

FACE CRISIS AT ELECTION

Voters of Chicago Are on Eve of Placing New Body of Grafters in Council

'GRAY WOLVES' DISGUISED

Toilers' Interests Upheld by Only One Set of Candidates, the Socialists

The present political situation in the city of Chicago is an extremely serious one. An attempt is being made in the city council to form a new gang of "gray wolves" for the purpose of controlling the voting power and thus put through ordinances that mean graft.

The gang in the council at the present time is rather weak and must secure re-enforcements. Therefore the Republican and the Democratic parties have joined forces in certain wards for the purpose of insuring the election of the necessary additional "gray wolves."

The scheme of the old parties has frightened the reformers and they are now howling their protests and appealing to the voters to defeat the objectionable characters. As usual, the reformers have adopted only half measures in their attempt to clean out the council, for they direct all of the attack against a few individuals instead of the political parties really responsible. The Municipal Voters' league picks out nineteen candidates and condemns them without reserve, yet with the exception of four wards it advises the citizens to vote for other candidates of old parties, who, when seated in the council, will be no better than the ones condemned, for they were chosen by the very parties which selected the candidates condemned.

Some Examples Given

There is no doubt that the city council is composed of very bad material, as it has been for years. One instance was shown when the agitation for the "two platoon" system for city firemen began. This matter was carried to the council and ignored. Then it was taken to Springfield, where it met with no better fate. Had the council been composed of earnest men, the two platoon system would have been adopted long ago, and the firemen would now be working only twelve hours instead of being on duty day and night.

Recently the aldermen again showed how conscientious they were in the performance of their duty by pushing the subway printing contract, on which the bid was \$1,600 higher than that of several of the other competitors. This contract was granted to Donnelly & Sons, a Boston concern, according to the Allied Printing Trades council, through the direct influence of Ald. Milton J. Foreman, who wants the votes of Third ward residents and who is endorsed by the M. V. L., which had covered him repeatedly for his aldermanic record.

Ignore Starving Children

Then again, a short time ago, the aldermen, after treating the question of starving school children in a half-hearted, careless manner—spending just five minutes on it—raised their own salaries from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per year in the midst of a panic which has thrown thousands of men in the city out of work.

All to city's ill the reformers expect to remedy by electing against a few of the old party "gray wolves" and endorsing others. It is a case of throw out some of the old "chair warmers" and let the new ones get a chance at some of the graft.

To these would-be reformers, the Socialists say, "Read our platform."

Socialists look at the election in a different light. They hand the voters the city platform of the party and ask them to read it carefully before going to the polls. They even ask the voters to secure the platforms of the other parties, if such are in existence, and compare them. The Socialists have no fears as to what any logical man will do after reading their platform, for in it they advocate measures that will insure every worker a better existence. They are not dressmakers, for they demand material changes, which if put into practice would enable the working class to live without the shadow of starvation forever hanging over its head.

What Socialists Want

The Socialists want to do away with the private ownership of the tools of production and wish to substitute collective ownership—thereby raising working class emancipation. They realize that as long as one man owns the tools and machinery with which another man is forced to work to earn a living, he is that man's master and can dictate to him when he shall and when he shall not work, thus holding that man's life in his hands.

The Socialists want to wipe out individual profit, for they realize that as long as it exists it will be the cause of much suffering, for it is because of profit that one man will exploit all those he can reach. Profit is the mother of greed, crime and vice, and it will never be wiped out until the co-operative commonwealth is established, and this will never be realized until Socialists get into power.

For many years the enemies of Socialism have waged a vicious and un-

reasonable attack upon it. They have led the masses to believe that it meant anarchy, disorder, dividing up of property and other just as ridiculous and absurd statements, and thousands who failed to investigate it believed these.

A Comparison Is Drawn

As a closing argument, the enemies of Socialism declare that it will never be realized for at least one hundred years. This argument is similar to that used against anti-slavery advocates. It was Wendell Phillips, who while speaking one day in favor of abolishing slavery, was asked when he thought the slaves would be free. He thought for a moment, and then said: "It might be in ten, fifteen or twenty years, or possibly longer, yet it was barely four years after his answer that the slaves were given their freedom. Conditions demanded it, and it came as a thunderbolt from the skies. Socialism will come soon for conditions are demanding it."

SEVEN WARDS IN BATTLE FRONT

Withdrawal of Republican Nominees and Action of M. V. L. Spurs Socialists

Socialist campaign activity surpassing anything ever seen in the city of Chicago is now being carried on in the Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-seventh wards. In four of these wards, the Ninth, Tenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth, the extra spurt was brought about by the fact that the Republicans withdrew their candidates and thus left only the Democrat and Socialist in the field, giving the latter a great opportunity to poll a big vote. It is to elect their man in the four wards is of intense interest, for not only are the Socialists concentrating their available strength there, but the reformers and dissatisfied Republicans are doing all in their power to defeat the Democratic candidates, who, by the way, have a very unsavory record, thus abetting the Socialists in their campaign.

M. V. L. Helping Socialists

Stanley Kunz and Thomas F. Scully, candidates in the Sixteenth and Tenth wards, respectively, are objects of the biggest attack. The record in the council is the worst imaginable, and the Municipal Voters' league is determined that neither of them will ever enter it again. So determined is the league to defeat the two that it is going to do all in its power to abet the election of the Socialist candidates, Henry Anielewski and Edward Kapok.

In the Twelfth ward the Socialists have waged a hot campaign during the last three weeks. The candidates there are not so favorable for a big vote as they are in the wards where the politicians have fallen out, but in the last few years the Socialist vote in the ward has experienced a constant and healthy increase, brought on by persistent agitation.

The Bohemians in the Twelfth ward are the deciding element and are largely ruled by the United Societies. This rule has been in evidence in the Twelfth ward for many years by the election and re-election of J. Z. Uhlir, a member of the United Societies and of the Bohemian Athletic Association. Uhlir was backed by all these, and being a Bohemian, he carried the ward with the greatest of ease.

Cermak a Socialist Target

This spring another Bohemian, Anton J. Cermak, president of the United Societies, and also a member of the Bohemian Turners, is running for alderman. Cermak has been the political power in the Twelfth ward for years and will no doubt swing the Bohemian vote. This does not discourage the Socialists, and they will not fight for election, but for a healthy increase in the vote. There isn't a house or a voter in the ward which has not received some sort of Socialist literature, for the branch members have kept up a continuous stream of literature running through the ward.

Tomorrow night and Sunday, the county will be ringing with Socialism from one end to the other. Hall meetings will be held in almost every ward in the city, and all the organized forces, accompanied by red light and plenty of literature, will be held on every available street corner, if the weather permits.

LLOYD LINERS' PROFIT SLUMPS

Bremen, April 3.—The directors of the North German Lloyd Steamship company issued the annual balance sheet of the company yesterday. It shows undivided gross profits of only \$2,304,500. This amount, they say, is insufficient for the necessary write-offs on vessels and the entire reserve and the building and repair funds will be absorbed to raise the write-offs to \$3,506,750, as compared with \$4,017,500 in 1907.

The directors say in a statement given to the press that they thought it possible to make a lighter write-off than usual because a number of the steamers of the company were idle and did not suffer the same depreciation as when in service. The figures above do not include \$393,750, which the commercial marine must pay the North German Lloyd as guaranteed earnings on part of the capital stock.

The reports say the business results of the year were most unfavorable, being influenced by the unparalleled reduction in the number of steamer passengers carried, which was about 185,000 less than in 1907. Of late, the report declares, emigration to the United States has increased considerably, and the directors express the hope that the present provisional adjustment of German-American trade relations will soon be superseded by a trade treaty.

Smugglers Lose 150 Gowns

New York, April 3.—A system of smuggling by means of what are described as "sleeper" trunks, which are left unclaimed for indefinite periods on the pier of incoming ocean liners, is believed to have been unearthed by the customs officials at this port. In three such trunks 150 empire gowns, valued at \$30,000, were found. In others \$55,000 worth of furs was discovered and estimated.

