furtherance of any such boycott."

Justice Robb's Opinion The opinion of Justice Robb, commenting upon this modified order, is: "But we think the decree in this case goes too far when it enjoins the publication or distribution through the mails or otherwise of the Federationist or other periodicals or newspapers containing any reference to complainant, his business or product, as in the 'we don't patronize' or 'unfair' list of defendants in furtherance of any such boycott, and in that finding we concur, that this list in this case constitutes a trademark symbol indicating to the membership of the federation that a boycott is on and should be observed. The printing of this list, therefore, was what the court sought to prevent and what, in our opinion, the court had power to prevent. But the decree should stop there and not attempt to regulate the publication and distribution of other matter, over which the court has no control. "In other words, this branch of the decree should merely prohibit the printing of the complainant, his business or product, as in the 'we don't patronize' or 'unfair' list in furtherance of the boycott. The last five words should be

In this case, it is proper to state the grounds of my conclusion. A conspiracy is rightly defined to be a combination of two or more persons to accomplish an unlawful purpose, or to accomplish something lawful by the use of unlawful means. The logical deduction is that a thing which is lawful when done by one person does not become unlawful when done by two or more persons in combination, provided no unlawful means are agreed upon or used. The courts of this country without the aid of statute have now generally agreed that this is the doctrine of the common law. "One person may not only cease to labor for another without liability to action, but may also cease or decline to further purchase his goods, or to have any business relations with him. This being lawful for one person to do, does not become unlawful when two or more persons, impelled by like motive, voluntarily agree to do the same thing. Consequently the persons composing the organization of the Federation of Labor had a legal right to agree together not to purchase the goods of the Bucks Stove and Range company. Refusing to purchase these goods does not constitute a boycott in the legal sense. A boycott in this sense must amount to what has been sometimes called a 'secondary boycott.' Illegal to Extend Efforts. "So long, therefore, as the members of the Federation of Labor contented themselves with refusing to purchase the goods of the Bucks Stove and Range company, from it or from others their combination was not illegal. But when they exceeded that limit and extended their purpose to the coercion of other persons to compel them against their will to cease business relations with the company, the combination became unlawful. It is unlawful to do such an act and a combination of two or more to do it becomes a conspiracy. "Assuming that the publication of the Bucks Stove and Range company in the 'We Don't Patronize' column of the American Federationist was a part of the formation of a conspiracy to coerce independent dealers into refusing to have further business relations with that company, I cannot agree that the publication is restrained for that reason. Regardless of its character, or purpose, the publication is protected from restraint, in my opinion, by the first amendment of the constitution, which forbids any law abridging the freedom of the press. "The liberty of the press became an established principle of the British constitution after a long and arduous struggle, and consists in complete freedom from any kind of restraint.

Choice of Two Evils "The framers of our state and federal constitutions were compelled to choose between the danger to free institutions that would result from an abridgment of the freedom of the press, and the evils that attend the abuse of that freedom through the frequent publication of matter calculated to wound feelings, injure character and rights of property, and provoke disturbances of the peace. They preferred to risk the latter evil. For if there is some remedy, though often inadequate, through civil actions and criminal prosecutions, which will afford a remedy for the mischief of censorship and restraint. Courts of equity cannot act as censors of the press or abridge its freedom by the exercise of any character of restraint. They have inherent power to restrain a jurisdiction that the constitution forbids to be conferred upon them. They have invariably denied their jurisdiction to restrain the publication of libels of any and every character.

Only Remedy in Civil Action "In view, then, of the provision of the first amendment, I cannot come to any other conclusion than that the only remedy for libelous or otherwise malicious, wrongful and injurious publications is by civil action for damages and criminal prosecution. There is no power to restrain the publication. "For the reasons given, I cannot agree with the terms of the decree as modified. In my opinion it should be modified so as to restrain the acts only by which other persons have been or may be coerced into ceasing from business relations with the Bucks Stove and Range company; but so as not to restrain the publication of the name of that company in the 'We Don't Patronize' column of the American Federationist, no matter what the object of such publication may be suspected or believed to be.

Effect on Jail Sentence There will probably be some steps taken to advise the federation officials as a result of this decision, looking to an avoidance of serving the sentences imposed upon them by Justice Wright. "One way may be to give themselves up to the United States marshal at once and then sue for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the sentence was based on the violation of an invalid injunction. "Another way would be to continue the appeal they now have pending in the District Court of Appeals and ask for a reversal on the grounds of the modified decree just handed down.

Right to Organize The right of laboring men to organize into unions, and the right to organize unions to conduct peaceful strikes, is justified because of their inability to compete single handedly in contests with their employers. In this competition, any peaceful and lawful means may be resorted to, and it is only by means employed become unlawful that the courts will interfere. The law recognizes the right of both labor and capital to organize. The contest between employer and employee, in which courts of equity should recognize as entitled to be fought out upon the basis of equality, and the rule applied by the courts to the strike is based, I think, upon that principle. "The fundamental principle underlying this contest is that the employer who employs 1,000 workmen is in possession of the same competitive power to force those workmen, in his terms as the 1,000 workmen, by the means of a lawful organization, have to force him to a compliance with their terms. The contest, therefore, opens with the one on this side and thousands on the other upon a substantial basis of equality.

May Refuse Patronage "Applying the same principle, I conceive it to be the privilege of one man, or a number of men, to individually conclude not to patronize a certain person or corporation, and to advise others not to extend such patronage as long as it is neither in the nature of coercion or a threat, nor in the nature of a conspiracy. The publication of individuals are lawful to this point it is not clear how they can become unlawful because of their subsequent acts directed against the same person or corporation. For this point there is no conspiracy, no boycott. The word 'boycott' is here used as referring to what is usually understood as the 'secondary boycott,' and when used in this sense it is held to be applied exclusively in that sense.

Dissenting View of Shepard The dissenting opinion of Chief Justice Sells, which is appended to the modified decree directed to be entered in this case, is as follows: "The 'We Don't Patronize' list is a trademark symbol indicating to the membership of the federation that a boycott is on and should be observed. The printing of this list, therefore, was what the court sought to prevent and what, in our opinion, the court had power to prevent. But the decree should stop there and not attempt to regulate the publication and distribution of other matter, over which the court has no control. "In other words, this branch of the decree should merely prohibit the printing of the complainant, his business or product, as in the 'we don't patronize' or 'unfair' list in furtherance of the boycott. The last five words should be

added, for when the conspiracy is at an end the federation will have the same right that any association or individual now has to comment upon the relations of employer and employee. It is the existence of the conspiracy that warrants the court in prohibiting the printing of this list. Manifestly when the conspiracy ends the prohibition ought also to end.

Too Broad in Other Respects "We are of the opinion that the decree is too broad in other respects. It being based upon a finding that a conspiracy existed, it should extend only to acts of commission and not acts of omission. To be more specific, we think it should attempt no more than a prohibition of the boycott and the necessity of carrying it out—that is, the declarations of threats of boycott or of a manner of intimidation against complainants patrons or those handling or wishing to purchase its product. We have no power to compel the defendant to purchase complainant's goods. We have no power to prevent defendants, their servants or agents from preventing others from purchasing them.

Injunction Too Sweeping The decision of this court is that the injunction issued against the officers of the American Federation of Labor was too sweeping in its character and should be so modified that the federalists might publish the fact that the Bucks Stove and Range company is unfair as long as they did it as individuals and not as officials of the organization. In other words, they will continue to be without the pale of the court if they continue to publish the name of this concern in the "We Don't Patronize List" because the court sagely holds that this is evidence of a conspiracy to injure trade, and is therefore an illegal boycott. The right of the "primary boycott" is upheld up this court, whereas it was denied by the lower court. It is significant that this halting distinction between "primary" and "secondary" boycotts which requires the elastic brain of a Philadelphia lawyer to accomplish, is the position that Taft took during the campaign, and that Taft is quoted in the decision as saying:

Nothing to Do With Imprisonment A very mistaken impression seems to be abroad that this decision had something to do with the imprisonment imposed by Justice Wright and others. While this may in time affect the jail sentence it does not have anything directly to do with that, and good Washington legal authorities claim that it cannot affect the sentence. The injunction was originally right or wrong, legally the officers of the A. F. of L. must serve the time for which they were sentenced by Justice Wright. The present decision is on the question of the validity of an injunction issued by a lower court, while Justice Wright imposed a jail sentence for contempt of court because of alleged violation of the injunction—two distinct cases.

History of the Case August 19, 1907, the Bucks Stove and Range company filed a bill of complaint against the officers of the A. F. of L. in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and asked for an injunction against the offending parties. This granted by Justice Gould of this court in December, 1907, and the judge fortified his restraining order with a strong approval of Judge Taft's decision in a famous Ohio case. This injunction, which was temporary, was later made permanent by Chief Justice Claiborn of this same court, from that permanent order of Judge Taft, the federation officials took an appeal to the court of Appeals of the District of Columbia and it was upon that appeal that the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia yesterday rendered its decision.

Injunction as It Now Stands The injunction as it now stands, modified by the District Court of Appeals, reads: "The defendant is enjoined, ordered and decreed, that the defendants, individually, and as representatives of the American Federation of Labor, their and each of their servants and confederates, be and they hereby are perpetually restrained and enjoined from conspiring or combining to boycott the business or product of complainant and from threatening declaring any boycott against the said business or product, and from abetting, aiding or assisting in any such boycott, and from directly or indirectly threatening, coercing, or intimidating any person or persons whatsoever from buying, selling or otherwise dealing in complainant's products, and from printing the complainant, his or product, in the 'We Don't Patronize' or 'Unfair' list of defendants in furtherance and from referring either in print or otherwise to complainant, his business or product, as in said 'We Don't Patronize' or 'Unfair' list in furtherance of any such boycott."

