

LABOR WILL FLY TRACTION CROOKS OF PHILADELPHIA IN MEETING SUNDAY AT GARRICK THEATER HERE

Member of Committee of Ten in Charge of Strike Will Speak

With the state-wide strike of labor in Pennsylvania planned for Monday, Chicago toilers will join in the struggle now being waged in Philadelphia in a monster mass meeting called for Sunday afternoon at the Garrick theater at 2:30 o'clock.

First Expression The Garrick meeting will be the first expression on the part of the rank and file of the toilers of Chicago of their sympathy and support of the workers of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania.

A Labor Leader In the struggles of labor in Pennsylvania, Parker has been especially prominent in gathering funds to enable the toilers to carry on their wars against capitalist greed and oppression.

LEWIS TALKS ON GEORGE DEBATE

Lecturer Hopes for a Settlement; Will Refund the Money Otherwise

In an interview this morning Arthur M. Lewis made the following statement about Mr. George's declination to debate Sunday morning at the Garrick:

Not Fair to Talk "I do not think it would be fair to make those conditions public until Mr. George has had an opportunity to consider them.

PHONEY ACT AT FANCY PRICE STIRS NEW YORK

New York, March 18.—William Clauson, a Fifth avenue art dealer, has reaped a rich harvest through the sale of made to order "old masters" paintings and copied examples of the work of early American landscape artists.

Morgan's Old Home to Be Park New York, March 18.—The old J. Pierpont Morgan homestead at Woodland lake, only a few miles north of the business section of New York city, is to be made into a park.

WEATHER INDICATIONS

Fair tonight and probably Saturday, continued mild temperature, moderate southerly winds, is the official weather forecast today.

helped to finance the Philadelphia street-car strike in 1896, collecting in one of the dark days of the struggle an amount totaling \$3,400, putting new life into the workers.

Head of Cigar Makers Parker has been president of the Philadelphia local of the Cigarmakers' union for several years. He has been a frequent delegate to the Philadelphia State Federation of Labor and also a delegate to the national convention of the Cigarmakers' International union.

In addition to Mr. Parker, other speakers are being secured. They will be announced later. Among them are A. M. Sims, editor of the Daily Socialist. Owing to the short time in which the big meeting can be given proper publicity plans are being made for the distribution of 100,000 circulars and other literature advertising the gathering.

Socialists Will Aid "It is expected that most of the work of getting these circulars into the hands of the workers of Chicago will fall upon the members of the Socialists of Chicago," said Charles E. Curtiss, secretary-treasurer of the Socialist party of Cook county.

The secretaries of the various unions in Chicago are being reached as fast as possible and asked to send members to 180 Washington street to secure circulars which they may distribute to the rank and file of the various locals. In this way it is hoped to acquaint every workman in Chicago with the fact that the meeting is being held before Sunday noon.

UNCLE JOE IN CRUCIAL FIGHT

Insurgents Will Have the Speaker at Bay in the House Today

Washington, D. C., March 18.—An exciting night session of the house of representatives was still unadorned at 10 o'clock this morning. A mighty fight between insurgency and the Cannon machine has been raging from 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Three times the motion to adjourn has been defeated, showing that the insurgents are intent on smashing Cannonism at one sitting. The fight revolved around the old rule by which Cannon controls legislation by means of the personally appointed committee on rules.

Resolution Hits Cannon The resolution in opposition to the speaker's autocracy provides for the election of the committee by the members of the house, and excludes the speaker as a member. The Republicans and supporters of the machine attempted to adjourn the house, and failing in this called attention to the fact that the attendance formed less than a quorum. The insurgents, arms and his force were sent out on motion of the Democrat, Mr. Underwood, to bring in the absentees.

The Machine Regulars Machine "regulars" who are not in attendance are rushing to the scene of the conflict in an effort to check the move of the Democrats and insurgents. The plight of Cannonism is so desperate that sick men were brought into the house. Mr. Barclay of Pennsylvania was carried into the chamber. Mr. Knapp of New York and Mr. Brownlow of Tennessee were taken to their seats with an attendant on each side.

