

KILL DIRECT PRIMARY LAW

Oglesby Statute Is Wiped Off the Books by Illinois Supreme Court

HELD UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Ruling Puts Old Convention Act Again in Force in Cook County

The Oglesby direct primary law was wiped off the statute books today by a decision of the Illinois Supreme court holding the act unconstitutional as a whole.

This is the third attempt at primary election reform to fail at the hands of the present Supreme court. The decision means that there is no primary law on the books now for the state at large.

Old Convention Act Reinstated

In Cook county the old convention act is again in force, as the law declared invalid repealed that act and by the court's action today the old law is reinstated. Under it primaries of the different parties may be held on separate days. Under the Oglesby law all primaries had to be held on the same day and the voters had opportunity to vote directly for the candidates to be nominated.

Gov. Deneen, who is committed to primary reform, will include this subject in his call for a special session which politicians expect to issue for this fall or winter. Those who have followed the fight for a direct primary insist that the court's ruling on the Oglesby act is a severe blow to the move for a law that will give voters the right to cast a ballot directly signifying their choice of nomination for elective offices.

Hard Battle Is Ahead

A hard battle is ahead and for some time opponents of direct primaries who have been anticipating an adverse decision by the court have been quietly prosecuting a campaign in favor of a simple primary law that will retain the convention feature which was abolished under the Oglesby law. Politicians who want to return to the convention idea say that it will be impossible to pass a law that will stand the scrutiny of the higher court unless it is simple in its terms. They contend that the best possible thing will be an act requiring the holding of all party primaries throughout the state on the same day for the selection of delegates to conventions, which delegates in turn shall nominate the party tickets as of old.

Leaves All to the Voters

The two laws declared invalid by the Supreme court retained convention features while permitting the voters to vote directly on candidates seeking nomination. The Oglesby act abolished the convention entirely and left the choice of party candidates wholly in the hands of the electorate. Old party political leaders were gleeful today when they learned the fate of primary reform. They saw visions of a return to what has been termed the "soapbox" method of making nominations whereby the so-called political boss would be restored to power and be the ruler on primary day.

During the session of the legislature just ended old timers insist that members of the general assembly who defied the dictations of political leaders were encouraged because of elements of independence engendered as a result of the workings of a direct system of party nominations which made the political chief go to the people for support in placing party candidates upon the ballot.

OBOLGA CENTRAL BECOMES PROPERTY OF THE I. C. R. R.

New York, June 17.—The sale of the Central and Georgia railway to the Illinois Central railroad, carrying out plans forecast more than a year ago, has been announced.

The transaction originated in negotiations culminating in November, 1907, when the entire capital stock of the Central and Georgia railway was purchased by the Illinois Central, which was then owned by the hands of William Nelson Cromwell and John W. Cassler.

The purchase, it was announced a few months later, was for E. H. Harriman, whose intention, it was then stated, was to transfer it to the Illinois Central. The price paid by the Illinois Central was not given out.

TRY TO STOP INQUIRY INTO WHIPPING OF SCHOOL BOY

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Two Rivers, Wis., June 17.—Efforts are being made to stop all investigation into the circumstances under which Matt Wells, the thirteen-year-old schoolboy, met his death some time after it is said, he was brutally whipped by a teacher at St. Luke's school. Fred Althoff, editor of the Reporter of this city, has received several threatening letters as the result of the part he has played in demanding an investigation for the benefit of all parties concerned.

Otto Has a Leedle Lamb, Its 'Fleece' Iss Plain as Day, and Effrywhere Dot Otto Goes, Dot Lamb Iss Sure to Stray" —NURSERY RHYME UP-TO-DATE.



MRS. GOULD IN PITIFUL PLIGHT

Although Receiving \$25,000 Yearly Alimony She Says She Is Very Poor

New York, June 17.—Mrs. Howard Gould is indeed in a pitiful plight, according to her attorney, Clarence Shearn, for with only \$25,000 a year granted to her as temporary alimony she must live in humble quarters, two rooms with a bath at the Hotel Belmont, and can not afford to have the stenographic record of the trial written up for her benefit. Her taxicab bill is \$200 a month and her living expenses \$300 a week and she feels abused and her lawyer says she is very poor.

Judge Surprised Over "Poverty"

Justice Dowling, before whom the suit for separation from Howard Gould is being tried, expressed some surprise over the disclosure of poverty on such an income, but Attorney Shearn assured him of its truth and asked to be allowed an additional \$20,000 for his fee and a contingent fund of \$5,000.

De Lancey Nicoll, acting for Howard Gould, maintained that Mrs. Gould had testified that she is the sole owner of Blue Gap farm. "A better estate than you or I will ever have," he said, and thinks that she is financially able to take care of her own case. The court will take briefs on the motion today and will decide later.

Robert Trotter, the star witness for the defense, and the man who has supplied Mrs. Gould with a good deal of his ammunition in the charge of telegrams sent to Dustin Farnum and others, was on the stand most of the afternoon. He was employed at Castle Gould from June to September, 1906, and then went down to Blue Gap farm to remain until the latter part of November, when Mrs. Gould discharged him.

Swears She Was Drunk

Trotter said he was head carpenter at Castle Gould and in such capacity saw Mrs. Gould frequently while he was there. The first incident that was impressed on his mind was when Mrs. Sands went out to the castle to visit Mrs. Gould.

Abuses Her Maid

"Another time when I saw her drunk was when she rang the bell for the servants. I went upstairs and saw her talking to her French maid. I heard her say: 'You must wash that floor. I'm Mrs. Howard Gould—d-n you, you wash that floor.' 'Just then the maid walked past me and said: 'In't this just horrible?'"

Mrs. Gould Cursed Carpenters?

"Once Mrs. Gould came downstairs, where I and two other men were work-

SUMMER TONIC

Take two spoonfuls of Jamaica ginger and a bunch of tickets for that Socialist Wireless Picnic and get right out and sell all you can before the effect of the ginger his worn off. When you come back home send in your money and the number of tickets you have sold and then watch the list of prize winners and see what you get for your work.

The woman selling the most tickets will be given a \$35 brass bedstead, and the man who sells the most will get a \$25 suit of clothes. There are many other prizes, and if you start in now you have a good chance to land the first prize, and if you fail to come under the rope first you still have a chance to win one of the other prizes.

There is no one yet who has anything of a lead, and if you start now you have an excellent chance of winning.

A big athletic tournament is to be run in conjunction with the picnic, and if you have never seen a wrestling match by professional contestants you will have the chance June 27. There will also be a vaudeville bill presented, so you see it will be easy to sell the tickets when so much is given for the money.

Get ready! One! Two! Three! Golf!