Justice Robb's Opinion The opinion of Justice Robb, commenting upon this modified order, is: "But we think the decree in this case goes too far when it enjoins the publication or distribution through the mails or otherwise of the Federationist or other periodicals or newspapers containing any reference to complainant, his business or product, as in the 'we don't patronize' or 'unfair' list of defendants in furtherance of any such boycott, and in that finding we concur, that this list in this case constitutes a trademark symbol indicating to the membership of the federation that a boycott is on and should be observed. The printing of this list, therefore, was what the court sought to prevent and what, in our opinion, the court had power to prevent. But the decree should stop there and not attempt to regulate the publication and distribution of other matter, over which the court has no control. "In other words, this branch of the decree should merely prohibit the printing of the complainant, his business or product, as in the 'we don't patronize' or 'unfair' list in furtherance of the boycott. The last five words should be

TILE LAYERS IN A HAPPY MOOD

Find No Truth in Report That Contractors Had Secured Non-Union Men

Alleged tile layers attempting to do the work of real tile layers made a dismal failure yesterday at a building at 70 Randolph street, where contractors are doing some work for John R. Thompson, the restaurant keeper. This was the report made to strike headquarters late yesterday afternoon and was received with joy. The strikers had hard work locating the non-union men which the contractors reported were being employed, and they declared emphatically that there are not more than six men now trying to do the work of the strikers.

No Experienced Men With Them It is not believed that there is an experienced tile layer among them. They are said to be men with a little experience at cement work and some inexperienced plasterers. In all cases, it is said, the non-union men have been placed at work in buildings where no other building mechanic is employed. In their contract with the employers, which expired March 1, the tile layers agreed to be responsible for their work, and in case it is not satisfactory to the customer the tile layer has to tear out and reset on his own time and without extra pay. If the worker refuses to do it himself the union has to pay the bill.

Contractors Sift of Good Work This, the tile layers claim, is something that is required of no other craft, and they believe that it is worthy of some consideration in the shape of increased wages. The contractor is never out a cent on account of poor and unsatisfactory work. The union, it is said, has agreed to this because it tends to make the worker more particular about his work, as well as tending to improve the trade in general. Men have to report for duty in good condition. The tile layers also deny that they are employed steady, and say that they are paid by the hour and not by the day, unless a full day's work is done. One hour's work means but one hour's pay.

100,000 STEEL MEN MAY STRIKE Employees Refuse to Accept Wage Cut Proposed by the Manufacturers Pittsburgh, Pa., March 17.—A general strike of steel mill employees is threatened on account of wage reductions. The 75,000 to 100,000 steel workers who are facing these reductions are said to be planning a resistance to the cut. At a conference between national officers of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' association and representatives of the local steel makers in the district of the United States east of Pittsburgh, held at Reading yesterday it was decided not to accept a reduction in the wages of puddlers and finishers as proposed by the iron manufacturers.

Steel Companies Reduce Wages The Pennsylvania Steel company, one of the largest of the independent steel companies in the country, from its headquarters in Harrisburg, yesterday announced a reduction in wages amounting to 10 per cent, effective April 1. A general cut in wages amounting to 10 per cent and affecting all divisions of the work at Sparrows Point, Md., was announced yesterday by the Maryland Steel company. This also takes effect April 1.

PREPARE FOR BIG COAL STRIKE Operators in East to Rush Work So as to Have Supply on Hand Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 17.—Anthracite coal miners and the coal operators have become busier than ever preparing for the contingency of a strike when the existing agreement expires on March 31. The operators will evidently work the mines as steadily as possible the remainder of the month in order to supply the brick demand for coal that the prospect of a strike has caused and to add as much as possible to the estimated 10,000,000 tons in storage.

Miners' Mass Meetings The mine workers' officials completed arrangements for a series of mass meetings in every town and mining village in the region and hope to increase the membership of the union. Reports from the union officials are that the mine workers appear eager to get into the union now that they have learned where the operators stand, and that the indications are that there will be some 50,000 members by the end of the month. Canadian Joint Conference Winnipeg, Man., March 16.—An adjourned joint conference between the operators and miners' delegates of western Canada and British Columbia is to fix a schedule of wages on the termination of the present agreement takes place at McLeod, Alberta, today.

For Thursday, Friday and Saturday, RASCORTELLI & CO. 622-6230 HALSTED ST. SO. MARCH 18TH, 19TH & 20TH. Men's, Youths' and Boys' CLOTHING. A wider range of models, colorings and fabrics than ever before. This is the season of "high" colors for smarter effects. Our spring models are all up-to-date, principally of the famous HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX MAKE. They surely do appeal to the fashionable dresser and are the popular favorites. Our line embraces all the fashionable shades which are shown in many stylish patterns.

Financing the Daily. In every country, and at all times throughout the history of the Socialist movement, its press has been the first essential. No sacrifice has been considered too great to create and maintain a working-class press. The story of the Socialist press has been a story of sacrifice, of imprisonment, and not infrequently of bloodshed, that the message of freedom might be carried to labor. We in the United States have just reached the stage where a daily press is a condition of further progress. In the Daily Socialist we have the beginning of such a press. If we establish this paper firmly it will prove the foundation upon which many more papers can be built with far less of sacrifice, because of the work we are doing now.

What Must Be Done Today. The immediate pressing need which must be met if the Daily Socialist is to be placed upon a firm foundation is additional funds, such as have been provided for by the new bond issue. The placing of these bonds is absolutely essential to the immediate future. If they can be sold, and sold quickly, the paper can be placed on a permanently paying basis. Because the enterprise is now an established business with valuable assets, money invested in these bonds is not donated. As soon as the outstanding indebtedness is taken up they will become a first mortgage bond, secured by all the assets of the paper. Backed by the enthusiastic support of thousands of Socialists, and building upon the results already achieved, this investment is certainly far safer than in any ordinary capitalist business. The bonds are in denominations of \$100, \$50, \$25 and \$10. They bear 4 per cent interest. There are sufficient readers of this who could afford to purchase one or more bonds to place the entire issue tomorrow.

Take This Matter Up with Yourself. First consider if you have not some money that you can afford to invest for yourself, your family and your class. If you have no money yourself that you can invest, visit some personal friend and see what he can do. Solicitation in Chicago among workmen sold more than a thousand dollars' worth in a single week. Take This Matter Up in Your Union. The Daily Socialist is fighting the battles of organized labor. It has many times earned its entire cost by the work it has done for the cause of unionism. The unionization of the Corn Products Company of Chicago was alone worth more than all the money that has been invested in the paper.

Read This Notice at the Next Meeting. Only \$2,800. SEIZE the opportunity when it's here. This 6-room cottage, all modern improvements, furnished, electric heat, gas, etc. All modern improvements, lot 2000 sq. ft. on 1/2 acre. Call on CRIPPE BROS., 428 Milwaukee av. FOR SALE—40 ACRES CENTRAL WISCONSIN, partly timbered; ideal place for country; 100 per cent. little cash down and permanent lease. Call on CRIPPE BROS., 428 Milwaukee av. FOUR PARKSIDE LOTS, EACH EACH AT A FAVORABLE PRICE. Four blocks from Edison Park station. Call on CRIPPE BROS., 428 Milwaukee av. SEE US BEFORE BUYING ANY IRREGULAR land. Frank E. Wire & Co., 121 LaSalle st.

THE WORKERS' PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 180 Washington Street. Chicago to speak on the trouble between the woodworkers and carpenters. 3 LIABILITY ACTS CUT DOWN One Bill Framed Embodying Good Features Contained in All. Springfield, Ill., March 17.—From the three employers' liability acts now before the Illinois state legislature, labor representatives, it is said, have framed a bill embodying the good features contained in the three. Edwin R. Wright, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and C. A. Randall, chairman of the legislative committee of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, have been here for some weeks watching bills, and expect to be given a hearing before a sub-committee of the senate judiciary committee this week to talk in favor of the new employers' liability bill. President Campers of the American Federation of Labor arrived in Chicago early this morning and immediately notified the officials of the woodworkers' organization that he was ready to appear before the convention when they were ready for him. President Campers, it is said, has come to

Just Published: SOCIALISM MADE EASY BY JAMES HENOLLY. As a propaganda book this is the BEST YET. It is mostly made up of short, crisp talks to workmen on the things they want. It shows them they can get these things only through revolution. It shows the need of revolutionary unions organized industrially. Yet there is nothing to offend the ordinary trade unionist. There are a whole lot of things to delight him and set him thinking. Sixty-four large pages, beautifully printed. 10 cents postpaid. To give the book a quick start in local unions, we will send twenty copies FREE to any union sending us \$2.00 for the book. The book is now on sale for 10 cents. Order from: QUAKER B. KERR & CO., 125 East Kinzie Street, Chicago.

NOTE TO NEW SOCIALISTS READ SOCIALIST BOOKS. Nearly 1,000 described in our new free catalogue. "The Workers' Library." All pamphlets and books at lowest prices. WILKINS BOOK COMPANY. 200 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

Central DRUG CO. 100 STATE STREET. Dispensary across from Marshall Field & Co.

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FLAYS. TEN NEW PLANES REGULAR \$5 VALUE. offered special this week at \$2.50. See pamphlet. SAMUEL BLOCK, 22 W. Wash av.

ASKAN & JACKSON ELYD., WITH POLY. A. Williams, 123 E. Clark st., room 204. sub-committee of the senate judiciary committee this week to talk in favor of the new employers' liability bill.

# LOOMSMARK NEW ERA IN INDIA

## Introduction of Weaving Device Means Great Stride in Hindu Progress

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)  
Calcutta, March 16.—The Salvation army is making great strides in India, having at last succeeded in introducing into this country the Salvation army loom, which was invented by Ehlers Maxwell of London.

The Salvation army looms have won a place in the weaving college of Serampore under the direction of the army, at the instance of Commissioner Booth-Tucker, who now has charge of the army's work in India.

The introduction of these looms into India marks a step in industrial progress, owing to the fact that the 1,000,000 weavers there have heretofore been confined to the use of a primitive kind of loom and have worked strictly along caste lines.

Caste Not Down  
There has been no attempt to break down caste at Serampore, as more of the boys at the weaving college are of the pure Brahmin type, but the innovation is in itself startling enough to warrant a prediction that the looms will soon be in general use in the country and the industrial development of India, at least among the weavers of cloth, will be an assured fact.

De Fly's shuttle, an improved contrivance, the work of a Eurasian inventor, Hadenley's patent, and De Treadle's motion automatic looms have also been introduced among the weavers in other parts of India without regard to caste, and the natives seem to be taking to this introduction of machinery with interest.

This is taken, along with the signs of political unrest among the working population of India, as indicative of the genuineness of the national upheaval which is sweeping the country.

