

PORTO RICO VS RESENT INSULT

Islanders Show Anger at Message in Which Taft Heaped Abuse on Them

San Juan, Porto Rico, May 12.—The evident desire on the part of certain financial interests to injure Porto Rico because the Unionist party has held up the budget becomes more apparent daily. President Taft's message was not well received here. Santiago Iglesias, organizer of the American Federation of Labor here, expressed the opinion that Taft lacked discrimination in his message and made a mistake in taking all the people to task for the attitude of the Unionists, who now control the popular assembly.

"Profoundest Discontent"

Luis Muñoz Rivera, leader of the Unionist party and member of the delegation that went to Washington to represent the Unionist side of the dispute, says: "The message of the president causes a feeling of the profoundest discontent. The speaker of the house of delegates has sent a message direct to congress in behalf of the house. The Unionist party reserves to itself the adoption of resolutions depending on developments. It will remain still and await the legislation congress chooses to pass. I foresee greater conflicts for the future, terminating in the complete rupture between the government and public opinion. The Unionists cannot be held responsible for it. They tried to prevent the clash, but could not. The words of the president are an insult heaped on a weak people that cannot reply."

Strong Reproof for Island

Santiago Iglesias, who besides being organizer of the American Federation of Labor is internationally known as a Socialist, said: "The message is a strong reproof generally, not discriminating between classes, while the Unionists solely are responsible. President Taft excuses Republicans, Unionists, Socialists, and neutrals, who compose a large major-

KAUTSKY TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST

Berlin-Friedenau, 29/4 1909
Hild-Strasse 15

Dear comrade, I will be of course very glad to see my pamphlet translated by you and his. I wish with all my heart to help the Chicago Daily Socialist. It is of the greatest importance now to develop the daily socialist prop in America. Yours faithfully
K. Kautsky

The above from Karl Kautsky, the foremost writer on Socialist philosophy at the present time, shows how the European Socialists look upon the American movement at the present time.

They recognize thoroughly that the one thing of "greatest importance" at this minute is the development of a daily Socialist press. Without such a press further progress is almost impossible. This is the especial task which is given to the Socialists of America at this moment.

The Daily Socialist is the beginning of such a press. It has been carried almost to success. This week is testing whether we are going to be able to maintain this beginning.

At least eight hundred dollars—a mere trifle for each of those who wish a daily paper, though a crushing burden for a single worker—must be had before next Monday.

The entire movement of Chicago is behind the paper as never before. The city circulation is growing at a far more rapid rate than ever before. Advertisers are receiving better returns than ever before.

The great mass meeting next Sunday will consider these problems. The thousands throughout the country who cannot be at the meeting can send their assistance and so help in the decision.

ity of the people, but who have not the slightest responsibility in the quarrel between the Unionists and the executive council."

MANGLED BODY OF STUDENT AND BLOODY RAZOR ARE FOUND

Oxford, O., May 12.—The mangled body of Arthur H. Ketterling, aged 23 years, of Cincinnati, a student at Oxford college, was found on the railroad tracks here early yesterday. There is some mystery connected with his death, as he was an ambitious student, and as there is not known reason why he should want to die. Ketterling's mangled remains were found on the Cincinnati Hamilton & Dayton tracks about one mile east of here. His head was nearly severed from his body. There were three deep gashes in his neck and four gashes in each wrist. Down a steep embankment near where the body was found there is a pool of blood and evidence of a struggle. A bloody razor was found near the spot.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY LOCAL MAKING PLANS FOR PICNIC

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)
Herrin, Ill., May 13.—The Socialists of Williamson county are making preparations for their annual picnic, and the enthusiastic gathering will on some day in the near future be seen at the height of enjoyment in some grove, probably near Herrin, which is near the center of the county, as well as a center for electric lines.

At its last meeting local Cartersville passed a resolution requesting the county chairman of the Socialist party to call a meeting for the purpose of making arrangements for this celebration. The meeting will be held in the Socialist reading rooms at Herrin on Sunday, May 23, at 1:30 p. m. Representatives from every local in the county are expected.

At this meeting the place, date and committee will be selected. Other business of importance will also be transacted. In the precincts where there are no organizations any Socialist in good standing will be allowed a voice at the meeting.

While the picnics have been held with some regularity each year, it was only recently that it was decided to make the affair a regular formal one. The celebration usually attracts a good portion of the population of the county.

ONLY THREE R'S WILL BE TAUGHT

The present methods of teaching in the Chicago public schools, which were installed by former Superintendent E. G. Cooley, are to be ousted and old-fashioned methods will prevail, according to President Otto C. Schneider, who says the "flubdub" will be cut out.

The ignorance of boys and girls leaving the Chicago public schools has caused much comment and the cause has been sought. "Cooley's foolishness" has on more than one occasion been assigned as the reason why young people, after years of attendance at the schools know little more than children that have been forced to "pick up" their learning.

Tuesday Banker David R. Forgan delivered an address before the Young Men's Christian association, in which he criticized the Chicago schools—without, of course, giving any of the blame for the bad school system to certain Chicago business interests.

Yesterday President Schneider not only admitted that the banker was correct in declaring that Chicago's schools do not fit a boy for business life, but

A characteristic incident occurred today at the postoffice in the Rue d'Anvers. A military striker entered the office and asked the clerk for a great number of postoffice orders for one cent each, the idea being thus to prevent the employees from attending to other people. The crowd waiting to be served soon got hot and threw the striker out into the street.

This incident was reported in the strike committee's record of events as follows: "Before our comrade could say or do anything he was arrested by order of the manager of the bureau and taken to the police station."

Other Unions May Join
The first sign of the intention of the outside unions to participate in the movement came last night, when at a meeting of delegates of the United Syndicates of the Seine Department it was decided "that the moment has come to throw down the barriers separating the state employees from the workmen."

The delegates bound themselves to start an organization of their respective unions so as to be ready to march out in a body at the moment a general strike was called, and invited the General Federation of Labor to take all steps necessary to create a general movement in France.

Soldiers Guard Paris
Paris yesterday resembled a city in a state of siege, on account of the general strike of postal employees that was ordered last night. During the night troops took possession of the central post and telegraph stations and at daylight squads of infantrymen were picketed around every branch office to protect postal employees who were willing to work. The streets were patrolled by the mounted republican guards, all exposed telegraph lines are being carefully watched and soldiers have been introduced even into the sewers of the city to prevent the cutting of wires.

50,000 Troops Are in Reserve
Furthermore, 500 military telegraphers and several hundred automobiles have been hastily mobilized and massed in the Galleries des Machines, ready for instant service. Gen. Dalstein, the military governor of Paris, has 50,000 troops in reserve. The walls of Paris are covered with posters announcing that it's strike will continue until the employees' grievances are redressed.

Much Secrecy Prevails
At the strikers' headquarters there are evidences of great activity, but at the same time much secrecy prevails. The leaders content themselves with saying that the strike has only begun, but that they are confident it will spread rapidly and eventually tie up the entire machinery of the government.

