

FOREMAN A BIG ST...

Genteel Boss of City Council Caught Giving Own Concern Big Grant

BEHIND PUGH GRAB TOO

Was Moving Spirit in Plan to Gobble Up Chicago Harbor, That Failed

Alderman Milton J. Foreman has proved to be exactly the kind of person which the Daily Socialist has claimed that he was all along.

That a lawyer in the city council and an acknowledged leader of the council should be able to go into his own law office, form a company with his own partners and employes and get the grant of riparian rights in the city of Chicago worth more than \$1,000,000, paying for these rights an annual assessment of only \$491.48 shows the depths to which the city council and the city government of Chicago have sunk.

Foreman only organized the incorporating company, the Chicago Lighterage company. He did not propose to be caught with the goods on him, so the Chicago Lighterage company immediately transferred the riparian rights to the subduers of ten streets, which are very valuable for warehouse purposes, to the Pugh Terminal and Warehouse company, consideration to the Chicago Lighterage company, alias Foreman, Beckwith and Grossman not stated.

The appearance of the Pugh Terminal and Warehouse company as the final recipient of the river rights, according to the opponents of the scheme, plainly indicates that the grants then secured from the city council were but an incident in a comprehensive scheme for getting possession of the lake front and the river traffic as well.

With ten dock sites secured from the city, the Chicago Dock company's piers to be constructed at the mouth of the river would be fed with business drawn from the big factory and lumber districts along the river. The heart of the industrial district thus would be tapped by the company's boats.

The connection between the lighterage concern, the Pugh Terminal concern and the Chicago Dock company is so close that the manipulations were apparent to the investigators, as soon as the incorporations papers of the lighterage company were examined.

The head of the Pugh Terminal and Warehouse company, is James A. Pugh, the moving spirit in the lake front dock grab. His company has leased all of the lake front holding of the Chicago Dock and Canal company. It was the latter company that secured the secret permit, issued by the war department last February, under which it is hoped to build the three great piers at the mouth of the Chicago river. Mr. Pugh's corporation has been given this permit along with the other holdings of the dock company.

Similarity in the Permits

A marked similarity is seen by the members of the aldermanic investigating committee in the granting of both permits. Each was secured by another corporation and then turned over to the Pugh interests. Each was secured in an unostentatious manner and attracted no attention until the gigantic dock scheme finally was discovered by Alderman Foell and by him made the subject of a thorough investigation by the city council.

After the special privileges had been transferred—sold, one of the members of the fortunate corporation asserted—the lighterage company was dissolved it having served its purpose. The Chicago Lighterage company today does not exist.

Along with this development was the fact that the Chicago Railways company, apparently satisfied that the dock steal will go through regardless of city council opposition, has begun construction of tracks on Illinois street to the proposed site of the docks.

Some Official Approval

The special permit for the tracks, it was learned yesterday, was granted by the city council six months ago, or before the public hearing on the claims of the dock company. This fact is taken by many of those opposing the dock grab to mean that there was some sort of official approval given to the plan.

"THE PRODIGAL SON"



PAT VAN CLEAVE ON BACK IN EXIT

Retiring Leader of Labor Fighters Cajoled as He Quits His Place

New York, May 20.—The National Association of Manufacturers greeted James W. Van Cleave, its retiring head, with every mark of respect. As a conspirator against organized labor he had proved valiant and unscrupulous, so John Kirby of Dayton, unanimously elected to succeed Van Cleave, praised him in the highest terms.

Kirby frankly threw off the mask. Van Cleave in the letters giving the proof of a criminal conspiracy against the iron molders, published by Gompers in the Federationist, mentioned Kirby as his best friend.

Smooths Van Cleave's Exit Here is what Kirby said: "Mr. Gompers has said that while Mr. Van Cleave would pretend to refuse a renomination he would in reality be dropped by the association. If Mr. Gompers could have been present today when Mr. Van Cleave was made the recipient of every mark of appreciation he would undoubtedly have amended his judgment of the causes lying at the bottom of his election.

"Our organization is pledged to face the labor question. It involves a great principle which cannot be fooled with. The life of the American Federation of Labor is hanging by a thread, and there would be no militant organized labor today if it were not for the support of misguided philanthropists and women's societies, who are constantly keeping up the agitation.

To Follow Van Cleave Policy "My policy will be that of James W. Van Cleave. I do not believe in compromise with criminals. It is better to bring the whole labor question to a pointed issue instead of temporizing."

Now Gompers and the American Federation of Labor are officially stamped as criminals because they sought to obtain living wages.

ROADS PLAN TERMINAL TO CUT COST OF TRANSFER

Western railroads are planning to eliminate much of the inconvenience and expense involved in transferring freight between the lake and rail lines by establishing general dock and terminal facilities on the Chicago river.

While the plans are tentative, the terminals and docks of the Chicago river and Indiana river have been selected for the experiment and three roads, the Santa Fe, St. Paul, and the Burlington, are using them exclusively for their lake business. This switching road, a subsidiary of the Chicago Junction railway, recently acquired additional property from the Santa Fe and has eighteen acres of land at Fortieth and Ash streets. This is sufficient for a storage yard with a capacity for 3,500 cars.

The roads that are using these terminals are trying to persuade the other roads to do likewise, and several conferences have been held to consider the subject.

HIPPO ADDED TO ROOSEVELT LIST

Nairobi, British East Africa, May 20.—Colonel Roosevelt yesterday added a hippopotamus to his big game bag. The animal was killed a short distance from the Ju Ja ranch, where Mr. Roosevelt is the guest of George McMillan.

Mr. Roosevelt on Sunday bagged a female rhinoceros. The first shot wounded her in the shoulder, and the animal fled to the bushes. Mr. Roosevelt followed on horseback, and six more shots were required to bring the beast down. The head and skin weighed 532 pounds.