Uncle Joe was without his usual cigar and an expression of anxiety was on his face as he watched the battle. Mr. Norris of Nebraska introduced the resolution to oust the speaker from the committee on rules. Sunrise still found the fight in progress. The rising power of the Democrats, so long in submission, presented an extraordinary situation. At 10 o'clock the house was still in session and no adjournment in sight. Republican insurgents and the Democrats claim that the resolution will be carried by 15 votes.

WILL THEY BE DISAPPOINTED?



R. R. UNIONS TO JOIN A. F. OF L.?

Move on Foot in Washington to Solidify All Organized Labor

(By Pan-American Press.) Washington, D. C., March 18.—That the big railroad brotherhoods with their large memberships will soon abandon their policy of isolation and in one grand body join the millions marching under the banner of the American Federation of Labor is the opinion of practically all of the representatives of the railroad brotherhoods now in Washington.

Attitude Changes Arguments that the railroad brotherhoods have nothing to gain by affiliating with the A. F. of L. are not advanced any more. The conservative policy that won concessions for the engineers, conductors and firemen in the past does not bring the same results to-day when the railroads have come to an agreement with the federal government and are now preparing to fight the demands of labor to a finish.

Clash Will Recur The clash of fifteen years ago is about to repeat itself. None know this better than the trainmen, who are consequently drawing closer together, as is shown by the co-operation of their legislative committee in Washington. In one congressional committee after another, bills affecting their different interests are threshed out with increasing bitterness, the tireless railroad lobby and the trainmen's representatives struggle for advantage before arbiters numerically on the side of the railroads.

Halt Wedding of "Ancients" Xenia, Ohio, March 18.—John Faxon, 80 years old, was about to be married to Mrs. Matilda Steen, 79 years old, when relatives intervened. The wedding-groom-elect was too feeble to leave his chair, so the certificate had been procured by his aged sweetheart.

Women Strive for Ballot The women of South Dakota are busy preparing for the spring and summer campaigns for the franchise. Their legislators have submitted the question of women suffrage to be voted upon in the fall, and the women have begun their task of educating the masses to their standpoint.

STRIKE STATE-WIDE, DECLARES E. E. GREENWALT

Head of State Federation of Labor in Pennsylvania Talks on Crisis

(Daily Socialist Special Correspondent.) Philadelphia, Pa., March 18.—The general strike is spreading daily. The horse shoers have just come out and effected a complete tieup. The department store clerks are coming out. They have already closed the stores in several suburbs.

Money Front Is Solid The capitalists stand together. Like their labor should say, "The concern of one is the concern of all." In fact, we must stand together or be completely annihilated. This fight is the fight of the whole state. This is a strike for self preservation.

Deal in Illinois Tunnel New York, March 18.—Sutro Bros. & Co. have purchased from the receivers \$3,000,000 of Illinois Tunnel company 6 per cent receivers' certificates dated April 1, 1910, and payable April 1, 1912.

Prepare a Sick Benefit The Winnipeg Railway men's union is showing signs of life and vitality. It proposes, among other things, to establish a sick benefit fund to help members when incapacitated by sickness or injury.

Demands Refused Vice-President Clarence Wolfe of the P. R. T. who represents a majority of the board of directors, refused, however, to grant the terms demanded by

Clarence O. Pratt, leader of the strikers. Mr. Wolfe maintains firmly that the company shall not be challenged in its right to hire and discharge workmen.

At times the settlement seemed certain. Mr. Wolfe remained unmoved by appeals, and insisted that the company could not stultify itself by re-employing the 173 men. Pratt, having been informed by E. E. Greenwalt, president of the State Federation of Labor, that a state-wide strike would be ordered for Monday, March 21, in case the company remained obdurate, pressed his demands with confidence. No other issue remained between the company and the men, but the one mentioned could not be got over.

Want Special Session It is the state-wide strike factor that is moving the politicians to activity. There is a story that a special session of the Pennsylvania legislature is to be called by Gov. Stuart in case the P. R. T. and the men do not come together in the next day or two for the purpose of enacting a compulsory arbitration law.