The provinces the tactics adopted by the government here are being repeated. The various postoffices were encircled by cordons of troops at daylight today.

Lyons and Bordeaux Quit
The postmen of Lyons and Bordeaux voted last night to join their Paris colleagues. The press generally reproaches the chamber of deputies for its cowardice in postponing a vote on the postal situation, thus throwing the entire responsibility on the government.

It is understood, however, that Premier Clemenceau preferred nonpartisan action for tactical reasons, first, to force the postmen to open battle, and second, to permit the government to put its measures into operation. This chamber of deputies in the position where it will be compelled to approve or abandon the government in the midst of the crisis.

CLEMENCEAU IS FACING A CRISIS

Socialistic Radicals With- draw Support Owing to the Postal Strike

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)
Paris, May 13.—The Socialistic radicals, one of the strongest parties upon which the government has been depending and a party which holds the balance of power in the French senate, have deserted the government in the struggle with the striking postal employees and voted in executive committee to censure the Clemenceau regime for its actions.

First Break in Chamber

The desertion of the Socialistic radicals marks the first break in the government ranks and indicates that the appeal of the workers to parliament has had some effect. The radical members from some of the industrial districts are hastening to cover individually by declaring that they will not support the government program.

The Socialistic radicals form a group by themselves, being neither radicals nor Socialists, but sitting between the Socialist left and the radicals who support Clemenceau.

Summarily Dismiss Men

The cabinet last night summarily discharged 226 men and will deal with other strikers later. The ministers believe that the removal of the leaders and the principals will crush the strike.

The government is encouraging private initiative and has arranged with the Paris Chamber of Commerce, that messengers for all provincial chambers of commerce with their sacks of mail shall be able to travel gratuitously on all railways, in carriages or vans reserved for government mails. "When no private messengers are available for the conveyance of sacks of mail from the chambers of commerce these can be entrusted to the conductor of the train. The transportation of these sacks of mail will be free."

The government has taken over the vast garage des automobiles, where a great number of automobiles are held in readiness for any emergency.

A Characteristic Incident

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A FATHER'S PLEA



BRITAIN SCARED BY BEEF TRUST

Committee Finds American Branches Already Have Price Agreement

London, May 13.—The departmental committee appointed in July of 1906 to inquire into the alleged combinations in the meat trade in the United Kingdom, has issued its report. A large portion thereof is devoted to the so-called American beef trust and its representatives in London, the committee concluding that while a combination exists to a certain extent between four companies in the United States engaged in the United Kingdom, it is not at present sufficiently powerful seriously to endanger the beef trade as a whole. But should these firms, as seems possible, acquire considerable interest in the Argentine the situation with regard to the meat supply of the United Kingdom might become serious.

According to the report the representatives of the American companies in London all told the committee that they knew nothing of the conditions prevalent in the United States, and, commenting on these statements, the committee says: "The committee reluctantly is compelled to express grave doubt as to the reality of this uniform ignorance, and its assumption naturally has tended to throw doubt upon the other statements made by the representatives of these firms. It is almost incredible that Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., and the Hammond Beef company, the last named representing the National Packing company, should be in combination in the United States and in competition in the United Kingdom."

In a paragraph relating to the local tendency to exaggerate "the power and malevolence of successful trade competitors" the committee comments upon the trade methods of the American companies: "These are superior to those prevailing in the country," it says, "and perhaps less influenced by considerations of sentiment. As one witness put it: 'Business is business all the way, and we do not run business for love.' This maxim is ruthlessly applied by the American companies; they are therefore unpopular among their trade competitors."

The committee is satisfied that the firms mentioned consult together with regard to prices and the amount of supplies to be put on the market, and that they fix the prices at which chilled beef shall be sold in the provinces, and, furthermore, that provincial salaried men are practically bound to sell at the price daily dictated by the Americans.

CRITICISING CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE IS HELD NOT LIBEL

Cleveland, O., May 13.—Judge George L. Phillips yesterday sustained the demurrer of the Cleveland Press to petitions for libel filed by Attorney James M. Shallenberger and Attorney Thomas H. Bushnell for \$50,000. The court decided newspapers had the right to criticize candidates for public office. He held that saying any man who is a candidate is unfit for office is not defamatory.

HOMEOPATHS SAY TONSILS ARE USELESS AND A PERIL

Wholesale cutting out of tonsils from the throats of every one subject to tuberculosis was advocated yesterday by physicians at the fifty-fourth annual convention of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical association, held in the Sherman house.

Tonsils clearly had no friends among the assembled physicians. One described them as "things good for breeding microbes." Another declared that no use for them ever had been found, and the agreement was general that their removal checked incipient tuberculosis.

"Twelve per cent of the children examined recently," said Dr. Richard H. Street, "were found infected with incipient tuberculosis. When the tonsils of these children were removed there was complete recovery."

"After the removal of the tonsils a pathological examination is necessary to uncover any disease. The tonsils are veritable germ breeders."

Dr. Burton Haseltine, secretary of the association, expressed his approval of this indictment of tonsils. Dr. Haseltine added that medical men have been unable to find a reason for the existence of tonsils and have decided that they are a "vestigial organ like the appendix of a lower form of life."

"It is probable," he continued, "that they had some use in some previous stage of animal life, but we are unable to discover what that use was."

CHURCH IS HIT BY CHURCHMAN

Boston, Mass., May 13.—The Episcopal congress, in session in Tremont temple, witnessed a startling onslaught on its cherished opinions by the Rev. Samuel D. McConnell, D. D., pastor of All Souls church, New York.

The Rev. Dr. McConnell made his striking allegations under the topic, "The Alleged Incompatibility of Genius and Orthodoxy," was under discussion. He attacked the conventional and traditional methods of the Episcopal church and the system of Sunday school teaching. He denounced loyalty to a creed and declared that if kept more people from church than it attracted, and he advocated a radical change in the whole policy of the church.

Tell the Children Lies
"They tell the children lies, the lesson papers now in use in hundreds of our Sunday schools," said Dr. McConnell. "They present myths or legends as realities. They give descriptive measurements of a temple such as never could be."

"They teach history which children's day school books show them is not true. They utterly ignore the results of a critical study of the Bible."

"Sunday school committees say it is unsafe to teach them what they call the 'simple story of the Bible.'"

"Which is more unsafe, to tell children the truth or to tell fables in the name of religion, fables which they are sure to find out as they are to grow?"

Great Men Held Aloof
"Think over the names of the presidents of the United States, governors of states, editors of great newspapers, great financiers, lawyers, literatures, philanthropists, engineers, physicians, nine-tenths of them hold themselves aloof from the church. How is it possible for a man of high intelligence to be orthodox in face of this fact?"

The Rev. Dr. McConnell is considered a radical churchman and is the author of the best histories of the American Episcopal church.

