

UNION LOCK-OUT ON INTERUR

Illinois System Turns Men Down After President Is Made Congressman

All union men are asked not to patronize the lines of the Illinois traction system running through Danville, Springfield, Carlinville, Spring Valley, Decatur and other points in the southern and central portion of the state, terminating at St. Louis. There is a lock-out, and the company is trying to disrupt the union. This action on the part of the company is crooked in the extreme and in direct violation of its written declarations.

Very Kind During Election Before the last presidential election the company issued the following letter over the signature of its president, who was then running for congress:

Champaign, Ill., Oct. 5, 1908. Messrs. McMorrow & Fitzgerald, Organizers Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Employees. Gentlemen—The Illinois Traction Company has signed contracts with you as presented for several years past, which you have agreed to abide by. You have agreed to employ the Illinois Traction Company with our knowledge and consent, and we expect to recognize other local divisions which you may organize.

Story Told in Circular The story of the trouble is told thus in a circular issued by the union:

The employees accepted these promises in good faith, and entered into the agreement for a period of six months. The ink was hardly dry upon the agreement before the local officials of Decatur began to intimidate the men and discriminate against the organization. At the very first conference held with the general manager of the company, after the agreement had been made, he attacked the organization, ridiculed the local committee, slandered the international officers and pleaded with the men to quietly abandon their organization. Similar tactics have continued to the present time. Men have been suspended and discharged for the most trifling offenses, offenses which prior to the organization would have been unnoticed and were not noticed if the employee was not a member of the union. When the new men were hired they were advised by the officials not to join the union, and, in order to break up the organization before the time for making a new agreement arrived, the company started what they term a "voluntary" movement.

Threats Put Into Effect This was to have the men petition individually for a raise of pay which the company would grant with the understanding that the men in the future would not be working under their association contract, and the company would be responsible to them as individuals only. Many of the men were called to the office, and, on refusing to sign the so-called "voluntary" petition, which was handed to them by the officials, they were threatened with suspension and discharge, which threats were subsequently put into effect. When the employees presented their proposition for a new agreement it was entirely ignored. But at Peoria the management took up with the committee there and the officers of the association, the renewal of their agreements, granted an increase of wages of from 1 1/2c to 2 1/2c per hour, with improved conditions, and signed the agreement with the organization for a term of two years, while here they have continued the discharge of men who have been in the service from one to eighteen years, until twenty-six of the most faithful employees have been discharged.

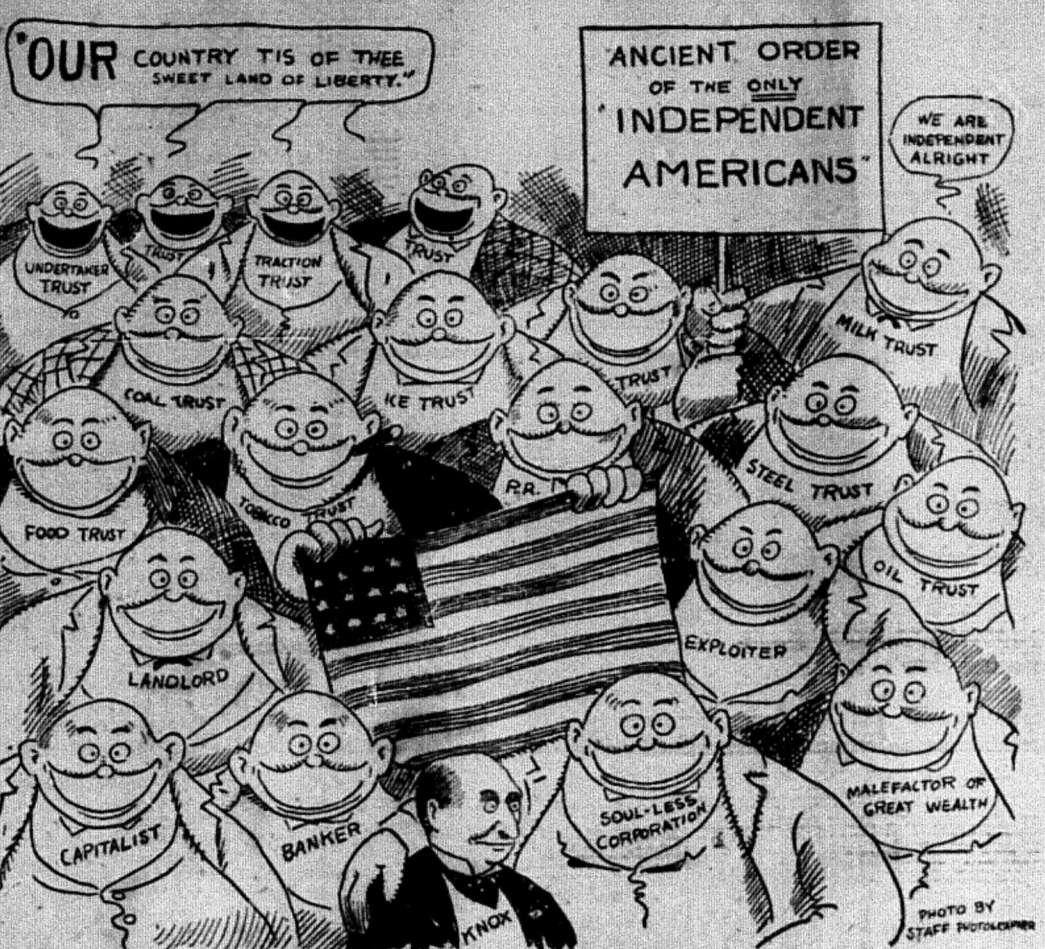
Assembly Indorses Union's Action The action of the union has been indorsed by the Decatur Trades and Labor assembly.