'CUT EXPENSES,' IS TAFT'S WORD

Growing Treasury Deficit Is Cause of Order to the Federal Departments

(NATIONAL SOCIALIST PRESS BUREAU.) Washington, D. C., April 3.—(By Mail)—The alarming rate at which the treasury deficit is materializing has caused heretofore measures to be adopted at once and after the last cabinet meeting, at which the members received their orders, Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh issued a remarkably frank letter to his subordinates which caused them to gasp in astonishment, as nothing like it has been seen since the days of Grover Cleveland. It reads:

"The president wishes the treasury department, as well as the other departments of the government, to take immediate measures to consider the question of such economies in expenditures as may be found by the most competent study to be feasible. It is intended to make the estimates of expenditures for the next and future years with the greatest care, and it is desirable that the attention of the department should be directed as early as possible to the general study of this matter."

Cabinet Must Know

"It is the intention that the estimates of the different departments shall hereafter be submitted to the cabinet and that they shall be considered together and as a whole and in connection with the treasury estimates of the probable income."

"There is clearly a new disposition, not only in the executive government, but in the congress, toward such consideration and study of the government expenditures as will bring about a responsible relationship between the expenditures and the revenues."

In the past it has been the custom for members of the cabinet to make their own estimates and to work for them in congress independently of the treasury department and in one instance, that of the department of agriculture, Secretary Wilson overrode congress even in deciding on plans in connection with new buildings. It is said Taft has called a peremptory halt upon such proceedings.

Label Convention Over

The Trade Union Label convention, which held a three-day session in this city, formed a union label department of the American Federation of Labor. Thos. F. Tracy of Boston was elected secretary-treasurer, under salary to devote his entire time in furtherance of his department. The other officers are: President, John B. Lennon, Bloomington, Ill.; first vice-president, John F. Tobin, Boston; second vice-president, T. C. Parsons, Washington, D. C.; third vice-president, Max Morris, Denver; fourth vice-president, Owen Miller, St. Louis; fifth vice-president, John J. Manning, Troy, N. Y.

Take Up Hatters' Strike

A committee on the hatters' strike reported the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

"Ten thousand hatters and 5,000 hat trimmers have been on strike for the last twelve weeks. There are, therefore, 46,000 men, women and children involved. The hatters have been and are made the target of the concentrated attack, not only of the hat manufacturers, but of Van Cleave's National Association of Manufacturers. In the first instance the suits at law were brought against the United Hatters of North America for \$240,000, and now a conspiracy and an attack has been made upon their union label.

"We recognize the attack of the hat manufacturers' organization as not only an attack upon the organized effort of the hatters, but as a blow aimed at the heart of the organized labor movement of our country.

"We recognize the struggling hatters in this contest as the vanguard in the battle waged against the rights and interests not only of themselves, but of all the rolling masses. Therefore it is the duty of every worker, organized and unorganized, to render every possible assistance that greed, chicanery, and tyranny may be thwarted."

Ask 10-Cent Contributions

"We urgently request that every wage earner contribute the sum of ten cents on Saturday, April 17, that if an adjustment is not reached on or before Saturday, May 15, another contribution of 10 cents be made, and that a similar contribution of 10 cents be made on Saturday nearest the middle of each succeeding month so long as the contest shall continue.

"We urge upon sympathetic and liberty-loving Americans the contribution of food products.

"We urge that all city and central bodies be urged to aid in carrying into effect the purpose of this appeal, and to select committees to secure contributions of funds and food products."

Waukegan Now Centers Fight

Armed with 1,500 copies of the Daily Socialist and several thousand pieces of other literature, the Socialist party members of Local Waukegan, Ill., will set out tonight for the purpose of spreading propaganda into every part of the town. The local is stirred up over the prospects of polling a big vote, as the conditions in the town are very favorable at the present time.

The Socialists in Waukegan have placed a full city ticket in the field and have waged a consistent literature campaign throughout the winter. The ticket is as follows: Robert Giese, mayor; Frank Musgrave, city clerk; Honore Van Landuyt, city treasurer.

BILL SYKES: "I OWN YE DON'T I?"



WORK OLD GAME FOR HOBO VOTES

Cigars, Drink, New Clothes and Even Money Used to Corral Floaters

The genuine hobo floaters—the lodging house denizens—are spending their happiest of happy Saturdays today, for in nearly every ward in the city, and especially in the First—"Hinky Dink's" and "Bathhouse's"—and in the Twenty-seventh, which is ruled over by John J. Brennan, these unfortunates are being whipped into line for Tuesday, election day. Some are wearing new clothes, some are getting on their regular Saturday "jags," only just a little bit faster, while others are preparing to leave the city as soon as they have done their duty toward their respective "vote kings."

Buy Votes Very Cheaply

Thousands of dollars are now being spent daily by the big political rings. Votes are being bought right and left in the lodging houses in the various wards. Some are bought for a cigar, some for a drink and some are purchased on a strictly business basis for cash, as low as fifty cents and as high as \$1.50. Cheap ward politicians are going through the lodging house wards negotiating right and left for votes.

This election brings out the fact that the police department is getting less active in working for the party in power at the polls. The police politician is becoming a thing of the past. The detectives or plain clothes men, who have heretofore been much in evidence at the various elections, working for some nominee, are behaving admirably this election. Whether an order from Busse or Shippy had put a quietus on this "vote pulling" is not known. But it is a known fact, however, that the small raised during the Busse-Dunn campaign, when the whole police force was active for one of the majority candidates, is lessening their interest in this election.

The Same Old Treat Game

Money has been left at least a hundred Chicago saloons by nominees with the word "let the boys have all they want." The saloonkeeper, who naturally wishes to be patriotic and serve his part, too, informs the person or persons who are partaking of the free drinks that "Mr. So-and-So" would make a good man "for the boys" if he were elected.

"Dirty tactics have been reported to in several of the west and north side wards. The saloon political organizations are hiring men to go out at night and tear down the posters of the rival nominees. Some wards have gone so far as to go into business places and urge the owners to take down posters hanging in their windows, even offering them money if they would permit them to destroy the lithographs.

Futile Police Arrangements

Chief Shippy has made more complete arrangements this year to have patrolmen and detectives on duty at the various voting places. But these guardians of the law, so called, will only preserve the peace and prevent the citizens from getting their heads cracked. More watchers will be on duty at the polls this year, too. The old parties are assigning more men and so are the minor parties, but it is unlikely that the latter parties will be able to stop the fraudulent practices that are forced upon the smaller parties year in and year out at the elections.

21ST WARD BRANCH PASSES RESOLUTION ON SLICK DEATH

Feeling deeply the loss of Franklin H. Slick, employee of the National office and member of the Socialist party, who was recently killed by a Madison street car at LaSalle street, the members of the Twenty-first ward branch at their last meeting adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Comrade Franklin H. Slick's life of usefulness to the cause of labor is ended, having fought with all his energies until the last, and in his death we have lost a comrade who never flinched at any service at any time, and who, when temporary defeat befell us, only retired and hastened to the work of strengthening our ranks for the next struggle; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we herewith record that Comrade Franklin H. Slick has always, since coming to Chicago and for many years previously, done all in his power to strengthen and advance the political party which represents the cause of the working class, and we express our deep regret at having lost so true and tried a comrade; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the mother of the deceased and to the Chicago Daily Socialist and also entered in the minutes of the 21st Ward branch of Local Cook County, Socialist party, Illinois.

W. M. REIL, W. M. LEWIS, Committee.

Slick joined the Socialist party in Philadelphia and left there to secure work in the National office in Chicago.

CHURCH SCANDAL IN GIRL DEATH

A church scandal is threatened over the death of Miss Mignonette Frey, prominent worker in the Campbell Park Presbyterian church, yesterday at the Presbyterian hospital. The revelation before the coroner's jury that her supposed illness from pneumonia was the result of an illegal operation caused Deputy Coroner Kennedy to call the police into the case.

Active in all church affairs all her life, Miss Frey was associated with many prominent young men and women, and it is rumored that a man high in church circles may have been responsible for the girl's condition.

Miss Frey, an orphan, lived at 879 West Polk street. She has for several years been head stenographer for the John Gately company, 24 Adams street. She reported that she was unable to work Monday, but was at the office Tuesday.

Dr. Abbott Elliott Kay, 284 Park street, gave the girl's secret to the coroner's jury when he was asked to explain her death. He had been treating her for a cold, but when she grew worse she told him of her condition.

Tuesday, he said, there had been no evidence of any operation. Dr. Kay kept the girl at his house that night and the following morning sent her to the Presbyterian hospital. Two days later she died, protesting to the last that she was innocent of any wrongdoing and that no one was to blame for her condition.