Vote Down Labor Act After all the pre-election promises of British Columbia's cabinet minister as to how the wage workers' welfare would be protected, when it came to a show-down in the legislature Parker Williams' (Socialist) amendment to the Act ratifying the agreement between the government and the Canadian Northern Railway, was promptly voted down.

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GOVERNMENT REPORT SHIELDS BEEF TRUST

RAIL PEACE IN BIG DEADLOCK

Day and Evening of Futile Negotiation Precedes Today's Meetings

Continued efforts at reaching an adjustment by federal mediation of the dispute between the members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the officials of 49 western railroads were made today at conferences held at the Auditorium.

Martin A. Knapp, chairman of the Interstate Commerce commission, and Labor Commissioner Charles P. Neill, held an all-day and all-evening session with the disputants on Thursday. All the parties to the conference have agreed not to make known the proceedings while the sessions are being held.

It is understood that the railroads refused to recede from their stand of declining to either grant or arbitrate the rules of seniority and representation. These rules constitute the crux of the controversy, and it is over this question that Commissioners Knapp and Neill are exerting their efforts and authority under the Erdman law to find a means of settling the trouble in order to prevent the firemen from carrying out their strike threat.

In addition to the rules the firemen demand an increase of 3 1/2 per cent over the present wage scales. The railroads have offered to arbitrate the question of wages, but the firemen insist that both wages and rules must be arbitrated. On the question of the rules the railroads contend that the matter of seniority and representation is not a subject for arbitration, as such a course would be in conflict with and in violation of contract obligations with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, officers of which claim the exclusive right to represent engineers in negotiations with railroads.

President Carter of the firemen, however, contends that the privileges embodied in the two rules were enjoyed by the firemen and engineers in the firemen's brotherhood until recently, when they were abrogated arbitrarily by the railroads.

Members of the state board of arbitration spent the entire day Thursday in their rooms in the Congress hotel endeavoring to reach a decision on the question of wages of switchmen in the Chicago yards. At the close of the session, Chairman B. F. Shadley said they had been unable to come to a decision, but expected that an award may be rendered this afternoon. The men are asking for an increase of 5 cents an hour and time and one-half for overtime.

Testimony in behalf of the railroads before the federal board of arbitration, which is hearing the wage dispute between the Switchmen's Union of North America and eight railroads, probably will be concluded today. This afternoon's and Saturday's sessions will be devoted to arguments by attorneys on both sides.

Attorney S. S. Gregory, umpire of the board, said a decision probably will be announced early next week. The decision will affect more than 4,000 switchmen.

Frank Noy, controller of the Rock Island railroad, testified before the federal board that an increase of 6 cents an hour in the wages of the switchmen on that road would cost the company \$153,000 annually. He added that if other employees were to receive a similar increase it would cost the road \$1,700,000 annually above the present pay roll.

STEARING OF POOR OLD HORSES MANIA OF FORMER BANKER Elyria, O., March 18.—Robert Green, once a wealthy banker, is in jail because of his mania for broken down horses. He was arrested on the charge of stealing a team belonging to a farmer of Oberlin.

Two years ago Green was vice president of the Farmers and Merchants' bank, a trustee of the Methodist church, father of three children and universally respected. He lost his fortune through stock speculation.

In May, 1908, he was sentenced for horse stealing but escaped from prison. Afterward he again fell under suspicion and rented a barn in Cleveland, which, it is charged, he proposed to fill with weeds. He always appeared to covet the poorest of animals.

Johnston Myers to Travel The Rev. Johnston Myers, pastor of Immanuel Baptist church, is soon to leave for the heart of Africa to determine whether Baptists ought to withdraw their missionaries from that continent. He will leave on April 1 as head of a commission of three sent out by the Baptist Missionaries' union.

Federal Authority on Meat Industry Melvin Issues Misleading Pamphlet

BY J. L. ENGBAHL It has already been shown in these articles, especially within the last two days, how the "beef trust" becomes the "artful dodger" and pays little attention or none at all to the laws that are supposed to regulate the meat industry.