ASK TAFT AID IN CLOCK REFORM

Washington, D. C., May 18.—President Taft yesterday promised to take up with his cabinet the international question of more daylight. A delegation from Cincinnati representing the National Daylight association, called upon the president and requested him to take the initiative in the reform movement directed against the clock. The idea of the movement is to begin the day two hours earlier during the summer time to give longer hours for afternoon and evening recreation. It is proposed that on the first day of its career the clock shall be turned back two hours, the readjusted time to remain in effect until Oct. 1, when with the later rising of the sun, the clock shall again be turned forward to the present standard of time.

It was explained to the president that little progress could be made in the direction desired by the association without the support of the national government. As railroad and mail schedules and national banking hours would be immediately affected by the change, the president suggested to his cabinet that they take the matter up with Postmaster General Hitchcock and Secretary of the Treasury McVeigh. This they did. Secretary Meyer of the navy department is contemplating putting into effect an order to have the clerk of his department report for work at 8 instead of 9 a. m. and to stop an hour earlier in the afternoon. The delegation from Cincinnati was headed by E. H. Murdoch and included J. G. Schmidlapp, L. A. Ault, Julius Fleischman, George R. Boish, J. Stanley Hill, George W. Anderson Jr., and William Armstrong.

INSPIRING ASSEMBLAGE OF PATRIOTS "Down With Treason," Slogan of Noted Band



The Patriotic and Ancient Order of Independent Americans held its regular meeting last night. Patriotic songs were sung and treason was denounced in no uncertain terms. Mr. Soul-less Corporation, who was the speaker of the evening, said in part: "The idea of a anyone being a traitor to us is appalling, but of course as far as us handing it to the other fellow we must remember business is business and in the words of Patrick Henry, 'if this be treason, make the most of it,' and I guess we're making the most of it."

INCOME TAX WINS COMMONS

Lower Body of British Parliament Passes Measure by 299 to 96 Votes London, May 18.—The house of commons last night, by a vote of 299 to 96, passed the budget's imposition of a 5% cent tax on unearned incomes exceeding \$15,000 and also a super tax of 12 cents upon incomes exceeding \$25,000, levied on the amount by which they exceed \$15,000.

In the course of the debate Premier Asquith referred to the protest made by the bankers against the budget. He pointed out that the bankers admitted the necessity of an increased taxation to meet the increased expenditures. He challenged them to find a way which would be more equitable or less injurious to the country's trade.

Expect Further Increase The premier estimated that the average income tax in Great Britain, including the super tax of 23 cents, which, he said, he regarded as extremely moderate as less than that imposed in Germany or France. He foreshadowed a further increase in the income tax, which he now regarded as a permanent part of Great Britain's fiscal machinery.

He declared that with proper legislation and wise administration, it would come to be considered the fairest of all taxes, capable of wide expansion in time of public emergency.

Prepare for Emergency The prime minister said the people must be prepared to give a large definition to the term "emergency" as not only applying to the outbreak of war but also to the preparation for war, while it would not be wholly an illegitimate expansion of the term to include therein the pressing needs of social reform.

LABOR LEADER CHARGES LIBEL

San Francisco, May 18.—P. H. McCarthy of the State Building Trades Council and union labor candidate for mayor, had John D. Spreckels, proprietor; Charles W. Hornick, general manager, and Ernest S. Simpson, managing editor of the Call, arrested yesterday, charging them with criminal libel. The charge concerns the publication of an article in which it was stated that McCarthy and others were in a conference with J. E. Burke, political agent of the Southern Pacific, concerning the division of nominations between the Union Labor and Republican parties. The defendants were released on bail.

Want Better Space for Exhibit Seattle, Wash., May 18.—Unless the officers of the Alaska Yukon-Pacific exposition provide space where the exhibit may be shown to advantage, the display sent by the Bureau of American Republics will be shipped back to Washington.

MRS. TAFT IS STRICKEN WITH NERVOUSNESS ON A CRUISE

Washington, D. C., May 18.—Mrs. Taft, wife of the president, was overtaken by illness yesterday and as a result she was forced to abandon her place as hostess at a White House dinner given last evening to about thirty guests.

Nervous strain due to an operation for tonsillitis performed yesterday morning on Charlie Taft, the young son of the president, is said to have caused Mrs. Taft's breakdown. The collapse came while the family was taking an afternoon cruise down the Potomac on the yacht "Sylvia." The craft left its moorings shortly before 4 and had proceeded a short distance down the river when an order came to the commander to turn back.

HEARST MEN ARE NOW SOCIALISTS

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Haverhill, Mass., May 18.—Judging from the actions and talk of Thomas L. Hisgen, who last fall ran for president of the United States on Hearst's Independence League ticket, the party is dead and most of the "leaguers" are becoming Socialists.