Winnipeg Plans Exposition

Victoria, B. C., May 13.—A deputation from Winnipeg, headed by Mayor Sanford Evans, is in Victoria to interest the British Columbia government in a project for holding the first Canadian international exposition at Winnipeg in 1912.

CHICAGO BEING BURIED IN SOOT

From 9 to 12 Tons Is De- posited Annually on Every Acre of Space in City

On every acre of space in the city of Chicago from nine to twelve tons of soot is being deposited annually, if the analyses of samples collected in many different parts of the district by the city experts is correct. The experts have just issued a statement in which they report deposits ranging all the way from 8.5 tons at the Rush street bridge to 12.6 tons at the Reaper block.

Tests of the Atmosphere
The collections and tests of the atmosphere were made at many different elevations and the general average would seem to be somewhere in the neighborhood of ten tons of soot a year annually deposited throughout the loop and neighboring districts.

Samples were collected and tests made in the business section as follows:

Rush street bridge, 35 feet above the street level; Board of Trade building, 110 feet; Atlas block, 75 feet; Commercial hotel, 75 feet; County building, 160 feet; Hunter building, 135 feet; The Hub building, 75 feet; the Reaper block, 12 feet.

The average deposits as estimated from these samples of soot and dirt as submitted were the appalling figure given above. The taking of the tests occupied four weeks' time. The analyses of the different elevations showed the following annual deposits (estimated):

Rush street bridge, 8.5 tons; Board of Trade, 10.5 tons; Atlas block, 8.5 tons; Commercial hotel, 8.3 tons; County building, 7.3 tons; Hub building, 7.3 tons; Hunter building, 8.4 tons, and Reaper block, 12.6 tons.

Railways Deposit Most
The analyses of the samples and the four-week test were made under the auspices of the bureau of smoke inspection, which has been anxious to lay the facts of the smoke nuisance before the people for some time.

The main contributor to the tons of soot and dirt deposited in the city streets and filling the city air is the Illinois Central Railway company, which promises to be good every time some one starts a smoke crusade, and then forgets all about it when the crusade stops. This railway's yards along the lake front pour forth appalling masses of smoke all day long. Several abortive attempts have been made by citizens' associations, reform organizations and other bodies to slap the railway gently on the wrist and make it respect the health of Chicago, but none of them have borne the least fruit because it would cut into the Illinois Central's dividends if it electrified its trains in the city.

Manufacturers Violators
The big manufacturers pay as much attention to the smoke crusades as the Illinois Central, the result being that there is every probability that the ten ton average will increase.

The report of the city experts will be laid before the city authorities with a request that some immediate action be taken on the matter.

CARRIER FINDS BATTLESLAKE AT THE BOTTOM OF HIS BAG

South Norwalk, Conn., May 13.—When John C. Greenwood, postman, put his hand in his mail bag this morning he drew it out again in a hurry, for, coiled up in the bottom, was a three-foot rattlesnake, alive and in good working order. Greenwood, 41, of the republic, which was found to have ten rattles.

IT'S UP TO TAFT TO 'FESS UP NOW

Powerful Influences Cause Government to Call Off Peonage Crusade

Washington, D. C., May 13.—It is now squarely up to William Howard Taft to show his labor speeches had any truth in them or whether they were shameless bids for votes. He has been approached by powerful financial and political interests and asked to stop all campaign on the part of the department of justice against peonage. He has been even asked to pardon a convicted criminal by the name of V. S. Harlan, manager of the Jackson Lumber company, at Lockhart, Ala., who was a party to a conspiracy which resulted in the detention of men against their will as laborers. Harlan even had a stack of blood hounds with which to trace all those who escaped.

Four Senators Crowding Taft

Not only have the four senators from the states of Alabama and Tennessee asked that Harlan be pardoned by the president, but they have hinted that the men, Assistant Attorney General Russell and others active in the prosecution of persons guilty of peonage should be removed from the government payroll. The efforts of Attorney Russell to secure legislation from congress which will further safeguard labor from peonage are to be thwarted.

The attitude of the southern senators is at least more frank than was the attitude of certain Republican politicians when the Corn Products Refining company was being investigated by the department of justice at Chicago. The southern senators claim that the prosecutions which the government has directed against peonage in the south has injured the south. It is known that Attorney General Bona, is anxious to push the Argo peonage case against the Corn Products Refining company, because it was the first case of the kind so far north and would have served as a criterion of the fairness of the government in prosecuting wealthy offenders of the federal laws, which were made to protect laborers.

Government's "Fairness" Shown

The Argo case did prove a criterion of the government's fairness and good faith, but not in the same way which Attorney General Bonaparte intended. The disgraceful "failure" of District Attorney Stimson of New York in drawing the indictments against those persons guilty of committing peonage on the Florida Keys was another instance of good faith. Cases all through the south have been found by agents under the direction of Assistant Attorney General Russell, who has attempted to enforce the federal law and has been defeated and double-crossed at every turn. Powerful influences have been brought into play against him and his work. Russell had planned to attack the constitutionality of several state laws, under which enforced servitude was exacted and the poultry companies and manufacturers were protected by state laws.

Clear Case Was Proved

It was proven that Harlan had headquarters at Lockhart, that in his backyard he kept bloodhounds used to capture men attempting to escape. It was shown that by means of the telegraph, railroad, and telephone, justice of the peace, and deputy sheriff the men employed by the lumber company were hemmed in so that escape was almost impossible; that the foreman constantly carried pistols and often made threats; that a rope was placed around the neck of one foreman and thrown about a beam as an object lesson to the others and to frighten them.

FORM GREATEST GOAL COMBINE

Baltimore, May 12.—The Consolidation Coal company, which before the adoption of the Hepburn coal act was owned by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, has acquired the entire capital stock of five coal companies and formed the greatest coal combination in the world, with approximately 200,000 acres in Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio, and a capital stock of \$37,500,000.

The five companies acquired are the Fairmount Coal company, capitalized at \$12,000,000; Somerset Coal company, \$4,000,000; Pittsburg & Fairmount Fuel company, \$2,500,000; Clarkeburg Fuel company, \$1,250,000; and Southern Coal & Transportation company, \$500,000.

The Consolidation, which has controlled the companies which it now absorbs, has bought the minority stock in all of them. There will be no change in management. President Clarence W. Watson and Vice President Jere H. Wheelwright continuing as directing heads.

HUSBAND MURDERS WIFE; ELEVATED TRAIN IS AVENGER

John B. Hinz, 50 years old, 2115 West Twenty-first street, shot his wife three times last night, causing almost instant death, then walked to the tracks of the Douglas Park branch of the Metropolitan Elevated railroad where it reaches the surface at Forty-fifth avenue, laid his head on the westbound rails and was killed a few minutes later by a train. Mrs. Margaret Hinz, who was his second wife, was 49 years old. Her body, with three bullets in it, was found in the yard at the rear of the house by her stepson, John, 9 years old. The quarrel, it is said, resulted from an argument over property.