Edmund Heller, the zoologist of the Roosevelt expedition, returned to camp yesterday after bringing about fifty specimens of animal and bird life to be cured and preserved.

U. S. MAGNATES ON DEFENSIVE

Paris, May 20.—Guglielmo Ferrero, the Italian historian, who recently visited the United States, is continuing in the Figaro his analysis of the position occupied by American millionaires. Today he lays emphasis on the theory that these men feel themselves surrounded by public hostility and that consequently they are bound, like their prototypes in ancient Greece, to assume public responsibilities and vindicate themselves before the people.

BRITAIN TO GIVE WORK TO IDLE

Both Capitalistic Parties Join in Plan to End the Bitter Discontent

London, May 20.—Winston Spencer Churchill, president of the board of trade, announced in the house of commons last night that tomorrow he would introduce a government bill, creating a national system of labor exchanges similar to those already existing on the continent of Europe, with a view to better organizing labor and reducing unemployment in London and other English cities.

Unemployment insurance With this new departure, he said, the government also intended to associate a policy of unemployment insurance. If the bill is adopted it is proposed to start a scheme, beginning in 1910, dealing first with the whole group of the house building, general construction, engineering and machine trades and shipbuilding. This would cover, roughly, nearly half of the entire field of unemployment, and, in fact, the worst part.

The government, said Mr. Churchill, proposes to aim at a scheme of benefits rather lower than are now paid by the strongest trades unions. This would necessitate the raising of between fivepence and sixpence per man per week, the fund to be contributed jointly by the workman, the employer and the state. He was convinced that parliament would gladly apply its remaining strength to grappling with these hideous problems of social disorganization, which are marring the health and happiness of the country, and which if neglected, might affect its strength and honor in the world.

Both Parties in Plan

Mr. Churchill's outlined plans dealing with the unemployment problem appear to be well received by both parties. The conservative Post describes them as "the most satisfactory and coherent piece of work that has yet found a place in the government program."

The labor exchange scheme will be national and voluntary and, it is estimated, will cost \$1,000,000 yearly. The insurance scheme, which will not be introduced until 1910, will be compulsory and applied in the first instance only to the trades mentioned, involving about 2,200,000 workmen.

\$6,496,444 SCHOOL FUNDS ARE MISSING

SCHOOL BOARD GRAFT table with columns for 'Spent under Busse, 1908', 'Less building fund', 'Spent under Busse, 1908', 'Spent under Dunne, 1906', 'Disappearing under Busse', and 'With about \$1,600,000 more to follow when that building fund is analyzed.'

This Represents Sum Used Annually by Busse Regime in Excess of That Used in 1906

\$4,000,000 IN BUILDING NOT INCLUDED, EITHER

Records of School Board Show Evidence of Manipulation in Order to Make Showing

MADDEN \$1,000 WAYMAN POINT

State's Attorney in Opening of Case Says "Skinny" Received Labor Graft

"Joseph Glicka made out a check for \$1,000 in the name of George Andrea, the engineer in charge of the Joseph Glicka building, then under construction, and Andrea went to the bank and drew ten \$100 bills and met Madden in a little office at Powers and Gilbert's saloon and Andrea passed the money to Madden and Madden said: 'I am not so easy. Lay the money on the table or throw it on the floor and someone will pick it up.' Andrea laid the money on the table and Madden put a blotter over it and walked out of the office and the next day the strike against the Joseph Glicka company was called off."

This was part of the opening statement presented to the jury by State's Attorney John E. W. Wayman, in the trial of Martin E. Madden, M. J. Boyle and Fred A. Pouchot, in Judge McSweeney's court this morning. The defense will claim that the \$1,000 was to pay the back wages of the strikers.

Madden Like at Plenic

The trial opened at 10:20 this morning. Martin E. Madden entered the court as if he were going to a picnic. He stopped at the reporters' table and said: "Good morning; how is the liars' association getting on?" State's Attorney Wayman read the statute under which the case is being tried. He read out the penalty under the statute, which is a sentence not to exceed five years in the penitentiary or a fine of \$2,000, or both. He said that the charge on which the case will be tried is the formation of a conspiracy to extort \$1,000 from the Joseph Glicka company as the price of a strike settlement.

Come in Auto; Call Strike

The strike on the Joseph Glicka company, Wayman said, was called by Madden and Boyle, who came to the factory in an automobile and ordered the men to quit. On the first visit the men refused. The next day they were again called on to quit and then they walked out. That was on November 15, 1908, according to Wayman. That same day Joseph Glicka was handed a card which bore the name of Martin E. Madden and the man who gave him the card said "See Madden."

After several attempts to get the strike settled, Wayman said, Emil Glicka, president of the company, offered \$200 and was told that he had been "assessed \$1,500." He went away but some days later Andrea took the matter in hand and presented the \$1,000 to Madden, under the circumstances alleged in the quotation from Wayman's opening speech.

Wayman took about a half an hour to state the case for the prosecution. The first witness called was Donald L. Frazier, superintendent of construction on the building being erected for the Joseph Glicka company at Twentieth street and California avenue.

Calls Graft "Dammed Outrage"

Frazier said that on the day after the calling of the strike he had met M. J. Boyle at Powers and Gilbert's saloon on Clark street, near Madison street, and that he had asked to see Madden. Then Boyle took him to Righeimer's saloon on Clark, near Randolph street, where they met Madden. Half an hour later Frazier had, he said, found Joseph Glicka and Madden and Glicka conferred.

Andrea Sought the Settlement

According to Wayman's statement as to what the state will attempt to prove, Andrea, an engineer employed by the architect, undertook to settle the trouble. He had a conference with Madden and Boyle, so Wayman said, and was informed that the Joseph Glicka company was to be assessed \$1,500, before a settlement could be reached.