Lossing Foothold in Massachusetts In Massachusetts, which besides New York, is the only state in which the league gained any foothold, the league has been breaking up since the election. Two well-known Hearst leaders in this state have become Socialists, and it is believed that thousands of the rank and file will also join the Socialist party rather than go back to the Democratic or Republican parties.

Rev. Roland D. Sawyer, the Massachusetts minister and labor advocate, who was an active Hearst man, and who maintained Hisgen for president last July in Orchestra hall, Chicago, has become an out-and-out Socialist. C. E. Butterworth, a candidate for a state office, and several others active in the work of the league, have also become Socialists.

"League Is Dead"—Hisgen Hisgen himself says that the league is dead and cannot be resurrected. He also announces that he will be candidate for senator against Henry Cabot Lodge.

At the last election Hisgen polled about \$1,000 votes in the United States, the Independence league ranking fifth according to the number of votes. Hearst took the stump for his candidates and went to the Pacific coast on a speaking tour.

HURRANT GETS SKIM MILK TO DRINK, KILLS GIRL WIFE Portland, Ore., May 18.—Because, it is alleged, his wife gave him skim milk instead of cream John D. Rosclair is said to have cleaved her head open with a heavy knife. Rosclair has surrendered to Sheriff Hancock of Hillsboro, who says the man has confessed. The tragedy occurred Saturday morning at the lonely mountain home of the couple, twenty-nine miles from Hillsboro. After the woman was dead Rosclair removed her clothing and destroyed all trace of the affair. It is said he waited until 10 p. m. and then came to Hillsboro.

EXPERIMENTING IN HUMAN LIVES

The Chicago traction managers are experimenting with human lives! Expensive fenders versus human lives is the problem up before them now. Evidently they cannot decide which type of fender will save the greatest number of human beings from being crushed and mangled by their cars, which are geared to run at a high rate of speed to reduce operating expenses. They have installed the least expensive type and if the city will put up with it the fender will continue to be used and pedestrians will continue to be murdered.

Statement Made by Herely M. B. Herely, city traction expert, states, today that he did not understand that the fender question was settled, and that he also understood that the managers of the street car companies had been given time in which to investigate the different types of fenders.

Herely also said that the defects of the fenders now in use in different cities were being noted by the city officials. Perhaps, then, when the companies try to install another cheap type to experiment a little longer, they will be told just exactly what the fender is worth.

There is a chance that the killing of Chicago's citizens will be reduced to a minimum when the people become aroused enough to demand that the companies stop experimenting and use some of the profits in efforts to protect human beings from death or injury.

Police Could Stop Speeding As to fast running, Herely said that the police had power to regulate the speed of cars to a certain limit. He said he believed the cars were running entirely too fast for safety, but did not believe they were exceeding police requirements.

Street car employees say that at instances of "writings" killed by speeding street cars the companies seem to have the law on their side and that many significant points might be brought in if it were not for the strange legal rules. An employe, for instance, is not considered an "expert" as to the speed of a car, and his judgment is not allowed to become part of the testimony.

The employe would be glad to see the speed reduced, and some of them, it is said, would be willing to sacrifice their positions by giving evidence at inquests, if by so doing other employes and passengers would be benefited.

MONTANA FEELS AN EARTH SHOCK

Great Falls, Mont., May 18.—There was an earthquake shock in this region last night, followed by a heavy rain and wind storm. The shock did some damage to the smaller structures here, said to be the highest in the world, but investigation showed that the injury was not serious.

PROVE CHICAGO IS OUT \$32,771,314

GRAND JURY TO TAKE UP GRAFT

May Body to Probe City Hall Corruption; Wayman to "See Finish"

Work of catching city hall men in the drag net of Criminal court indictments begun by the April grand jury, which voted true bills against four city hall officials as the result of the attack on graft, hoodle and other corruption in Chicago's public official circles will be quietly resumed and extended by the May grand jury, which begins its labors today.

To Keep Jury Action Secret State's Attorney John E. W. Wayman, who, at the conclusion of the labors of the last grand jury, decided upon a policy of silence in connection with the proceedings of the grand jury announced that he would continue that policy, and that he would let the results of the grand jury speak for themselves.

Although busy in personally conducting the prosecution of Martin B. ("Skinny") Madden, M. J. Boyle and Fred A. Pouchot, before Judge McSurely, Mr. Wayman has neither abandoned nor neglected the work to be carried on by the grand jury, he declares, and its results, it is said, will be more surprising and sensational than those of the April body.

City Hall Men Targets The grand jury will first take up the consideration of the docket cases and of some thirty-eight cases which the April grand jury left unfinished at the time of adjournment on account of lack of time to hear all the witnesses. In some of these unfinished matters which will be taken up after the docket cases city hall men may be made targets if true bills are voted.

While friends of city hall men suspected of grafting have been kept busy since the adjournment of the April grand jury in spreading reports that State's Attorney Wayman has quit his activity against the lawbreakers in Chicago's public official circles, Mr. Wayman and his aids have remained silent, but not inactive.

The reply to the reports of a combination with grafters is planned to be given in the same effective manner that the reports of a whitewash in connection with the investigation of the board of city examining engineers were silenced when two of the officials were indicted.

Immunity for the Informants The same rule which has held good in the past will hold during the life of the present grand jury with reference to persons furnishing evidence of corruption to the grand jury and the immunity from prosecution for aiding in the conviction of big grafters the witnesses will be protected from annoyance and from publicity.