SOUND DOOM OF TRAINED BRAINS

New Organization to Banish 'Intellectuals' from the Socialist Party

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)

Pittsburg, Pa., May 13.—Here in Pittsburg an organization has been formed which is intended to utterly banish the "intellectuals" from the Socialist party.

It is the theory of the new organization that all persons who by force of circumstances have had their brains trained must thereby and perforce be excluded from the Socialist movement.

The man with a trained brain has been found to be a trouble maker in the "progressive labor movement," say the promoters of the insurance, and they have set about to kick him out and lock the door on him.

Karl Marx, Intellectual

The pronouncements issued by this new body of protestants is labeled "Manifesto"—the word doubtless being suggested by a document once written by a certain "intellectual" with a marvellously trained brain named Karl Marx.

"We hold that a movement that aims at the complete overthrow of the capitalist system should be absolutely and unqualifiedly under the control and domination of the working or wage slave class.

The officials of the new organization are not to be allowed to amass money and revel in luxury, as is the habit of servants of the Socialist party.

"We believe that all of the proselytizing for the organization should, as far as possible, be done by volunteers, and where it is necessary to hire and pay servants to work for the upbuilding of the organization, they should be real wage earners and should be paid the same wages that they would be able to earn if working like their brothers and sisters in the mills, mines, factories and workshops of the capitalist class."

Useful men Not Needed

When any servant of the party proves himself to be useful and capable he is, by the same token, deemed to be a dangerous character and is to be promptly squelched. The "manifesto" says:

"Experience has taught us that it is fatal to the organization of the working class to allow one man or one woman, members of the organization and real working people, should be allowed, under any or all circumstances, to hold any office within the gift of the organization for a longer period than one year, and then be ineligible to succeed themselves until after the expiration of one year from the time they vacated said office."

Collect No Dues—Perhaps

In order to spite the hated "intellectuals" and get in as many simple pure proletarians as possible, no initiation fee and no dues are to be charged—that is, unless it proves absolutely necessary to do so. Says the "manifesto":

"There shall be no initiation fee charged for admission to membership in the organization, and there shall be no admission fee, however small, charged for admission to any public or private meetings held by the organization."

A Clear, Ringing Program

Having disposed of the things it doesn't want, the new organization proceeds to define what it does want. The following paragraph indicates that the new body has a clear, succinct line of action mapped out and that it means to hold close to the line:

"We will endorse no form of political action, for, keenly appreciative of the fact that politics are only a reflex or economic organization, we refuse to affiliate ourselves with any political organization as such and thereby displaying the powers and strength of the working class."

MARKETS

WINTER WHEAT—Steady. Sales, 13,000 bu. No. 1 red, 1.10; No. 2, 1.05; No. 3, 1.00; No. 4, 95c; No. 5, 90c; No. 6, 85c; No. 7, 80c; No. 8, 75c; No. 9, 70c; No. 10, 65c; No. 11, 60c; No. 12, 55c; No. 13, 50c; No. 14, 45c; No. 15, 40c; No. 16, 35c; No. 17, 30c; No. 18, 25c; No. 19, 20c; No. 20, 15c; No. 21, 10c; No. 22, 5c; No. 23, 0c; No. 24, 0c; No. 25, 0c; No. 26, 0c; No. 27, 0c; No. 28, 0c; No. 29, 0c; No. 30, 0c; No. 31, 0c; No. 32, 0c; No. 33, 0c; No. 34, 0c; No. 35, 0c; No. 36, 0c; No. 37, 0c; No. 38, 0c; No. 39, 0c; No. 40, 0c; No. 41, 0c; No. 42, 0c; No. 43, 0c; No. 44, 0c; No. 45, 0c; No. 46, 0c; No. 47, 0c; No. 48, 0c; No. 49, 0c; No. 50, 0c; No. 51, 0c; No. 52, 0c; No. 53, 0c; No. 54, 0c; No. 55, 0c; No. 56, 0c; No. 57, 0c; No. 58, 0c; No. 59, 0c; No. 60, 0c; No. 61, 0c; No. 62, 0c; No. 63, 0c; No. 64, 0c; No. 65, 0c; No. 66, 0c; No. 67, 0c; No. 68, 0c; No. 69, 0c; No. 70, 0c; No. 71, 0c; No. 72, 0c; No. 73, 0c; No. 74, 0c; No. 75, 0c; No. 76, 0c; No. 77, 0c; No. 78, 0c; No. 79, 0c; No. 80, 0c; No. 81, 0c; No. 82, 0c; 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DRIVERS PREDICT SPLIT OF BOSSES

Say Employers' Association Will Soon Break; First Violence Is Seen

The carriage and cab drivers declare that there will be a split in the Liverymen's and Undertakers' association and that the employers will be forced to give in. Many liverymen have signed up, just which ones they are or how many the union men will not say.

"I have been puzzled to know why police have been placed on the horses and now I know," said Walter J. Gibbons, business agent of the union, this morning. "The liverymen's association was afraid of the actions of its own members. Look at the way J. O. Sullivan, a member of the wage scale committee of the liverymen's association, got a bit too much last night and shot a bucket full holes."

To Investigate "Scab" Procurers Boardman and Humphrey, at 44 Sherman street, were reported by union sympathizers to be conducting an employment agency for strikebreakers without having the necessary state license to operate an employment bureau. This was reported by Walter J. Gibbons to Assistant Chief of Police Schuetzler, who promised to make an investigation.

The union officials have become convinced that many of the large liverymen are perfectly willing that the strike should continue indefinitely so that the smaller liverymen may be driven out of business.

"The small man can't stand it," said Gibbons in a public statement this morning. "The feed bills will be running up and then the feed men will take mortgages and then foreclosure will follow and the small livery will, in many cases, be forced to sell and the big fellows will buy the horses and carriages. At the same time competition will be reduced."

President Sloan of the Liverymen's and Undertakers' association stated this morning that he is unwilling to accept the services of the state board of arbitration in bringing about a settlement of the strike.

First Violence of Strike

The first violence of the strike was produced last night when Sullivan, who is the owner of the Hyde Park Livery, stopped in front of Wagner's saloon at the corner of Edgewater place and Clark street, after imbibing heavily, drew a revolver and fired several shots into a water bucket. Sullivan was arrested. His wife furnished a \$100 bond and he was to appear at the Sheffield avenue station this afternoon at 2 o'clock before Municipal Judge Bruggermeier.

After the conduct of Sullivan became known early this morning four liverymen came into the union offices at 145 Randolph street and signed the scale. These men will be discharged from membership in the Liverymen's and Undertakers' association. A split in that body is looked for, as several are signing up. President Sloan of the Liverymen's and Undertakers' association admitted this morning that the employers are not doing half of their normal business. The Pay Livery company has put in automobiles and several other liverymen are said to be using taxicabs.