The American public was aroused against the "beef trust" when it learned that meat and meat products of every description, good, bad and indifferent, were sent to the public table to be eaten. The outbreak, like an explosion, was only momentary in its effect.

When the attack changed from its stomach to its pocket book the public again took up arms against the "beef trust." This agitation has also died down, although the daily market reports show that the price of hogs is daily mounting higher and higher. Little happens when a big bubble bursts, and the effect of the meat boycott was about as great.

Up to the present time the so-called great American public has not bothered about the working conditions of the toilers in the "yards." They have been compelled to fight their own battles. The workers were crushed in the strike of 1906. Since then their conditions, as has already been shown, have been gradually growing worse.

This comes as a surprise to the staid, everyday citizen who believes in surface appearances. To him the meat investigation remedied everything. The worker in the "yards" to-day is weaker than he has ever been before. The "beef trust" is the oppressor of the weak, because it waxes fat and grows rich by oppression.

A. D. Melvin, chief of the bureau of animal industry, seems to be the author of most of the pamphlets issued by the government on meat inspection. Considering that the trusts among them the beef trust, own the United States government as it is at present constituted, Mr. Melvin seems to be doing very well.

In this respect a document issued Feb. 25, 1905, by the United States department of agriculture, bureau of animal industry, circular 125, by Mr. Melvin, chief of the bureau, is especially instructive.

I quote from page 18, telling about "The Law of 1906," as follows: "Although neither the law of 1891 nor the amendment of 1895 mentioned sanitation, the department in February, 1906, issued a radical rule, demanding cleanliness in all parts of the packing house and the installation of toilet rooms. Progress was being made on this line when the agitation of 1906 directed public attention to the inadequacy of laws on the subject and brought about the enactment of the law of June 30, 1906."

The so-called revelations, however, can scarcely be said to have added anything to the department's knowledge, while such of the strictures as were exaggerated and incorrect were, from the department's thorough familiarity with the subject, easily refuted. The defects and limitations of the laws under which the inspection had been conducted up to the time were realized by the department, and several unsuccessful efforts had been made by the secretary of agriculture and the chief of the bureau to procure the enactment of new legislation and the increase of appropriations in order to extend the inspection and improve its efficiency.

The disclosures of unsatisfactory conditions in 1906 related almost wholly to canned and prepared meats, the use of preservatives and the insanitary condition and methods of the packing establishments—matters over which the department up to that time had no control under the law.

Mark the inconsistency of this language. In February of 1906 a radical rule was issued, but as soon as public opinion was aroused a few months later Melvin mentions the "inadequacy of laws" that resulted in the law of June 30 of the same year, every part of which referring to sanitary conditions was published in the Chicago Daily Socialist a few days ago, showing that it protects nobody. Its enforcement is left entirely to the discretion of the inspectors. Mr. Melvin admits that he knew everything about the "yards" that was brought about in what he refers to as the "so-called revelations," but still a public upheaval was necessary to force action on the part of the government.

Mr. Melvin seems to be sincere in so far as he admits that the government officials knew that bad conditions existed, claiming, however, that they were "matters over which the department had no control under the law." That's better than Dr. S. E. Bennett, the present inspector in charge at the "yards," would admit. He claims that everything is moving along very nicely, and that the laws are being enforced and that nothing better could be asked.

In the "Development of the Packing Industry" Mr. Melvin says the "meat inspection in the United States" first naturally into three periods: (1) From the opening of the Union stockyards in Chicago in 1867 to the year 1890, when the first federal meat inspection law was passed; (2) from the latter year until the passage of the law of 1906, and (3) from then until the present time.

By this admission we see that the meat industry prospered, the Armour, Swift and other family fortunes grew

and added unto themselves for forty-one years and not a single law was passed to protect the toiler at his work...

Some Historic Facts
Later on Mr. Melvin says: "By the year 1851 the packing industry had become firmly established in Chicago..."

Garfield Duplicates Reports
These statements and reports from Mr. Melvin and Dr. Bennett regarding the men and their conditions are duplicated in the report of James R. Garfield...