It has been discovered that agents of those who are suspected of having profited by graft bribery or hoodling have been anxious to get light upon what Wayman is doing and planning, but without success. The state's attorney, it is asserted, has elected to pay no attention to any rumors or reports.

GRIMP PUT IN DEEP WATERWAY

Washington, D. C., May 18.—Congressional advocates of the deep waterway system connecting the great lakes with the gulf of Mexico made a fruitless attempt yesterday to advance the status of the project by securing from the war department the report of the engineering commission, which Lieut. Col. William H. Bixby, at Chicago, is chairman.

De Alva S. Alexander of New York, who is to be the next chairman of the committee on rivers and harbors, thwarted the attempt of Congressman Bartholdt of Missouri to secure the passage of a resolution directing the secretary of war to transmit forthwith to the house the report of the findings of the special board of army engineers which examined the Mississippi river below St. Louis with a view to discovering the practicability and desirability of constructing and maintaining a fourteen-foot channel from St. Louis to the gulf. Alexander objected to the resolution on the ground that the report had only recently been received of the war department and was at present in the hands of the board of review for final adjustment. Thereby he put a small-sized crimp in the efforts of the deep waterway enthusiasts to acquire a running start for the next session of congress, when they hope to get some tangible waterway legislation under way, providing the report of the army engineers on the lower Mississippi was favorable.

VIRGINIA HARNED IN RENO TO LAY PLANS FOR DIVORCE

Reno, Nev., May 18.—Virginia Harned Sothorn, wife of Edward H. Sothorn, arrived in Reno on a late train Saturday night and is incognito at a fashionable private hotel. Her purpose in coming here is to establish a residence in Nevada, which is required under the law governing issuance of decrees of divorce, as set forth recently by Judge W. S. Pike, who refused to grant her a decree. The suit, in court here for several months, was refused on the ground of nonresidence on the part of Mrs. Sothorn. It is said that the actress has rented a house in this city and that she will be here from time to time, making it her home.

This much talked of divorce suit is now in appeal to the Supreme court, and it is not known when any developments will take place. The actress evidently does not intend to rely upon the higher tribunal for her relief, but will reconcile herself to the required residence in the state.

OCULT POWER TO LOCATE OIL MAKES GIRL FORTUNE

Galveston, Tex., May 18.—The payment of \$150,000 to Miss Stella Josephine Feller, of Harris county has brought to light, it is declared, that the young woman possesses some remarkable power by which she locates oil and minerals.

The \$150,000 was paid by ten land owners upon whose property two productive wells were struck after Miss Feller had located oil not far from the Humble field.

Miss Feller, it is said, has accumulated a fund of over \$500,000 and is erecting an orphan asylum in Beaumont with the money she received for locating oil and sulphur lands.

SUNDAY LID ON CONEY ISLAND

New York, May 18.—Drastic action to stop Sunday performances of every kind in Greater New York was taken by the mayor yesterday when he ordered that licenses for all kinds of shows be granted for only six days in the week. It is to be stipulated that the licenses do not apply to Sunday.

The order stipulated that Sunday licenses will be refused all "common shows," which means that performances to which admission is charged, not conducted under the head of theatrical licenses, must close on the best show day of the week—the day when the average man and the average girl can take a day off and run down to the beach. Moving picture shows are included, and practically every show on Coney Island will be affected. Strict orders have been issued also calling for an enforcement of the excise laws. Heretofore beer has flowed more freely at Coney on Sunday than on a workday.

SOCIETY "PUG" FIGHTS JOHNSON

Philadelphia, May 18.—A. J. Drexel Biddle, well-known society man and cotton leader, is nursing a bruised nose today as the result of a friendly encounter with Jack Johnson, the negro champion.



A. J. DREXEL BIDDLE

Biddle, who is rated as something of a boxer, went several rounds with Johnson yesterday in front of an audience of negroes. The bout occurred at the old frame church, once the place of worship at Merchantville, but now used by George Cole, a negro fighter, as training quarters for himself and friends.

INSURANCE POLICY OF MAN KILLED IN DUEL IS VOID

New Orleans, May 18.—A widow or heir of a man killed in a duel or a fight he has sought, according to a decision yesterday by the United States Court of Appeals, cannot collect insurance on a policy held by the man killed. The case in which the decision was rendered came up from the northern district of Texas and was styled Mrs. Lee Manner versus the Penn. Mutual Life Insurance Company. The amount of insurance involved was \$100,000. The decision of the lower court was sustained.

Detailed Statement Is Given of Where Huge Income of \$66,689,356 Is Derived From

The figures printed by the Daily Socialist last Saturday showing that the Busse administration was getting away yearly with more than \$30,000,000 were so colossal that some were inclined to doubt it.

NEW LIGHT THROWN ON HOW CASH IS SPENT

Here is the complete analysis of that statement showing where the money came from. It figures up over \$68,000,000, and \$32,771,314 of it is being spent in excess of what was necessary under Dunne's administration. The Daily Socialist will print from time to time statements showing where most of that \$32,771,314 has gone.

All Sorts of Politicians, Democrats and Republicans, Are Mixed Up in the Coal Graft

Herewith is the printed form of the receipts indicated in the Chicago Daily Socialist last Saturday. These are the records of the city of Chicago and are verifiable from the city records.