Statement Reminds One

The same announcement was made by a former president, but that president has gone hunting—and the trusts which aroused his ire are still on the ground.

In the president's judgment, the government should not interfere with one trust any more than the other, when such aggregations of capital are legitimate and properly controlled.

When, however, such combinations are not based on any economic principle, but are merely for the purpose of controlling the market to maintain or raise prices, restrict the output, and drive out competitors, Mrs. Taft holds that a monopoly exists and that the government must act against it.

They Must Be Restrained

"Unlawful trusts," he said, "should be restrained with all the efficacy of injunctive process, and the persons engaged in maintaining them should be punished with all the severity of criminal prosecution. In order that the methods pursued in the operation of their business shall be brought within the law."

But will Taft do it? The country waits in breathless expectation.

BEVERIDGE PREPARING FOR ATTACK ON TOBACCO TRUST

Washington, June 17.—Senator Beveridge of Indiana is preparing for another attack on the tobacco trust. It will not be necessary to read between the lines or interpret what he says backward when he rises in the senate before many days to tell a few things he has discovered since he offered his tobacco amendment to the tariff bill May 14. At that time he showed how the government has lost \$184,000,557.43 in the last eight years—most of which has come out of the pockets of the people and gone into the pockets of the manufacturers—through the repeal of the war tax on tobacco in 1902, while at the same time the short weight packages provided for in the war revenue act of 1908 were retained.

There has not been a bustler trust in the country than the tobacco trust since the Indiana senator delivered his first broadside which was followed by the report from the bureau of corporations detailing the results of an investigation of trust affairs, pursuant to the resolution calling for the sending of the information to the senate. Within forty-eight hours after the first attack the tobacco trust lobby swooped down on the capital and strangled for action.

"Glad coming here in search of employment are under our care. Many young girls are lured here by false advertisements," she added.

TRUSTS DOOMED; TAFT AFTER 'EM

Will Dissolve Them and Send All Guilty Parties to Penitentiary

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)

Washington, D. C., June 17.—President Taft is doing to abolish the "bad trusts" by using the criminal law against them. President Taft says so himself. Not only will he seek to dissolve the criminal trusts but he will use the whole power of the law to prosecute those who are responsible for the operations which these trusts have been guilty of in the past.

It was the sugar trust and the words of one Samuel Untermyer accusing the United States government of billy-goating which caused the announcement from the high throne that the trusts which violated the law absolutely must go.

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WOMAN STATE SECRETARY DEAD

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"Mrs. Lora Harris was a familiar figure in the social and the more serious affairs of the life of Sparks, and to a considerable extent, the whole state. A lady of patient, beautiful and lovable traits, and one whose entire time was given over in behalf of the betterment of others. She was a native of Berrien county, Mich., where she was born May 15, 1863, being 41 years old at the time of her death. She was married to Mr. Judd Harris at Grand Haven, Mich., January 8, 1886, and twenty-three years of happy wedded life followed this union, which was blessed by the coming of four children—Vernace, Lynne, Bryan (deceased) and Adele.

"Mr. and Mrs. Harris arrived in Reno, Nev., in 1902, and moved to Sparks in 1904, where they have since resided. Mrs. Harris took a very active part in the political affairs of the state and in 1905 was appointed state secretary of the Socialist party, a position to which she was also afterward elected by a referendum vote of the party and one which she held at the time of her demise."

Text of the Application

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FOREMAN LAWYER IN SUBWAY STEAL

WAR ON FOSTER TO GROW HOTTER

Baptist Ministers of Chicago Plan a Way to Oust 'Heretical' Professor

The crime of heresy will be exploited in Baptist pulpits next Sunday on account of the decision of the Baptist conference at Stetway hall last Monday that Prof. George Burman Foster should not be expelled from the denomination and his ordination papers withdrawn because he had dared to speak his mind and say that the God of the Bible was not the God of today.

The efforts of leading Baptist ministers are now being devoted to searching out sermons which will bear on the Foster case and prove that Foster is a reprehensible person because he told the truth as he saw it.

Will Renew the Attempt

There is another Baptist conference to be held next week, and at this meeting the attempt to oust Foster will be renewed with even more vitriolic energy than that which characterized the meeting of last Monday.

Combined efforts of the leaders of many of the Baptist churches of the city will be brought to bear on the trustees of the University of Chicago to compel them to dismiss Professor George Burman Foster from his position as instructor in the Midway institution.

Ministers who represent these churches have determined to take up the cudgels of war and to leave no loophole for the trustees to climb through by which they can retain Dr. Foster at the university.

The inconsistency of Dr. Foster's attitude in claiming affiliation to the Baptist church and its teachings, while openly preaching Unitarian doctrine to students at the university and holding the position of acting pastor at the Third Unitarian church, West Monroe street and Kedzie avenue, was denounced yesterday by the Baptist ministers who oppose him.

Earl to "Show Him Up"

The Rev. John A. Earl, pastor of the Belden Avenue Baptist church, one of the leaders of the opposing forces, said last night he would "show up" Dr. Foster in his sermon next Sunday.

The Rev. W. A. Matthews, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church, Warren and Spaulding avenues, one of the wealthiest and largest congregations on the west side, told of the efforts being made by the ministers to force Dr. Foster from the faculty of the university.

"We will show the trustees of the university where the great danger lies in continuing to allow Dr. Foster to teach his schismatic doctrine to the students there. He does not even do what he is paid for, although to retain his position he pretends he is a Baptist and admits that his ideas may be a little radical."

Foster's Ideas Un-Christian

"His ideas are not only radical, but they are unorthodox, un-Christian and opposed to every principle of the Baptist religion. We will ask the trustees of the university to explain why a man is employed to teach in their divinity school who ridicules the very religion he is paid to expound."

PASSENGERS HURT IN ERIE WRECK; CARS LEFT THE RAILS

Elmira, N. Y., June 17.—Erie passenger train No. 9, westbound, was wrecked a short distance west of Waverly at 2 a. m. today. Every car on the train except one left the rails, while the train was running at high speed. Many passengers were shaken badly and, but by flying glass, but no one so far as is known, was seriously hurt.

MORSE OUT ON \$125,000 BOND

New York, June 17.—Charles W. Morse, convicted banker, was released on bail yesterday pending the taking up of his appeal in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals next October. Many passengers were shaken badly and, but by flying glass, but no one so far as is known, was seriously hurt.

The bail bond for \$125,000 was signed late yesterday afternoon by twenty wealthy friends of Morse, who volunteered for this service several months ago, and Morse quit the custody of the United States marshal shortly before 6 o'clock.