For ten years the dead girl was musician in her church. Never for a moment was she suspected of any indiscretion.

As the result of another illegal operation, which caused the death of Mrs. Carrie Pearson, 73 Hill street, a week ago, the coroner's jury yesterday held Mrs. Carolyn Meyers, 447 Wells street, midwife, to the grand jury on a charge of murder. The woman's dying statement, made to Dr. H. A. Moje, 445 North avenue, was produced against Mrs. Meyers.

PRINCIPALS LOSE \$13.50 A HEAD

Six School Chiefs Are Docked for Day They Visited Mayor Busse

Six school principals were docked a day's pay because they took one hour and a half to go and see Mayor Busse and ask him to favor the selection of a member of the teaching force as a successor of Superintendent Edwin G. Cooley, now gone to his reward as head of D. C. Heath and company, Boston.

Whether President Otto C. Schneider of the board of education thought that it was worth \$13.50, or a full day's pay of a school principal, just to stand in the royal presence at the city hall is not known. Schneider said the principals were absent from duty without leave, therefore, he docked them as employees of a factory are docked for a like offense. The principal who complained to Schneider made a "rude" remark, saying: "Who is keeping tab of the time the mayor is off duty?"

Schools Can Be Built Cheaper

Joseph Downey, formerly building commissioner under Mayor Busse and now a member of the board of education, declared some time ago that the school buildings planned for the next few years could be built 25 per cent cheaper than the estimates placed on them by Dwight Perkins, the board architect. This matter was taken up at the meeting of the committee on buildings and grounds yesterday, and Trustee Greifenhagen asked Perkins for an explanation. Greifenhagen said:

"There have been references in this committee from time to time concerning the increased cost of the buildings we are putting up over and above the cost in former years. People have asked me to explain this, and I have been unable to give an explanation. Recently Mr. Downey remarked that he could put up a building for 25 per cent less than the price of \$285,000 proposed by Mr. Perkins. Now, I don't like to have such remarks made without being able to answer questions concerning them. Why do our buildings cost more now than they did in other years? I should like to have this committee ask the architect to give us an explanation."

Chicago Construction Cost

Perkins said:

"Since the Iroquois theater fire new ordinances have gone into effect, and our buildings have to be constructed accordingly. New regulations also have been issued by the health department. A comparison of the cost of Chicago construction with that of other cities is in our favor. Our construction costs us 15 cents a cubic foot, in St. Louis it costs from 17 to 19 cents, in New York from 21 to 25 cents, and in Boston from 21 to 25 cents."

FINE FOR LANDLORDS WHO BAR CHILDREN FROM FLATS

Albany, N. Y., April 3.—Landlords may no longer refuse to rent apartments because the tenants applying have children without being subjected to a fine for committing a misdemeanor, if a bill introduced by Assemblyman Goldberg becomes a law. The bill also prohibits a provision in a lease that such lease shall terminate on the birth of a child in such house or apartment. The measure applies only to first class cities.

AWAIT POLL FOR STEAL

Private Interests Ready to Scramble for the Subway Spoils After April 6

CAPITAL HAS WHIP HAND

Cars Don't Have to Use the Tunnels Unless the City Is Good, Says Fisher

When the new city council meets there will be a battle royal that will rip the city from end to end financially and politically. This battle is foreseen by the men who are closest to the proposed \$20,000,000 subway. It is foreseen by Bion J. Arnold, head of the board of supervising engineers. It is foreseen by Walter L. Fisher, special traction counsel for the city of Chicago. It is foreseen by City Engineer Ericson, who left the city last night "for a rest" and will not be back till after election. While none of the men closest to the subway project would consent to be quoted, the Daily Socialist has obtained information which shows that a big fight is imminent and that the forces to be brought into conflict are only waiting till after the election.

Warm Fight Is Imminent

The present time is the lull before the storm. The first point at issue is a fight between the Busse administration, as typified by the department of public works and Alderman Milton J. Foreman on the one side and the board of supervising engineers on the other. This fight will be on the tentative subway plan, as shown in the subway report, the famous \$31,000,000 subway report. It will be contended that the subway plans are worthless as they appear. It will be contended that they provide for grade crossings underground, which are not only a peril to life, but would reduce the subway to one-fourth of its proper carrying capacity.

Then it will come to light that there is apparently a scheme to "safeguard" the Illinois Tunnel company from any interference on the part of the traction subway and that this scheme may be one very good reason for certain parts of the subway report.

Companies Have Whip Hand

But the most interesting point to be raised will be that the companies, by the famous traction ordinances, which were to do so much, have the whip-hand over the city. That is, the companies have the upper hand if the city administration is sufficiently complaisant. That the city can build the subway under the companies' plan, without raising the taxation in Chicago, was admitted by Walter L. Fisher this morning. But when the city has built the subway, Fisher said it could not compel the traction companies to lease it or even to use it, and the city might thus have the subway on its hands.

That the companies are getting "welvet" out of the ordinances was also admitted. The ordinance provides that the companies are to be allowed 20 per cent "contractor's" profit on the net cost of the work performed under the ordinances during the three-year period of "rehabilitation." This was on the theory that if the city took the lines it would subcontract for the rehabilitation of the lines. The companies are, however, doing their own rehabilitation, through their own engineering departments and getting the 20 per cent contractor's profit as pure velvet. Fisher admitted this.

"Line" Into the City Hall

That the Chicago Subway company, Harriman and Armour's corporation, which owns the Illinois Tunnel company and the freight subway under Chicago, has a "line" running directly into the city hall was broadly hinted by a man in close touch with the situation. This man declared that it was generally believed that while the original steal was going on by which an "electric conduit" was expanded into a freight tunnel, the actual plans by which the steal was being made were known exactly to the official in charge of a certain city bureau.

STEEL BRANCHES MAKE WAGE CUT

New York, April 3.—It was definitely announced yesterday on the best of authority that a cut in wages would be made by the various subsidiary companies making up the United States Steel corporation on April 15, to take effect May 1. There will be no wage cut by the corporation itself. The subsidiary companies of the steel corporation have been holding back an announcement of wage cuts with the purpose of letting all the independent companies do their cutting first.

This has not only the advantage of letting the independents accumulate the brunt of the odium for wage reduction, but insures that there will not be an exodus of skilled combine workmen into the independent mills.

PROLONG LIFE TO SWELL DIVIDEND

Insurance Companies in a Plan to Provide for Prevention of Disease

New York, April 3.—Saying it would be possible to add five, ten or more years to the average lives of policy holders by having them examined medically every five years...

Examinations to Arrest Disease Dr. Foster claims that the medical examinations he proposes would facilitate the beginning of unsuspected diseases which would be thus discovered in time to effect cures...

Prevention Could Be Effectuated Many persons die of kidney disease, of tuberculosis, of cancer, of diabetes, of heart disease, and of other diseases every year...

BIG STRIKE IN PARIS MAY DAY

Paris, April 3.—The central committee of the United Unions of Paris and the department of the Seine has issued a proclamation to the workmen urging a twenty-four hours' general strike May 1.

MILWAUKEE BREWERIES SHOW LOSS IN REVENUE RECEIPTS

Milwaukee, Wis., April 2.—Receipts of the internal revenue department from taxes on beer and distilled spirits manufactured in the eastern district of Wisconsin in the nine months ending with April 1 show an actual loss of \$342,218, as compared with the receipts for the corresponding period in the previous fiscal year...

LETISH SOCIALISTS GIVING PLAY AT HULL HOUSE TONIGHT

The Lettish branch of the Socialist party will give a play in four acts in the Hull House theatre tonight. The drama is the work of one of the Lettish party members and deals with the rebellion in the Baltic provinces three years ago.

6,000 CITY EMPLOYEES GET THEIR BACK SALARIES

More than 6,000 city employees, including policemen, matrons, operators, laborers and repair men, received yesterday, in addition to their March salary, the amounts which had been held back from them during January and February.

ZEPPELIN FLIES BACK TO MUNICH

Airship Acis Admirably and Makes the Return Journey in Two Hours

Dingolfing, Germany, April 2.—The Zeppelin airship, that passed the night in an open field near this town after having been driven by a storm yesterday from the neighborhood of Munich, reascended at 11:15 o'clock this morning and started on its return journey to the Bavarian capital.