WORK AGAINST ELECTRIFICATION

Railroad Train Service Men Trying to Defeat Bill Before Legislature

Springfield, Ill., May 12.—In the matter of electrification of railroads within city limits, which is now before the legislature in the shape of a bill known as Mayor Busse's bill, an effort is being made to compromise with the railroad train service employees, who have representatives here protesting against the measure, claiming that it is against their interests.

Soldiers of Railroads

The employees declare among other things that such a measure if enacted would be against their own safety, but instead of taking their own track and trying to get the bill in shape to provide for their safety they, it seems, are allowing themselves to be the soldiers for the railroad companies, which feel that they cannot stand the expense of electrification and at the same time making it safe for their employees.

On the theory that a subcommittee might be able to secure a compromise yesterday with the railway employees, the senate municipalities committee, of which Senator McKenzie is chairman, handed that measure over to Senators Barr, Broderick, and Hall.

MAY SETTLE NORTHWEST STRIKE

British Columbia Mine Trouble Now Before Arbitration Board

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Fernie, B. C., May 12.—The trouble between the miners and the mine operators in this district will be taken before an arbitration board which has been asked for under the Lemieux act, and Frank Sherman, of United Mine Workers' District No. 15 is to be member of the board. The Canadian Pacific railroad has been back of the mine operators who have stood out against the demands of the union. It is hoped that the arbitration board which has been asked for will settle the strike in a way which will satisfy the miners.

WOMAN, AGED 80, COMMITTED SUICIDE BY DRINKING ACID

Mrs. Anna Rosell, 80 years old, 571 Seminary avenue, a widow, committed suicide as her last act today by taking carbolic acid, after writing a note to her stepson, Frederick Feanor, asking his forgiveness for any wrong she might have done him.

ADDRESS WANTED

The Daily Socialist desires the addresses of V. ANDERSON, C. F. KARMAN, and CHARLES SCHMIDT, in order to send them information they should have.

SEND NOTICES OF YOUR UNION MEETINGS TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.

PATRONS OF OUR ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASEBALL GAMES TODAY

Results Yesterday—Standing of Clubs

AMERICAN LEAGUE		NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Washington, 41	Chicago, 38	Pittsburgh, 36	Cincinnati, 34
Philadelphia, 37	Cleveland, 36	St. Louis, 33	Boston, 31
New York, 35	St. Louis, 32	Baltimore, 30	Philadelphia, 29
Chicago, 34	Pittsburgh, 29	Cincinnati, 28	Washington, 27
Baltimore, 26	St. Louis, 25	Philadelphia, 24	Cleveland, 23
St. Louis, 22	Boston, 21	Washington, 20	Philadelphia, 19
Chicago, 18	Pittsburgh, 17	Cincinnati, 16	Washington, 15
Baltimore, 14	St. Louis, 13	Philadelphia, 12	Cleveland, 11
New York, 10	Boston, 9	Washington, 8	Philadelphia, 7
Chicago, 6	Pittsburgh, 5	Cincinnati, 4	Washington, 3
Baltimore, 2	St. Louis, 1	Philadelphia, 0	Cleveland, 0

Standing of the Clubs

AMERICAN LEAGUE NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Detroit, 16	Pittsburgh, 14
Boston, 15	Philadelphia, 14
Chicago, 14	Cincinnati, 13
Philadelphia, 13	Boston, 13
CHICAGO, 12	Cincinnati, 12
Cleveland, 11	Washington, 11
Washington, 11	New York, 11
St. Louis, 10	Pittsburgh, 10
Cincinnati, 9	St. Louis, 9
St. Louis, 8	Baltimore, 8
Baltimore, 7	Philadelphia, 7
St. Louis, 6	Washington, 6
Philadelphia, 5	Cincinnati, 5
Cleveland, 4	Washington, 4
Washington, 3	Philadelphia, 3
St. Louis, 2	Cleveland, 2
Baltimore, 1	Washington, 1
Philadelphia, 0	Cincinnati, 0
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THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

Entered as second-class matter Dec. 22, 1894, at P. O., Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879.

Owned by the Workers Publishing Society, 136-142 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Business Telephone, Main 4464. Editorial Telephone, Main 5209.

The publication of a signed article does not mean endorsement by the Daily Socialist of opinions expressed therein. Inclose postage for return of unused manuscripts.

What Makes Socialists

The latest National Bulletin of the Socialist party contains the result of an investigation into the characteristics of some of the party members. Because of the fact that only about one-eighth of the total membership were reached by the investigation it is impossible to draw any accurate general conclusions on many of the points covered.

There was one question, however, that would be little affected by these omissions. This was the question concerning the factor which made the member a Socialist. It may be safely concluded that what holds true of the nearly six thousand who replied to this question would be true of those who did not reply.

The first place as a propaganda method is held by periodicals, and this by a long lead. Thirty-nine per cent trace their conversion to Socialism to the reading of Socialist periodicals. This is more than twice the number reached by any other agency.

The second best method of propaganda, according to this report, is personal discussion. Nineteen per cent were brought to Socialism by this means. We should have expected this to have been even larger, as the continuous personal work in tens of thousands of shops and factories is reaching a vast multitude of workers daily. One thing that would tend to make this factor seem small is that one of the principal METHODS used by successful workers for Socialism is the party press.

Next to personal discussion comes books as a successful method of propaganda—thirteen per cent tracing their introduction to Socialism to this source. It seems probable that the ten per cent who give "study" as the source of their first knowledge of Socialism should be added to this, for "study" generally implies books. If we add the four per cent who give "leaflets" as the beginning of their road to Socialism, we have a total of EIGHTY-FIVE PER CENT of the present members of the Socialist party who were gained through the PRINTED WORD.

Only seven per cent were reached by hall meetings and eight per cent by propaganda speeches delivered in the open air.

These are facts that should be considered by every Socialist organization. The conclusions that follow from them are irresistible.

IF THE ENERGY THAT HAS BEEN PUT INTO STREET MEETINGS HAD BEEN DEVOTED TO EXTENDING THE CIRCULATION OF THE SOCIALIST PRESS AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATURE THE SOCIALIST PARTY WOULD HAVE MADE FAR GREATER PROGRESS.

It is safe to say that in many cities ninety per cent of the energies has been spent in the methods that have brought in but fifteen per cent of the results, while eighty-five per cent of the results have been achieved with the other ten per cent of the effort which was effectively applied.

Liberty and the Porto Ricans

Ever since the dawn of popular government there has been one universal method of securing each progressive step and using it as a stepping stone to more popular government. That method has been for the people to seize the "power of the purse." This was done through some form of a popular assembly. Whenever the king or the emperor or the grand mogul wanted some cash the popular assembly refused to vote it until he should "come across" with some sort of a popular privilege.

This was the way the house of commons finally succeeded in getting control of the English government. It was the method used by every colonial government on this continent in the struggle with England. Every time a colony wanted anything it would refuse to vote the governor's salary until he had conceded the point at issue.

We have always been rather proud of this method of fighting. Our histories tell about it with a joy that is supposed only to accompany the recital of good deeds.