"I am glad for this," he said to the little group of friends who gathered about him in the federal building to offer their congratulations. "And now I have a busy four months before me. I am going straight to my home and take care of myself and of my wife. There is a little planning to be done, and we expect to go to the country for a short time until I can think it all out. Then I shall get back here and climb into the harness to pull all the tangled threads together again."

EXEMPLARY CITIZEN FOUND \$20,000 SHORT IN ACCOUNTS

Following the discovery of a shortage of nearly \$20,000 in the accounts of Joseph Graeser Jr., secretary of the North Avenue Building and Loan association, he was arrested yesterday on complaint of Chester A. Holzman, assistant state auditor.

Living beyond his means and gambling are the reasons assigned by Graeser for his downfall. He has been secretary of the association seventeen years and had the confidence of the other officers and board of directors.

The shortage was discovered Tuesday by Assistant State Auditor Holzman when he examined the books of the society. He asked Graeser to explain the discrepancy—a matter of \$19,135—and the secretary said he would do so Wednesday. On the arrival of Mr. Holzman at the building and loan association offices Graeser, it is alleged, confessed his guilt and said he could not make good the shortage. Mr. Holzman then notified State Auditor McCullough by telephone at Springfield, and the latter told his assistant to enforce the law.

By hard work and application Graeser rose from a clerk to be secretary of the association, and his life was looked upon as exemplary by his associates.

MAILS ARE TOO SLOW; USES BIRDS TO CARRY LOVE NOTES

Winsted, Conn., June 17.—David Cohen, who recently came here from New York to manage a clothing business, will send love letters to his fiancée in New York by carrier pigeon instead of by mail. He has received a dozen pigeons for that purpose, one of which took a prize at a recent show in Madison Square garden. Mr. Cohen refused to divulge his sweetheart's name or street address.

By rail to New York it is 118 miles and it takes four hours for the fastest train to carry a letter there. By air line the distance is considerably shorter and Mr. Cohen has figured that he can beat Uncle Sam's delivery system by more than an hour.

MILLERS ALLEGE TRUST ON LAKES

Washington, D. C., June 17.—Food for reflection on the part of the department of justice is looked for in an opinion soon to be rendered by the interstate commerce commission in what is known as the "Minneapolis millers' case," involving the transportation rates on wheat and flour by the lake and rail routes between Minneapolis and New York.

It is hinted that according to the disclosure made at the hearing of this case before the commission a few days ago there is material for the biggest kind of a prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust law of the western railroads which have acquired control practically of all regular shipping lines on the great lakes, at least those which connect these railroads with Buffalo and other Lake Erie ports.

It is charged by certain millers of Minneapolis that such carriers as the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie, Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Milwaukee, the Rock Island, and other great railway systems of the west have acquired all the parallel and competing lake lines, including all lake lines which carry package freight between the ports of Chicago, Duluth, and Buffalo.

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REPRESENTS GEORGE W. JACKSON INC. WHICH CINCHES TUNNEL FIRAB BY MEANS OF A PATENT

Just to show that there is nothing in the least stingy about Foreman or his friend George W. Jackson, it is necessary to cite page 697 of the Patent Gazette, official organ of the United States patent office. On that page, under the title of serial No. 442023 appears the notice of a patent issued to George W. Jackson, and the patent covers a complete subway, which in all essential details is identical with the one which was recommended by the \$81,000 subway report which was prepared by the city engineer's department for the council committee on local transportation.

Patent Covers Everything

There is only one essential difference between the Jackson patent and the plan recommended in the subway report. The Jackson patent provides for the public utility galleries at the side and at the top of the street car galleries instead of below, as is recommended in the Chicago subway report.

George W. Jackson says that his patent will secure royalties for him and that he has been so assured by "good lawyers." Inquiry as to who the attorneys for George W. Jackson were brought the information, "Felsenthal, Foreman & Beckwith." A telephone call to the office of that firm in the Chicago Title and Trust company secured the information that Milton J. Foreman is out of town. Eli B. Felsenthal, senior member of the firm, came to the telephone. Mr. Felsenthal represented the George W. Jackson company at the inquest over the bodies of the sixty-eight men who were burned to death in the company's crib off Seventy-third street. So Felsenthal might be supposed to know about the firm's business with the George W. Jackson patent.

"Mr. Foreman May Know"

"I don't know anything about it. I have not seen it," said Felsenthal. "I don't think that Mr. Beckwith does either. Mr. Foreman may, but he is out of town. I have another client here, so excuse me, please."

Similarities Are Shown

The points covered by the Jackson patent are: A traction subway; at the outside of each gallery for the cars is a gallery in which are to be carried the public utilities, such as gas, electric light, telephone, etc. Also above the galleries for the street cars are to be galleries for public utilities. The platform for passengers is to be between the two street car tracks.

The points covered by the recommendation of the city council committee on local transportation cover:

A traction subway, with platforms on the outer side of the tracks, and public utility galleries below the tracks.

Impossible, Says Fisher

No one in the office of the corporation council will venture an opinion as to what the position of the city now is in the matter. Special Traction Counsel Walter L. Fisher when asked relative to the patent today, before the details were discovered, declared such a patent impossible as far as he could imagine. He said:

"The patent may cover details, but I can't see how it can cover an entire subway. Subway construction is too old and all the principles have been used before, so I don't see how a whole subway can be patented."

(Continued on Page Three.)

FAIL TO SHAKE STORY OF GIRL

Miss Gallagher Withstands Savage Grilling in \$50,000 Damage Suit

Desperate attempts of the Singer Sewing Machine company to shake the testimony of Miss Emma Gallagher, the crippled girl who obtained a judgment of \$50,000 against the company at a former trial for slander and defamation of character, utterly failed in Judge Abbott's court this morning when Attorney Charles Carnahan had Miss Gallagher placed on the stand for a last cross examination.

Carnahan was not gentle in his cross questioning. In fact he was as near savage as a lawyer could be, but Miss Gallagher answered his question with spirit and he was unable to extort anything favorable to the Singer Sewing Machine company.

Barber Gets Good Job Thomas F. Farrell, formerly a barber, but now an agent of the Singer Sewing Machine company, was placed on the stand in the case.

Farrell admitted on the stand that he had suddenly been lifted from barberdom and the shaving of necks and jaws into the dignified position of agent for the Singer Sewing Machine company after the trouble arose.

Farrell was balky in the extreme. He did not know why the Singer Sewing Machine company had suddenly taken such an interest in him after it had been discovered that he was alleged to have overheard the telephoning of the advertisement to the Chicago Tribune.

A battle was precipitated in court over the question as to whether a leading question might be asked the witness and Judge Abbott ruled that the witness, from the temper he displayed, was evidently an adverse witness to the plaintiff and could not therefore be asked such questions.

Farrell has only been taken into the employ of the Singer people since the trouble with Miss Gallagher began.