Here Are the Cold Figures The actual revenues of the different taxing bodies at the present time, so far as they apply to the city of Chicago, may be approximately stated as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes items like City of Chicago, Public library, Public school, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes items like Water department, Gas department, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes items like Sanitary district, Cook county, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes items like State of Illinois, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes items like City of Chicago, Cook county, etc.

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Not All Laid to Busse Of course, many of the foregoing items do not all go into the general treasury. Water receipts are, or are supposed to be, set aside for support of the water department, and special assessments for the cost of local improvements. The proceeds of bond sales do not come out of the taxpayer's pocket at once, and might for some purposes be omitted from the foregoing computation; but as they must ultimately be met by taxation, and as interest may meanwhile be paid upon them, they are properly included in a statement the object of which is to show the amount of money which the several governmental bodies have to spend and which should be credited to Chicago.

Mayor Busse and his crew are only guilty of the sudden dissemination of the \$46,000,000 odd. That little pill is enough to ease their stomachs. But they need \$16,000,000 more to help them.

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A Strange Combination

At the head of the list of judges indorsed by the Chicago Federation of Labor is Thomas G. Windes. He is also at the head of the list indorsed by the Chicago Bar association.

James W. Van Cleave and the Illinois Employers' association and the Chicago Bar association are in favor of "government by injunction." Judge Windes has rendered a decision under which every member of a union that signs a contract for a closed shop is guilty of a "criminal conspiracy."

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is being prosecuted by Van Cleave for violation of an injunction. Yet those who claim to be opposed to the punishment of President Gompers are urging the election of a judge indorsed by Van Cleave.

Evidently Judge Windes, if elected, cannot serve all of those who are favoring his election. He cannot well serve the Illinois Employers' association and the Chicago Federation of Labor. He cannot believe that the union shop is a criminal conspiracy and yet be a friend of organized labor.

He must be upon one side or the other. One side that is supporting him must be deceived. If he is for the Illinois Employers' association, then he must be against the Chicago Federation of Labor. If the latter is justified in supporting him, then the former must be badly fooled in looking upon him as their friend.

Who is being deceived? Is it the Illinois Employers' association? Is it possible that Roger Sullivan and the Democratic machine which nominated Judge Windes did not know what they were doing? Is it probable that as skilled politicians as these are would spend their money to secure the nomination and election of a man who was really friendly to organized labor?

No one in the possession of the ordinary amount of brains believes that these are the ones that have been deceived.

The fact is that Judge Windes, and every other man upon the Democratic and Republican tickets, are PICKED BECAUSE THEY ARE KNOWN TO BE FAITHFUL TO THE CAPITALIST CLASS.

To try to pick out friends of organized labor from these tickets is a hopeless task. Any attempt to do so is bound to involve organized labor in just the sort of a box in which it has been placed by the indorsement of Judge Windes.

Nor would we wish to be understood that Judge Windes is very much worse or better than any others upon the two capitalist tickets. Every judge on either of those tickets is pledged to the defense of property rather than persons, to the maintenance of the system of exploitation and wage slavery. A vote for any of them is a vote for these things.

Not one of the candidates indorsed by the Federation of Labor has thought it worth while to even deny his friendship for the employing class. Not one of them has dared to suggest that he is opposed to government by injunction.

There is only one set of candidates who are standing definitely in opposition to injunctions. These are the nominees of the Socialist party.

The size of the vote for those candidates will be a measure of the actual opposition to injunctions against organized labor. All other votes will be rightly counted as indorsing the attitude of the Illinois Employers' association.

Why Are You Not a Socialist?

You cannot deny that there is plenty in the world for all. If you are a workingman or woman you know you do not have plenty. With industry economically and co-operatively conducted there would be no uncertainty about every person receiving the means of life. Today if you are a member of the working class you are surrounded with uncertainty.

No one has ever disputed these assertions. No one can successfully dispute them.

Why, then, are you not a Socialist? The answer is not hard to find. There is a class in the community that live in luxury without work because you work without living decently. This class lives because it is able, under the present management of society, to take a portion of the product of your labor from you. The members of this class wish this condition to continue. They control the press, the platform, the schools, the majority of the churches, and nearly all the things through which society speaks and thinks collectively.

So they are able to put the thought into your mind that Socialism is impracticable, impossible, immoral, indecent, undesirable, and all the other things that would prevent you from becoming a Socialist or from finding out what Socialism is.

Just as soon as you have independence enough to investigate for yourself and intelligence enough to think for yourself you will be a Socialist.

These are the great obstacles to Socialism—ignorance and prejudice. It is to remove these that Socialists conduct a campaign of education.

He Got None

"What's a pun, father?" "A pun, my son, is a play upon words. There are three kinds of puns—good ones, which you laugh at; indifferent ones, which you take no notice of; and bad ones, which make you throw something at the punster."

Roosevelt a Scrapper

Four grubby urchins sat on the street curb eulogizing President Roosevelt. "Say, dat guy Roosevelt will fight at de drop of de hat!" declared one youngster with widened eyes. "I read in de paper only last week where he bit a man's ear off!"

THE TRAGEDY OF TUBERCULOSIS

BY MORRIS KORSHET, M. D.