But during all this time the American ruling class did not have any colonies over which to rule. There was no place where this method of fighting tyranny could be used against our rulers.

But with the growth of imperialism there has come new governmental features. The United States is now ruling Porto Rico as a dependency. The governor of Porto Rico and its judges are appointed by the United States government. That, of course, means that they are appointed by the corporations most closely interested in the exploitation of the Porto Ricans. That is just a little bit worse than anything the English government ever tried to do to the American colonies. They, at least, did not have to take their judiciary ready made from the hands of another government.

Some members of the Porto Rican assembly have evidently been reading American history. Of course that was wrong of them, especially since an American general declared the declaration of independence to be an "incendiary document" in the Philippines. But somewhere or another the Porto Ricans gained the idea of fighting arbitrary power by the withholding of appropriations.

One might have expected that President Taft would have had a set of medals struck off to present to these close students of American traditions.

But he did nothing of the sort. On the contrary, he sent a message to congress expressing grave doubts about the capacity of the Porto Ricans for self-government and recommending that what few privileges they possessed along that line be reduced.

Incidentally he offered as another excuse for this recommendation that there had been some cases of graft in Porto Rico. Now, that should settle it. Any country that permits even a suspicion of graft to penetrate its legislative body should be reduced to complete slavery at once.

Congress will probably act on this recommendation. It will send a representative of the Standard Oil, and the sugar trust, and the express trust, and a few other trusts, who happen to be in congress, on a junketing trip to "investigate" graft and self-government in Porto Rico. Then it will decide that any benighted people that permit graft and dare to use what legislative privileges they possess as a defense against aggression must have those privileges curtailed.

Having done this they can then call a mass meeting and organize a Fourth of July celebration.

POOR PAT

BY SEYMOUR STEDMAN.

(Hang this up in your union.)

Patrick Prendergast was employed by the Chicago City Railway company. It was his duty to run ash cars down the chute on Cottage Grove avenue near Forty-third.

The cars run down the incline and Pat noticed that the brakes did not work. He told the foreman about it. The foreman took the cars away and later on brought them back. Pat fixed the brakes on the incline and went ahead to push a car.

The same old trouble occurred—the car back of him started to run down the incline after the brake had been set. It was not much of an incline, so the brake worked badly. The car ran into him and crushed his right hand. He sued the company. Twelve jurymen heard it.

The counsel for the street car company said to the court and jury that they did not know what was the matter with the car, and as they did not know, and as Pat did not know, he should not be permitted to have a verdict.

Patrick Prendergast was not an expert mechanic, or he would not have accepted \$1.75 per day. He was a common laborer. He knew how to shovel ashes and put it in the car; he did not know about brakes and chains and twistings and wheels. He could not tell the jury and the court how it occurred.

He knew for several days that the brakes would not hold the wheels tight; he told the foreman that. The foreman said he would fix them. He took the cars away and the cars came back, and the car ran down the incline after the brakes were shut and crushed Prendergast's hand.

As I say, the jury gave him a verdict of \$2,000 and the judge O. K'd it. But the street car company ordered its record and started to travel. They went from the Fort Dearborn building up to the Ashland block, and over there they went up to the seventh floor to the clerk and handed him \$10 and a bunch of typewriting.

Both sides filed their printed briefs and three gentlemen in the Appellate court decided the case, and they decided as follows:

That the law was that unless you could point out what the defect was in the car that there could be no recovery, because a long time ago a man had been injured working for Delese & Shepard, and he could not tell what was the matter with the car, and the Supreme court had said that he could not get anything for that reason. So Patrick Prendergast would have to take his medicine.

If he did not know what was the matter with the brakes the court could not see in what the negligence of the company consisted, and as Pat was not a mechanic he could not see and did not know, therefore he could get nothing.

So he walks around the streets with a mutilated right hand, and he may be speculating why it is that if he was injured and he did not know the reason, but he knew from the action of the car that something was wrong, and because he could not tell what, therefore he could not recover.

This law is stated in legal language as follows: That if you can not point out the defect, then the court will not assume that there was a defect and therefore the defendant cannot recover.

On the other hand, if Prendergast knew of the defect and continued to work he would have assumed the risk and could not have recovered, but the doctrine of assumed risk I will leave for the article to follow.

Bear this proposition in mind—that when you are injured in the shop or upon a car where you have been working, if you cannot tell what is the matter, or if you have not some witnesses who can tell what is the matter or was the matter—that is, what the defect was, in most instances you cannot recover.

You must rest content with the fact that the law is a wonderful profession; that courts are to administer justice and that the capitalists own the newspapers and control the votes. THEY PUT UP YOUR CANDIDATES FOR YOU; THEY TELL YOU WHOM TO VOTE FOR AND YOU, AS A VOTER, USUALLY DO AS THEY TELL YOU TO.

IT IS A FUNNY JOB

BY A. W. MANOE

How many of you read the Hustlers' Column? I expect it gets rather dry and monotonous to you. I know it does to me, and yet, comrades, let me tell you that it is the Hustler income which made your paper possible. If the Hustlers should lose courage or become indifferent, even for a week, you would have no Daily paper.

It is no easy matter to write on the same subject every day, and a rather unpopular subject at that. Besides the results of what you write stare you in the face in cold, un sentimental figures—dollars and cents—every night and show you whether your work is a success or a failure.

Can you imagine a person writing on any other subject where the result of his efforts stare him in the face day in and day out and eliminates all possibility of bluff, argument of excuse?

If the money hasn't arrived your work "is a failure," no matter what you have done. If it is there, your work is reckoned a success.

It is a funny job. It is filled with pathos and humor, hope and heart break. It reveals the best, the very soul of the individual comrades who are working and sacrificing that the Socialist propaganda and education of the working class may continue.

It also brings to the surface and reveals the cramped and sordid environment that has shriveled the better nature of so many of us and cramped and confined the expansion of the best we were capable of.

At this moment I see in my mind's eye the ten or fifteen thousand Socialists interested in the future and character of this paper and know that if I could get you all together for half an hour and had a voice loud enough to reach your ears the financial burdens which are almost crushing the management of the paper would be lifted and no one would know he had made any special effort.

Next Sunday the Socialists of Cook county will gather to devise ways and means to push the circulation of the Daily in Cook county to a point where it will be out of danger.

Will you who are scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but bound to us by the common ties of a common interest, join with us in spirit and lift a little, GET A NEW SUBSCRIBER, BUY A BOND, OR SEND IN A DONATION NEXT WEEK? For after all, comrades, after all our talk next Sunday that is what we will all decide to do. It is the only thing that can be done, and we want YOU ALL TO HELP A LITTLE.

I think I hear you say, "I would if I was sure the other fellow would." The other fellow would if he was sure you would, and you all would if you were sure all the others would.

Now, if you have caught the spirit of what I have been attempting to convey to your minds and hearts, you will all start something toward 180 Washington street, Chicago, before this time next week, no matter how little it may be.