BOMB THROWING SUSPECT IS CAUGHT AFTER HARD CHASE

Thomas Daley, suspected of throwing a bomb at 75 Peoria street last week, was arrested at 1 a. m. today after he had been pursued and fired at by Detectives Clark and Murphy of Inspector McCann's office.

Daley, when passing the place, it is charged, hurled a brick through one of the front windows. The brick shattered a mirror and narrowly missed striking a woman named Ida Pickett, who ran into the street and pursued and seized Daley.

FARMERS FEAR WHITECAPS; CARRY RIFLES TO FIELDS

Cowgill, Mo., June 17.—Farmers working in the fields near Taitville, 15 miles south of here, are doing so with rifles slung over their shoulders. This condition was caused by the murder of farmer, last Sunday, and the shooting of Henry Berry by "night riders" Sunday, May 30.

Soldier Kills Self in Park

New York, June 17.—Within a week of completion of a three-year enlistment in the United States army, J. Soalt, 21 years old, of Brooklyn, ended his life by shooting himself while in Central park. He was a member of the coast artillery corps at Fort Monroe, and, according to a note to his father, had been absent without leave for four days.

BASEBALL GAMES TODAY

Table listing baseball games today, including National League and American League matchups.

Table showing yesterday's results for National League and American League games.

MORE VICE IN LAKE VIEW FLATS

New Resort Found on Montrose Avenue; Reformers and Police Co-operate

Montrose avenue had the doubtful distinction of being added to the list as one of the streets that have suffered from the invasion of the red light dens in Lake View, yesterday, when investigators for the Sheridan Park association located one of the red light flats in this street in the neighborhood of Sheridan road.

The report of the investigator was made to ex-Mayor Edward F. Dunne and was immediately transmitted to the police who are now working on the red lights in Lake View. Three inspectors are co-operating on the case but the general direction of rooting out the undesirable resorts in the fashionable district of the north side is in the hands of Assistant Chief of Police Herman F. Schuetzler who is directing all the police activities in the matter.

The Montrose avenue location is being kept secret until the completion of the police investigation, as are also the Crescent, Clifton and Hazel avenue addresses which have already been located.

The Sheridan Park association will push the examination of the invasion of the immoral resorts to the limit, according to ex-Mayor Dunne, who has enlisted himself in the crusade against the "Parkhaunting" of the north side.

The only solution of the vice problem, said Assistant Chief of Police Schuetzler, "is segregation. This scattering throughout the city and placing of vice flats in apartment buildings next door to respectable homes is directly due to the efforts of misguided persons who cannot see that a thing which exists exists and must be dealt with accordingly.

Detectives from the Chicago Law and Order league were yesterday sent to Lake View to investigate the situation there and assist the police in their attempt to stop the invasion of the red light dens. These detectives will assist those of the Sheridan Park association, who are working as volunteers.

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The feeling in Taitville is that several men must die or move from the community before the feud ends and peace is restored. Every house in the Taitville district is supplied with firearms. No arrests for the killing of Hatfield probably will be made for several days.

Inspector McCann said he would question the prisoner in connection with the bomb outrages that have occurred in various parts of Chicago.

Where To Go

Vincennes, Ind., June 17.—The Chicago Socialist club conducts its educational class as usual every Tuesday at 8 p. m. and 8 p. m. Dr. W. H. Watson will lecture on "Inspiration of the Masters," illustrated by a stereopticon.

THE HUSTLERS' COLUMN BY A. W. MANCE

MONTHLY PLEDGE form with fields for Name and Address, and a pledge to pay \$... per month to the Chicago Daily Socialist Sustainers' Fund.

HUSTLERS' BULLETIN BOARD

Table listing names and amounts for the Hustlers' Bulletin Board, including pledges to the Sustainers' Fund.

The Workingman's circle No. 12 comes in with \$30 for three shares of W. P. C. stock as W. P. C. is the present effort to place the Daily beyond danger.

"Included \$1 to help out. Your lots of every one doing a little and making it easy for all has at last caught me. If everyone would send \$1.00 you should soon be in fair shape." is the message from H. E. Fox, Conant, Ohio.

On the occasion of her 25th birthday Mrs. F. Hippold dropped 22 cents into the C. Peter Knudson Fund. She was just one week behind her husband.

SUBWAY LAWYER IS M. J. FOREMAN

Car tracks and laterally at one side thereof with a lateral passage having therein means for supporting public utilities, a passage immediately beneath the roof arranged to receive public utility appliances extending either longitudinally or transversely of the subway.

A subway built beneath a street for traction purposes comprising a floor, side walls and a roof, posts supporting the roof from the floor arranged in rows to divide the subway into passageways to receive car tracks, and lateral spaces having therein for supporting public utility appliances, said street car tracks being separated at the longitudinal center of the subway by a central platform and a stairway leading from the center of the street to said central platform.

A subway built beneath the street, the central portion of which is divided into two passages to receive car tracks and a central space between said car tracks extending between streets which intersect the street beneath which the subway is built to provide a passage in the subway from one intersecting street to the other.

A subway for traction purposes comprising a bottom, side walls and a roof and posts supporting the roof from the floor and arranged in rows to divide the subway into centrally located passageways to receive car tracks and two lateral passages having means for supporting therein public utility appliances, and a horizontal or sub-roof between said car track passageways and said aisles, being provided with said horizontal partitions and supports, the whole dividing the subway into a public utility gallery for intersecting streets.

Then follows a provision for the drainage of the subway, storm gutters to be placed at street level and drain in catch basins below the subway.

Jackson has every hope that his patent will hold in court. "The city will have to take my patent or adopt a much poorer form of construction, for if it goes ahead as the committee plans it will infringe my patent," he said. The application for the patent was filed July 1, 1908.

The body of an unidentified man about 35 years old was found floating in the water at Bellevue place and the lake early today by Phelix Pfohl, 17 Wendell street, and Thomas Johnson, 203 Indiana street. A member's card of the Milk Wagon Drivers' union was found in the clothing. The name on the card was not legible.

The body apparently had been in the water for over a month. Examination failed to disclose any marks of external violence. Police believe the man either committed suicide or was drowned accidentally.

10,000 MEN TO STRIKE JUNE 30

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers in 152 Mills in Four States Are Involved

Pittsburg, June 17.—More than 10,000 skilled workmen, members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, who are employed by the American Sheet and Tin Plate company, will quit work on the night of June 30, at which time the "open shop" order of the company becomes effective. Many unskilled workmen also will be affected.

The decision to take this action followed a special convention held here. It occasioned little surprise as at a previous meeting, held by the advisory board, resolutions were adopted strongly recommending that the union resist the company's order.