Engineers Repair Injuries The airship was refueled this morning and the military engineers repaired the injuries sustained by the motors in the flight of yesterday.

Prince Regent Greets Count Munich, April 3.—The Zeppelin airship appeared over Munich about 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, and made a successful landing on the parade grounds outside the city.

Subscription and Advertising RATES OF THE Chicago Daily Socialist

Advertising Rates. Ten cents per square line for display. Classified, 5 cents per line. Foreign advertising managers, the HOWE-STURTON CO., 140 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.

ANNOUNCEMENTS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMALGAMATED WOODWORKERS' INT. UNION. In accordance with the resolution adopted by the last Lake City convention...

PAINTERS' ATTENTION—MEMBERS OF L. U. IMPORTANT MEETING. Tuesday, April 8, 10 o'clock. In the hall of the Painters' Union...

ON AND AFTER APRIL 29TH, 1908, THE subscription fee to the Socialist Party will be \$1.00 per year.

SECRETARY PAINTERS' ATTENTION—MEMBERS OF L. U. IMPORTANT MEETING. Tuesday, April 8, 10 o'clock.

COMRADES CALL OR WRITE TO ALICE ALLEN, 682 Parnell av., Chicago, for literature descriptive of the farm in the Arcadia Valley. Most cost price \$150, payable \$10 monthly.

EDGE FOR HATCHING FROM HEAVY winter laying strain Buff Orpingtons, good color and type. \$1.50 per dozen. Albert F. Farley, 225 Meigs st., Guilford, Ont.

NOTICE—E. L. SCHNAIDT, of CLARENDON st., Newark, O., will take all subscriptions to the Daily Socialist and send same to us.

A RESURRECTED THEOLOGY, by LOMFADE SPEAR, 225 Main st., Chattanooga, Tenn. 50 pages, 5 cents.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE NOTICE—THE PARTNERSHIP HEREIN existing between Charles F. Adams and Franklin M. Foster, doing business at 28 Washington street, Chicago, Ill., was dissolved January 26, 1908, by mutual consent.

THE CONTINENTAL CLOTHING HOUSE CORNER MILWAUKEE AND ASHLAND AVENUES AT THIS particular time of the year one's mind is very apt to turn to the selection of apparel. First, because Spring is here. Secondly, because the most important of all Spring occasions, Easter, is close at hand...

CLASSIFIED

FINANCIAL STEPPING STONES TO BETTER CONDITIONS are provided in March Comrade Bulletin, copy free. Ed N. 224 N. Chicago.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE ROOM MODERN HOME, HARDWOOD finish, china cabinet, bath, modern kitchen, etc. Newly decorated throughout. Everything first-class. \$1,000-1,500 cash balance easy. Address Box J. H. care of the Daily Socialist.

CORE AND GET THIS 2 1/2 room house in good condition, with ten city water, 2 blocks from depot, 4 blocks from car line. \$1,500, \$1,000 cash, balance in suit. See CHRIE BROS., 225 Milwaukee av.

I HAVE JUST FOUR LOTS LEFT IN MY subdivision, Melrose Park, terms \$100 down, \$5 per mo. Dr. J. H. GREEN, 52 Dearborn st.

FARMS FOR SALE—1 mile from Higgins, Tex. 340 acres, 120 under cultivation. Good house & outbuildings. E. E. Klahr, Higgins, Tex.

FREE HOMES! SEND 10 CENTS FOR booklet, which tells all about it. Hotel Land Co., Liverpool, Iowa.

BUSINESS PERSONALS CHEMIE METAMORPHOSE POSITIVELY REMOVES freckles, pimples, blackheads and tan. Best postpaid. \$5. Address: Germania Chemical Co., East Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS COMRADES CALL OR WRITE TO ALICE ALLEN, 682 Parnell av., Chicago, for literature descriptive of the farm in the Arcadia Valley. Most cost price \$150, payable \$10 monthly.

Tom JACKSON COR. CLARK. This is 100% Tom! meet me face to face Jackson & Clark. You may "read and think" 10.00 can not buy good enough suit or "cravenette" rain coat for you to wear and think wrong.

REMOVAL SALE Hats, Caps, Gloves. \$3.00 Hats \$2.45; \$2.00 Winter Caps 45c \$2.00 Hats \$1.65; 70c Winter Caps 25c \$2.00 Gloves \$1.15 \$1.50 Gloves .95c

Curney Hat Co., 97 E. Madison St. N. W. Corner Dearborn St. FOR THE FINEST MEAL IN ALL CHICAGO

VISIT "LITTLE HUNGARY" Cafe and Restaurant, PORT DEARBORN BUILDING, 8 W. Cor. Monroe and Clark Sts.

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SOME CHECK IN LABOR TURMOIL

Electricians' Strike Is to Be Over in 48 Hours; Grocery Men Hold Out

With more electrical contractors agreeing to the terms of the strikers there was some abatement in labor turmoil, which broke with the opening of the new month, but the strike of wholesale grocery employees promises to be rather drawn out.

Business Agent M. J. Boyle of the Electrical Workers' union said this morning there remained on strike but 200 electrical workers and claimed 450 were at work under union conditions. He said that within forty-eight hours the strike would be practically at an end as far as the electrical workers were concerned.

Expect Entire Settlement
The steamfitters report that twenty individual contractors have so far signed the union scale of wages, and that before night they expect the Master Steamfitters' association to meet representatives of the union in conference and settle the entire difficulty.

According to Frank Kennedy of the Steamfitters' union, 100 men are at work under union conditions and 547 still remain on strike. Those that are still out have assembled in Federation hall, 275 La Salle street, where they register. President Kennedy said that a communication had been sent to the master steamfitters, stating that the union was ready for a conference. He denied that the masters had offered any compromise.

Among the individual employers of electrical workers it was said that the White City amusement park, Riverview park, Forest park, the Chicago Railways company and the George W. Jackson Constructing company were among the seventy-five or eighty employers that had agreed to the increase demanded by the union.

Discuss Warehouse Employees' Strike
Members of the Merchants Exchange, employers of wholesale grocery house employees, met at 802 Masonic Temple this morning and discussed the strike of warehouse employees, which began Wednesday afternoon, when the workers at Sprague Warner and company went on strike.

After the meeting it was said that of the 600 employees out, but 85 places remained unfilled and that there were 2,000 unemployed in Chicago that could fill the places. Representatives of the exchange called the strikers "porters." It was also stated that twenty policemen and four private detectives were escorting the strike breakers to and from work.

The exchange representative, however, appeared a little worried, when the teamsters and freight handlers were mentioned as possible supporters of the strike. The subject was immediately switched by saying that if the old men cared to come back they would be given the same conditions that existed when they struck.

Alexander Gleichert, business agent of the wholesale grocery employees' union,

said that this morning a committee was out looking over the situation. He said that others would join the strike if necessary. The freight handlers, who are affiliated with the grocery house employees, will hold a special meeting tonight.

The sheet metal workers are expecting general officers of their organization in Chicago today from Kansas City to go into conference with the employers in regard to the demands that have recently been made by that union. Representatives of the union declare that only peace is apparent.

The tile layers and glaziers of the building trades union who have been out since March 1 for increased wages, have nothing new to report. Every thing is declared to be satisfactory from the strikers' point of view.

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SPANISH ADMIRAL IS NEAR TO DEATH

Puerto Real, Spain, April 2.—The condition of Admiral Cervera is considered to be hopeless. He is unconscious and is unable to take nourishment.

King Edward's Health Good
Biarritz, April 3.—There is no truth in the report published in Germany, that King Edward has suffered a stroke apoplexy. The king, who is in excellent health, left here this morning to witness the basque fetes at Sarre.

EDITOR RAILROADED TO 'PEN'



ANTONIO DE P. ARAUJO

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Deputy United States Marshal W. A. Carpenter this morning went to the McLennan county jail and there re-arrested Antonio de P. Araujo, the alleged Mexican revolutionist who was taken into custody here two or three weeks ago on charge of violating the neutrality laws of the United States in publishing incendiary newspapers in the state and by stirring up revolutionary sentiment among the Mexicans here and in other ways aiding and abetting the attempted revolution in the sister republic.—Times-Herald, Waco, Texas.