Both Sexes in Factories  
In the Salvation army factories both men and women, often husband and wife, are the weavers. In the schools, such as the "Wesleyan" college at Serampore, only boys are permitted at the looms, and great care is taken not to offend native traditions as to caste.

# LOCAL MACHINE IS BUSY EARLY

(From Yesterday's Last Edition.)  
The Rep-Dem Sullivan-Busse party had its machinery moved out of cold storage and placed in the open early today at the 1,329 polling places where it is possible to secure a strange hold on the vote of the voter, for this is registration day for those who failed last fall.

The Rep-Dems began early in the morning in the "heavy" voting wards, so-called because the eyes are generally heavy in the morning in those wards, and also because they cast a heavy vote.

Many Told How to Vote  
The first, the nineteenth, the eighteenth, the third and the twenty-second wards were the first wards to be told what was wanted on registration day and they began by acting accordingly. The men who vote as they are told to vote were out early despite the fact that they have a natural aversion to early rising.

The registration was especially heavy in the third ward where Alderman Milton J. Foreman is having the fight of his life against the Eitelson faction of the Rep-Dem party and the reform element headed by the Rev. Morton Culver Hartwell and others.

The registrations were divided between the Rep-Dem party and the Socialists in the early hours. In the wards where the Rep-Dems have divided the plums satisfactorily old General Hartwell was in the saddle and in uniform. The registration was consequently very light.

Dowieite Up for Election  
Down in the thirtieth ward where the Rep-Dem party has managed to make a farce of the election by putting up a Dowieite against the great Mike McInerney, there was nothing doing in the Dowieite, recognizing futility when he saw it, refused to put up, and the registration fell off accordingly. The former boys being right out for "Mike."

Registration today is from 8 a. m. until 3 p. m. Unless you are properly entitled upon the poll books you cannot participate in the following elections and primaries:

Tuesday, April 6.—Election of aldermen in the thirty-five wards and city clerk and city treasurer, and establishment of the municipal tuberculosis sanitarium.

Tuesday, April 12.—Judicial direct primary to nominate one judge of the Superior court and four judges of the Circuit court.

Monday, June 7.—For the election of a Superior court judge and judge of the Circuit court.

Second Tuesday in February, 1910.—Direct primary for the nomination of a Germanic candidate in each ward to be elected in April, 1910.

Conservative estimates place the new registration today at 55,000. The total registration of Chicago and the town of Cicero, which are under the control of the election commissioners, is 411,000. The new registration a year ago ran up to 67,000.

Tuberculosis Sanitarium  
The interest aroused in the movement to establish the municipal tuberculosis sanitarium has brought new forces into the field. The emergency act passed by the present Legislature carries a referendum and must be adopted by popular vote at the election April 6, before the city can take advantage of the terms of the act.

Buying Roosevelt's Letters  
New York, March 17.—A letter written by Theodore Roosevelt in 1884 to the late Col. William L. Stone sold yesterday for \$175, although it contained only twenty-nine words, including the signature. In the same sale a letter from Roosevelt to Stone bought only \$1, while three letters of Roosevelt to Stone sold for \$2, \$1.25 and \$1.50, respectively. Two letters of James Roosevelt to Stone sold for \$1.50 and \$1.25.

# CLEVELAND BARELY BILL PUT TO SLEEP BY JUDGE HIMSELF

Judge McKenzie Cleveland's adult probation bill, which aroused the ire of Chief Justice Olson and many other jurists of Chicago, yesterday was given an anesthetic that probably will keep it sleeping until long after the legislature has adjourned.

The "little father" of the parole, knowing the operation must be performed, graciously accepted the condolence of friends and supporters, and administered the sleeping potion himself. At a meeting of the judiciary committee of the City club Judge Cleveland agreed to have Senator Neil Juul withhold the much opposed bill from legislative action on condition that certain amendments to the Delenbeck bill were made.

The meeting at the City club was attended by Judges Cleveland, Mack, and Foster. Judge Foster, who is the "father" of the Delenbeck bill, agreed to the amendments asked for by Judge Cleveland. Then the meeting adjourned.

# KILLS 2 IN DUEL FOR WIFE'S LOVE

Berlin, March 17.—Two army officers were shot dead in duels at Eisenach today over an American woman, the wife of Schutabar Millg, a wealthy landowner, whose estate is near Hohausen. Jealousy of the husband led to the challenge.

Herr Millg was the challenger and also the victor in the contests on the field of honor, killing one and then the other of the admirers of his wife.

To Make Murder Charge  
The names of his victims were suppressed for the time by the authorities, who are arranging to prosecute the slayer for murder, dueling being under the ban of the law and the government.

It is said, however, that one of the slain men was a lieutenant named Von Buttler and that the other was a prominent army surgeon, who was a well-known personage in court circles.

Herr Millg is one of the most powerful civilians in that part of Germany, where he resides with his handsome wife. His vast estate includes a large forest abounding with game. This fact led to his having many guests who came to hunt and enjoy his hospitality. Among those who accepted his invitations to shooting parties were numerous army officers. The glitter of these guests attracted Mrs. Millg, and she showed them special attention.

Wife Questioned by Husband  
Lieut. Von Buttler and one of the army surgeons appeared to share her special favor, at least so thought Herr Millg. It is reported he questioned his wife, but was told that he had no cause for suspicion. In spite of this he watched the lieutenant and the surgeon and discovered things which seemed to confirm his fears that the love of his wife was being alienated. He could not decide, however, whether the lieutenant or the surgeon was the favored rival.

To make sure of putting the right man out of his way or lose his own life in defense of the honor of his home, Herr Millg challenged both the lieutenant and the surgeon to fight him in duels the same day.

The utmost secrecy was observed in arranging the duels. Leading men were chosen as seconds and the dueling party went to a secluded spot on the outskirts of Eisenach for the combat.

The lieutenant and the surgeon cast lots to determine who should meet the jealous husband first. The lieutenant lost and was the first shot dead.

Immediately after the lieutenant fell the surgeon stepped forward and was killed in the first exchange of shots.

Only Partial Defeat, However  
This was only a partial defeat for the initiative and referendum, as the "recall" for elected officials is provided for in the city charter, and a referendum required on all bond issues and on all public utility franchises when called for.

The bills passed as the charter provides briefly:

Bill No. 1: Consolidation.—Giving the city the right to take over the park boards into the city government. Consolidating all township governments now existing within the limits of the city of Chicago, and taking over such outside townships that shall be voted into the city by the citizens on a referendum. The city council may each year by ordinance levy a tax on real estate and personal property for the benefit of the corporation. The expense of the public schools and the public library. The city is to bear 10 per cent of the initial expense of street paving and 50 per cent of the cost of repaving. The remaining paving costs shall be met by local special assessments.

Bill No. 2: Organization of the City Government.—Providing for local self-government, and defining the police power of the city. An addition is made to the existing police power by allowing the city to take over the power of the aldermen to serve four years, as is the mayor, and they, as well as other elected officials, are to be subject to the "recall." The council may balance its financial strength by applying the excess of one fund to meet a deficit in another. Otherwise the present powers of the council are in general unchanged.

Bill No. 3: Public Utilities.—The city is given the power to own and operate any street railway, power or refrigerator plants, telephones, subways and tunnels, or heating plants, or may own and lease the operation to a company. The city is to have the right to regulate the charges made by such company. These powers to extend to docks and wharves and harbors. Franchise contracts are required for tracks or pipes owned by a private company. Referendum on public utility franchises.

Bill No. 4: Ballot at City Elections.—Abolition of "party circle" and "straight ticket" voting by placing a cross in the circle at the head of the party ticket. All party tickets on one ballot.

Bill No. 5: Submission of Proposals to Popular Vote.—Providing a method for the holding of referendum elections.

Bill No. 6: Corrupt Practices Act.—The accounts of all political parties shall be given to the city clerk. A candidate shall give money, reward or political position to those who work for him in an election. No corporation shall furnish money or the use of a valuable thing to any candidate in an election. All political bodies placing candidates in the race for office shall have a treasurer and account for expenditures.

Bill No. 7: Municipal Civil Service.—Examinations for positions conducted under the authority of three civil service commissioners. Dismissal by a department head of an employe without trial, unless a trial is demanded by the dismissed employe. The employe to have the right to be represented by counsel, but not to subpoena witnesses.

Bill No. 8: Department of Education.—Board of education to consist of fifteen members. May be paid \$2,000 each annually. To be selected for three years by majority vote of the council. Must be of city council. Must not be interested in anything sold to board of education. On conviction for such in-

terest may be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$500. Provision for revenue appropriations.

Bill No. 9: Municipal Franchise for Women.—All women possessing the same legal qualifications as male voters now disfranchised because of sex shall have the right to vote at city elections.

Bill No. 10: Municipal Court, Term of Office, Election.—Provisions for the election of judges and term of office. Elections in June; term, six years.

Bill No. 11: "Closed Sunday."—Right to regulate Sunday observance irrespective of state law asked to be given to the city council.

All the charter bills have provisions for submission to a referendum vote of the people.

MERCHANTS SIGN PLEDGE TO BURN STOCK OF "MAXIM'S"  
Montgomery, Ala., March 17.—Regarding the sale of cigarette papers, the merchants of Town Creek, Ala., near Decatur, have signed a pledge to burn all cigarette papers on hand in their stores and not to purchase any more. They further agree to prosecute any one who handles them. It is unlawful to sell cigarettes.

SPINAL DISEASE AMONG SOLDIERS  
Evreux, France, March 17.—The greatest excitement prevails in the barracks of the Sixth Dragoon regiment, which is quartered here, because of an epidemic of spinal meningitis among the privates of the regiment.

The men declare that the sickness is directly due to the lack of proper provision for the health of the private soldiers, while the officers are quartered luxuriously.

The privates of the regiment are in an angry mood as a result of the spread of the sickness and are almost at the point of mutiny.

Reservist First Victim  
The first man to be taken with the sickness was a reservist of the third line, one Cardon of Saint-Simon near Neuf-chatel. Seven other cases immediately followed. Despite the frantic efforts which the government is now making to check the disease it is spreading rapidly.

One of the trifling possibilities of the situation is that discharged reservists are carrying the disease to their homes.

At Beaubrun, near Conches, one Godard, a reservist of the first line, was taken with the disease on his arrival at his home.