In the Pittsburg district a majority of the mills of the American Sheet and Tin Plate company, which is a subsidiary of the United States Steel corporation, are non-union. The combined plants in which a strike order will be effective total 152 mills capacity in the tin trade and fifty-one mills in the sheet steel trade.

By states the mills are grouped as follows: Pennsylvania—Greer and Shenango plants, New Castle (tin), 50 mills; Sharon (tin), 20 mills; Connelsville (tin), 6 mills.

Ohio—Martins Ferry (tin), 23 mills; Bridgeport (sheet), 23 mills; Cambridge (sheet), 11 mills; Plaqu and Struthers (sheet), 10 mills.

Indiana—Elwood, Anderson and Gas City (tin), 43 mills; Muncie (sheet), 7 mills.

The following announcement was made by President P. J. McArdie of the Amalgamated association: "The convention of the representatives of the sheet and tin mill lodges held for the purpose of taking action on the declaration of the American Sheet and Tin Plate company to run its plants non-union has decided that the Amalgamated association will resist all efforts to carry out that policy and will refuse to work after June 30, 1909, unless a satisfactory agreement is reached by that time."

EVICT PARENTS; BOY IS KILLED

New York, June 17.—Edward Arnold, 2 years old, was playing in front of the house from which deputy sheriffs were evicting his parents at Far Rockaway for non-payment of rent, when he was run over and killed by an ice wagon yesterday.

Guest Dies at Wedding Brillion, Wis., June 17.—At the marriage of Miss Catherine Mulhaney and John Baritz, Mrs. Joseph Manlik fell dead from apoplexy. Her body was carried out of the church on a stretcher, preceding the wedding party.

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

Now served in over 157 Lunch Rooms in Chicago. More than 10,000 people eat them every day. No preservatives used.

ROLLER SKATES FREE

In our new children's department with every child's suit at \$3.50 or over. Exceptional Values. Cor Milwaukee & Ashland Aves.

NEW SOCIALIST GAME

"The Class Struggle" is a new and original game. It is a game of chance and skill. It is a game that will interest everyone. It is a game that will give you a new and original experience. It is a game that will give you a new and original experience.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Rates under this heading: Three lines daily for one year only \$3.00 per month. Each additional line \$1.00. Tell your merchant about it. Tell him about the Daily Socialist Purchasers' league. Invite him to advertise. If you are an advertiser yourself telephone us your ad without delay. Phone number, Main 4488.

South Side

Advertisement for lawyers, typewriters, and other services on the South Side, including firms like Stedman & Soelke and Carl Strover.

West Side

Advertisement for boots and shoes, deugists, and other services on the West Side, including firms like Nelson Bros. and Jacob Bunness.

The Elston

Walter Rasmussen Prop. Elston, California, & Belmont Aves. Dentists, Musicians, and other services.

North Side

Advertisement for laundry, pure foods, and other services on the North Side, including firms like Fritz Hand Laundry and Benel's Pure Food Store.

Out of Town

Advertisement for dry goods, miscellaneous, and other services out of town, including firms like August F. Keltling and Dr. Gleitsmann.

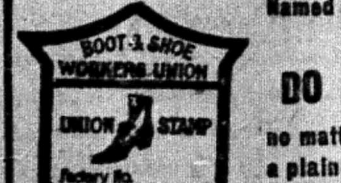
Patronize Our Advertisers. The Daily Socialist gives news which is usually suppressed by the capitalist press.

Socialist News

Socialist Speaker Arrested. A local bus just been established at Mot...

UNION MEETINGS

The Chicago Workers' union, local 103, will hold its regular meeting at 246 Summer Street...



DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE no matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp.

All Shoes without the Union Stamp are always Nonunion. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, 246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass. John F. Tobin, Pres. Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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Untermeyer on Trusts

Samuel Untermeyer, one of the foremost corporation attorneys of this country, has discovered a secret which the Socialists have been proclaiming from the houseposts for more than a generation. He has stumbled upon the fact that the trusts have not been busted, or even disturbed, by all the legislation and litigation against them.

"Pools and combinations are growing stronger and more numerous," he says. This is the situation after six years of the strenuous wielder of the stuffed club. This is the result of enough anti-trust legislation, state and national, to fill a library. This is the final outcome of thousands of prosecutions, all more or less farcical, and all completely futile.

It is now sixty years since the Socialists showed the inevitability of combination in industry. At that time the trust was unborn. The Socialists described it through their knowledge of economic laws, much as the astronomers located the planet Neptune by mathematical calculations before any telescope had sought it out.

The combinations came into existence with the same certainty that Neptune swung into the place in the heavens that the mathematicians had calculated that it would appear. There the analogy ends. When the astronomers saw the newly discovered planet through their telescopes they did not proceed to enact laws against its revolutions or seek to prohibit it from moving around the sun.

But when the political economists and the politicians saw the trust appear as it had been predicted they first declared that it was impossible and did not exist. Then they passed laws declaring that even if it were here it was illegal. Finally they instituted criminal proceedings to destroy it, with about the same effect that an injunction would have in checking a tidal wave.

Now, fifty years and more after the Socialists saw these things, the great corporation lawyers and the politicians are BEGINNING to see the facts.

There is a hope that some time even the editors, preachers and professors of political economy may learn something.

But the Socialist of sixty years ago did not stop with predicting the appearance of the trust. Just as the astronomers had plotted the orbit of Neptune before any human eye had looked upon it, so those early Socialist thinkers plotted the orbit of the trust. They pointed out that the trust would travel on, increasing in size and power, proving its wonderful capacities as an economizer of energy and crushing out the smaller competitors until at last the world would be forced to choose between a trust-ruled oligarchy and an industrial democracy—either the trusts would own the people or the people must own the trusts.

The Socialists went further. They showed that the growth of the trust would bring with it a tremendous army of working men and women, who, if they would use their ballots, could take collective possession of the trust and use it for the benefit of all.

Everyone Is Needed

If we are going to put the Daily Socialist beyond the need of further calls for help, beyond the danger of death, by the 27th of June there must be no vacancies in the ranks of the workers, no absences from the field between now and then.

The picnic promises to be a tremendous success, although not all of the Chicago hustlers have realized its possibilities. There are still a large number of tickets in the office of the paper that should be in the hands of distributors. Enough Chicago Socialists will read this to take every one of these tickets tonight.

Very few woke up to the splendid prizes that will go to the most active workers. There is still plenty of time to get in on the contest, and the prizes are the best ever offered for the work to be done.

When you finish reading this go or send at once to the Daily Socialist office for a bunch of tickets. Then canvass your neighborhood or your shop, or both, and you will help the Daily Socialist, give your friends an opportunity to spend a pleasant day and stand a good chance of securing a prize worth much more than the time you need to expend.