"THE PRIVATE PRISON OF DIAZ"

A true story of how the Mexican President sentences his political enemies to certain death in the below-the-sea dungeons of San Juan de Alca, told by John Murray, who visited the prison. First of the series of articles by this author appeared in the March number of the International Socialist Review under the caption, "Mexico's Peen-Slaves Preparing for Revolution." Second story, "The Private Prison of Diaz," appears in the April number of the

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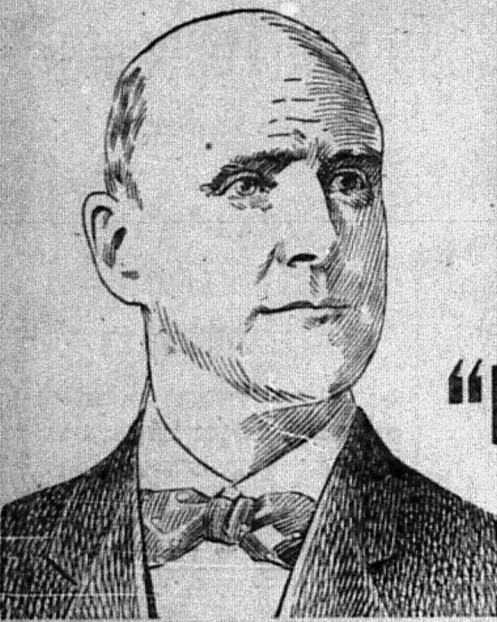
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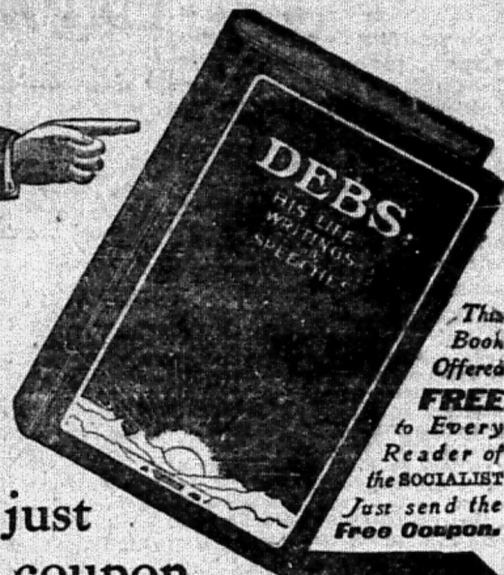
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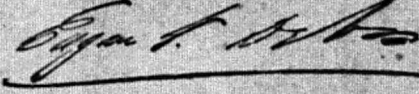
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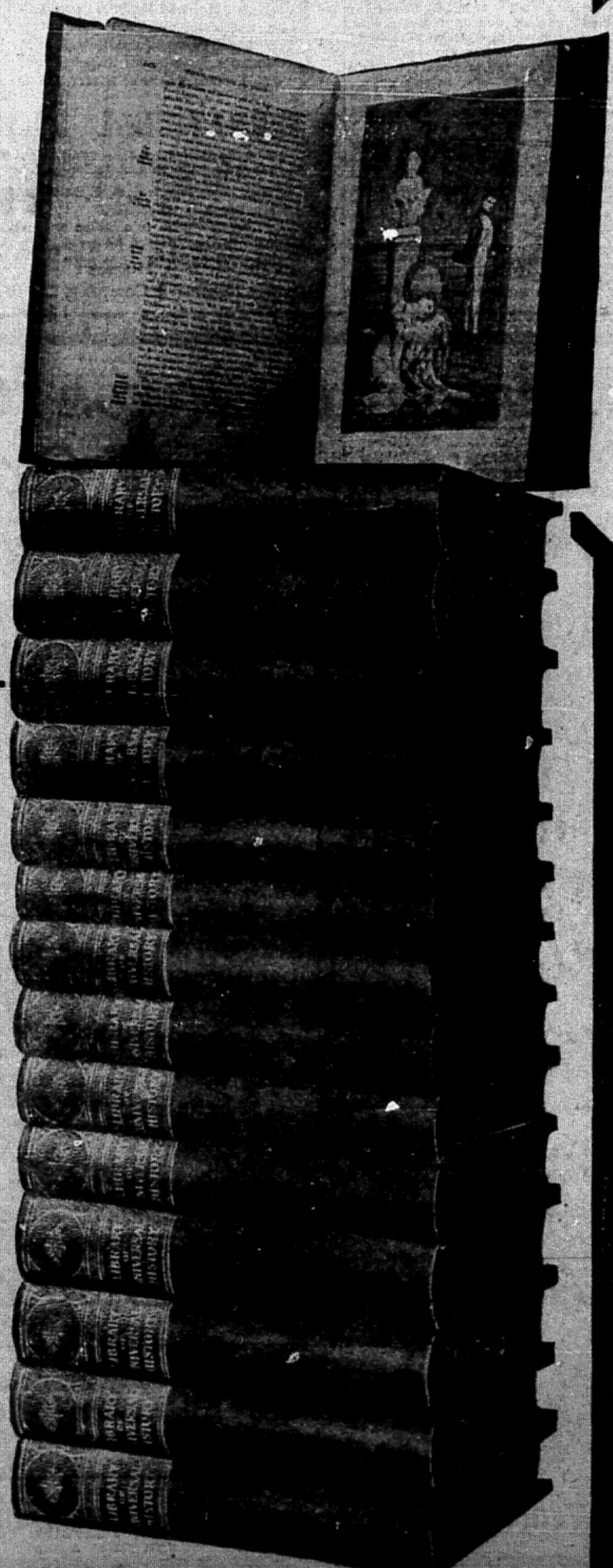
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DAILY SOCIALIST MAGAZINE PAGE

Shifty Shift

BY WILLIAM HAMILTON OSBORN.

(Continued from Yesterday.)

He heard the sound of footsteps descending to the room in which he stood. He looked about. There was no hiding place. He was surrounded on all sides by huge pans of bread. He thrust his hand into a pocket and pulled it out. He dashed the contents of his hand across the room, and dived for another handful. Then he paused, for the man upon the steps was not a policeman. He was Helmsaetter, the baker man. "What you doing here?" exclaimed Helmsaetter, suspiciously. Shifty Shift, for it was he, was relieved. "I was lookin'," he explained confidently to the baker, "for a man of the name of Mickey Sullivan—blind in one eye. He used to work down this cellar."

FOR HOME DRESSMAKERS



2441 GIRL JUMPER DRESS. Price Pattern No. 2441. All Sizes Allowed. Mile-green linen has been used in the development of this stylish little frock. The princess front panel makes it particularly becoming to the youthful figure of the growing girl, and the plaid skirt is attached to the waist, under a belt of the material which passes through the waist panel. The yoked neck, wide armholes, and belt are trimmed with narrow white cotton braid, and the stitching is all in the same shade. The gimpes is of white Swiss, with a green embroidered dot, the collar and cuffs being of embroidery insertion, finished with a narrow edging to match. The pattern is in 4 sizes—4 to 12 years. For a girl of 8 years the dress requires 5 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 30 inches wide, or 2 1/2 yards 42 inches wide; the gimpes needs 2 1/2 yards 18 inches wide, or 1 1/2 yards 26 inches wide; 1 yard of insertion and 1 1/2 yards of edging to trim. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

THE CALL OF THE WILD

BY VERNE E. SHERIDAN OF THE FENBERG STOCK COMPANY

James was the property man, stage-carpenter and general handy man with the show. His was the job of loading the company's baggage-car, which duty had to



VERNE E. SHERIDAN.

be performed Saturday nights after the show. Last week his sister came to visit him, and as the company would not leave town until early Monday morning, she intended staying over Sunday with her brother. She went to see the performance on Saturday evening and on leaving the theater and passing the stage door she saw brother James directing the loading of trunks and scenery on trucks ready to take them down to the car. She was all attention at once and watched with fascinated eyes the men handling those huge pieces of canvas

etc. and ended by begging James to let her go down to the car with him and watch them load the trucks and scenery. He consented finally when one of the ladies of the company offered to go along to come back home with her, for James would be busy until 3 or 4 a. m. and she, of course, could not wait for him until then to see her home. Down to the railroad yards they went and watched the interesting process. Having satisfied her curiosity, she kissed her brother goodnight and started for the hotel after telling him not to call her too early on the following morning, as Saturday had been a strenuous day for her she would sleep late Sunday morning, and it was already 1:20 o'clock. Arm in arm, laughing like a couple of children, the girls left the railroad yard. James, who was an early riser, and who loved the country, winter or summer, got up early Sunday for a long walk before breakfast. South the comedian was up too, so together they started out, walked past the last houses on the outskirts of the village and had entered a clump of trees when suddenly there was rapped over the Sunday morning stillness a very distinct "Ja-ames!" They stopped, looked and listened. Again it came—Ja-ames!—louder this time. Not seeing anyone, James, who is rather superstitious, whispered: "Smith what can it be?" Smith, possessing a sense of humor, an comedian should,