Is Government Protecting Lawless?
It is not to be wondered at that Mr. Melvin and Dr. Bennett reach some of their conclusions and frame some of their reports in the same way...

Agile Turning of Corners
How does it happen that this defense is issued just at the time when it is most needed for the packing interests?

Stock Yards Series
Editor's Note.—This is the fifteenth article in the series now appearing in the Daily Socialist. Watch for the next one tomorrow!

Merchant Is Killed
Fighting for his life Carmelo Capris, an Italian merchant, was stabbed to death at 1:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon...

DEATHS OF PASTEUR PATIENTS
STIR INSTITUTION DIRECTORS
New York, March 18.—The death of Arthur Howard Wattick, 35 years old, a lawyer, within two weeks after his treatment at the Pasteur institute...

AMUSEMENTS
MAT. TODAY AMERICAN
EVERY EVE. 8:00, 7:30, 8:15
BRANSBY WILLIAMS
AL FIELDS & DAVE LEWIS

GARRICK MATINEES WEDNESDAY
DAVID BELASCO presents
FRANCES STARR
EGENE WALKER'S greatest play
"THE EASIEST WAY"

LYRIC MATINEE
SAT. & SUN. ONLY
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GUSTAFSON IN SPEECH GIVES CITY STRUGGLE

Position of Socialists the Same Here as in Europe, He Says

Dr. Axel Gustafson, speaking before the First Ward Socialist Branch last night, said:

"The only political organization consistently striving to secure the emancipation of labor from capitalism is the International Socialist party."

"The greedily selfish exploitation of labor by capital through labor-saving machinery and the craven subservience of all governments to capitalistic schemes and demands for the enslavement of labor necessitates the organization of a world-wide politico-industrial movement for the protection of labor."

"This was born the International Socialist party, which will live and grow until it sweeps capitalism and all its attendant evils from off the face of the earth, establishing in its stead the fraternal co-operative commonwealth, wherein all will work for the common weal, and all the workers in office, factory, shop, mine and field, all workers everywhere, in every vocation of life, will receive the full and undiminished fruit of their labor."

Birth, Growth and Power
"Capital," the great work by Carl Marx, presents the world charter of this party. Read it.

"Thirty years ago the International Socialist party was still in its swaddling clothes, consisting of a mere handful of German enthusiasts."

"To-day, the babe of yesterday has grown into a husky young giant, before whom all the capitalist-ruled governments now stand trembling."

"For to-day the International Socialist party numbers more than 30,000,000 mothers, men, women and children and commands a solid voting unit of more than 10,000,000 men."

"In America the movement has been one of slow growth, but now a new spirit of enthusiasm and determination appears to have come over the comrades and the future looks bright."

"In Europe the Socialist party already holds the balance of power in the parliaments of all the great nations save those of Russia and Spain. Even in those benighted countries the light of scientific fraternal Socialism is piercing the darkness with its bright message of good will and deliverance for the downtrodden, helpless toilers."

"The present Russian 'duma congress' contains some ninety Socialists. And as to Spain, its new prime minister, Don Jose Canalejas, a young, energetic radical, in an interview the other day with a correspondent of the French Socialist organ, L'Humanite gave his ideas upon Socialism in memorable words, which portend a new era of liberty even for poor Spain."

A Civilization
"According to my understanding, Socialism is not only a philosophy, a system, a method; it is all of these, but it is also another thing; it is a civilization."

"In several of the smaller countries, notably Finland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, the Socialists practically dominate the legislation."

"When we consider that the International Socialist party in less than thirty years has attained this stupendous growth, and this in the teeth of most bitter and unscrupulous, concentrated opposition and persecution from all the capitalist-ruled governments of the world; and despite all the ridicule, calumny and slander which clever myriads of hirelings and grovelers, in high and low places, at the feet of capitalism, have been able to invent and screw forth, I submit that the faith we Socialists have of conquering capitalism and substituting therefor the universal co-operative commonwealth is not a mere Utopian dream."