A function has at last been found for the nice little tin soldiers who serve in the Illinois militia. There are, as yet, no legally appointed kings around which they can fawn as a bodyguard, and the great trust barons are still inclined to use them only for the rather dirty business of killing workingmen. So they have little opportunity to strut and display their fancy uniforms. But while our trust monarchs do not hold triumphal processions and Roman chariot races they give a pretty fair imitation of, if not an improvement upon, the latter in the form of automobile races. So what could be more fitting than that Illinois should "loan" its free and independent armed snobs as guard for the great races at Crown Point, Indiana, this week? Moreover, if these soldiers are allowed to hobnob with the real aristocrats and be run over by the machines of "our best people" they will feel themselves still further separated from the "common people" and be all the more willing to use their guns upon the latter should they dare to ask for more wages.

The sum of \$168,000,000 for a deep waterway in the Mississippi valley is looked upon as prohibitory. Yet that is less than the United States will spend this year for military preparations.

A Straight Shot One Socialist in ten belongs to the party. One out of every ten party members is active. Suppose all the Socialists belonged to the party and all the party members would become active. Oh, nothing, only we would have Socialism inside of four years. Hardly worth mentioning, is it? Whenever we are willing to get down to real business we shall get Socialism, not before. A million excuses will not bring Socialism closer by one second, but a little systematic work by every one who claims to be a Socialist would turn the trick in a very short time. Aren't you willing, comrades, that we should have Socialism in our lifetime? Your actions will indicate your answer.—South. Cal. Soc. Bulletin.

Keeping Its Feet Warm Nothing is quieter in the way of dialect than this letter received by a firm of stove dealers in M—: "Dear sirs: I received a stove which I by from you sirs. But for why don't you send me no feet? What is de use of de stove when he don't have no feet? I am loose to me customer sure ting by not having de feet, and date not very pleasure to me. What is de matter with you? Is not my trades man as good like another man's? You lose me my trade, and now I tell you I send you a them foot and no good. I send you back at wance your stove to—more for sure, because you are such a them fool, ish people.—Your respectables, Jean La Fleur, P. S.—Since I rite dis letter I find de feet in de heaven. Excuse to me."

MR. HARRIMAN'S NEW YORK

BY ROBERT HUNTER.

Within a few months the people of New York city will present several hundred millions to Mr. Edward H. Harriman.

It will be a little present of about the size of the Standard Oil trust. It will amount yearly to about twice the annual dividends of the Standard Oil trust.

It is a piece of property which the people do not know what to do with. They have not learned to manage it themselves.

The only thing, then, for the people to do is to give it away.

A number of eminent men are preparing to receive it. The Republican club has appointed a reception committee, including such men as Edward H. Harriman, Jacob Schiff, Paul Morton, Paul D. Cravath, A. D. Julliard and Co., John J. McCook.

Charles F. Murphy and his organized gang are also preparing to receive it.

They are oiling the wheels of their machine, polishing up the brass and disguising themselves to give the appearance of decency.

Another group is meeting in Cooper Union and elsewhere. They call themselves reformers.

One of them is Judge Gary of the Steel trust, an industrial valet of J. P. Morgan and a rather powerful personage.

Still another group are the Independence leaguers. Very quiet and modest now, but when election draws near they will be in evidence.

With Judge Gary in control of the reformers and Ryan in control of Murphy, Hearst in control of the Independence league, and Harriman in control of the Republicans, of Ryan, of Gary and of Hearst, it looks as if the people would present this property to Mr. Harriman.

Mr. Harriman says: "Look here, dear fellow citizens of New York. If you want to make me this handsome present you can do it direct. As Republicans, Schiff, Morton, Cravath and myself stand ready to receive it, but if you prefer another way, then give it to me. Or, if you prefer still another way and you have decided to dabble in reform, then give it to Judge Gary, and the Judge will give it to me."

They are all very nervous and intend to make an assault upon all these other gentlemen, then give the darn thing to Willie Hearst."

The Standard Oil company has a capital of about one hundred millions. Its dividends last year were about eighty-four millions.

The city of New York will spend this year not less than one hundred and fifty millions. Besides, the city will have enormous privileges to confer. The traction interests will be given rights worth millions, and the railroad and other public service corporations will be given rights worth millions.

All together during the next four years the city will spend directly, and give to favored interests, by virtue of its power, billions of good, nucky dollars.

In other words, the people will next fall dispose of certain little property rights amounting in value to considerably more than the steel and oil trust combined.

If a maiden lady were to have a fine, husky boy left on her door step, she could hardly be more embarrassed in deciding what to do with that child than the people of New York are embarrassed in deciding just how to dispose of these few hundred millions.

The suffrage gives the people of New York the power

of disposing of these millions. It is up to them to decide just what shall be done with these millions.

Murphy, Ryan, Hearst and Harriman are utterly helpless until that decision is made.

Harriman and his friends live in constant fear that the people will decide some time to put themselves in power and administer these millions for the benefit of themselves.

The Socialists suggest a plan like that. They try to organize the people into a great, self-supporting, self-administering, self-managing, political party.

In every district in the city they have an organization. They pay their own bills, elect their own officers, decide upon their own policies regarding the control of city, state and nation.

Mr. Harriman and his friends don't like Socialism. They not only want to persuade the people how unwise it is for them to run Mr. Harriman's railroads, but they even try to persuade the people that they are incompetent to manage the property they now own.

The Socialists want the nation to own the trusts, but they would "force" even now were the people to decide to manage efficiently and in their own interest the things which they do now own.

Every election marks the expiration of a political lease on the people's property and government.

Little Mayor McClellan and the Tammany gang which controls him have their lease expire next fall.

The people have, then, to decide by ballot upon just what terms they want to grant a new lease for four years.

This lease gives the power to expend in cash not less than six hundred millions. This lease gives the power to decide questions of franchises of public rights, of the control of all departments of government, and the management of every phase of municipal life.

Of course, the people do not understand what they are voting about.

They think the whole fight is between Tom, Dick and Harry to decide whether Tom, Dick or Harry shall have the empty honor of sitting in the mayor's chair or fooling away his time on the board of aldermen.

Mr. Harriman knows that the people are ignorant of what they are voting about, and so does Mr. Murphy, Judge Gary and William R. Hearst.

Nevertheless we shall be a lively, exciting time, the fall, with the people much agitated by fireworks, oratorical and other, ending in a foolish counting of ballots to decide whether Mr. Harriman shall receive his gift through the Republican organization, the Democratic organization, the Reformers' organization, or the Independence league.

We should be inclined to respect the people of this community if they were to come forward and say quite frankly, "Stop all this infernal nonsense. We are unfit to run our government. We know nothing of the way of running our city."