Socialists in Anthracite Conference Will Dispute Baer's "Stewardship"



principal characters engaged in this titanic battle. Three of them represent the miners in their battle for better wages, shorter hours and sanitary and safe union conditions in the mines. The fourth, Mr. George F. Baer, is the man who represents the operators and who some years ago put forth the claim that he and his fellow owners of the mines were the stewards whom the Almighty had charged with the administration of the people's coal supply and the lives and destinies of the miners. This cut also shows president Lewis of the United Mine Workers' union and two of his fellow representatives of the union, Patrick Giliday and Andrew Matti, both of whom are Socialist party members and active party workers as well as prominent and trusted members of the United Mine Workers' union. Giliday was one of the delegates at the late Indianapolis convention who took a prominent part in pushing Socialist resolutions through that body which caused so much comment in newspaper circles at the time. He is a powerfully built man in the neighborhood of forty years of age and active in both body and mind. He was one of the conspicuous characters even among the 120 delegates at the Indianapolis convention. Andrew Matti is a Slav who has great influence among the Slavonic people, many of whom are employed in the anthracite mines. Giliday and Matti both live in the anthracite district in Pennsylvania.

CHILDRENS CORNER

Mrs. Billy's Experience With the Bitterns BY ELLEN DALRYMPLE MEGOW. "Ca-boong! Ca-boong! Ca-boong!" Mrs. Billy sprang to her feet, her muscles stiffening with fear. "What can that be?" she exclaimed, aloud, although there was no human ear to hear. Nigger looked wise and kept on purring. Pop, the little white dog, looked up as much as to say, "What is the matter with you? If you were in danger I should be barking." "Ca-boong! Ca-boong! Ca-boong!" it called again. "It calls three times," she said to herself. "The cow moos once, the horse neighs once and the deer whistles once but the duck quacks three times, the owl hoots three times, therefore I believe it must be a bird." Twilight had now settled down into inky darkness, and it took a good deal of reasoning on Mrs. Billy's part to kill what she considered the greatest enemy of mankind, Fear. She shut him out for a while, but like a "Jack-in-the-Box," he sprang up again, saying, "Perhaps that is Indians signaling to each other." Mrs. Billy arose at the occasion, re-

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THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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The Coming Year

How will the vote which you will cast next Tuesday affect your life during the coming year? It will be your one opportunity to vote as you work and strike. On the way you cast it will depend many things during the next twelve months.

The old party politicians tell you there are no issues this year. This is true so far as they are concerned. No matter whether the men who call themselves Republicans or those who bear the name of Democrat are elected, you know that the real rulers of Chicago will be the great corporations.

The names on the ballot may be Foreman or Scully, or Kenha or almost anything else, but if they are Republicans or Democrats a vote for them will be a vote for the traction companies, for the department stores, for the railroads and stock yards and steel companies that own Chicago.

Do you think that electing these corporations to power will help you? Has it helped you in the past? Did it help you when they stole the Chicago streets, beat up your head with the policeman's club for striking and turned the public schools into sweatshops for the teachers and scab factories for the pupils?

The only candidates that do not carry the brand of the capitalists of Chicago are those nominated by the Socialist party. They are the only ones that do not claim to stand for the private ownership of the jobs that are necessary to the life of the workers.

The Socialist party is the only party that comes before the voters with any principles in which the working class is interested. The Socialist party holds that the existence of ten thousand hungry children in the schools of Chicago is a disgrace to a city that claims to be one of the wealthiest in the world. The Socialist party would provide for the feeding of those children long before it would raise the salaries of politicians holding fat jobs.

The representatives of the Socialist party, if elected to the city council, will oppose every attempt to use the city government against union men in time of strikes. There will be strikes during the next year and unless there are representatives of labor in the city council the police will be used to crush the strikers as they have been used in the past.

During the coming year the ownership of the proposed subway and harbor will be settled. The only candidates who are pledged to retain the ownership of these immensely valuable properties, and all other franchises that may arise, in the possession of the city of Chicago are those nominated by the Socialist party.

From these franchises millions of dollars will flow into the pockets of the owners. You will have a chance next Tuesday to decide whether you will be one of those owners or whether this enormous wealth will be given into the possession of a few powerful capitalists.

If you want this money to be used to build better schools, pay better wages to the teachers, feed the school children who are hungry, supply free text books and establish the hundred and one things that will make the life of the working class better in Chicago, then you will have a chance to say so next Tuesday by casting a vote for the Socialist candidates.

By the time you have a chance to vote for members of the council again many of those questions will have been settled, and if you have voted to put the city government in the hands of those who exploit you the power of these exploiters will have been greatly increased.

Think of these things when you go to the voting booth on Tuesday. Think of them as you have your ballot before you. Then mark that ballot in the manner that will best protect your family and yourself during the coming year.

If you do this the candidates of the Socialist party will be elected.

Labor and the Elections

Chicago is the greatest industrial center in the world. Here are the Illinois Steel works, the Chicago stockyards and packing houses, the Pullman car works, the International Harvester works, some of the largest railroad shops in the world and literally miles upon miles of other great industries. Here are hundreds of miles of streets filled with workers, skilled to produce wealth, trained to handle the marvelous machinery of the shops.

"Surely," the observer from Mars would say, were he to visit Chicago, "this city must be ruled by the workers." He would certainly feel sure of this did he know that no man can be elected to a position in the city government except by the votes of workers.

Yet the fact is that no workingman has ever been mayor of Chicago, that there is not a single representative of the working class in the present city government, and that government is always used in the interest of the owners against the producers of wealth.

Next Tuesday there will be another opportunity for the workingmen of Chicago to secure representation in the government of Chicago.

WILL YOU DO YOUR SHARE TO SEE THAT FROM THAT DATE ON LABOR IS REPRESENTED IN THAT GOVERNMENT?

IN THESE PROSPEROUS TIMES... THE PROPER DESCRIPTION... Sure of That... And there are a half million of such men unemployed. The Davenport Industrialist.

STATE PEONAGE IN MISSISSIPPI

BY SUMNER W. ROSE.

Biloxi, Mississippi, is the most beautiful town in that state on the Gulf coast. It is a health and pleasure resort of ten thousand population. It is the third oldest town in the United States, and claims the distinction of being the second greatest oyster shipping port in the United States.

Notwithstanding Biloxi's beauties and business advantages, it is today boiling in bitterness and is engaged in a fight by its citizens for industrial freedom. The city council of Biloxi, at the beginning of the present year, passed an ordinance providing that all male residents of the city of Biloxi over the age of 18 years and under the age of 55 shall be required to work on the street not more than six days of eight hours each or pay a tax in lieu thereof.

It also provides that every person may commute the labor for which he is liable by paying the street commissioner \$3.00. By this means there is an avenue of escape from labor for those who have means to pay.

The ordinance also provides that any man failing to comply with the above conditions shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and a warrant shall be issued for him as in other criminal cases and on conviction he shall be fined \$2.00 for each day's failure and if the fine and costs are not paid he shall be committed to the city jail until the fine is paid.

The ordinance, however, provides a

means of escape from such confinement for those financially able to provide a bond for \$100.

The passing of this ordinance, making those who were so unfortunate as to possess three dollars, practically convicts at fifty cents a day, raised a storm. There was a great deal of "kicking," but nothing done till Local Biloxi, of the Socialist party, sent to the council resolutions demanding just compensation for those who would have to work out the tax.

The council promptly tabled the resolutions and replied to the Socialists that it was a state law, and could not be changed. Further investigation proved this to be true, but also that the law was not mandatory, and that as the city had already supplied the funds for street repair and improvement in their regular budget, this was in effect a double tax. On this discovery the citizens got busy and sent a petition to the council to repeal the whole affair.