Success and defeat are struggling for the mastery at this moment. Everything is in the balance. Your small effort multiplied by the little effort of all of us means easy victory.

Your neglect at this time means that you have left a few of your comrades to bear your share of the load and struggle under a burden it is not fair to leave them to carry.

United action on the part of the comrades in Chicago and the friends of the Daily all over the continent at this time, ESPECIALLY NEXT SUNDAY, will be almost certain to give the Chicago Daily Socialist a momentum which will mean victory after a long, fierce and drawn-out battle for existence.

Let us hear YOUR verdict.

HEDGEROW ROBBERY; OR THE INHUMAN BOY



The Boy With the Catapult—Now, then, give me those bird's eggs!

A Word of Explanation

The series of articles which appeared in this paper some weeks ago under the title "The Pennsylvania Internal Regions" were extracts couched about one-third of a pamphlet of 20 pages published and for sale by the author, Thomas F. Kennedy, McKees Rocks, Pa.

As nothing was said about the article in question being only extracts readers would very naturally suppose that was all there was of it, so we make this announcement.

Vacuum Milking

Mr. Martin—Mr. Miller is after findin' out why his cow aent dry. Miss Hogan—An' phwat was it? Mr. Martin—His Bye, Willie, milked the poor creature wid wan of thim newfangled, dust-suckin' machineal-Puck.

The Spirit of the Law

Judge—You are charged with bringin' the leader of an organized band of pickpockets! Prisoner—Well, yer'll have to impose a fine an' de corporation den, yer know, yer can't punish me personally.—Puck.

MEANT TO BE FUNNY

"You said I had been drinking." "Well, you were riding around in a hack with a sailor." "But had I been drinking?" "Well, you were ordering him to go aloft and furl sail."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"You are charged with larceny. Are you guilty or not guilty?" "Not guilty, Judge, I thought I was, but I've been talkin' to my lawyer, an' he's convinced me that I ain't."—Chicago Tribune.

Hoppecke—Every man has something to be thankful for. Wigwag—What have you to be thankful for? Hoppecke—That I am not a Mormon.—Philadelphia Record.

Ho—If I'd known how sarcastic you were I never should have married you. She—You had a chance to notice it. Didn't I say, "This is so sudden," when you proposed to me after four years' courtship?—Boston Transcript.

"Pa!" "Well?" "What is conscience?" "A thing we always believe ought to be both the other fellow."—Cleveland Leader.

A STRUGGLING YOUNG AUTHOR

"Can any little boy," asked the new teacher, "tell me the difference between a lake and an ocean?" "I can," replied Edward. "Lakes are much pleasanter to swallow when you fall in."—Stray Stories.



The Working Class Movement in Spain

BY PABLO IGLESIAS

Neither the trade unionist nor the political movement advances very much in this country without the Socialist movement. As I have several times said, the feeble industrial development and the meager education which exist here hinder the movement. The General Union of Workers, which, in consequence of the industrial crisis of several years past, experienced a great depression, and, by the emigration of many adherents, a reduction of 30,000 in numbers, has re-established itself and shows now a membership of 43,478. Moreover, an organization has been created in the region of Catalonia, which, although it does not yet count for very much, is expected to greatly increase.

The Socialist party, whose numbers were also affected by the emigration of many members owing to the crisis, likewise pulled itself together last year, and has even strengthened its ranks this year by twenty-two additional branches. The party press has also been augmented—a few weekly and fortnightly sheets have made their appearance at Ferrol, at Leon, at Segovia, and Barcelona.

The weekly journal of the capital of Barcelona, "La Internacional," which is the largest party organ, leads in that region a good campaign against the equivocal political attitude and the confusion of the Republicans, and particularly of those who call themselves radicals, and this campaign is expected to be attended with good results. "El Socialista," the central organ of the party, has today a circulation of 11,000 copies, and we are working with ardor to make it a daily in the course of the next twelve months.

By its seriousness, its uncompromising spirit, and its work of education amongst the working classes, the Socialist party has obtained a great moral influence which contrasts, to their discouragement, with that of the bourgeois parties, from the conservatives to the republicans.

At Madrid the organization of the working class becomes stronger and stronger, although that capital is not an industrial center.

Today the number of organized workers in the city amounts to over 34,000, of whom 20,000 are affiliated to the Maison du Peuple—their property. This building, as you are doubtless aware, cost the working class organizations 500,000 pesetas.

The Socialist co-operative movement of Madrid has made excellent progress in a very short time. It possesses at the present time three shops, of which one is in the Maison du Peuple, as well as a cafe in the same building.

The party hopes for considerable financial assistance from this co-operative movement. The acquisition of the Maison du Peuple by the organized workers has surprised the bourgeois parties of Madrid.

They have paid little regard to the progress of the working class movement and did not believe it capable of raising the necessary means for buying the edifice. It now possesses, as well as the considerable expenses of installation.

In the immediate future the General Union of Workers and the Socialist party will undertake propaganda missions in various districts. For this object the necessary funds have been raised by subscriptions and donations. Judging by the preparations which have been made by the working class organizations, the first of May in Spain will be as important a celebration this year as it has ever been, if not more imposing than in previous years.

Although it has had to struggle against innumerable difficulties, the working class movement in general, and the Socialist party in particular, will in a few years exercise a very powerful influence in this country.—London Justice.

The Art of Persuasion

Possible Employer—But we are slack ourselves. If I found you anything to do it would be taking work from my own men. Applicant—The little I should do wouldn't arm nobody, gov'nor.—By-stander.

Speaking From Experience

"Can any little boy," asked the new teacher, "tell me the difference between a lake and an ocean?" "I can," replied Edward. "Lakes are much pleasanter to swallow when you fall in."—Stray Stories.

THE ROAD TO POWER

BY KARL KAUTSKY CHAPTER II.—PROPHECIES OF THE REVOLUTION.

(Continued from yesterday.)

And now about my "unfortunate prophecy" in my "Various Phases of Revolution." I was there writing a polemic against Lusia, who declared it impossible that a war over Corea could lead to a Revolution in Russia, and claimed that I exaggerated when I pronounced the Russian laborers a much more vital political factor than the English. On these points I replied as follows in February, 1904, at the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war:

There is no doubt that the economic development of Russia is far behind that of Germany or England, and that its proletariat is much weaker and less mature than the German or the English. But all things are relative, including the revolutionary power of a class.

I explained the reasons that made the Russian proletariat such an extraordinary revolutionary force, and continued:

The more completely Western Europe withholds its help from absolutism, the quicker will it be overthrown. To assist to this end, to discredit Czarism as much as possible, is today the most important work of the International Socialist movement.