They have no ideas about schools, traction, or street cleaning. We are a poor, miserable, poverty-stricken race, without the slightest knowledge of how our property should be managed or our millions be spent.

"Feeling ourselves incompetent, we beseech you, Mr. Harriman, to become our guardian and administrator. We would like to appoint you as trustee, ask you to furnish bonds for the carrying out of the trusteeship, and then to take over our property, our city, our state and our nation and run it as you see fit for the benefit of your helpless wards and proteges, the American people."

CAREER OF A MAIL BAG

"The Life and Adventures of a Mail Bag; by Uncle Sam." would be a good title for a book much more interesting than many that find their way into print. No one but Uncle Sam could do justice to the narrative, for no one but that dear, ubiquitous old relative of ours could follow one of the busy pouches as it whirls across the continent, skims over the ocean or flies through space to bear its precious load of messages to the army of men, women and children anxiously awaiting its coming, says the New York Tribune.

Briefly, and to begin at the beginning, the parents of the young mail bag are cotton and leather. There is a little iron and a little brass in its composition—a strain of strength you might say—and its birthplace is Lyons, N. Y. That is, all the common pouches are born at Lyons. William Taylor, the man who has the government contract, might properly be called the mail bag's godfather. The registry mail pouch is made at Trenton, N. J., and at that place F. Col. Johnson stands sponsor for the bags as made comes from a mill in North Carolina, and it is woven so tightly as to be practically waterproof. In the weave there are thirteen stripes of blue. If you don't find thirteen stripes in a mail bag you may know that it doesn't belong to Uncle Sam.

Even if you do find thirteen stripes, however, it isn't proof that Uncle Sam owns the mail bag, as the postoffice officials recently discovered to their surprise. A few days ago there landed in the big repair shop at Washington a pouch with the name "Bucharest" in large black type across its side. The bag was built like ours, and what is remarkable, had the familiar thirteen stripes of blue woven into the white duck. After due investigation it was discovered that the stranger hailed from Roumania, but how it came to be mixed up with the pouches of the United States Post Office department the clerks could not determine. Just to prevent such occurrences in the future our postmaster-general will address a note to the international postal authorities protesting against the adoption of the thirteen stripe bag by Roumania or any other foreign power. The number of stripes probably does not have any sentimental interest for Roumania, and in all likelihood the adoption of the number came about by mistake. Possibly the Roumanian government ordered a mail bag similar to that used by the United States and the manufacturer, probably a German to whom "orders" is a common word, copied the pouch from top to bottom, even to the number of threads in the duck.

As soon as Young Mail Bag is declared ready for his travels he is turned over to the postoffice department and is taken in charge by the equipment division. If there is no immediate use for him he is sent to one of the "depositories," where he may be found when wanted. There are seven of these mail bag depositories in the country—at New York, Boston, Cincinnati, St. Louis, St. Paul, Chicago and San Francisco—as well as a mail bag in any part of the country is emptied and is not immediately needed by the office which holds it at the time, it is sent to the nearest one of these cities.

New York needs more mail bags than any half dozen other cities in the country, and all the year round, on an average, there are in transit two carloads of pouches from the St. Louis depository to Gotham. Sometimes when St. Louis can not supply the bags as fast as they are needed other depositories are called upon for great, big hungry New York must be kept supplied by the postal business of the country will go to smash. In the course of a year more than 3,000,000 domestic mail bags are received at and shipped from New York. As there are fewer than 2,000,000 in actual use, you may imagine that they are kept busily moving in order to meet the requirements of the service.

There are twenty-eight different kinds of mail bags in use, and they range in cost from 22 cents to \$21.56 each. The ordinary cotton and leather

Blue Gas; a New Illuminant

A new system of illumination based on the same principle as that generally used in railway car lighting has been recently introduced in Germany under the name of "blau (blue) gas." Says the Engineering Digest, abstracting an account contributed to the Engineering and Mining Journal by Robert Grimshaw:

"The gas is delivered in liquid form, in such shape that it may be used in closed rooms in hanging burners, giving from 50 to 1,000 candle power. To use the gas all that is necessary is to pour the liquid from the steel cylinders, in which it is delivered, into the gaometer. This is almost as convenient as having one's own gas plant, for one can protect himself against accidents at the factory or delays in transit by always having on hand several filled cylinders. A cylinder contains 22 pounds of gas, and costs about \$2.56. This quantity will supply a 50-candlepower burner for 480 hours, so that this illuminant appears to be cheaper than petroleum. This 'blue gas' can, of course, be used for heating and cooking as well as for forging, hardening and tempering, and other industrial processes. It is a hydrocarbon compound, free from carbon monoxide and is not poisonous; its heating effect is 3 1/2 times that of ordinary coal gas. The gas is burned at a pressure of about 1 inch of mercury, or 12.6 inches of water, at the burner. Almost any apparatus that is arranged to burn ordinary coal gas or acetylene gas can be altered without much difficulty to burn this, and in such cases all that is necessary is to make connection between the cylinder and the boiler pipes through a reducing valve. As regards its explosibility, Professor Gots of Augsburg reports that, while the range of explosibility of acetylene gas when mixed with air is between 2 and 49 per cent (a range of 47 per cent), and that of ordinary coal gas is between 6.1-3 and 19.1-3 per cent (a range of 13 per cent), that of 'blue gas' is only between 4 and 8 per cent (a range of 4 per cent). No special permission from the authorities or the insurance companies is necessary for its use."

Made His Heart Glad "Twas night, and the actor lay in bed and thought of the weary day he had just passed, of his aching head, and the bills he had to pay.

He watched the stars through his window pane, and Cynthia's silver beams, till his eyes grew tired, and he fell asleep and passed to the land of dreams.

He slept and dreamed till the morning broke and the day began its race and the wife who lay by his side awoke and gazed on his placid face.

She looked and saw on his face a light like the sun's first golden ray that softly kisses the mountain's height as the darkness flies away.

Then she nudged his arm, for 'twas time to rise, as the clock was striking seven, and asked as he rubbed his sleepy eyes, "Did you dream you were in heaven?"

"Oh! not quite that, my love," said he, "but it made my heart so glad; I dreamed that a man came in to me and gave me a full-page 'ad.'"

As Ordered A produce commission house, which prides itself on filling all orders correctly, recently received a letter from a customer saying:

"Gentlemen: This is the first time we ever knew you to make a mistake in our order. You are well aware that I buy the very best country eggs. The last you sent are too poor for our trade. What shall we do with them?"