This petition was signed by 1,200 men from 18 years up, and by a majority of the voters of the city. The night of the meeting the council chamber was packed with people who had signed this instrument.

The petition finally came up for action, when the council by a vote against of 6 to 3, not only refused to repeal, but refused to listen to any statement by the committee who brought in the petition.

Furthermore, in their blind belief that "I am king," they added insult to injury by changing the ordinance so as

to make the labor day upon the streets ten hours, instead of eight, and increased the burden on the man who paid cash, but who did not pay it "in-stanter."

Now the whole city is in turmoil. A "Citizens' Defense League" has been organized, with 300 members, committees have been appointed, and a great fight is on for the industrial freedom of the citizens.

As under the state law any male person between the ages of 18 and 55 who remains in Mississippi more than ten days comes under the above law, northern visitors are taking the alarm and declare they will not come to Mississippi again until the above law is expunged from the Mississippi code.

It is peonage by the state and municipalities, pure and simple, inasmuch as the man with three dollars may buy himself free from its operation, but the poor man who has not the three dollars may be worked at convict wages and placed in jail in case of not coming promptly to "law" on notification by the proper officer.

The state legislature will be besieged at its next meeting to change this law and make it bear fairly on all, or to repeal it entirely. Its enforcement in municipalities is an especial hardship, where the expense of streets is so easily taken care of in the regular budget.

The peonage feature of the law is obnoxious under any and all circumstances and will not long be tolerated by an intelligent people.

Biloxi, Miss.

THE MILL

By George E. Bowen

I am the monster come to feed on substance, raw and crude, Or be it iron, wood or silk—or helpless human food. My devastations are by day, and when the world's asleep The hunger of me rages still—for bones and blood are cheap.

I come in transformation's name the wilderness to clear. My strength is of a million men, my voice is shrill to hear. A forest is a dainty meal, a copper ledge a lunch, All cotton, corn and farmer fare are sweet for me to munch.

I set my sorrow on the hills or out across the plain, And those who feed my awful maw fulfill their task in vain; For, O, my master drives me on with many a fatal lash To get for him and gain for him increasing piles of cash.

I can not reason well his way within the grinding roar. Of all my wheels and arms of steel that rest, ah, nevermore. For first I thought my busy skill would be to bless and build A paradise of dear content—where hearts and hopes are killed.

But now—my bondage, more than yours, oh, starved and sorry slave, Devours you and drives me on to dig your nameless grave. But now my passion is to eat whatever comes my way, If cleverly or cruelly digestion seems to "pay."

I am the monster come to feed on little children's tears. I cannot stop for women's prayers—I fatten on their fears. My breath is like a hellish blast across the peace of night, And far and near, where skies were clear, my banners wave their blight.

I me not as a comrade, employing, to ease the back of toil, My habit thunders through the land for ghoulish, golden spoil. My thirst has sopped the laughing brook, my fierce, abnormal taste Has cropped the woodland glories all and left a desert waste.

For I am driven on my way by old grim-visaged greed. I do not crush and crucify for any honest need. O, you may hear me moan at night and groan thro' endless day, Because my lord's perfidious plan makes profits first to pay.

I am the monster come to tear the profit-scheme apart, To strip it bare and leave it there without a mind or heart. Then, as a comrade, let me save for social worth and wealth The joyful day, the blessed night, with plenty, peace and health.

THE RHODORA

BY RALPH WALDO EMERSON

In May, when sea winds pierced our solitudes, I found the fresh rhodora in the woods, Spreading its leafless blooms in a damp nook, To please the desert and the sluggish brook. The purple petals, fallen in the pool, Made the black water with their beauty gay; Here might the redbird come his plumes to cool, And court the flower that cheapens his array. Rhodora! if the ages ask thee why This charm is wasted on the earth and sky, Tell them, dear, that if eyes were made for seeing, Then beauty is its own excuse for being: Why thou wert there, O rival of the rose! I never thought to ask, I never knew; But in my simple ignorance, suppose The selfsame Power that brought me there brought you.

IN A BALLOON



The Old Balloonist—Know Orville and Wilbur Wright? Yes, sirree, I should say I did. Why, I've known 'em both ever since they weren't any higher than that!—Harper's Weekly.

Time to Strike

Johnny—They're makin' shingles out o' cement nowadays. Dickey—I don't mind that so much, but if my ever gets a pair o' cement slippers I'm goin' to run away!—Chicago Tribune.

Cheering Him On

Customer (who wants a bottle of ipecacuanha wine)—I—I—I want a bottle of ipecacuanha wine. Shop Boy (who has received notice)—O-ray!—Tatler.

LEFT TO HIS SAD FATE

A French general's wife, whose tongue-lashing ability was far-famed, demanded that an old servant, who had served with her husband in the wars, be dismissed. "Jacques," said the general, "go to your room and pack your trunk and leave—depart." The old Frenchman clasped his hands to his heart with dramatic joy. "Me—I can go!" he exclaimed in a very ecstasy of gratitude. Then suddenly his manner changed, as with utmost compassion he added: "But you—my poor general, you must stay!"—Success Magazine.

If Convenient

The following extract from a letter of thanks is cherished by its recipient: "The beautiful clock you sent me came in perfect condition, and is now in the parlor on top of the bookshelves, where we hope to see you soon, and your husband, also, if he can make it convenient."—The Universalist Leader.

It All Depends

"How would you define 'dot'?" asked the boy. "Why, 'dot' is just a point," explained his mother, "the smallest kind of a mark." "Not when it's the 'dot' that a foreign nobleman gets with an American heiress," corrected his father.

His Duplicity

"He deceived me!" she cried. "Sue him for breach of promise," advised her friend. "But he isn't worth suing," she wailed. "That's how he deceived me. I thought he was."

Mine Accidents Since 1900

1901—Killed, 134; Injured, 152; number of tons of coal mined per life, 175,525. 1902—Killed, 159; Injured, 223; number of tons of coal mined per life, 154,533. 1903—Killed, 159; Injured, 223; number of tons of coal mined per life lost, 152,979. 1904—Killed, 140; Injured, 211; number of tons of coal mined per life lost, 107,434. 1905—Killed, 194; Injured, 250; number of tons of coal mined per life lost, 151,873. 1906—Killed, 368; Injured, 299; number of tons of coal mined per life lost, 156,315. 1907—Killed, 356; Injured, 448; number of tons of coal mined per life lost, 123,026. 1908—Killed, 625; Injured, 352; number of tons of coal mined per life lost, 62,957. Many of these explosions and accidents could have been easily avoided had the mining laws of the state been properly enforced and complied with. The report of these catastrophes shows that the greatest number occurred in the nonunion sections of the state. In fact, there has been little or no complaint coming from the mines of companies with whom the miners' union has contracts of violation of law; however, it is apparent to all that the mining laws have been ignored to some extent in the nonunion fields. For the year ending June 30, 1907, there were 224 fatalities occurring in 131 mines, employing 13,844 men, producing 13,836,362 gross tons, while at all other mines there were produced 26,203,719 gross tons without the loss of a single life within the mines. A striking coincident is observed from the fact that not a single inside fatality is recorded at the mines working under contract with the United Mine Workers of America. This lead becomes still more striking when it is realized that in 1907 the United States produced 59,000,000 tons more than in 1906, while the United Kingdom only produced 17,000,000 more, Germany 6,000,000 and France barely 2,500,000. The coal output in 1907 was greater than in any previous year, and that of the United States now exceeds Britain's by 40 per cent. The total production in 1907 was approximately 1,000,000,000 tons, of which the above five countries supplied nearly nine-tenths, that is, 896,552,000 tons, the United States leading with 40 per cent. "The Workers' Journal."

ROOSEVELT AS A "MUCKRAKER"

The cartoon of Theodore Roosevelt in the role of a "mud slinger," which appeared in the Chicago Daily Socialist of the 20th, is happily conceived by Savage and richly deserved by Roosevelt. "Mud slinger" it is, rather than "muckraker," although in Mr. Roosevelt's strange perversion of Bunyan's metaphor, they mean the same thing. Truly interesting is it, albeit disgusting, to see Mr. Roosevelt in Lyman Abbott's editorial chair, flinging obscene epithets at sociological doctrines of which he is manifestly ignorant, and at men as clean as himself, and as sane—Public.