As a result of this there are now nineteen cases in the village among which the disease is spreading.

Five deaths have been reported in the garrison within two days and new cases are rapidly appearing.

Physicians Rush to Rescue  
General Godchay, Dr. Roux of the Pasteur Institute, Medical Inspector General Vaillard and Military Physicians Vincent and Billet have arrived here from Paris, bringing a corps of hospital attendants to help them in stamping out the disease before it spreads further.

The first step was to clean up the barracks and greatly improve the sanitary conditions under which the privates were compelled to live.

PERFORM FEAT IN SURGERY ON BRAIN OF BOY, AG'D 11  
Washington, D. C., March 17.—What is pronounced a feat in surgery was an operation on the brain of Russell Dulin, 11 years old, performed at Georgetown hospital yesterday. The boy's brain was impaired because of a tumorous growth and this produced something akin to a paralytic condition. The right lobe of the brain became affected and the left side suffered a stroke of paralysis.

The surgeon made an incision in the scalp and drilled an orifice in the bone of sufficient size to enable him to use his forceps. The tumorous growth was removed and it is said that the child's brain will assume its normal functions. If the operation is successful the muscles and tendons of the child's body will relax and he will gain strength steadily.

STOCKHOLDERS  
All stockholders of the Workers' Publishing society who have not made partial payments on stock of this company, but have failed to keep up their payments and have not made any payments since Jan. 1, 1909, are hereby requested to bring their payments on or before March 31, 1909, or to donate the payment of \$1.00 to the company, which they have made to the Daily Socialist.

Unless a payment is made before that date the regular payments thereafter we shall be obliged to cancel the subscription.

This notice is published with special reference to stockholders whose addresses are not known.

OUR MANY CURE PATIENTS RECOMMEND OUR METHODS  
For CURE OF  
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# CHARTER BILLS TO LEGISLATURE

## Convention Committee Will Make Log-rolling Pilgrimage to Springfield

Under the benign leadership of Milton J. Foreman, a representative of every faction in Chicago's charter convention will make a pilgrimage to Springfield, the Mecca of the political hopeful, and there float all the eleven bills into which the "charter" has been broken to facilitate its consumption by the common people. From some of the debates which have been indulged in on the floor of the charter convention there was fear that the "radicals" and the "conservatives" and the "near-radicals" and the "near-conservatives" would go to Springfield separately and "knock" each other and each other's bills, and end the whole matter in what Walter Fisher was pleased to call a "debating society," from which no charter would result.

Informal Caucus Held  
Therefore, after the session yesterday, which finished the convention work, an informal caucus was held, and a plan determined on which in rude and crude political assemblages were held log-rolling was determined that a committee be selected by Chairman Foreman which should present the bills to the legislature and urge their passage. Foreman announced that all bills would be represented on that committee, and it was unofficially determined that whatever opposition had existed in the convention the members would be united in their dealings with Springfield.

Herr Millg was the challenger and also the victor in the contests on the field of honor, killing one and then the other of the admirers of his wife.

To Make Murder Charge  
The names of his victims were suppressed for the time by the authorities, who are arranging to prosecute the slayer for murder, dueling being under the ban of the law and the government.

Wife Questioned by Husband  
Lieut. Von Buttler and one of the army surgeons appeared to share her special favor, at least so thought Herr Millg. It is reported he questioned his wife, but was told that he had no cause for suspicion. In spite of this he watched the lieutenant and the surgeon and discovered things which seemed to confirm his fears that the love of his wife was being alienated. He could not decide, however, whether the lieutenant or the surgeon was the favored rival.

Only Partial Defeat, However  
This was only a partial defeat for the initiative and referendum, as the "recall" for elected officials is provided for in the city charter, and a referendum required on all bond issues and on all public utility franchises when called for.

Bill No. 1: Consolidation.—Giving the city the right to take over the park boards into the city government. Consolidating all township governments now existing within the limits of the city of Chicago, and taking over such outside townships that shall be voted into the city by the citizens on a referendum. The city council may each year by ordinance levy a tax on real estate and personal property for the benefit of the corporation. The expense of the public schools and the public library. The city is to bear 10 per cent of the initial expense of street paving and 50 per cent of the cost of repaving. The remaining paving costs shall be met by local special assessments.

Bill No. 2: Organization of the City Government.—Providing for local self-government, and defining the police power of the city. An addition is made to the existing police power by allowing the city to take over the power of the aldermen to serve four years, as is the mayor, and they, as well as other elected officials, are to be subject to the "recall." The council may balance its financial strength by applying the excess of one fund to meet a deficit in another. Otherwise the present powers of the council are in general unchanged.

Bill No. 3: Public Utilities.—The city is given the power to own and operate any street railway, power or refrigerator plants, telephones, subways and tunnels, or heating plants, or may own and lease the operation to a company. The city is to have the right to regulate the charges made by such company. These powers to extend to docks and wharves and harbors. Franchise contracts are required for tracks or pipes owned by a private company. Referendum on public utility franchises.

Bill No. 4: Ballot at City Elections.—Abolition of "party circle" and "straight ticket" voting by placing a cross in the circle at the head of the party ticket. All party tickets on one ballot.

Bill No. 5: Submission of Proposals to Popular Vote.—Providing a method for the holding of referendum elections.

Bill No. 6: Corrupt Practices Act.—The accounts of all political parties shall be given to the city clerk. A candidate shall give money, reward or political position to those who work for him in an election. No corporation shall furnish money or the use of a valuable thing to any candidate in an election. All political bodies placing candidates in the race for office shall have a treasurer and account for expenditures.

Bill No. 7: Municipal Civil Service.—Examinations for positions conducted under the authority of three civil service commissioners. Dismissal by a department head of an employe without trial, unless a trial is demanded by the dismissed employe. The employe to have the right to be represented by counsel, but not to subpoena witnesses.

Bill No. 8: Department of Education.—Board of education to consist of fifteen members. May be paid \$2,000 each annually. To be selected for three years by majority vote of the council. Must be of city council. Must not be interested in anything sold to board of education. On conviction for such in-

terest may be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$500. Provision for revenue appropriations.

Bill No. 9: Municipal Franchise for Women.—All women possessing the same legal qualifications as male voters now disfranchised because of sex shall have the right to vote at city elections.

Bill No. 10: Municipal Court, Term of Office, Election.—Provisions for the election of judges and term of office. Elections in June; term, six years.

Bill No. 11: "Closed Sunday."—Right to regulate Sunday observance irrespective of state law asked to be given to the city council.

All the charter bills have provisions for submission to a referendum vote of the people.

MERCHANTS SIGN PLEDGE TO BURN STOCK OF "MAXIM'S"  
Montgomery, Ala., March 17.—Regarding the sale of cigarette papers, the merchants of Town Creek, Ala., near Decatur, have signed a pledge to burn all cigarette papers on hand in their stores and not to purchase any more. They further agree to prosecute any one who handles them. It is unlawful to sell cigarettes.

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The men declare that the sickness is directly due to the lack of proper provision for the health of the private soldiers, while the officers are quartered luxuriously.

The privates of the regiment are in an angry mood as a result of the spread of the sickness and are almost at the point of mutiny.

Reservist First Victim  
The first man to be taken with the sickness was a reservist of the third line, one Cardon of Saint-Simon near Neuf-chatel. Seven other cases immediately followed. Despite the frantic efforts which the government is now making to check the disease it is spreading rapidly.

One of the trifling possibilities of the situation is that discharged reservists are carrying the disease to their homes.

At Beaubrun, near Conches, one Godard, a reservist of the first line, was taken with the disease on his arrival at his home.

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# CITIES MUST BE WISE FOR LABOR

## New York Expert on Civics Discusses Over-Crowding Problem in Chicago

That a rational city in which the normal development of the worker and the maintenance of his efficiency is impossible under present conditions, that the factory and the big store make directly for the deterioration of the worker under present conditions, and that many hygienists and charity workers have given up all hope of securing normal living conditions for workingmen in America, were the statements made in an address before the Chicago School of Civics by Benjamin C. Marsh, executive secretary of the committee on congestion of population for the city of New York.

German City Plans Required  
The speaker declared that a city plan along the lines of the German cities was absolutely necessary if living conditions for the worker were to be made even tolerable. He spoke in part as follows:

The cities of the United States are awakening to the necessity of adopting a businesslike method of development to conserve both the efficiency of the workers, which in every city constitute the overwhelming majority of the population, and also to conserve the resources of the community. Every year of delay in getting such a plan multiple enormously the expense of all public improvements, and in some cases will even make impossible the improvement which are needed to secure the aesthetic and harmonious development of the cities. It is extremely significant that there are ninety cities in the United States with a population of 25,000 or over, and nearly twenty-six out of every hundred population of the country lives in these cities. It is equally significant that many students and municipal hygienists have abandoned the hope of securing normal living conditions for workingmen in our great cities.

The movement to secure a city plan is a revolt against the pessimism which denies to the millions of workers in our cities the possibility of a normal life and development.

City Planning for Workers  
It is pre-eminently from the point of view of the workers that city planning has its greatest importance. The location of factories, great department stores and offices and the transit facilities of a community are far-reaching preventive factors in securing good living conditions for the workers. It may be laid down as a fundamental proposition that a ten-hour day with bad transit facilities which involve three-quarters of an hour's ride or even half an hour's ride twice a day will make impossible the normal housing of the working people. Equally will it be impossible to secure a home that is four or five rooms with a bill of a garden for workingmen. If present speculation in land continues in our great cities, and the most important program before any city today is to restrict buildings in certain districts reasonably accessible to many "retiring centers of the community" so that workmen may for a reasonable rent get such homes. This is the crux of the entire city plan of the Germans, and this should be the standard of every American community. Parks, boulevards and magnificent buildings and all other lines of municipal buildings will be added to this.

Maintain Efficiency of Workers  
"Under no other plan can we maintain the efficiency of our workers. Such a city plan does not involve the expenditure of enormous sums of money; it does involve the determination of a community to prevent unnecessary congestion either per room or per acre, which is bound to result from having a uniform tenement house law applying to all the city. Our charities are doing most effective work in dealing with causes; our civic organization will, however, by insuring healthy conditions of living be much more effective in promoting the greatest good to the greatest number, and the greatest efficiency of the greatest number. So accomplish this is the challenge of the century to our democracy.