Andrea some days later went to Joseph Glicka and got the check for \$1,000 and laid the money in \$100 bills on a table in Madden's presence in Powers and Gilbert's saloon, Wayman said.

ing the defense. The second witness called to the stand was Emil Glicka. He told that he had made out the check to Andrea's order. He also said that he had been informed that contractors who allowed scab work on their jobs were to be fined. He admitted that he had been informed that the \$1,500 demanded by Madden and Boyle had been asked for as the wages due the men at the Glicka plants who had been on strike five weeks when the strike was settled.

\$1,000 Due the Strikers?

Attorney Brady attempted to show that there was no graft, but that the money which is declared to have been paid was paid with the distinct understanding that it was for wages due the men on strike. Glicka admitted that when he had been told by Boyle that the firm had been assessed \$1,500, he was also told that the money had been decided on by the executive board of the building trades as wages for the men who had been on strike.

The Jury was Completed Yesterday and is as follows:

- CALLAHAN, HARRY M., clerk, Commercial National Bank, Madison street. CHRISTOPHER, OTTO W., employed by Chicago Engineering Supply company, 750 Troy street. DOLIN, EDWARD L., hide inspector, 5615 Throop street. DRELLA, FRANK R., clerk, Illinois Central railway, 61 North Horns avenue. KUPPLER, S. M., furniture dealer, 320 George street. MEYERS, SAMUEL E., employed in cooper shop, 211 Madison avenue. O'DONNELL, ANTHONY, locomotive engineer, 446 Fifth avenue. PEGLOW, WILLIAM, dry goods merchant, 124 West Madison street. RANCK, FRANK J., dealer in dental supplies, 41 West Place. RUBIN, MAX I., neckwear dealer, 315 Marshall street. SMITH, M., electrician for telephone company, 462 Ellis avenue. WALTHAM, W. M., employed by pump manufacturing company, 300 West Belden avenue.

The jurymen are wondering if they will be kept "prisoners" as long as the Gilhooly jurors were.

SEAMEN TO JOIN FRENCH STRIKE

Paris, May 20.—A congress of the Seamen's unions last night decided to join the movement inaugurated by the General Federation of Labor in aid of the postal employes, and an appeal has been sent to all the seamen at large and small ports to cease work immediately.

The copper molders and cabinet-makers also held meetings last night and decided to strike, and the secretaries of the electricians, provision trades and biscuit-makers declared at a meeting of the Diggers' union that their respective unions were ready to go out at any time. On the other hand, a referendum of the gas men rejected the strike project by a large majority.

M. Pauron, the principal agitator among the postmen, has been dismissed. The life of Paris was in all respects normal up to noon yesterday, and the general strike decreed by the General Federation of Labor to commence yesterday with the building trades promises to be a huge fiasco. The government now regards the agitation as purely revolutionary and as foredoomed to result in failure.

The officers of the General Federation of Labor last night sent out an appeal to the provincial unions affiliated with it, urging them to do their utmost to insure an immediate strike throughout France. Two additional small unions, the hatmakers and the ornament-makers, decided to strike on Friday.

STATE RAISES COUNTY SALARY

Springfield, Ill., May 20.—Crepes and bunting for the county building today, crepe because the council civil service bill passed the senate yesterday, bunting for the reason that all the "big fellows" had their salaries boosted to the \$10,000 mark, that it, all except Sheriff Chris Strassheim. The senate cut off at one sweep the dieting account of the sheriff and neglected to raise his annual pay.

The senate bills which were passed during the day, to the surprise of nearly everybody concerned, provide these facts of prime importance to the county building pay roll habitues: All of the officers in chief, clerks of the courts, etc., have their salaries boosted from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

The county civil service bill is passed by the senate, placing every county employe under civil service, except assistant state's attorneys, and putting up to the house what is declared to be the most perfect civil service law ever proposed.

The county commissioners are empowered and directed to contract for all supplies for the county jail, and the sheriff is separated from the fat dieting account which was responsible for the late unpleasantness in Sheriff Strassheim's office.

Used in 1906

\$4,000,000 IN BUILDING NOT INCLUDED, EITHER

Records of School Board Show Evidence of Manipulation in Order to Make Showing

The "disappearing act" which the Busse vaudeville company is putting on the public stage for the benefit of the voters of Chicago has had high lights thrown on it by the expenditures of the Busse school board. The gigantic sum of more than six million dollars is leaking out somewhere through the bottom of that sieve which seems to be serving as a treasury at the city hall and in the various city departments just now.

Expert accountants have been going over the books of the Chicago board of education and are finding leak-holes at every point. F. C. Rippon, who has been employed by an independent committee of teachers to examine the books, is finding on the face of the board's own returns that the juggling of accounts in progress over in the offices at the Tribune building is a masterpiece even when compared to the manner in which three bills can be kept in the air at the same time by the vaudeville artists at the city hall.

Vast Sum Is Squandered

Where the Dunne school board managed to scrounge through and do things with a trifle over \$7,000,000 the Busse "business board" has been forcing things up to the \$13,000,000 limit outside of the \$4,000,000 building fund and promises to go even beyond that. And the Busse board is not doing the things for the schools that the Dunne board did, either. The record of accomplishment now regards the agitation as purely revolutionary and as foredoomed to result in failure.

The school tax levy of 1907, which was expended by the Busse board, was more than a million dollars in excess of the Dunne board's entire list for the year previous, running up to \$3,039,882, according to Secretary Louis Larson, who has long been accused of manipulating records, and to a figure somewhat in excess of this amount, according to Expert Rippon, who has been at work on the books.

Good Chance to Manipulate

The figures given above are those for the fiscal year. This gives the three-ball jugglers a second whack at manipulating figures by making out their reports for the school year and carrying over the big loans into the fiscal year reports. The school year ends on June 30, and the fiscal year on Dec. 31, and the opportunities are here offered which have been by no means neglected.