The fair fame of the house for never making an error seemed to be at stake, but the bright mind of the junior partner found a way out of it. He wrote:

"Gentlemen: We are sorry to hear that our last consignment did not suit you. There was, however, no mistake on our part. We have looked up your former order and find that it reads as follows: 'Fresh fifty crates eggs. We want them bad.'"

THE ROAD TO POWER

BY KARL KAUTSKY CHAP. IX.—A NEW PERIOD OF REVOLUTION

(Continued from yesterday.)

We have seen how rapidly the cost of militarism has risen in Switzerland. That, however, is little more than a weak reflection of what is taking place in the great military nations. Let us now turn to the German empire. According to the statistical year book of the German empire the following have been the expenditures for this purpose, in millions of marks:

Table with columns for years (1873, 1880-81, 1891-92, 1900, 1908) and rows for Army, Navy, Colonial government, Pensions, Interest on public debt, and Totals. Annual increase is also shown for 1908.

* From 1900 on the expense of postoffice, railroads and government printing are included. These amounted in 1900 to 416,000,000 marks.

We see that the expenses rise steadily, but in an ever increasing rate. During the first decade of the empire the increase was in the neighborhood of 21,000,000 a year. Finally during the last decade the increase rose at the rate of nearly 91,000,000 a year, and during these last years the yearly increase reached almost 200,000,000.

The principle increase is in the cost of the preparations for war. Of these the cost of the navy rises more rapidly than that of the army. While the population of the empire during the years from 1891 to 1908 increased from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000, or about ONE-FOURTH, the cost of the army has in the meantime almost DOUBLED, the expenditures for pensions and interest on the public debt have TRIPLED, and the naval expenses have QUADRUPLED. And there can be no halt in this mad increase until the present system is changed from the VERY FOUNDATION. The continuous technical transformation which is bringing the capitalist machine system and natural science into the field of production forces its way into the art of war, and there creates a continuous competition of new discoveries, a continuous depreciation of what now exists, and a continuous extension of power, but not, as in the field of production, a continuous increase in the productivity of labor, but to a continuous aggravation of the destructiveness of war and to a continuous increase in the unproductive wastes of peace.

Along with the transformation through technical evolution there goes also a constant extension of the rulership, or at least of the sphere of influence of every great nation, due to the policy of expansion, which in turn makes necessary ever increasing armament.

So long as the policy of expansion continues the delusion of competitive armament must continue to increase until complete exhaustion is reached. Imperialism, however, as we have already seen, is the single hope, the single idea of the future which offers anything to present society. Consequently this delusion will increase until the proletariat gains the power to determine the policy of the nation, to overthrow the policy of imperialism and substitute the policy of Socialism. The longer this competitive armament continues, the heavier the load that will be laid upon the people of each country. Consequently each class will seek more and more to shove these loads off upon other classes, and therefore the more this competitive armament will tend to sharpen class antagonisms.

In Germany it is naturally the laborers upon whom the heaviest load is shoved. This was bad enough in a time of industrial prosperity, of low cost of living, of advancing trade unions. It becomes unbearable in a time of crisis, of rising prices, of the ascendancy of employers' associations. But the increasing load of taxes does not simply diminish the income of the laborers and reduce the purchasing power of his wages. It greatly threatens industrial progress itself, which the policy of expansion pretends to further.

The United States is the most dangerous competitor of German industry. The latter is greatly handicapped in this struggle by the German tariff system. To be sure, America has an even higher tariff. But it is an INDUSTRIAL, and not an AGRARIAN tariff. It is provided with the cheapest food products and produces nearly all raw materials itself. Along with this it possesses the advantage of having no important land power as a neighbor. It does not need to draw more than half a million men year in and year out from production to engage in the foolish waste of soldiery. The more militarism grows in Europe, the greater grows the industrial superiority of the United States, and the more the economic progress of Europe languishes. Consequently, the more unfavorable grows the economic condition of the European working class. And in order to further this process the greatest sacrifices are demanded of us.

To be sure, the United States has also entered upon the road of imperialism and therewith upon the road of increased military preparations. Since the war with Spain the expenses for army and navy have been increasing. Nevertheless they are still less injured by this than the great powers of Europe, since, unlike these, they do not need to maintain a great standing army at home. In the whole United States there are barely 60,000 men in the army. (This, of course, does not include the militia.—Trans.) As in the field of industrial competition, the United States can still go a long way in military competition before it is exhausted.

Table showing the position of the United States in various respects: Popu- lation, National Debt, Expense of Army, Expense of Navy, Food Prod, Material facturing, Manu- facturing. Data for years 1880, 1890, 1900, 1907.

(To Be Continued)

TO THE EDITOR

Disagrees With Benton Comrade Benton, who writes in your Wednesday's issue, gives it as his opinion that the cause of the working class is hopeless if we cannot get the support of the labor unions.

If that is so the cause of the working class is hopeless, for we can assure Comrade Benton that the members of the Socialist party will never drop their working class propaganda to appeal to a small portion of the working class.

But I do not agree with him. I believe that our cause never looked better than it does today, and I believe that the prospects in Wisconsin are no brighter, nor as bright, as in many other parts of the country.

Our half-baked comrades in the Milwaukee city government were elected not as a Socialist Revolutionary, but on an ordinary reform ticket, and their election means no more for Socialism than would the election of Hearst or Watson as president of the United States, or the election of Keir Hardie premier of England. They have made a bogey of Socialism, being elected on promises of reform, not revolution, and they hope that when they have been elected on a reform ticket a few more times, the anti-Socialists who elected them will have become so conciliated by their petty reforms that they will not run when Socialism itself is trotted out.

Benton speaks as though the election of Socialists is the one thing for which we are working. On the contrary I claim that elections are merely incidents in our campaign, and that education is our chief object. However, judging by his own standard, if it does not pay to cater to organized labor "as the tail to the kite."

Compare the growth of Socialist sentiment in Wisconsin where the vote fell in the last four years, with that in Oklahoma, where the most revolutionary brand of Socialism is taught, or in British Columbia, where they do not compromise with trade unionism any more than with any other part of capitalist.

One Thing Left "I don't know what the world's coming to!" growled the young man seated in the corner of the compartment. He somehow thought it looked big to be continually finding fault with things generally. "Talk about individual rights, where are they?"

The other passengers were apparently content to listen, so the youth continued: "If I walk on the footpath, I get jammed between a couple of persimmons. If I attempt to cross the street, some idiot of a cyclist is bound to imperil his worthless neck and my limbs by arranging a collision; if I travel by train or bus, I can't choose my company; if I try to go swimming to and from the office some idiot in a boat would brain me with an oar; if I could fly—"

"But what's the good of talking? I wonder if there's one single solitary thing I could do without fear of molestation?" "Yes," replied a burly navy officer, "you might die, young 'un!"