The entire world is up in arms against tuberculosis. International congresses are held, tuberculosis exhibits are given in all large cities, health boards are bestirring themselves, medical and lay magazines are pouring forth broadsides, the medical profession is seeking public co-operation and all together are marching forward in solid phalanx to give battle to a slender, rod-like bacillus about one-fourth the size of a red blood corpuscle.

And yet this valiant, self-sacrificing army is doomed to defeat. It will be defeated because most of its energy is directed toward the destruction of the tubercle bacillus, whose virility and virulence are fed by conditions over which he and his enemy have no control. Even did these conditions not exist, the complete extermination of the bacillus would be a bacteriological absurdity. Millions of him are born as fast as millions of him are slain. The germ-like all germs, is here to stay.

Germis exist everywhere. The air we breathe, the food we eat, the clothes we wear, the houses we live in harbor millions of germs. The tubercle bacillus, for instance, has been found time and again in the saliva and other secretions of perfectly healthy beings.

So long as the individual is healthy, and lives and works under wholesome conditions, he remains germ-proof. But the instant his resistive power is weakened, be it from hard work, lack of fresh air, sunlight or good food, his body becomes a veritable hot-house for the cultivation of disease-producing bacteria.

The germs concentrate on the weakened spot and there elaborate poisons that drag their victim down. The lungs, the organic workings of the body, are the favorite seat of attack. The tubercle bacillus, that is killed almost instantly by sunlight but remains virulent in the dark for from six to ten months, becomes the chief attacking agent.

As a result, each year over one million, each day three thousand and each minute two people die of tuberculosis. The disease is so prevalent that at one time there was a belief that everyone at some period has or has had tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis is not a hereditary disease. The new-born child is free from tubercle bacilli. Tuberculous parents may transmit a predisposition, a favorable soil, as it were—but the disease itself is not transmitted. The reason that many children of tuberculous parents contract the disease is due to the fact that they live and work under the same conditions as their parents.

This is strikingly shown in a careful study of the children of tuberculous parents by Drs. James Alexander Miller and L. Ogden Woodruff of the Bellevue Hospital Tuberculosis Clinic (Journal of the American Medical Association March 27, 1909). Of the 150 cases examined, 70 cases, or 51 per cent, were tuberculous; 31 cases, or 20 per cent, doubtful, and 43 cases, or 29 per cent, not tuberculous. Of the 150 children, 105 were suffering from malnutrition. Of these 62, or 53 per cent, were tuberculous; 19, or 18 per cent, doubtful, and 26, or 24 per cent, non-tuberculous.

This led the investigators to conclude, among other things, that 51 per cent of the children of tuberculous parents, who live in close association with these parents, become infected with tuberculosis, and that "malnutrition is sometimes the only appreciable evidence of tuberculosis in children."

Tuberculosis is a social disease. While some members of the leisure class become susceptible because of alcohol and other excesses, the majority of cases are found among the working class and these during the best periods of life, two-thirds of the cases occurring between the ages of fifteen and thirty-five.

Tailors, printers, stone-cutters, bakers, file-grinders, miners, potters, cigarmakers, dyers, wool-carders, bookkeepers, dressmakers and sweat-shop workers succumb in great numbers to tuberculosis. The lack of fresh air and sunlight in the work-rooms, the irritation of the lungs by the various minute particles flying about, the sedentary nature of the occupations, the long hours and the exhausting, nerve-racking toil for a bare existence wage, combine to make these trades actual death traps.

Overcrowding in dark, dirty tenements, where only one room out of three or four is exposed to the light, is a potent factor in the spread of tuberculosis. Jacob Riis has well said: "You can kill a man with a tenement as easily as you can kill a man with an ax." The effect of overcrowding, reinforced by improper nutrition and mental depression, is forcibly illustrated in prisons, asylums and monasteries where fully seventy-five per cent of the deaths are due to tuberculosis. Insufficient and impure food, the result of poverty and criminal adulteration, lowers the vitality of the system, thus laying it open to attack.

Tuberculosis walks hand in hand with poverty and leads it lustily on to the quicksands of death. Tuberculosis and poverty are both effects of our profit-seeking social system. Neither are necessary.

In a society where the labor of ten men can feed a thousand, there should not be one empty stomach, unclothed back or unsheltered head. Society is the great germ responsible for the destructive action of all germs, and every death from a social disease should be laid at its door.

Tuberculosis is not a contagious disease like diphtheria or smallpox. Its contagiousness is governed almost solely by the economic conditions of life. Everyone is exposed to the disease, but not everyone becomes infected or dies of it. It is only in the absence of sunshine, fresh air, good food and leisurely toil that the disease makes its appearance.

The American Indian and negro are classical examples of this fact. In their native environment tuberculosis was practically unknown, but since they have come under the benign influence of our christianizing civilization, the disease carries them off like flies.

The tragedy of it all is that frenzied efforts are made to stamp out the contagion while all the time society steadily and relentlessly turns out millions of new recruits to the tuberculosis graveyard.

For his prize essay on tuberculosis, Prof. S. A. Knopf chose the motto, "To combat consumption as a disease of the masses successfully requires the combined action of a wise government, well trained physicians and an intelligent people."

Tuberculosis is the result of poverty; poverty is the result of an unjust social system; and an unjust social system cannot be rendered just until the "wise government, well trained physicians and intelligent people" strike at the root of the evil—the private ownership of the means of production and distribution.