A STRIKING ATTITUDE



The Inquirer—But what is it you men have struck for? The Striker—Well, I'm blest if I know, but we ain't goin' back till we've got it.

Patient

Wearry (lying under the apple tree)—Say, mister, kin I have one of dem apples? Farmer—Why, them apples won't be ripe for four months 't.

Wearry—Oh, dat's all right. I ain't in no hurry. I'll wait!—Life.

Philosophy

Philosophy is finding out how many things there are in the world which you can't have if you want them, and don't want if you can have them—Puck.

LOW WAGES AND TUBERCULOSIS

BY THOS. N. FREEMAN.

The English Socialist, Bernard Shaw, never said a truer thing than when before an aristocratic audience he said "I have found that the trouble with the poor is their poverty."

In our beautiful south, with its climate advertised far and wide as a restorer of broken health, tuberculosis claims more victims than anywhere in the world in proportion to the population. Recently a pamphlet was issued in Alabama that proved that the poorest of the population, the negro, furnished 60 per cent of all the cases in the state.

The following is an extract from the Mobile Unionist. It speaks a world of truth and should be clipped out and shown to all our capitalist reformer friends:

"There is no more dreaded malady to be fought against than tuberculosis. The south is badly afflicted, and the cause is chiefly the employment of children in factories and the employment of negroes to do the nursing and cooking among the white people."

"I hold from practical observation and the teaching of my grandparents, that there is scarcely a negro absolutely free from tuberculosis. This malady exists to a larger extent with the negroes than in any human race, and any physician who reads this article will agree with me, in a general way."

"The average negro servant is so poorly paid that the most stringent economy is necessary for them to exist—the cheapest hovels must be rented and over crowded, too; cheap shoes must be worn, and no attention given to sanitary conditions. They come from their places of abode, they mix the white folks' bread, handle the meats, the dishes, etc., with hands containing death-dealing germs, and they bathe and handle the little infant and possibly plant the seed of tuberculosis, thus causing trouble that the pen and man's thought would fain to portray in public print."

Note this quotation, "The average negro servant is so poorly paid that the most stringent economy is necessary for him to exist." This is true and accounts for the greater prevalence of all kinds of diseases among the black race in the south.

The Democratic governor, Comer, is upholding child labor in Alabama because in his own factories profits are made to keep his children in a beautiful home on the hills far from the smoke and dirt of the mills.

Leesburg, Alabama.

SERVIAN SOCIALISTS PROTEST AGAINST WAR

Along of the Servian parties the Social-Democratic organization has stood out against war with Austria and against the capitalistic attempt to embroil the Balkan peoples in an indiscriminate massacre.

The Social-Democratic organization of the country through delegates duly elected to a "peace conference" at Belgrade has issued the following protest against the war madness which the absolute crown prince has stirred up:

"The annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria is simply a case of the strong hand, a case of might is right in operation. This fact the Social-Democrats of Servia recognize and deplore. But to make this annexation a pretext for the murder of a million men and the starvation and distress of millions of women and children at the behest of chauvinistic 'patriots' would be a mockery upon common sense."

"The consistent attempts of European capitalism to make the subject peoples of the Balkans the means of their war-outlet we heartily condemn and we call upon all Social-Democrats of all the Servian, Montenegrin, Croatian, Bulgarian, Bosnian and other Balkan races to unite with us in a protest against the war fever."

The protest goes on to call attention to the character of the crown prince of Servia, and also to the fact that the prince Montenegro has unjustly kept workmen in prison without trial for years at a stretch for attempting to spread Socialist doctrines.

"Is it for such as these" the protest goes on, "that we must be called upon to pour out our blood? Is it for such men as these that we must go before the cannon, in order that these may get glory?"

The protest was printed and has been posted in all parts of Servia despite the objections of the police. Copies of it have also been sent to the workmen's organizations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to the Social-Democratic organizations throughout the entire Balkan region as well as to the Austrian Social-Democratic deputation in the Reichsrath of Austria.

The protest of these workmen of Servia, united with that of the workmen of Austria and Bulgaria, backed by the threat of a general strike, has been one of the most potent factors in stopping the war madness in southern Europe.

The agitation against the crown prince has also been one of the factors in bringing about the present political situation in which the king is said to be contemplating abdication and departure from Servia with his whole family.

AMERICA'S COAL PRODUCTION

America's enormous lead in the world's coal production is shown by the figures recently published for the 1907 coal output, by the board of trade. In 1907, the United States produced 428,896,000 tons, against Britain's 267,831,000, Germany's 140,885,000, France's 35,586,000 and Belgium's 23,224,000 tons. This lead becomes still more striking when it is realized that in 1907 the United States produced 59,000,000 tons more than in 1906, while the United Kingdom only produced 17,000,000 more, Germany 6,000,000 and France barely 2,500,000. The coal output in 1907 was greater than in any previous year, and that of the United States now exceeds Britain's by 40 per cent. The total production in 1907 was approximately 1,000,000,000 tons, of which the above five countries supplied nearly nine-tenths, that is, 896,552,000 tons, the United States leading with 40 per cent. Britain following with 25 per cent of the total. The British possessions supplied some 32,000,000, viz., India, Australia and Canada over 10,000,000 each and South Africa the balance. A number of other countries make up the rest of the supply, and it is interesting to note that the Arctic island of Spitzbergen is rapidly acquiring an important position as a coal producing country, especially for the supply of steamers trading in Scandinavian and Arctic waters. Relative to population, the United Kingdom easily takes the first place as a coal-producing country, for here the output amounts to six tons per head, as against five tons in America, 3 1/2 in Belgium, 2 1/2 in Germany and less than one ton in France. Again, in the number of men employed, the United Kingdom leads with 800,000, followed by the United States with 640,780, Germany 511,000, France 175,000 and Belgium 139,400.

TO THE EDITOR



Why Workmen Should Be Socialists Just before election the Procter & Gamble company requested a Republican speaker to come to the plant and address the employees upon the issues of the campaign. The day before the orator arrived the company placed a notice over the time register requesting the employee to come and hear the speaker, as it was considered important that each voter should fully understand the issues involved in the campaign before disposing of his vote.

As I stood in the crowd, at the close of the speech, watching the men sign their names as members of the "Tuff Citizens' Club," I thought of Ben Franklin, who said: "If I have anything of importance to do, do not send a committee, but go and do it yourself." These words are true today.

Our common people are foolish to expect anything when we send capitalist politicians to represent us. They place their own men at the head of affairs, do their bidding. They have long ago realized the importance of going into politics. They see to it that men are seated in congress who will enact laws favorable to their interests.

Now do they stop there, but they see that some conservative judges are appointed or elected to interpret the law as they wish it to be. It is the capitalists who select the president of the United States. The common people simply ratify their choice.

The capitalists own the government because the majority of the so-called people have voted for them to own it. We are tenants at will. They claim that the government officials own the government.

Out of the 476 members of the sixty-first congress not one man represents the common people. When 95 per cent of us are common people, it is not wise that we should send our own class to congress.

We are foolish to petition congress or the president for anything when we hold the potential power in our own hands. Let us place our own men in power, then petitions will be needless for. Let us cease surrendering our power to the few parasites and then buying the excuse. When we have to pay our own money to the capitalists to buy the privilege of enjoying the benefits of nature

Resolution on Amendment to Constitution At a meeting of the Socialist club of Montague, Mass., the following resolution was passed: "It is the sense of this local that the proposed amendment to the national constitution respecting dues should not pass. We believe that in view of the democratic foundation of the Socialist movement the party policy should be in the greatest degree democratic. To this end any arrangement of dues-paying which throws more responsibility on the individual party membership is to be welcomed. We believe that the present method does this far better than the proposed amendment; that in order to support the local under the new arrangement larger dues would be necessary, thus to a degree preventing the enlarged membership which is desired. So that while the national and state offices would benefit it is not certain that the party would. Furthermore, the dues at present represent a direct tax, the spending of which is directly under the eyes of the taxed. The proposed amendment would substitute what is in effect an indirect tax and indirect dues, we understand, and tend to blight that active personal interest in the propaganda which is the marvel of all other parties. We believe that the local should be encouraged to do more work as locals and individuals, and we believe the present method of paying dues is better adapted to this end than the proposed amendment." C. F. ROLLINS, Organizer.

Montague, Mass.