Meanwhile, in spite of all his valuable friendships in Western Europe, the Autocrat of the Russias grows visibly less powerful. The war with Japan may greatly hasten the progress of the Russian revolution. What took place after the Russo-Turkish war will be repeated in a higher degree: a great outbreak of the revolutionary movement. Having established this point, I continued:

A revolution in Russia cannot at once establish a Socialist regime. The economic conditions of the country are not sufficiently developed for that. The best it can do is to bring a democratic government into existence, the best which would be a strong and impetuous and progressive proletariat that would be able to demand important concessions. Such a regime in Russia could not but have powerful counter effects upon neighboring countries. First by reviving and inspiring the proletarian movement itself, giving it thereby the impulse to attack the political obstacles to an actual democracy—in Prussia, primarily, the "three-class" electoral system. Secondly, through the release of the manifold national questions of Western Europe.

I wrote this in February, 1904. In October, 1905, the Russian Revolution was a reality and the proletariat was its champion, while at the same time its reactions were being felt upon neighboring lands. In Austria the battle for universal suffrage gained irresistible force and pressed on to victory. Hungary was on the verge of actual insurrection. The German Socialists accepted the principle of the general strike, and threw its full force into the fight for suffrage, especially in Prussia, where it led to actual street demonstrations, in January, 1908, something that had not been seen in Berlin since 1848. And in 1907 came the hysterical elections and the complete collapse of the German democracy. When I had expressed an expectation of the release of the nationalistic movements of Eastern Europe, these expectations were far exceeded by the rapid awakening of the entire Orient—in China, India, Egypt, Morocco, Persia, and Turkey. In the first two countries especially this awakening has culminated in successful revolutionary uprisings.

And in connection with this we have such a steady sharpening of national antagonisms, that have twice already, first in Morocco and then in Turkey, led Europe to the verge of war.

If ever there was a "prophecy," if you wish to use the word, that has been completely fulfilled, it was this one of the coming of the Russian revolution and that it would bring with it a sharpening of all social and national antagonisms. Certainly I will not deny that I did not foretell the momentary defeat of the Russian revolution. But did the person who in 1846 foretold the revolution of 1848 make a mistake because he did not also foresee its defeat in 1849?

Certainly we must recognize the possibility of defeat in the case of every great movement or uprising. Only the fool sees victory already in his pocket before he enters upon a battle. All we can do is to examine and decide whether we shall enter upon a great revolutionary struggle. We can determine this question with certainty. But the outcome of such a struggle cannot be foretold. We would be a miserable sort of fellows, and, indeed, actual traitors to our cause, and incapable of any fight, if we overlooked the possibility of defeat and reckoned only upon victory.

Naturally every expectation cannot be fulfilled. Anyone who pretends to be an infallible prophet, or who demands infallible prophecies of others, presupposes supernatural powers in men.

Every student of politics must calculate upon the possibility of the defeat of his expectations. From this it does not necessarily follow that "prophesying" is foolish play, but, on the contrary, when carefully and methodically done, is a part of the continuous work of every thinking and far-seeing political thinker.

(To Be Continued.)

Educational Contest

For the best 500-word essays on "The Materialistic Interpretation of History" and "The Class Struggle" the Daily Socialist will give a copy of Hilquit's "Socialism in Theory and Practice" and a subscription card good for one year. The contest will be open to all of these subjects a three year subscription card will be sent, and to the three best on each of the subjects, but if on both there must be two separate articles. Close the contest closes May 15, 1909.

Class Struggle

Man can not live on this earth without physical and mental efforts to provide the material needs of life. Useful labor is required to produce the material necessities of human life, as food, fuel, clothing, shelter, etc. The contest over "who shall do the useful work" and over "how the wealth produced by the useful workers shall be divided" forms the class struggle.

All through the ages for thousands and thousands of years prior to civilization, there were no class struggles, because the material necessities were provided by collective labor under collective ownership of the means of producing the material needs of physical life. But with the coming of civilization came the private ownership of the means of wealth production and distribution, and with this private ownership came the class struggle.

The class struggle is the product of the private ownership in the means of life. Every class struggle (let this soak in) is a political struggle despite the fact that organized workers claim that they are not in politics. They are in politics up to their chins, all the time, whether they know it or not.

Every government in the civilized world is a class instrument in the hands of the ruling class, and it is used to keep the working class in subjection. A great many of the class struggles of the past have been between different divisions of the exploiters whose economic interests were based on different forms of revenue extracted from the wealth produced by the useful workers.

Feudalism vs. Ancient Chattel Slavery. Capitalism vs. Feudalism, the Reformation, the French Revolution, the American Revolution, and the Civil War are examples of intensified class struggles between different divisions of the exploiting classes. In all these class struggles and many more, the interests of the working class were not taken into consideration. These class struggles were political as all class struggles are. But in all class struggles in which the useful workers play an important roll, the political phase is generally obscured or kept in the background, but it is there nevertheless.

Every move made by the useful workers for their betterment, in the industrial government, is reduced to the political government, and it immediately sets the political machinery to work against the useful workers. The class struggles in which we as Socialists are concerned are the class struggles between the capitalist class and the working class. The members of the capitalist class are practically all

class conscious, but there are but few of the members of the working class who are class conscious. All working men and women who are class conscious are members of the Socialist party. The Socialist party is the political expression of the class interests of the useful workers. The Socialist party is always in the class fight on the side of the useful workers. There is always a class struggle going on, either consciously or unconsciously, between the capitalist class and the working class. This class struggle is always political, but the political phase is obscured except when it becomes intense and takes the form of strikes, lockouts, injunctions, bull pens, jails, penitentiaries, murders, etc.

The Homestead strike, the Pullman strike, the Anthracite strike, the Cripple Creek strike, and thousands of others are examples of intensified class struggles between the capitalist class and the wage working class. In this class struggle which is going on all the time between the capitalist class and the working class, the political governments, both state and national, the Republican and Democratic parties, politicians, ward heens, and most editors, authors, lawyers and preachers, in the class fight, are on the side of the capitalist class.

This class fight extends, either consciously or unconsciously, to all the avenues of human activity, and it will cease when the private ownership in the means of production and distribution of wealth is transformed into collective ownership and democratic management. W. L. REYNOLDS, Kingfisher, Oklahoma.

Economic Determinism

Economic determinism is the theory that all progress of the human family has been determined by the manner in which people have produced their living or the economic conditions under which they lived and developed. Primitive man probably first lived in a tropical or hot climate. When they became so numerous as to make it necessary for a part of the population to move and spread out so as to get more fish and game for themselves and grass for their cattle they necessarily emigrated into colder climates and were compelled to build shelters and invent some kind of covering for their bodies, which was not necessary, but rather an incumbrance, in a hot climate. Just how, when or by what means fire was first produced I have never heard. It might have been from a volcano, at any rate fire has been one of the greatest blessings, or achievements, of the human race and marks one of the longest steps in the progress of the race. Another economic necessity caused by climatic conditions was the cultivation of crops and the preservation and storing of food-stuffs for use during the winter months. The necessity for crossing large bodies or streams of water which were too large or too cold to swim or navigate in the primitive fashion, called into action the inventive genius and raft, canoes, and finally boats were constructed. R. G. FREEMAN, Cripple Creek, Colorado.