"The root of all evil is selfishness, the trunk of the poison tree is greed; its leaves and branches are exploitation and cruelty. Capitalism springs from selfishness, its incentive is profit; greed for profit makes men and aggregations of men. Companies, corporations and trusts plan and scheme to cheat, overtake and plunder whosoever they can reach."

"Those most successful in the game use all possible means to intimidate and corrupt electors and manipulate appointments so as to secure laws and decisions which leave the workers at their mercy and the forces of the state at their bidding should the exploited seek to rebel through strikes and boycotts."

"Capitalism therefore robs the workers of their enjoyment of life, the inalienable right of every human being, for the securing of which every government ostensibly exists; our own, for example, to secure life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The Fruits of Capitalism
"The fruits of capitalism are chaos, political, social and industrial, creating a permanent state of war between exploiters and exploited, which is becoming more and more bitter and general every day."

Its accompanying graft and corruption pervade the entire government and are steadily becoming more bold and defiant of decency, law and authority. If not checked capitalism must bring nation-wide anarchy."

"For these reasons Socialism opposes capitalism and demands its annihilation."

"As selfishness is the root of all evil, so brotherhood, fraternalism, is the source of all good."

"While capitalism springs from selfishness and is based on self-aggrandizement through profit, Socialism, on the other hand, springs from the fraternal love in man and is based upon no profit and mutual helpfulness."

"Thus, while capitalism robs the workers of the fruits of their labor and their chance to enjoy life, Socialism steps forth to secure this glorious heritage for all by establishing the fraternal commonwealth for common weal, demanding:

"That all those things upon which the

people in common depend shall by the people in common be owned and administered; hence, that the tools of production shall belong to the creators and users and that all production shall be for the direct use of the producer; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end."

"This complete and final emancipation of the workers, the Socialist party seeks to obtain through the cultivation and development of an intense class-consciousness among the masses, showing them that the capitalistic profit system only admits the existence of only two great classes—the drones and the workers, the parasites and the wealth producers, the exploiters and exploited."

"Therefore the only hope of rescue for the workers from increasingly galling oppression, helpless dependence and callous exploitation, lies in their class unious and class voting."

Admonition to the Workers
"Of those of the workers who hold that the Socialist party of the United States as now organized and conducted is not in suitable condition to effect the desired transformation of society from capitalism into the co-operative commonwealth would join the Socialist party they could soon effect therein the desired changes."

"The Socialist party is the only consistent workingman's party, because it is founded on the only principle sufficiently powerful to overthrow capitalism—that of no profit—and rests on the only firm foundation upon which the co-operative commonwealth can be established—namely, the appropriation by the workers of the tools of production. Therefore the Socialist party is the only instrument through which the redemption of the workers from wage slavery can be achieved, and the sooner the working masses recognize this truth and join the Socialist party the sooner will their deliverance be at hand."

SOCIALISTS IN GREAT GROWTH

Professor Wheeler Says the Party Gets Stronger and Stronger Each Year

Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California and lecturer for the past semester at the University of Berlin, in the exchange chair established by Roosevelt, gave his impressions of the German Socialists as a political party. They attracted his attention as the most progressive element in the German empire, that is daily gaining strength and enormously from the recent suppression of the demonstrations in the agitation for suffrage reform.

Professor Wheeler's lectures were all delivered in German, imparting all the information possible on the American press, columns and chapters. The Socialists, according to Mr. Wheeler, were especially interested in the practical and effective methods of American institutions that express public opinion.

President Wheeler discussed the recent disturbances in Prussia as due to the measures of suppression by a government that believes in absolutism as best for the country at the present time. The franchise basis is much broader in some German states than in Prussia, according to President Wheeler, and the Socialists have drawn the populace to their side by agitating for a wider basis. "The Socialists are doing things," says Wheeler.

While President William Henry Taft smiled, joked, jollied and extended the glad hand to all who would glad hand with him at the La Salle hotel during his stay here, labor was crushed and robbed and given the cold shoulder by the scab La Salle hotel management.

The unorganized waiters secured to do the work at the big banquet at the La Salle hotel Thursday agreed that they should have \$3.50 for their work, where they had only been promised \$2.50. There are not enough big banquets to supply all waiters with regular jobs, and many of the waiters have families to care for, so this wage was not considered any too high.