The teachers' salaries in the city have not been increased. There has been no appreciable improvement in the school buildings. A school principal was complaining only a week ago that the Graham school was about to fall down unless it was attended to at once and that the old trap was really dangerous. At the same time the school rooms have been crowded to the utmost, 54 pupils being the rule in a room where 42 pupils were the rule under the Dunne board.

Teachers Don't Get Money

The 1908 report shows that teachers' salaries were still hovering around the \$5,000,000 mark, the exact figures being \$4,970,292.30. This is a very slight increase, less than \$200,000 over the figures for those same salaries in 1905. The total actual amount expended on the schools proper by the "business board" in salaries, including everybody, was \$6,252,717.23. This figure is less than a quarter million larger than the Dunne figures for salaries, and most of it has gone into janitor's increases, where increases were made.

The Busse board has succeeded in nullifying the civil service law completely by the "probation act," under which a man may be summarily dismissed, illegally, by the school management committee for almost any offense without trial. This helps some in getting henchmen of the Schneider-Busse regime into jobs as janitors, engineers, etc.

A careful perusal of the report of Auditor Custer leaves one as much in the dark as ever as to where the enormous difference between the Dunne and Busse administrations in the public school fund is to be located.

Hard to Unravel Tangle

Accounts have been transferred, juggled and twisted until even the

CHARTER KILLED IN BOTH HOUSES

Chicago Plans Laid Peacefully to Rest; Suitable Tombstone Wanted

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Springfield, Ill., May 20.—The charter, the Chicago charter. Requested in peace.

The charter is now ready for the tombstone with the above inscription. The last lingering signs of life in the charter were choked out of it yesterday by rude persons from down state when the senate by a vote of 21 to 25 refused to reconsider its action on the charter bill and when the consolidation bill was defeated in the house by a vote of 54 to 97.

Pet Baby Is Slaughtered Even the little pet baby of the charter folk, the consolidation bill, was slaughtered along with its parent. The entire charter family has been cruelly wiped out by heartless legislators and it is officially rumored that the gloom around Walter Fisher is so thick that nothing short of dynamite could break it up.

There is a semi-official rumor, however, that Fisher, Foreman et al are not so downcast as they might be, since the big Suisse bond steal which they are both backing is coming up and the gloom may be dissipated if the bond bill, nine in number, go through.

Some persons who lack refinement have been suggesting that the fight of Foreman and Fisher for the charter was a "bluff" and that the real fight was the two pseudo doctors intend to put up on the bond bills. Already there is a great cry going out from the charter crowd that since Chicago, as personified by Buse, Foreman et al, has been denied the charter it must have those bond bills and the eleven-million dollar steal to replenish the treasury which Buse has depleted so thoroughly that even the most experienced grafter cannot find any more pickings, with two dry years yet to run.

CHARTER FORCES PLANNED TRADE

The consolidation bill was doomed in advance in both houses. An attempt had been made in the morning, when the fate of the bill to amend the local option law was not fully decided, to make a trade between the charter supporters and the forces backing the attempt to eliminate the township feature from the anti-saloon act.

A proposal to trade on this basis was put up to Representative Kittleman, who immediately rejected it.

"If the charter bill cannot go through on its merits it can be defeated," he said.

As it proved, the liquor men did not need Chicago charter votes, and later in the day the charter certainly did not receive their votes.

Lecture Inspired by Taft?

While it was not stated publicly, it is known that the Sigbee lecture, illustrated with stereoscopic views, was suggested by President Taft, who is anxious to pave the way for a grand military program.

Against Raising Maine

Admiral Sigbee, referring to the proposition to raise the Maine, said: "To raise her now is to maintain the main existing relations of her multitudinous details would require engineering operations too gigantic to contemplate. A cofferdam could be built around her and the enclosed water pumped out, thus exposing the wreck.

Out of Charter Wreckage

Three main points will be sought in the proposed amendments which will be offered in the house committee on municipal corporations tomorrow, provided the senate bill is referred to that committee, embracing these items: Harbor development and municipal control over submerged lands necessary for the harbor system.

LOGICAL ECZEMA CURE INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS

After treating eczema for years as a practically incurable blood disease, the medical world is greatly interested in the discovery that it is not a blood disease at all, but is due to a parasite in the skin itself. This parasite is easily destroyed by the external application of a compound of oil of wintergreen, thymol, glycerine, etc. This will quickly kill all eczema germs, while soothing and refreshing the skin.

500 ON A SHIP IN BIG ICE JAM

St. Johns, N. F., May 20.—The Allan line steamer Mongolian is tightly wedged in a thick ice pack a mile off this port, and there is danger of the craft being forced ashore by the tides. There are about 500 passengers on board.

The Mongolian left Glasgow May 5 for this place, Halifax and Philadelphia. It encountered the ice pack Tuesday, and forced its way sixty miles through a jagged mass, only to come to a complete standstill yesterday afternoon when within a mile of the dock.

Fishermen who have boarded the vessel by going over the ice report that the hull has not been damaged, but that the engines are powerless to move the ship either ahead or astern. The passengers are not alarmed.

It is believed that if the Mongolian is forced ashore the passengers can reach dry land over the ice floes.

The Daily Socialist is offered by carrier in Chicago for 5 cents per week.

THIRTY THOUSAND WESTERN MEN SEEKING CHICAGO GIRLS

Spokane, Wash., May 20.—There is no busier man in the Pacific Northwest today than Levi Grant Monroe, secretary of the Spokane chamber of commerce, who at the instance of Rev. D. D. Vaughan, pastor of the Halsted Street Institutional church, Chicago, consented to forward letters from bachelors in the inland empire to the girls of Mr. Vaughan's congregation.

When it was announced that there are 2,000 fairly well-to-do young bachelors in the inland empire, it was believed that the figures were being crowded, but Mr. Monroe is ready to testify under oath that there are at least 30,000 in the Northwest, and he added that there are more than five times that number of eligible young women east of the Missouri river. This estimate is based on the sheafs of letters that have come to his desk in the last five days. They are from New England, the South, the middle West and the East, with a sprinkling from the eastern provinces in Canada.