Marsh will remain in Chicago several days trying to interest prominent persons in his city plan.

# French Regiments in Epidemic as Result of Bad Sanitary Conditions

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)  
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Reservist First Victim  
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JOHNSON DENIES WIFE IS WHITE

Champion Incensed; Says Stories were Circulated to Stir Up Race Prejudice

"All this talk of my wife being a white woman is nonsense. She is three-quarters colored blood and her name was not Nellie O'Brien, either."

Johnson Incensed Over Stories which he says were calculated to stir up race prejudice against him, and stated that if Galveston wanted to call off the reception which the colored citizens had planned for him they could go ahead and do it.

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JACK JOHNSON

There was nothing secret about it. The only thing is that as she has traveled with a vaudeville show we were separated, and it was not generally known that I was married.

I want to say one thing—that I don't see where the outside world need concern itself with a man's private affairs. If my wife was of white blood and really loved me, I can't see why we shouldn't be married.

Johnson repeated his talk about Jeffries. "He is the first man I want to meet," he said, "and Burns won't meet me again. Besides, my match with Langford in England is apt to be cancelled. I have New York and southern engagements offered to me. I may leave for London at noon, or I may sign up here for a run. In the latter case, I will be here for probably two weeks."

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In the audience rose and sought the Dane behind the scenes. The visitor introduced himself as William G. Mayfield, who as the manager of an "unknown" battle aspirant has for some time been planning to match his "dark horse" against somebody in the Nelson division.

At the hearing of nearly a hundred persons assembled in the wings of the theater, Mayfield offered a purse of \$10,000 if Nelson would consent to enter the ring with the "unknown," weight to be 140 pounds ringside, the distance to be optional with the Dane.

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THE HUSTLERS' COLUMN BY A. W. MANCE.

GOING! GOING! DEFICIT MUST GO

The plan to boost the circulation of the Daily 3,500 in Chicago and 4,800 outside is now in full operation and gives good promise of success.

Many of the Chicago branches are on the job securing their 100 new subscribers and raising money to buy at least one share of W. P. Co. stock held for Cook county and its branches.

WHAT THE BRANCHES ARE DOING The first district, 27th ward, sent in ten new ones Monday with the message that there were more to follow.

The 24th ward branch at its meeting Monday night bought one share of stock and appointed a committee of five to work out an effective plan to secure the new subscribers and report that they hope to be one of the first wards to ring the 100 bull's eye.

New subscribers are arriving from the Seventh ward every day. How many new subscribers did you get and their names and addresses is a special order of business at every meeting of the Seventhward now.

The Twelfth ward voted money to finish paying for a share of stock at its last meeting.

If your ward has not acted on this move yet see that it is brought up at your next branch meeting. We must unite the party in Cook county to accomplish this work—let us hear from your ward branch.

Comrade Hermann is one of the most enterprising and the most successful Hustler in Chicago. He secured about forty new subscribers for the Daily Sunday at the Commune celebration.

Kittie Sprague Hulse, Klamath Falls, Ore., sends in four subscriptions and two renewals. "Kittie" can always be depended on to get in at least once a month with new subs or renewals.

Will YOU help? Don't forget to take your D. S. P. L. book with you and have the amount of your purchases written in it, if possible by the proprietor himself.

R. A. Schoenfeld Co. has joined the list of enterprising South Side merchants who see the value of advertising in the columns of the Chicago Daily Socialist.

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SUICIDE BUREAU SAVES DOWNCAST

There is a little, bald headed man, blue of eye and stubby of beard, who sits at a desk and hears all the troubles there are in all the world, which is a large order for one man. Of course each man has his own troubles, but does not come with each individual trouble, which does not in the least prevent the little man from hearing every kind of trouble in all the world, while he sits at the head of the Salvation army's suicide bureau in Chicago.

Young men, old men, husbands, wives, young girls, "remittance men," who are passing by their families to stay in a foreign country, meet in their first theft, people who think that the best solution to it all is a few drops of acid or a little conical shaped lead, come to this little man and are reassured and get an help.

Understands Jack Tar This little man is Brigadier Marcusen, one time at sea on a Danish steamship. He understands Jack Tar aboard and Jack Tar ashore, thus having the key to all human nature. Therefore he has no illusions, and he does not change and draw away when he sees misfortune cut into human life with the scalpel of poverty or disgrace.

Here are some of the stories Marcusen told as he sat at his desk, talking to a reporter from the Daily Socialist. "A young man came to me. He was out of work, jobless, just when his wife had her first child. Jobless and penniless and a father for the first time—it is very trying, a very great torture. He had pawned the few things he had been able to get while he worked. He had secured \$15 from a loan shark. Rather he had contracted for \$15 and had received \$12.50, the difference being the first instalment payment. When he came to me he had got a job again and had paid back \$15 and owed \$31 for the borrowing of that \$15, or \$12.50 in actual cash. I sent him to my lawyer, who advised him not to pay. Then he was garnished. Our lawyer took it up and settled for \$20, though the garnishee had been for \$22.50. Yes, that's one case.

Old Man Comes in Tatters "An old man came to me. He was in tatters and had walked the streets two nights. Previously he had worked in a newspaper as a copy boy and had had one job for many years. One night he went out on a spree and came home drunk. His wife scolded him, whereupon he told her that he would leave her and go to the other side. He was scolded. He came to Chicago with a very little money. Then he pawned his overcoat and part of his clothing. He was a miserable sight when he came here. I got him, put some clothes on him, talked with him. He became 'converted.' I got him a ticket back to Minneapolis, and he wrote that he was all right and had cut out booze."

"Some men get into trouble and consequently keep up and drive them down, while a little help might set them right," suggested the reporter. "Yes," said Marcusen. "Young men come here after stealing the first time usually, and tell me, Harry Smith, who goes to the employer and straightens out the trouble. Otherwise the boys—that is, lots of them—might go to jail and be spoiled."

Society is Really Savage "And in families," suggested the reporter again, "when some member reflects, disobeys, or does anything that turns on him and want to get him out of the way, just as animals drive out the lamb and the lame and the sick. Society is really savage." "Yes," answered Marcusen, "and walking on South State street, are men from all over the world, who are paid to stay away from home. I don't believe in remittances, for when they stop they leave their families and all the time he has depended on them too much. The lodging houses have many remittance men, who are not wanted in the family circle. Many of them come here, and when they will go to kill themselves. Then the women come here, too—women cast off."

Uncanny Stories are Told Whereupon he related some stories of life which were not pretty, but true and easily understandable, and very much human nature.

"A woman came here one day and told me that her husband, who was a teamster, had fallen and broken both his legs. Strange, but a day or so before she had had a dream that her husband would be injured, and she had then insured. A day or two later he fell down a hole in the floor of the barn loft and broke both legs. Our lawyer secured the insurance money, some \$30, and so they were able to save their household goods, which were under mortgage, while the man was sick and the family out of the hands of the lean sharks."

According to Marcusen, the loan sharks are driving a thriving trade, apparently unhampered.

Chicago Pioneer is Dead Capt. Henry C. Kelly, 72 years old, a pioneer of Chicago, died at his home, 1008 West Madison street, after an illness of four weeks. Funeral arrangements have not been completed.

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"Socialism in Theory and Practice" By Morris Hillquit.

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The following persons holding notes against the "Workers' Publishing Society" are requested to send their present postage address to the Chicago Daily Socialist at once, as the management is unable to reach them with information they should have.

Advertisement for THE AUGUST BEBEL, a book by WASHINGTON, D. C.

DAILY SOCIALIST MAGAZINE PAGE

ADA'S CONQUEST

BY L. M. HOLMES

(Concluded from Yesterday.) Mabel smiled timidly and answered the caress, but said nothing. She stood back and watched the tall, graceful form arrayed in a stylish dark blue traveling suit, the white hands adorned with sparkling rings, the pale, aristocratic looking face framed in a marvellous arrangement of waving black hair and worshipped her. But ah, how insignificant and plain she felt herself to be beside her! And then she caught herself wondering what some one else would think of the beautiful city girl.

Ada found that two of the young men were her cousins and two more were men employed on the farm. But there seemed to be no difference between them and she was astonished to see them sit down at the supper with the family after being introduced to her. All seemed to be on perfectly equal footing, and the young men did not appear to be as much abashed in her presence as had some of the society gentlemen of Boston when first presented to her. But she quietly ate her supper, closely observing the new, strange ways about her, making no sign.

After the work was done and the supper over they all sat out on the front porch, under the gentle spell of twilight, with the softened view of meadow, orchard and distant hills stretched before them. Ada had changed her traveling dress for a fancy looking white, which made her look like some beautiful spirit in the shadowy light. Janet sat on a low seat at her feet, her quiet gray dress scarcely discernible from her light hair and freckled face in the semi-darkness. Swiftly some one rode up to the gate, stopped and sprang to the ground. Ada felt her cousin start and hide her cheeks, which no doubt were flushing in her hands. The young man who came up the steps was very handsome, very gallant in his bearing and his picturesque cowboy dress set off his figure well. Ada saw this much as he came up the steps and thought to herself that there was some one worth while after all. She gave him her white hand as her aunt introduced her and said with a pretty, silvery laugh:

"Begin to believe that I am really in the wild, romantic west, at least! We do not see such steeds, such riders, such riders, in Boston."

"But you see so much that we know nothing about," said Ellis Cameron, coloring with pleasure and bowing, with his hat in his hand. "The two stood for some moments talking lightly, before Ellis remembered that he had not greeted all the company. He looked around for Mabel and found her seated in a far corner of the porch in the deep shadow of the vines."

"Why, Mabel, I did not see you at first. Why so backward tonight?" She gave him her hand but did not speak.

"Are you well, Mabel?" "Oh, yes, indeed. You must go talk to Ada—you know she is our guest."

"Well, I'll draw some seats for us both a little nearer, and we'll talk."

The young man placed chairs near Miss Conway and the conversation soon became general. The young lady from the city took pains to draw him out and to tell her of his work, of his long hunting trips, his long, daring rides, and, after a time, of books he had read and of books he would like to read. He was encouraged by the fascinating, sympathetic gaze of her beautiful dark eyes to talk as he never had before, and the others silently listened. The hour was late when Mr. Bromwell arose to his feet, a signal that it was time to disperse. Ellis Cameron started and suddenly in some embarrassment that he must be going. Ada gave him her hand and he took it as though it were the most delicate and precious thing on earth and he might injure it; he wished he could kiss it but he only said good-night and turned away. Then he thought of Mabel and went to her side.