Not until society ceases to use man's labor as a means of profit will poverty and its grim brother, tuberculosis, stop blighting the earth. When society shall be fundamentally reconstructed so that men will collectively own and operate the industries of the land, the social diseases will die natural deaths and the "Great White Plague" will be no more.

THE OLD ORDER

By George E. Bowen

How strong a heart for happiness, how strong a heart for love; No matter what the law below, the skies are free above. And the sun comes and the moon comes, and in the night a star To tell you that beyond today there is no bolt or bar.

We hedge us all about with hate, and narrow ways we build, But kindly progress will not wait, and so complaint is stilled. And the stone wall and the steel wall we fashion high today, In a rebellious night shall fall as morning makes its way.

How sweet is life for liberty, how sweet is life for truth, And these are all of life we see with honest eyes of youth. But the old law and the cold law has ordered for its class, And those who find its foolish flaw to prison fare must pass.

How glad is freedom for the free, how good its mood to share; How glorious its love to be, its bravery to wear. The old thrones and the gold thrones are of a storied past, And not a stone, of dungeons grown, upon its kind shall last.

How dear is hope to every heart, how dear devoted deeds That keep the arms of strife apart for fellowship that pleads. O the strong love and the long love of martyrs must prevail While creeds and codes and brutal goads of the old order fail.

MOLLUSCS GIVEN TO BIG MUSEUM

The department of conchology in the New York museum of natural history has received an exceptionally valuable gift from A. de Corta Gomez, from Clear Water Bay, Dunedin, Fla. It is a group of peculiar molluscs, the specimens being a tightly coiled mass of tubes. These anomalous molluscs are unisexual and oviparous, and eggs are often found in the tubes. The animals are dark purple brown in color, with reddish dots, and the species make the so-called "worm rock" of west Florida, says the Springfield Republican. The specimen acquired by the museum is "varied in color, the tubes ranging from hyaline whites to soft slenna, brown, Dr. L. P. Gracasp, curator of the department of conchology, said recently that these shells looked as if a batch of smoking pipes had become strangely twisted in the baking."

Her Idea

"I tell you I won't have this room," protested the old lady to the bellboy who was conducting her. "I ain't a goin' to pay my good money for a pig sty with a measly little foldin' bed in it. If you think that jest because I'm from the country—" Profoundly disgusted, the boy cut her short. "Get in mum. Get in," he ordered. "This ain't yer room. This is the elevator."—Everybody's Magazine.

THE ROAD TO POWER

BY KARL KAUSKY

Chapter III—Growing Gradually into the Co-operative Commonwealth

(Continued from yesterday.)

With the growth of capital goes also an increase in the number of proletarians within society. They become the most numerous class. Simultaneously grows their organization. The laborers create co-operatives that abolish the middle men and establish production directly for their own use. They organize unions that restrict the absolute power of the employers and exercise an influence in the productive process. They elect members to the representative bodies in the municipalities and states who seek to secure reforms, to enact legislation for the protection of laborers, to make state and municipal industries model business and to increase the number of such industries.

These movements go on continuously, so that our reformers say we are in the midst of the social revolution, indeed some of them would say in the midst of Socialism. All that is needed is further development along these lines, with no catastrophe—indeed, anything of the kind would only disturb this gradual growth into Socialism. Therefore, away with all such ideas, let us concentrate on "positive" work.

This outlook is certainly a very alluring one, and a person would have to be a regular field to wish to destroy such a magnificent "gradual reformist ascension" by any sort of catastrophe. Were the wish father to our thought we Marxists would all become inspired with this idea of a gradual growth.

It has only one little defect: The growth that it describes is not the growth of a SINGLE element, but of TWO elements, and, moreover, of two very ANTAGONISTIC elements—Capital and Labor. What appears to the "reformers" as a peaceable growth into Socialism, is only the growth in power of two antagonistic classes, standing in irreconcilable enmity to each other. This phenomena means nothing more nor less than that the antagonism between Capitalist and Laborer, which, in beginning, existed only between a number of individuals, constituting together but a minority in the state, has now become a battle between gigantic, compact organizations that dominate and determine our whole social and political life.

So it is that this gradual growth into Socialism is really a gradual growth into great struggles that shatter the very base of the state, that is growing ever more violent, and that can end only with the overthrow and expropriation of the capitalist class. It must so end, because the working class is indispensable for society. It may be temporarily defeated, but it can never be destroyed. The capitalist class, on the contrary, has become superfluous. The first great defeat that it receives in the struggle for control of the state must lead to its complete and final collapse.

Those who do not recognize that this gradual growth into Socialism includes these consequences must be blind to the fundamental fact of our society—the class antagonisms between capitalists and laborers.

This growth into Socialism is only another expression for the steady sharpening of class antagonisms, for the growth into an epoch of greater, more decisive class struggles, such as we have described under the name of the Social Revolution.

To be sure, the revisionists do not grant this position. But up to the present time none of them has been able to bring any convincing argument against it. The exceptions that they offer, when of any importance, indicate, not a "growth into" Socialism, but a "growth away" from Socialism. Such is the case, for example, with the acceptance of the idea that Capital is not concentrating, but the reverse. This logical contradiction is bound up with the very essence of revisionism. It must accept the Marxist theory of capitalism in order to prove the growth toward Socialism. It must discard this theory in order to make credible the peaceable, progressive development of society and the softening of class antagonisms.