SIGSBEE AGAINST RAISING MAINE

In Favor of Keeping Wreck and Her Grim Secret Out of Sight

(NATIONAL SOCIALIST PRESS BUREAU.) Washington, D. C., May 18.—(By Mail.)—It seems strange that after eleven years from the time the commission decided that the Maine was blown up from the outside, Admiral Sigbee, who commanded the Maine at that time, should consider it necessary to raise the question of how the Maine was blown up and reassert that the initial explosion was not from the inside of the ship. If it were such a well settled fact, why all this furor? The truth of the matter is that the supporters of militarism in the United States see in the Maine incident something which the anti-militarists may some time spring as a bombshell.

While Admiral Sigbee addressed a very select audience the other night at the New National theater, in which the vice president of the United States and many prominent government officials were to be found, and notwithstanding the fact that his address was heralded as the first official account in detail of the blowing up of the Maine, he did not deign to explain why the testimony of divers was rejected by the commission appointed to investigate the sinking of the warship, nor why the government refused to accept the offer of a prominent Bostonian made to contribute \$500,000 towards the expense of raising the Maine.

PACKERS ADRING THE PINKERTONS

Employees Forced to Answer 60 Questions to Get Job; Data for Detectives?

The United States government, which has been making some innocuous attacks on the packers is now engaged in using the packers to secure information concerning persons who are working at the big packing establishments, the inference being that the government desires this data in order to furnish to foreign governments, the Russian, for instance, complete details as to the whereabouts of any subjects in this country.

COLLINS RETURNS WITH GOOD NEWS

Organizer Is Back After 3 Months' Hard Work in Nebraska and Iowa

John Collins, the well-known Socialist lecturer and organizer, is back in Chicago after three months of hard work in Omaha, South Omaha, Neb., and Council Bluffs, Iowa, the tri-cities that have shown such an enormous recent Socialist growth.

MARKETS

WHEAT—Chicago—Closed higher. Sales 40,000 bu. to arrive from 18,000 to 20,000. No. 1 hard, 1.10; No. 2 hard, 1.05; No. 3 hard, 1.00. No. 4 hard, 95c. No. 1 soft, 1.15; No. 2 soft, 1.10; No. 3 soft, 1.05; No. 4 soft, 1.00. No. 1 white, 1.15; No. 2 white, 1.10; No. 3 white, 1.05; No. 4 white, 1.00.

WORKINGMEN

and others with savings accounts in the hands of the bank, and the bank is expected to set the workers right with the public. District 18 has delegated Jaxon to prepare a statement of the situation in the district and forward it to the United Mine Workers of America for dissemination.

TAFT IN TRIBUTE TO '61 FIGHTERS

Petersburg, Va., May 20.—Paying a tribute alike to the soldiers of the North and of the South, President Taft today attended the unveiling of an heroic statue in bronze at Fort Mahone on the Petersburg battle fields, in memory of General Hartman and the Pennsylvania volunteers who fell in the stubborn fight about this outpost of the Confederate capital.

BASEBALL GAMES TODAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE. Chicago at Boston. St. Louis at Philadelphia. Cincinnati at Brooklyn. Pittsburgh at New York. AMERICAN LEAGUE. Boston at Chicago. New York at St. Louis. Philadelphia at Detroit. Washington at Cleveland.

BASEBALL GAMES TODAY

Results Yesterday—Standing of Clubs

Table with columns for National League and American League, listing teams and their records.

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COLLINS RETURNS WITH GOOD NEWS

Organizer Is Back After 3 Months' Hard Work in Nebraska and Iowa

John Collins, the well-known Socialist lecturer and organizer, is back in Chicago after three months of hard work in Omaha, South Omaha, Neb., and Council Bluffs, Iowa, the tri-cities that have shown such an enormous recent Socialist growth.

MARKETS

WHEAT—Chicago—Closed higher. Sales 40,000 bu. to arrive from 18,000 to 20,000. No. 1 hard, 1.10; No. 2 hard, 1.05; No. 3 hard, 1.00. No. 4 hard, 95c. No. 1 soft, 1.15; No. 2 soft, 1.10; No. 3 soft, 1.05; No. 4 soft, 1.00. No. 1 white, 1.15; No. 2 white, 1.10; No. 3 white, 1.05; No. 4 white, 1.00.

WORKINGMEN

and others with savings accounts in the hands of the bank, and the bank is expected to set the workers right with the public. District 18 has delegated Jaxon to prepare a statement of the situation in the district and forward it to the United Mine Workers of America for dissemination.

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WATCH & WAIT

For the Most Sensational Furniture Sale of the Year

Beginning Tuesday, May 25, the workmen will start remodeling our building, and in order to make room for them we will dispose of as much of our stock as possible at prices that will make this Remodeling Sale the sensation of the year.

THE HUMBOLDT

709-711 W. NORTH AV. Near West-ern Avenue

Advertisement for shoe workers union, featuring a shoe icon and text: 'Named shoes are frequently made in Non-Union factories. DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE no matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp.'

Advertisement for 'THE NEW ETHICS' by J. Howard Moore, published by Samuel A. Bloch, The Bookman, Chicago, Ill.

A Row of Socialist Pamphlets.

The booklets listed below are the best that have been produced in the field of Socialist propaganda. Any one of them will make a thinker; all of them will make a Socialist scholar. Spend 10c or a quarter and get one of these for that friend of yours with whom you cannot argue Socialism. These pamphlets will settle many difficult questions.

Crime and Criminals. By Clarence S. Darrow. The famous address to the prisoners in the Chicago County Jail; tells the real reason for "crime," and points out the only cure. Paper, 10c.