FOR HOME DRESSMAKERS



LADIES' TUCKED SHIRT WAIST. Paris Pattern No. 2795. All Seams Allowed. An attractive little shirt waist is here illustrated, developed in café-au-lait sassoline, stitched with golden-brown silk. The fullness of the front and back is distributed in narrow backward-curving tucks, stitched to robe depth at the front, and from neck to waist in the back. The long, close-fitting sleeves are tucked into cuffs depth at the wrists, being finished at the lower ends with small buttons, and buttoned below. The collar is trimmed with two rows of lustrous and the lower edge of the collar is finished with a narrow ruffle of sewing. The pattern is in 1 size—32 to 36 inches bust measure. For 38 bust the waist requires 4/8 yards of material, 5/8 yards wide, 5/8 yards 1/2 inches wide, 1/2 yards 3/4 inches wide; 1 yard of insertion and 1/2 yard of piping. Price of Pattern, 10 cents.

FIRST PICTURE OF PRESIDENT AND HIS SECRETARY AT WORK



The only man in the United States who was absolutely sure of a governmental appointment on the day Mr. Taft was inaugurated was Fred W. Carpenter, the president's secretary. Mr. Carpenter was sure of the place because Mr. Taft said a year or more ago that he did not know what he would do without the faithful secretary.

The New Moon

BY WILL H. O'GILVIE "New moon tonight!" you will hear them say. Turning their eyes to the glint of gold; But this, as you know, is their quaint little way— "For the moon she is centuries old!" She swings like a boat in the darkening sky. A boat that is gilded from stem to stern. And "Turn your money!" the old wives cry— "But every moon we have less to turn, a ship. Yet faint and stinner and baron and boor, In log-built cabin or marble hall, Happy-go-lucky and rich and poor— The brave little moon has a smile for all. Her cargo has lated astern, this trip, And her bows are above the foam. But she plows away down in the mists, a ship. That is eager enough for home. Alone in the drifts of the leagueloos heights He courses to the west the steers. Rail-high with the lore of a million nights And the legends of all the years. "New moon tonight!" so the people say. But the winds that cross her and croon They have sung in her silvery sails all day, And they know her, the old, old moon. And the pine trees listen and toss their heads And laugh in a splendid scorn. For the old moon sailed by their cradle beds. Before the speakers were born. "New moon tonight!" So the people say. Lifting their eyes to the curve of gold; But this, as you know, is their quaint little way— For the moon she is centuries old!

THE MILL WOMEN OF INDIA

One dollar and a half a month wages, two meals a day, one before the day's work is begun and one when it is finished, the sleeping time between the two meals passed upon the tamped earth floor of a mud hut, with nothing but a thin cotton blanket between them and the floor, that is the lot of the women who work in the jute mills in India. The condition of the women is but little worse than that of the men, whose maximum salary is only \$3 a month, and more often \$2 than \$3. These facts are brought out in a consular report issued by the American consul general, William H. Michael, at Calcutta, who has just conducted an exhaustive investigation of the jute mills of the country, and who recommends that "it might be well to consider the fact that we are sending to India \$1,921,941 annually for bags and twines, and that we are receiving articles that are made by the cheapest paid labor on earth, and which could be made by mill labor in the United States."

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Boat Ham Wash and scrape carefully and, soak in cold water 24 hours. Scrub again and dry thoroughly. Make a dough with two quarts of flour and water enough for a stiff paste. Roll this into a sheet large enough to wrap the ham. Fold the ham in it and place on a meat rack in the dripping pan. Bake in a moderate oven six hours. On taking from the oven remove the paste and skin. Sprinkle with fine crumbs and return to the oven for half an hour. Dust carefully with cayenne and baste every five minutes with wine, using one cup of claret and two tablespoons of sherry. It will be delicious either hot or cold.

Arrowroot Biscuit

Put into a mixing pan two coffee cups of arrowroot and one of wheat flour. Rub one small teaspoonful of butter into the flour and one teaspoonful of salt. Stir in gradually a little rich milk, just enough to make a stiff dough, flavor it with the grated yellow rind and juice of a lemon, and a few gratings of nutmeg. Roll thin and cut with a biscuit cutter; bake in a hot oven and brush each biscuit over with the beaten white of one egg and a quarter of a pound of powdered sugar whipped together.

Rice Balls

Boil a cupful of rice in salted water, and while warm stir in a quarter of a pound of butter, two well beaten eggs, a tablespoonful of powdered cinnamon. Mold into small balls and fry in hot fat; drain and roll in melted currant jelly and then pulverized sugar.

WIVES OF THE CABINET

Mrs. R. A. Ballinger Mrs. Richard A. Ballinger, wife of the new secretary of the interior, is no stranger to Washington. Her husband formerly held the position of commissioner of the land office in the department of which he is now chief. At her home in Seattle she is known as a planning woman.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE BADGER

BY ELLEN DALRYMPLE MEGOW "Oh! Mrs. Billy, come out and see what we have found," exclaimed Clayton Fenton who, with his brother Howard, were spending a week with Mrs. Billy. "All right," said Mrs. Billy, hastily wiping the dishes from her hands, and going with him. "It is the funniest thing you ever saw," said Clayton. "I left Howard to watch it while I came back for you." "Well!" said Mrs. Billy, "I suppose I ought to finish my breakfast dishes, first, but they can wait a while. What have you boys found this time?" "I never saw anything like it before. That's why I came for you," replied Clayton, as they ran along past the barn toward the east end of the island. Here a dam had been thrown up across the neck of the marsh. This dam held back the spring water for summer use on the cranberries which grew south of the dam. A long, dry season had exhausted the supply of water and only a little pool in the bottom of a ditch remained. "When Mrs. Billy and Clayton arrived Howard held one end of a long stick while the other end was clutching the strong teeth of an animal about two and a half feet long. He had a thick fat body with a tail about 6 inches in length. "The back of the animal was gray and all of the under portions of the body were black. The legs were very short. "Oh! Mrs. Billy, what is it?" called Howard as she came in sight. "Look! He won't run but he's afraid to fight. If you don't he would be afraid I would catch him." Mrs. Billy had never seen an animal like it. She stood watching the boys worrying the poor thing until she became sorry for the animal. "Boys, if you look you will see that those two black stripes on each side of the head include both the eyes and the ears," said Mrs. Billy. "Why doesn't he run away, Mrs. Billy?" asked Howard. "Because fighters never run, and he is a fighter," she replied. "Now let us go behind the bushes on the island where he is." Clayton knelt down to find out, as Howard said, Mr. Badger furnished his house. He found a nice clean bed

ELLEN DALRYMPLE MEGOW

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How to Get the Money

The city government of Chicago not only wastes what money it receives, as was shown yesterday, but it leaves neglected tremendous sources of revenue.

The new dock system which is about to be installed, if kept under municipal ownership, would supply sufficient funds to provide for the school breakfasts so much needed. It would do a great deal more, but since the claim has been made that ten thousand children must continue to go hungry because Chicago, great rich Chicago, has no money with which to feed her children, this is offered as a suggestion for a beginning.

If the larger portion of the present lake traffic of Chicago were diverted to the outer docks which it is proposed to build, the income from their rental would bring in hundreds of thousands of dollars each year. Of course, under the present city government much of this would disappear into the pockets of politicians, yet the present forces are not going to control Chicago forever. Labor is waking up, and when Labor captures Chicago it will have a use for the money from those docks. Moreover, there is an opportunity to put some representatives of the working class in the city council this spring, and with even a minority of Socialists in that body there would be a different state of affairs.

That dock question is a good one to keep in mind during this campaign.

Things Doing in Central America

The prediction of the Daily Socialist that a plan is on foot to divide up Central America between the United States and Mexico seems to be verified. All information concerning the supposed war has been suppressed, while the Diaz-Wall Street press bureau seems to be working overtime.

The stories of "disorder" and "revolutions" in every little Spanish-American country to the south of us are exaggerated and displayed, together with hints that the United States ought to do something to "preserve order."

The United States has Panama after an inspired "revolution." The same set of capitalists who control the United States control Mexico. It now they can get control of the states between Mexico and Panama, the entire continent of North America, south of Canada, would be controlled by the same individuals.

Incidentally there would be a demand for a larger navy and regular army with which to "protect our possessions." There would be a far greater opportunity for "entangling alliances" with other capitalist countries.

But what do all these things count against the fact that the possession of these new territories would bring greater profits to the most powerful body of capitalists on earth?

Muzzling Themselves

Just how completely the whole voting population is controlled by a little handful of powerful capitalists has been illustrated once more in the election of Cannon as Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the adoption of the old rules with no important changes. It is probable that not over one per cent of the population believe in those rules. Those who do are absolutely opposed to any form of popular government, as they practically abolish Congress as a legislative body and transform the legislative branch of the government into an oligarchy.

Wherever the question of the present rules was brought before the voters they decided against it. A large portion even of the capitalist Republican press denounce them. They vest the whole law-making power in less than a dozen persons, all of whom are the veriest puppets of a few great capitalists. Yet in spite of these facts, which practically no one denies, Cannon was re-elected Speaker, and the rules were reaffirmed.

Capitalism has so completely run to seed that it can live only by the destruction of even the forms of popular government.

Not All Heard From

When it was stated a few days ago that one thousand dollars in addition to regular receipts must be secured quickly in order to maintain the Daily Socialist, there was not only no exaggeration, but the very lowest minimum sum possible was named. There have been some responses to this call, but far from enough. There must be more quickly. If we were to fill this column with words it would only be to repeat this statement in one form or another. Consider whether you wish to do something in this emergency, then do it if it is within your power. There can be no long wait. There must be quick action. If you have not been heard from, wait no longer.

Check, If You Like

Of all the great company of Unwilling Washers, William, aged twelve, was the worst offender. He was an absolute tee-totaler—which means that he refused water—except on Sundays, when his mother would set him by the scrub of the neck and set to painfully with a scrubbing brush. "William, I'm ashamed of you!" cried Mrs. Quers, as he entered school one morning, with uncleaned countenance. "Your check is all back and sticky! Go to the tap and wash it, or I'll wash you!"