A glimmering of this idea is beginning to penetrate the heads of the revisionists and their neighbors, and they are beginning to see that the idea of a peaceable growth into the future state has a catch in it.

In this connection an article by Nauman, published in the October number of the "Neuen Rundschau" (1908) and later in the "Hilfs" on "The Fate of Marxism," is very significant. It is a pretty rough fate that the former leader of the National Social party pictures for us. He concludes that the concentration of capital and the formation of Employers' Associations have surprised us Marxians, and placed us in an unexpected dilemma. This good man has no suspicion of the fact that it was Marx who first set forth the existence of these very things upon the continent of Europe, and that he recognized their significance long before even other Socialists.

(To Be Continued.)

Educational Contest

The Class Struggle

By the class struggle is meant the struggle which time out of mind has been waged over the division of the products of labor. The battle alignments have changed from time to time, and up until the present epoch the prize has been the privilege of exploiting the workers. Now at last the exploited the hosts of the house of want, are face to face on every field with the "kept" retainers of the house of have and the prize is the world.

When Socialists say they are class conscious they mean that they know that there are classes in society, they know what causes the division, they know where the line of cleavage is, they know in which class they belong, and, above all, they know what are the economic and political interests of their class.

When any public question comes up for consideration the class conscious person of either class always inquires "upon which side lies my class interests?" The capitalist class being numerically weak it would be folly for them to appeal publicly to class in-

terests as we do, therefore their political parties always make a hypocritical pretense of standing for all classes. The shrewdest of them show their class consciousness most plainly when denying that there are classes and denouncing us, as did Mr. Roosevelt, for pointing to the manifestations of class strife in the way of injunctions, strikes, lockouts, class laws and class decisions by the courts.

Until the birth of the modern Socialist movement the strife was confined to the economic field manifesting itself in strikes with their attendant consequences. On the economic field the weapons are dollars and the enemy has a million to our one, while on the political field where ballots are the weapons we have ten to his one. Therefore, without neglecting the economic field the Socialists are conducting the main operations against the enemy on the political field.

As no preaching of it could produce it, so no denial of its existence can cause it to cease. No molly-coddling by civic federations and no sprinkling of olive and rose water from pulpit and rostrum will lessen its intensity or mitigate its harshness, and it is bound to furnish a large share of the dynamic force which will carry the Socialist movement to victory.

Many deeply religious people believe the evil tendencies observable to be the work of the devil; and it is significant that their convictions as to what are evil tendencies are determined by their class interests. If small merchants or capitalists, unbiblical trusts are an evil; and, if pessimistic, the growing wealth and power of the trusts signifies that for the present the devil is in the ascendant.

If trust owners, the chief evil tendency is the attacks on the trusts; and if religious optimists the marvelous growth of the trusts (despite the attacks) is a sure sign that old prophecies are being fulfilled and that at last the powers of light and goodness are conquering the forces of evil and darkness. THOS. F. KENNEDY, 728 Frederick St., McKees Rocks, Pa.

Poor Pitcher

The brawny Irishman craned over the big glass case in the chemist's shop and eventually managed to locate the diminutive proprietor.

"And you please give me somethin' to kill moths," he asked and was promptly supplied with a packet of camphor balls.

"Good day, sir," said the business-like chemist, briskly. "I hope I shall soon have the pleasure of seeing you again."

He saw him again quite soon, but, as it happens, it was with no particular pleasure.

"Ar-r-r-r-r-r you th' mooney-faced little imp that sold me these balls!" shouted the Irishman, rushing in later on in the day. In his nervousness the man of pills said he was. "Well, thin," howled the Irishman, "jus' now come home wild me, an' if ye can hit a single moth wid wan of these little haytine pellets, I'll spare ye th' thrashin' ye'll git otherwise, say nothin' about th' lookin' glass an' ornaments meself an' the miss brook."—Exchange.

NOBODY LOVES A FAT MAN

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PLEASE DON'T THREATEN ME. I'LL CALL UP YOUR DAD AND JOLLY HIM A BIT BEFORE OUR TRAIN STARTS. DO HURRY, HURRY, THE TRAIN IS IN. WE ARE RUNNING AWAY YOU CAN'T STOP US. OUR TRAIN LEAVES IN TWO MINUTES. TA-TA, OLD BOY. I'LL HURRY TO THE STATION PERHAPS IT'S NOT TOO LATE TO STOP THEM.

WELL, HELLO. HELP! HELP! I'M STUCK IN THIS INFERNAL BOOTH. I NEVER WANT TO SEE THE STUPID OLD FAT THING AGAIN. YOU STAY THERE UNTIL THE PATROL WAGON COMES.

HE GOT NONE. "What's a pun, father?" "A pun, my son, is a play upon words. There are three kinds of puns—good ones, which you laugh at; indifferent ones, which you take no notice of; and bad ones, which make you throw something at the punster."

ROOSEVELT A SCRAPPER. Four grubby urchins sat on the street curb eulogizing President Roosevelt. "Say, dat guy Roosevelt will fight at de drop of de hat!" declared one youngster with widened eyes. "I read in de paper only last week where he bit a man's ear off!"