The Open Shop. By Clarence S. Darrow. An eloquent, logical, convincing defense of labor unions against the "open shop" movement of the Citizens' Alliance. Beautifully printed. Paper, 10c.

Socialism, Revolution and Internationalism. By Gabriel Deville. One of the very best general statements of the principles of international Socialism. Both this and "The State and Socialism" are translated into clear, strong English by Robert Rives LaMonte. Paper, 10c.

Socialism: What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish. By Wilhelm Liebknecht. A statement of the fundamental principles of Socialism, with some interesting chapters on the beginnings of the movement in Europe. Paper, 10c.

Advertisement for 'Deport Treason' by A. M. Simons, featuring a portrait of a man and text: 'PETITION TO Deport A. M. SIMONS FOR Treason'.

Advertisement for 'Chicago Daily Socialist' newspaper, published at 180 Washington St., Chicago.

Advertisement for 'Monkeys and Monkeyettes' by W. F. Ries, a reply to Ex-President Roosevelt, published by Chicago Daily Socialist.

Advertisement for 'Central Drug Co.' featuring a logo and text: 'Central DRUG CO. STATE & WASHINGTON STS. CHICAGO, ILL.'.

Advertisement for 'CLASSIFIED' section, listing various services and contact information.

Advertisement for 'REAL ESTATE FOR SALE' listing properties and contact information.

Advertisement for 'PERSONAL' services, including job openings and other notices.

Advertisement for 'Fred J. Mowry and Company' located at 80 Broad Street, New York City.

Advertisement for 'Rleck & Pixley's BOSTON BAKED BEANS AND BROWN BREAD'.

Advertisement for 'L. HOERDT Picnic Grove To Rent' located at North East Cor. Belmont & Western Aves., Chicago.

Advertisement for 'CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST' newspaper, published at 180 Washington Street, Chicago.

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

Entered as second-class matter Dec. 22, 1906, at P. O., Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879. Issued by the Workers' Publishing Society, 150-152 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Business Telephone, Main 4025. Editor's Telephone, Main 2502.

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.

Call a Constitutional Convention

The attempts to revive the charter only serve to expose the decayed character of the corpse. The effort to force a reactionary fundamental law upon the city of Chicago having been defeated by a referendum vote and the abortive effort to secure the enactment of those measures especially desired by the great capitalists having been wrecked in the legislature, the whole matter is now back where it was two years ago.

The charter convention, after having died once and been resurrected for a second death agony, seems at last to have recognized its defunct condition.

The ground is at last cleared for some really effective action. There is now the possibility of a constitutional convention for the state of Illinois.

If such a convention is finally held it will not be because the members of the privileged class of the state desire it, but because they are forced to accept it as the only means of escape from the tangle in which they have involved themselves.

The present Illinois constitution was the expression of a society that rode in stage coaches. It is now the framework of a government run by the railroads. When it was written Chicago was a frontier trading post. Now it contains nearly one-half the population of the state and nearly all the forces that run the government.

When that constitution was adopted an industrial franchise was a curiosity. Today their management is one of the principal functions of the government of Illinois.

When the first constitutional convention met there was enough free land in the state to give every inhabitant a farm. That constitution is still operating in a society where more than half the population has no right to live except by permission of a landlord.

The trust had not been born and the trade union was but an infant when the constitution was young. Today the biggest fact in the government based upon that constitution is the struggle for mastery between these contending giants.

Government is but an organized expression of the industrial society in which it exists. A government which was formed in one industrial stage can but poorly fulfill its functions in another stage.

The present constitution of Illinois is outgrown.

A constitutional convention to formulate a new one should be called at once. It can be called if the workers of Illinois will but demand it. It can be called now because it is the only way that even the ruling class can escape from the dilemma into which it has been forced by its own struggles.

That convention should be elected by proportional representation. Only in this way can the various interests be truly represented. The working class should be prepared to go to that convention with certain definite demands.

It should demand the establishment of the most democratic government possible, embracing the initiative, referendum and recall.

It should secure provision for complete municipal autonomy.

It should do away with the provisions in the present constitution which make an eight-hour law for women unconstitutional.

These are but suggestions of a beginning in the changes which can be secured in the fundamental law of Illinois if organized labor and the Socialist party carry on an effective agitation for that purpose.

SOCIETY FEEDING ON THE CHILDREN

The recent investigation of child labor in North and South Carolina that has been made by Lewis W. Hine re-



SIX-YEAR-OLD "HELPER" IN NORTH CAROLINA COTTON MILL.

ference in the size of the children employed. The children work twelve hours on a night shift and say that they have

is just beginning to help a little, but will probably soon be drafted into regular service, though it may be some years before his name appears on the pay roll. The president of this mill said very frankly that the North Carolina child labor law was violated by practically all of the mills, "not over ten per cent of the mills observe it."

As to conditions in South Carolina, Mr. Hine states his opinion thus: "In general, I found these were considerably worse than in North Carolina, both as to the age and number of small children employed, though several of the mill towns in North Carolina approached the worst ones in South Carolina."

In Chester, South Carolina, an overseer told me frankly that manufacturers all over the South evaded the child labor law by letting youngsters who are under age help older brothers and sisters. The names of the younger ones do not appear on the company books and the pay goes to the older child who is above twelve.

Dillon is another mill town with an evil reputation for the employment of children. We quote from Mr. Hine: "I heard many complaints among the workers about conditions, especially the low wages, long hours, pressure of work and the use of young children. During the past year some children have been turned off, but plenty of them remain, many under the guise of 'helping.' Illiteracy seems to prevail here, many boys and young women even could not spell their own names."

The mill school houses in a shed-like structure and very small. The mills are not now running at night, though the men expected them to start up soon."



A CHILD COTTON SPINNER—TYPE OF MANY IN THE MILL.

TAFT IN DIXIE

BY ROBERT HUNTER

William Howard Taft is today the guest of the good people of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina.