The Three Ages

Report by a young English schoolgirl of a lecture on "Phases of Human Life—Youth, Manhood and Age." "In youth we look forward to the wicked things we will do when we grow up—this is the stage of innocence. In manhood we do the wicked things of which we are ashamed, and in old age we are sorry for the wicked things we did in manhood—this is the time of our dotage."

Correct

"This," said a teacher to her class of arithmetic, "is a unit." She held up a pencil. "This book is a unit, too," said she. "And these are units." And she showed them a ruler, a flower and an apple. Then she peeled the apple and holding up the peel, said: "Now, children, what is this?" "A slice," said one. "A slice, you know what it is," she urged. "Little Willie's hand went up slowly. 'Well, William,' said the teacher. 'Pleathe, ma'am, the skin of a unit.'"

A Fair Test

Mother—Just run upstairs, Tommy, and fetch baby's nightgown. Tommy—Don't want to. Mother—Oh, well, if you're going to be unkind to your new little sister, she will put on her wings and fly back again to heaven. Tommy—Then let her put on her wings and fetch her nightgown.—Exchange.

Tragic

The country parson was condoling with the bereft widow. "Alas! he continued earnestly, 'I cannot tell you how pained I was to learn that your husband had gone to heaven. We were bosom friends, but we shall never meet again.'—Lippincott's.

On the 4th of September, 1870, the people of Paris stormed the Chamber of Deputies, overthrew the empire and proclaimed the republic. In their enthusiasm they were satisfied with the proclamation. They did not take time to organize the republic. So, later in the day, the deputies of Paris—all of whom were republicans—organized themselves into the government of national defense. Their title to government was purely revolutionary, they had not been elected to such office even by the Parisians, and the rest of the country was not consulted at all. However, it was not time to quibble over legal questions. The Germans were marching on Paris. And Blanqui himself—a bitter opponent to the bourgeoisie-republicans, who joined the new government—started a paper La Laitrie en danger in which he urged all patriots to forget their personal differences and unite for national defense. Irregular as was their claim to power, the new government started out with the almost unanimous support of the nation. The situation of France was not desperate.

With the watchwords, "patriotism" and "the Republic," they had repeatedly driven back their enemies before. Why not again? And in this patriotic enthusiasm joined all the workmen's parties. It must be remembered that in 1870 Socialist thought was not the same as today. The time had not yet come when the German Socialist, Bebel, would belittle and sneer at the republic, nor when the French Socialist, Hervé, would proclaim his anti-patriotism with ecstasy. These two words, "patriotism" and "the Republic," represented the two highest ideals of the time, and the government of national defense had back of it all the healthy elements of France.

The greatest danger which faced the new government was not the Prussian army, but their own generals. For the French armies were commanded by Imperialists. Napoleon was a prisoner with the Germans, but the Empress Eugenie and her son had escaped to England. And beyond any doubt she was in constant communication with several of the generals. It is still impossible to determine how much the defeats which followed were due to treason, how much to sheer inability on the part of the generals.

Certainly the Bonapartists hated the republic more than they did the Germans. And General Bismarck's surrender of Metz cannot be explained by military necessity. However, this trouble with the generals, serious as it was, should not have been insurmountable. The great revolution had to contend with royalist generals. In spite of the treason of Dumouriez and Lafayette, they won to victory. But the new government was not of the same caliber as the convention of 1793.

The majority of its members belonged to the Third group of conservative republicans. Gambetta and Rochyrd were also members, but Gambetta was sent out to Paris to organize the defense in the provinces and Rochyrd soon resigned. The government of national defense was more afraid of social revolution than it was of German domination. The one hope of success—and it was by no means a small hope—was to throw out the Bonapartist generals, replace them by sincere republicans from the ranks, if necessary, and arm all the people of France.

This was the program of Danton in 1793. It held the sole chance of success in 1870. But no. What would happen when the national guard complained that no cannon was given them, the government replied that there were none. This was a lie, and the national guard knew it; but they said, "If Trochu will not give us cannon, we will make our own." So through all the workmen's quarters subscriptions were raised for the founding of artillery. The siege had brought with it poverty and famine. But despite their hunger and their want, the people of Montmartre and

THE PARIS COMMUNE

BY ARTHUR BULLARD. CHAPTER II.

vested interests when a victorious army of working men came back to their homes. The pocketbooks would be much safer if they were citizens of a really democratic republic.

The government of national defense—with the exception of Gambetta, who was away in the provinces—very soon after it assumed control put away all thought of real defense, and set themselves to make terms—contrary to their solemn pledges—with the enemy as soon as possible.

This is a serious and direct charge of treason against the members of the government of national defense—a treason more despicable than that of the Imperialist generals, who betrayed their country's loyalty to the man who had befriended them—a charge of treason for commercial and mercenary motives. But it is a treason of which the proof is abundant and official. The Imperialist generals, who betrayed their country's loyalty to the man who had befriended them—a charge of treason for commercial and mercenary motives. But it is a treason of which the proof is abundant and official.

The military situation of Paris, under an able and patriotic commander, was far from desperate. They had over one hundred thousand able bodied men in the city, who were ready to die in its defense.

The circumstances of the city was so great, the conditions so strong, that its siege gave the Prussians the greatest problem ever faced by a modern army. It would have taken an army three times as good as that of Von Moltke to have effectively blockaded the city in the face of an energetic resistance.

But the government of national defense left the military forces of Paris in the hands of the Imperialist generals. The command of General Trochu, who had no brilliant record, too old for effective service, and known by all to be under the thumb of the priests, lay in the hands of the Imperialists.

This Trochu refused to do as long as he could—until the Germans had had ample time to dig their trenches in peace and install heavy siege guns. However, when the clamor of the workmen became too loud, he was obliged to give small encouragement and the poorest arms.

On the 4th of September, when he announced that he had a plan for delivering the city, Trochu's plan became a bitter jest throughout Paris. The nature of this plan was not disclosed until long afterward; before the Imperialist commission. In short, it was to wait until the Imperialist forces had been driven back by long sentry duty in bitter winter night in the ramparts, and when they howled too loudly for a chance to fight, to send them out on their hands and knees.

In the afternoon several thousand of the national guard would be assembled and let out to meet the Prussians. Nearly always these citizen soldiers carried everything they had. But then night fell, no reinforcements were sent to sustain them, no nations were issued, no cannon were furnished to help them maintain their position. And the morning the Prussians having concentrated their forces, they would drive them back with great slaughter. The same thing happened time and again.

When the national guard complained that no cannon was given them, the government replied that there were none. This was a lie, and the national guard knew it; but they said, "If Trochu will not give us cannon, we will make our own." So through all the workmen's quarters subscriptions were raised for the founding of artillery. The siege had brought with it poverty and famine. But despite their hunger and their want, the people of Montmartre and

the other popular quarters, gave enough money to furnish their battalions with the necessary cannon.

Although grumbling at Trochu's plan had become general, no serious people talked of revolt in the face of the enemy—until the news came from Metz. General Bazaine, with one of the finest armies France ever raised, had surrendered their strongest fortress with scarcely a show of resistance. Then faith in the Imperialist generals gave way.

On the 18th of October, Blanqui and some of the men of the international attempted to overthrow the government of national defense. Their movement miscarried.

But the workmen rose again on the 31st. Down from the heights of Montmartre, Belleville, La Villette, and Les Batignolles, the national guard marched into the city. They captured the Hotel de Ville and most of the members of the government.

A compromise was agreed upon, whereby the defense of the city should be turned over to a city council elected by universal suffrage. Both sides promised to prosecute the other side for treason.

The national guard returned to their homes triumphant. And the minute that they had disbanded, Trochu called out the regular army, reoccupied the Hotel de Ville and the principle strategic points of the city. The government of national defense broke all their written pledges to the national guard and issued warrants for the arrest, on a charge of treason, of Blanqui and his friends.

They refused to call the elections they had promised, and by severe prosecutions and the suppression of all liberal papers, soon earned for themselves the name of the Imperialistic Republic.

After the defeat of the insurrection of October 31, the workmen lost heart. The Germans had pushed their trenches close to the walls of Paris, and shells rained on the city continuously. Bombardment and famine: the government was at last forced to ration bread and meat in the poorer quarters. All night long, in the snow, lines of women and children would stand in front of the bakeries and bakery waiting for their daily allotment.

The government arranged the rationing on a scheme of an equal weight of food to each ward. In some wards, like the great palaces and spacious gardens, there was a surplus for the whole population. In the closely packed tenements of the poorer quarters there was not half enough. Many actually died of starvation.

Meanwhile Trochu maintained his position. He had a plan for negotiating a capitulation with Bismarck. On the 4th of September, when he announced that he had a plan for delivering the city, Trochu's plan became a bitter jest throughout Paris.

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A VISION

BY WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS. Within a poor man's squalid home it stood:

The one bare chamber where his workworn wife and the many poor Above the stove and wash tub passed her life.

Next to the sty where they slept with their brood. But I saw not that sunless, breathless lair. The chamber's sagging roof and reeling floor.

The smeared walls, broken sash and battered door: The foulness and forlornness everywhere.

I saw a great house, with the portals wide Upon a banquet room, and from without The guests descending in a brilliant line.

By the stair's riches; and beside The loveliness of the gemmed and jeweled floor.

The poor man's landlord leading down to dine.

CONSERVATION OF CANADIAN FORESTS

Consul H. D. Van Sant of Kingston reports that leading advocates of the conservation of forests in Canada are favoring the establishment of fur farms as a means of utilizing the large tracts of timber lands in the north.

As game preserves, it is claimed that the northern regions and forests of Canada furnish the finest fur bearing animals in the world, the greater portion of these pelts going to American and Canadian cities. In a commercial sense the millions of dollars that have been derived from this source of Canadian wealth is likely to be curtailed unless some preventive is found for the constantly increasing wanton destruction of the forests and the many fur-bearing animals protected therein.

In 1905 the value of dressed and undressed furs exported from Canada was \$2,850,583, while the total value exported for the five years from 1901 to 1905 was \$10,387,748. The total value of lumber exported in 1905 was \$27,339,973.