The labor crushing management, however, was prepared for the revolt and beat the men into line with a large "extra" force ready to take the places of the men at work. So the men had to do the work for \$2.50, which is considered a starving wage, while President Taft told his hosts what a wonderfully prosperous country this really is.

The men at work later learned that the "extras" had decided to take themselves to demand the full wages asked by the waiters who secured the jobs. It was too late, however, to put up a fight, the president's big paunch having been satisfied for the time being.

JIM PATTEN IS IN NEW YORK

New York, March 18.—James A. Patten, the speculator, who arrived last night from Liverpool, explained in detail his "booming" on the Manchester exchange.

"There was no violence offered me," he said. "The story has traveled 3,000 miles, and I understand that the farther a story travels the bigger it grows. Here is the truth of the whole incident."

"In the first place the Manchester exchange is not a cotton exchange exclusively, but a general board of trade, to which merchants of every variety belong. I was escorted onto the floor of the exchange by James Brown, one of the oldest and largest cotton spinners of Great Britain. I noticed that the crowd looked me over rather curiously, as if to see whether I had horns on my head or not."

Three men, all well known to the police, were arrested after a wild chase during the course of which many shots were fired, last midnight, under the darkened elevated structure at West Van Buren street and South Marshfield avenue. A search of their clothing revealed a full kit of burglar's tools, and it is thought by the police they were contemplating a descent on some home in the neighborhood when seen by the detectives who made the arrest.

3 Girls Die in Suicide Pact
St. Petersburg, March 18.—Something like an epidemic of suicide due to neurasthenia and melancholia recently has been remarked here. Three girls of high social standing, one of them heiress to \$10,000,000, killed themselves Thursday.

The three met, and after one of them had played Chopin's "Funeral March," all swallowed poison and died. They left letters saying they were tired of life.

Fifteen other suicides, mostly girls, were reported today.

Socialist Platform for the City of Chicago—1910

The present city administration has well been called a BUSINESS administration. It was put into power by an alliance of the boulevard and the slum for the benefit of big BUSINESS interests. BUSINESS men and their agents have handled it from the beginning. All shades of BUSINESS have been represented and have shared in the graft and special privileges. Contractors' rings and coal companies, gambling and vice trusts, telephone and street railway corporations, all have developed and prospered at the expense of the working people. The BUSINESS men in control have had a free hand, and they have helped themselves to everything in sight, as several grand juries, the Merriam Investigating Commission, and the Chicago Daily Socialist have proven beyond a doubt.

WORKING PEOPLE NEGLECTED
Although nine-tenths of the people of Chicago belong to the working class, they have not a single representative in the City Council. They have used their votes to elect tools of the capitalist class. Is it any wonder, then, that while the big BUSINESS interests have flourished as never before, the working class has been neglected and despised? There has been plenty of money to distribute among capitalist politicians, contractors, and BUSINESS men, but no money could be found to carry through measures benefiting the working class. The City Council did nothing to aid the thousands of unemployed during the panic of 1907-1908. The City Council is doing practically nothing to provide school facilities for the 30,000 children in working class districts who are forced to be on part time, or to do without schooling altogether because of lack of room. The City Council hampers the health department in its efforts to protect the health and life of our citizens. The City Council will not appropriate a cent toward giving the city firemen a two-platoon system that would enable them to spend a reasonable time at home with their families. In short, our boasted BUSINESS administration can find no money for measures benefiting the working people because it allows the rich to dodge their taxes, and diverts the funds gathered for public purposes into the pockets of politicians and contractors.

NO HOPE IN REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC PARTIES
It ought to be plain by this time to the working people of Chicago that they can hope for nothing from the Republican and Democratic parties. These parties work hand in hand and are absolutely controlled by the big BUSINESS interests that contribute their campaign funds. Busse, the Republican, was carried into office by the aid of Democrats working under the direction of the Democratic boss, Roger Sullivan. The Republican and Democratic councilmen alike serve the BUSINESS men who furnish the money to put them into office.