It will be news to most Americans that a Declaration of Independence is supposed to have been issued by a convention in that county on the 20th of May, 1775. Each year a celebration is held to commemorate that alleged event. This year the President is the guest of honor.

He will be dined by the foremost citizens. The flower of the South will turn out to greet him, and he will doubtless deliver a masterly oration upon independence.

The Daily Socialist would like to suggest to Mr. Taft a few things worth seeing while he is in Charlotte.

When he sits down to the banquet he will find on one side of him Mr. E. B. Moore; on the other side, Mr. D. A. Tompkins.

He might ask these gentlemen to show him two sights of the South. They know all about them, and think of them with pride.

One of them is the chain gang. At 4 o'clock in the morning gangs of "niggers" are turned out of prison. On their legs are heavy chains, and they march between guards armed with shotguns. At break of day they are set to work. Over them stand two infamous slave drivers, who never allow a back to straighten.

Mr. Taft will see there old men, cripples, consumptives, and young lads, who, for fear of the whip, do three times the work of free men. At nightfall Mr. Taft will see sweaty, drooping, broken men fall exhausted into wagons to be carted back to their cells.

Mr. Moore and Mr. Tompkins can also show Mr. Taft another great institution.

In the county of Mecklenburg and thereabouts are scores and scores of cotton mills. Mr. Tompkins and men who receive Mr. Taft own these cotton mills.

Let Mr. Taft rise before dawn tomorrow morning, and stand at the gate of one of these mills. When the whistle blows he will find coming from all directions out of the night heavy, brooding men, tired, anxious women, thinly clad, unkempt little girls, and frail, joyless little lads.

Children of five and six years he will see, and as one set comes to the factory, another set of the same hopeless, poverty-stricken beings will leave the night shift.

Some of the greatest mills in the South are in Charlotte itself. Number 3 of Highland Park and the Florence will be enough for Mr. Taft to see if heart is in the man.

He will find the schools starved. He will find children robbed of every heritage of childhood. He will find tender young life crippled and crushed and ruined in the cotton mills of Mr. Moore and Mr. Tompkins and his other fellow-banqueters.

Listen, Mr. Taft, strew away tonight from the banquet. Walk to one of the great mills. Pass along the silent streets under the stars until you come to the bright lights of a gigantic, shaking, throbbing building. Sit out there in the night, and look at the lights from the thousand windows, and THINK of the babies watching and tending those great machines.

SHUT IN

By George E. Bowen

I sing not of the men locked out, tho' waiting be their pay.

My song is of a woman's grief, shut in, this blessed day.

Not all the flowers and books of love will compensate her loss.

If to the outer sunlight's charm her footsteps may not cross.

O some there be with strength to spare and leisure hours to waste.

And some, in servitude or care, the sunshine never taste.

For these my song, who suffer long, whatever their fate may be.

That halts with sickness or with stress the heart that would be free.

Dear comrades, they, of prison life, of sympathetic sense.

Who learn the mastery of self in conquering suspense.

Good comrades, when at last we come, from greater toil or strain.

To teach us, as we mourn our lot, how never to complain.

I sweetly sing the praise of her whose dull adventures fail.

The smile of her, thro' endless days, in weary ways to stale.

I gladly sing good cheer for her, tho' better cheer keeps she.

Within her spirit of content, to teach this song to me.

AN UNWORKABLE SCHEME

"No, James, I cannot marry you!"

James looked frightened, hurt, dis-

pleased. "Why not?" he asked.

"There is too much compatibility of

temperament about us, James," said the

girl, her lip curling with faint scorn.

"Too much compatibility? But isn't

that a good thing?" asked the puzzled

young man.

"Not always," she answered. "For

instance, judging from the size of your

income, if we were married I should

undoubtedly insist, from motives of

economy, on dispensing with a servant

and doing my own housework, and in

your compatibility, James, you would

undoubtedly let me do it."

C. F. HUNT.

MEANT TO BE FUNNY

Grannie (anxious to be allowed to

read in peace)—And what are you going

to do now, my dear?

Elizabeth—Well, grannie, I've thought

it over, and I've decided to devote my-

self to you till bedtime.—Punch.

"It's mighty bright weather."

"Oh, yes; but t'roun' a-comin'!"

"Haven't any objection to the sun-

shine, have you?"

"Oh, no, except that it's too bright

for my poor old eyes."—Atlanta Consti-

tution.

"Did you ever know a fellow who was

glad he was poor?"

"Yep."

"I do." believe it."

"It's true. He was the living skele-

ton in a side show, and got \$150 a week

for it."—Cleveland Leader.

"What made you set 3 o'clock as the

time for your dinner party? I never

heard of such an outlandish hour."

"It was necessary. I'm going to wear

one of those 500-button dresses that

night, and I can't possibly be ready be-

fore that time."—Detroit Free Press.

"Do you think that most people now-

adays worship money?"

"No; I won't go as far as that," an-

swered the home-grown philosopher,

"but I will say that the love of money

is seldom platonic."—Philadelphia

Ledger.

"I see that that old fellow who was

always complaining that life was not

worth living is a cripple; how did that

happen?"

"He broke his leg getting out of the

way of a freight train."—Houston Post.

ALTERED ACCORDINGLY

A government engineer-officer, in the

course of his duties, which involved

traveling, sent in a bill which contained

the item, "Porter, expense." In return

he received the notice, "Alcoholic drinks

are not included in the traveling allow-

ance for officers." He answered that

he did not mean the beverage "porter,"

but the hire of a man to take his luggage

from the station. Upon this the all-

knowing official rejoined that in fu-

ture in such a case he should use the

word "porterage."

The officer, who had a sense of humor,

afterwards sent in an account which

included the item, "Cabbage, two shil-

lings."

MISUNDERSTANDING

The bride and groom walked blush-

ingly up to the western justice of the

peace.