These figures show to what immense proportions these productions have arrived and how necessary is their preservation.

It is claimed that if properly protected the forests will be more prolific than at present in fur bearing animals and after a brief period of animal protection or restraint the revenue from these sources will be considerably increased. The protection of the forests means the conservation of the provinces for the fur trade. Great fur farms could be set aside as reservations, where the indiscriminate slaughter of animals could be in a measure prevented, and these farms were opened alternately after a period of rest or restriction, the question of fur supply would take care of itself.

In this district the land has been denuded by the wanton and prolific destruction of the forests and the fur trade has suffered accordingly. In 1908 the value of fur skins exported from Kingston amounted to \$2,787, while in 1907 the value was \$4,571, a decrease of nearly one-half. At this rate the production will entirely cease within a few years.

THEN THE POET ESCAPED

"Go he has ceased to be her ideal!" "His!" "What a disagreeable thing did she do?" "Married another girl."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Captain, did you ever see a sea serpent?" asked the ocean voyager. "No," replied the captain. "I never drank a drop in my life."—Philadelphia Record.

"There is only one spark" in a motor car, said the man. "A—Not necessarily. The number frequently varies with the number of couples married.—Kansas City Times.

Ella—Bella never passes a mirror without looking in it. Stella—Brave girl!

"Of what did they accuse him—conspiracy or rebellion?" "They were for the foreign diplomats. They called it rheumatism."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Well, I tell you money talks louder than anything else." "No." "You bet. Ever hear the roar the lack of money makes?"—Nashville American.

MEANT TO BE FUNNY

"I have ceased to be her ideal!" "His!" "What a disagreeable thing did she do?" "Married another girl."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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WHY HE LOOKED PLEASED

"If yer don't be a good child and have yer milk I'll give it to the gentleman!"

Irish Blood. An Irishman once met an Englishman who had an artificial leg. Being of a sympathetic nature he inquired the cause of the loss of the limb, when the Englishman said: "A short time ago I discovered that there was Irish blood in my body, and that it had settled in this leg, so I had it cut off."

"A girl will marry without knowing how to cook." "A man will marry without the least idea of how to operate a furnace."—Washington Herald.

My sturdy old grandfather came over in the steamer. Forty years later he went back in the Lusitania.

"Not so much. I know of an effective trick in four weeks."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Did you ever back a horse in your life, Mike?" "Yes, once and only once." "Did you ever win anything?" "No, begorra, that I didn't."

ON BEING OUT OF WORK

BY EUGENE V. DEBS

I would rather be friendless out on the American desert than to be friendless in Chicago or New York. Have you ever walked up one side of the street while your wife was waiting at home with three or four children for you to report that you had found work? Quite fortunately for me, I had an experience of somewhat similar nature to this quite early in my life. Quite fortunately, because, had I not known from my own experiences just what it is to have to beg for work, just what it is to be shown to the door as if I were a very offensive intruder; had I not known what it is to suffer for want of food; had I not seen every door closed and barred in my face; had I not found myself friendless and alone in the city as a boy looking for work and in vain, perhaps I would not be here this afternoon. I might have grown up as some other fellows who have been, as they regard themselves, fortunate. I might have waved aside my fellow men and said, "Do as I have done. If you are without work it is your own fault. Look at me. I am self-made. A man is under the necessity of looking for work if he is willing to work." Nothing is more humiliating than to have to beg for work, and a system in which any man has to beg for work stands condemned. No man can defend it.

A TALK WITH JACK LONDON

"Yes," said Jack London, to a "Socialist" interviewer. "I am an International Revolutionary Socialist, and I don't mind who knows it."

"Every body knows it," we said, "but not everyone knows what it means."

"That's so," laughingly replied the author. "In Australia especially so. That's what makes me sorry I'm unable to lecture on the subject. Not that you folks are not doing splendidly, but that every little helps. But it's no use—I'm not up to lecturing, and bitter as the pill is to swallow, I've got to admit the wisdom of doctor's orders, and keep quiet."

"You're going back to California," we said, "and when there you'll talk of Australia, we expect. Tell us, in advance, your views of the Socialist movement here."

Mr. London looked grave. "Your labor Socialism, so-called, is an instructive phenomenon," he answered. "As you are aware, I stand squarely on the fact of the class war, and the consequent exploitation of the working class; and I hold firmly to the materialistic conception of history. What I notice in Australia, therefore, makes me conclude that you'll not come to Socialism other than by America's example. You are trying to prevent Capitalism from rising again by trying to lead off a logical action. Capitalism will be permitted to ripen; a newer system can only grow out of the decay of the older."

"Of course, you are alluding to labor legislation," we remarked.

"Yes, I am not an advocate of palliatives. Your labor legislation seems to me to have headed off and retarded that development which implies the growth of a revolutionary purpose. You can't create a 'complete change,' or establish a new social order, until the economic processes bring things to a head. Why, your phenomenal advance as it is described—heralded throughout the world—has already almost reached the climax of collapse. You are static. That's what happens when you try to prevent a process."

"You're a voluntary Socialist," continued Mr. London, "the conditions are not here for development. Your movement, I'm afraid, is bound in the direction of tentative generalization, rising out of a necessarily brief examination of Australian political and social conditions. I am thinking it all out."

We went on to speak of many matters—learning that Jack London had once been arrested at Oakland for "free speech" in a Socialist campaign; that he thought it quite possible the triumph of Socialism might involve physical force, but only if the capitalist class refuses to surrender; that Socialism is

TO THE EDITOR

Workingman's Theater. The inventive genius of man, the evolution of the machine, has demonstrated its power in an unexpected field—has caused a revolution in the amusement and educational field, so rapid, so powerful, so potent its possibilities for education that it almost staggers the imagination.

Its development has been as rapid and marvelous in the last two years that it is seriously competing in popularity with the churches, saloons, old-style theaters and even press, in reaching and teaching the working class, men, women and children, who do not have time or the inclination to read.

The nickel, dime, or moving picture show, or workingman's theater, has not only come to stay, but to help revolutionize the world—to demolish the great mountains of ignorance and holding the people in slavery and suffering.

By the light of the camera, projecting and stereopticon machines we shall be able to spread the light of Socialism to people whom we could not reach otherwise without great expense and loss of time. There are about 400 in Chicago, 1,000 in the state, 600 in New York city, 500 in Philadelphia, 300 in Boston. Hardly a town of 2,000 inhabitants that has not one or more now or in view. So it's safe to say that there will be 50,000 of these shows in the United States during the year, and with only an average attendance of 500 people it would amount to a total attendance of 25,000,000 people daily.

Some wise people predicted that when the novelty wore off the nickel show would disappear; but instead they are growing stronger and developing new features which tend to make permanent institutions.

It was but a step to produce talking pictures both by the phonograph or voices behind the curtain; but it was expensive and it did not meet with the success expected, and it gave way to the more interesting and profitable method and concentration of attention of the audience and was much less expensive.

So the professional lecturer is now in the field and has come to stay. Lectures or lectured, as they are sometimes called, are now prepared in advance and sold for 25 cents that apply to the new subjects or times that are issued each week. Lectures are short and easy to learn and form a splendid opportunity for anyone to get familiar with public speaking. Special lectures can be arranged to present more or less of the Socialist philosophy in an interesting way that will be very effective and create a desire for more, which can be supplied by literature for sale through the door.

This lecture feature has a tendency to raise the standard of the show and eliminate much of the criminal suggestions that have been so objectionable to many, and place it squarely in the educational field. It will enable us to reach the people in a more effective way without any expense or burden to the Socialist movement.

It will afford an excellent opportunity for a great many comrades of both sexes, who may now be out of work, to get steady employment and become good citizens or speakers or lecturers, and thus be able to help in the cause so dear to us all. No better training school could hardly be arranged, and they are greatly needed.

A Socialist educational league organized for this purpose could in a very short time be a powerful help to the Socialist movement.

I have studied the matter for several months in a practical way, having worked as operator and manager, and I can only say that it is difficult for me to find words to express the great possibilities of this revolution in a way that will be rational to you.

I shall be pleased to hear from any comrade who may desire further information. A. L. VOORHEES, 3317 Indiana avenue, Chicago.

Esperanto Unchangeable? Being an enthusiastic member of an international party I have been much interested in the international language, Esperanto. Also as a teacher, I have been much interested in a philosophical phonetic system of spelling. This Esperanto essay to be. However, there are a few points in it which do not quite come up to my idea of what an international language should be.

There are a few changes which should be made in it which I called the attention of Comrade Baker to, but have received no answer. I suppose from that that the language is to be like the laws of the Medes and Persians—unchangeable. This is a wrong idea. Socialists, as well as Esperantists, should at all times be open to progress. That is the only way in which a truly philosophical language can be attained.

Hence these criticisms: 1. The letter o is given the powers of t when it is both double and single. That sound. No sound should be represented in two different ways. This letter should have been given the power of the sound represented in English by ch. This would have avoided the character caret c. 2. Caret c has been left out entirely. It is both double and single. This should have been dispensed with. 3. The letter j should have been retained with its consonant power, and the letter j should have retained its own English sound, which would have dispensed with the caret c. 4. The circumflex over u in the diphthong uo is not necessary, as the powers given to the two letters, when combined, give the sound required in Esperanto. With these corrections which should be admitted at once, I do not see how the language could be further improved. Nevertheless, we should avoid being circular in our conservatism, and thinking that what is is the best that could be. It is only by careful analysis and thoughtful consideration by the spirit of emancipation, that any great success can ever be attained. L. E. KNOWLES, Mount Washington, Mo.

New Up-to-Date Government

Taft—Our president and chief government elected by the people to start the wheels of industry. Neither Taft nor the people own the machines of industry, and how the people can expect him to bring progress is more than I can understand.

When if the capitalist machine starts again to grind out profits, and incidentally to give a few people barely enough to live by, the old machine has broken down and stopped several times, and as it is rotten to the core it will break down again and again.

The second machine, the capitalist machine is rotten, but it is only a few years old. It is replaced by a new, up-to-date machine called Socialism—one guaranteed to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, shelter the homeless, and a machine that will not stop unless the people are enough of these and to spare, even then it will stop, but only a few know it. It is up to the people to get it. G. B. KILPATRICK, McNeen, W. Va.