"We have come to get married,"

stammered the man. "Will you join

us?"

"Certainly!" replied the dignified

judge, reaching for his hat and start-

ing to leave the way.

"It took some time to straighten

things out and have both parties ar-

rive at an understanding. The justice

was laboring under the impression that

the bridegroom had invited him out to

take a drink.

FORGOT

All flushed and breathless, the well-

dressed young man plucked up the hat

he had been chasing down the street

and leaned against a lamppost to rest.

Another, also breathing heavily, came

running up and took the hat out of

his hand.

"I'm much obliged," he said.

"For what?"

"This is my hat."

"Where's mine, then?"

"Hanging behind you at the end of

a string."

Then for the first time the young man

remembered his hat guard.—Success

Magazine.

THE ROAD TO POWER

BY KARL KAUTSKY
CHAP. IV.—ECONOMIC EVOLUTION AND THE WILL

(Continued from yesterday.)

In opposition to the above conclusions the revisionists claim that there is a much greater contradiction in Marx himself. As a thinker, they allege that he recognized no such thing as a free will, but expected everything to come from inevitable economic evolution, which moves on automatically, but that as a revolutionary fighter he sought in the strongest manner to develop wills, and to appeal to the volition of the proletariat. This proves Marx to be guilty of an irreconcilable contradiction between theory and practice, declare the revisionists, anarchists and liberals in closest harmony.

In reality Marx is guilty of no such contradiction. It is a product of the confusion of his critics—a confusion that is incurable, since it recurs again and again. It rests in the first place in the making of will and free will identical. Marx has never failed to recognize the significance of the will and the "tremendous role of human personality" in society. He has only denied the freedom of the will, something very different. This has been explained so often that it scarcely seems necessary to restate it here.

Furthermore, this confusion rests upon a most remarkable conception of the meaning of economics and economic development. All these learned gentlemen seem to think that because this evolution proceeds according to certain definite laws it is automatic and spontaneous without the willing human personality. For them the human will is a separate element alongside of and above economics. It adds to the force and operates upon economics, "making otherwise" the things produced by economics. Such a view is only possible in minds that have only a scholastic conception of economics, that have gathered their ideas entirely from books, and that treat it purely intellectually, without the slightest vital conception of the actual economic process. Here, at least, the proletariat is superior to them, and in spite of Maunbrecher and Eisner, is better capable of comprehending this process and its historic role, than the bourgeois theoretician to whom economic practice is foreign, or than the bourgeois practical man to whom every theoretical interest is foreign, and who has no conception of the necessity of understanding anything more of economics than is essential to successful profit making.

All economic theory becomes mere mental gymnastics when we lose sight of the fact that the motive force back of every economic event is the human will. Certainly not a FREE will, not a will existing by itself (Wollen an sich), but a PREDETERMINED (bestimmtes) will. It is, in the last analyses, the WILL TO LIVE which lies at the basis of all economics, which appeared with life as soon as it was gifted with movement and sensation. Every expression of the will is, in the last analyses, to be traced back to the will to live.

Whatever special forms this life impulse (Lebenswille) of an organism may take in individual cases depends upon the conditions of that life, taking the word condition in the widest possible sense, as including all the dangers and limitations of life, not merely the means of its sustenance. The conditions of life determine the character of its volition, the nature of its acts and their results.

This knowledge forms the starting point of the materialistic conception of history. But, to be sure, the simplicity of the relations, that must be explained in this manner in the less complex organisms, give place in higher organisms to conditions in which many intermediate members step in between the mere will to live and the manifold forms of its expression.

I cannot here undertake to carry this further. But a few suggestions may be given. The conditions of life of an organism are of a twofold nature—first, those that are continually repeated and that do not change in the course of many generations. A will developed by and adjusted to such conditions is strengthened both by inherited custom and natural selection. It becomes an instinct, an impulse which the individual follows under all circumstances, even under extraordinary conditions where following it does not maintain and sustain life, but injures it, perhaps even leads to death. In spite of all this the basis of this will is still the will to live.

Alongside of those conditions of life that are constantly repeated there are also others that appear only seldom or in changed form. Here instinct fails. Here the maintenance of life depends fundamentally upon the possession of intelligence by the organism which will enable it to recognize a given situation and to adjust itself to it. The more an animal form lives in swiftly changing conditions of life the more its intelligence is developed. This is partly due to the fact that the organ of intelligence has greater demands put upon it and partly because the individuals with weaker intelligence are more quickly eliminated.

(To Be Continued.)

Educational Contest

The Class Struggle

What is the "class struggle"?

It is the struggle between two great

classes.

What two classes?

The class that makes and the class that

uses. In other words, the class that is ordinarily entitled "wage work-

ers," or those who, owning no machinery

of production, work for a "wage" or a "salary" for the other class which

does own the said machinery. In its

simplest form we might say that the

"class struggle" is a struggle between

those who "own" no machinery for the

production and distribution of wealth,

and those who do own this machinery.

Excuse the repetition, but let us get

it firmly in our minds that there are

two classes.

Wage earners, who own no machin-

ery.

Capitalists, who own all that is worth

owning.

Is this right? Yes; just so long as

the majority of the people want it this

way it is right that it should be so.

"Vox populi, vox Dei."

How do we know the people want it

this way?

By their votes; always by their votes!

At every election the people tell us

at the ballot box just what they want.

Do they want injunctions and no

work? They vote for Taft and the rest

of the grafters and get it. In the sun-

ny south they vote for Bryan, and Co-

cker, and others, of the capitalist class,

and get the same thing.

When will the "class struggle" cease?

When the class that makes no longer

votes into office members and lackeys

of the class that takes; but, instead,

elects those of its own class to posi-

tions of power. In a word, when the

working class becomes "class con-

scious" it will, by perfectly honorable

methods, take over the machinery of

production and distribution, and the

capitalist class—the class that takes—