If the working people want to have their interests represented in the City Council they must elect men to office from their own class. They must elect men who have absolutely no connection with the capitalistic Republican and Democratic parties. They must elect men whose support and campaign funds come from the workers, and who are pledged to fight for the interests of the working class.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY STANDS FOR THE WORKING CLASS
The Socialist party of Chicago, in convention assembled, calls attention to the fact that practically all its members and candidates for office are actual workers. Every candidate of the Socialist party is pledged, if elected, to serve faithfully the working people. Our ultimate goal will be reached only when every important industry is controlled and operated by society, and production is carried on to promote the general welfare rather than for private profit. Every measure that tends to bring us nearer to complete social democracy, and every measure that tends to improve the condition of the working class, will receive the hearty support of the Socialist party and its representatives. Among the measures favored by the Socialist party of Chicago are the following:

- 1. The abolition of the city contract system. We would substitute in its place direct employment by the city, with an eight-hour day, a union scale of wages, and Saturday half-holiday.
2. The establishment of a double-platoon system in the city fire department.
3. The ownership and operation of all wharves and subways by the city.
4. The abrogation of all public franchises obtained by corrupt practices, and the enforcement of the eight-hour day and union conditions for the employees of all public service corporations.
5. The appropriation of sufficient funds to the school and health departments to enable them to perform their work properly.
6. Political suffrage for women on equal terms with men.
7. The general establishment of the initiative, referendum and recall.
8. Freedom of city employees to organize into trade unions.
9. The free use of the public school buildings for social, educational, and political meetings.
10. A further development of our system of parks, playgrounds, and public baths.
11. The establishment of public comfort stations at suitable points throughout the city.
12. We hold that the evils of intemperance are due fundamentally to social conditions, to low wages, bad housing, lack of public meeting places, and, above all, to the profits that flow from the private ownership of the means of manufacture and distribution of intoxicants. We believe the solution of the liquor problem is to be found in improving the living and working conditions of labor, and in the destruction of the profit element in the manufacture and sale of liquor.

FOOD STRIKE AT LA SALLE HOTEL ESCAPED

Labor Crushed as Taft Ate at Rich Banquet Last Night

While President William Henry Taft smiled, joked, jollied and extended the glad hand to all who would glad hand with him at the La Salle hotel during his stay here, labor was crushed and robbed and given the cold shoulder by the scab La Salle hotel management.

The unorganized waiters secured to do the work at the big banquet at the La Salle hotel Thursday agreed that they should have \$3.50 for their work, where they had only been promised \$2.50. There are not enough big banquets to supply all waiters with regular jobs, and many of the waiters have families to care for, so this wage was not considered any too high.

The labor crushing management, however, was prepared for the revolt and beat the men into line with a large "extra" force ready to take the places of the men at work. So the men had to do the work for \$2.50, which is considered a starving wage, while President Taft told his hosts what a wonderfully prosperous country this really is.

The men at work later learned that the "extras" had decided to take themselves to demand the full wages asked by the waiters who secured the jobs. It was too late, however, to put up a fight, the president's big paunch having been satisfied for the time being.

ARTHUR'S Magnetic Health Hat

NO MORE HEADACHES WEIGHT 2 OUNCES

The Greatest Hat Ever Sold For \$2.00

Never before offered at anywhere near this price. Arthur's Magnetic Health Hat gives energy, health and comfort (and listen boys) it prevents baldness. Can you beat that? Styles absolutely correct. No better quality at any price.

ARTHUR FEILCHENFELD TWO STORES: 31-33 Van Buren, 31 Dearborn, Adams Express Bldg.

SEEK DEATH OF LABOR'S PRESS

Week's Postal Law Has Section Barring Advertising From Union Journals

(By Pan-American Press.) Washington, D. C., March 18.—A single line of eight words, hidden in a voluminous bill of 204 pages known as the Week's postoffice bill, contains the most deadly threat against the labor press yet devised by the administration.

This bill is now in the house committee on postoffices and postroads and is programmed to be rushed through with all possible dispatch in order to protect by weight of new law the recent ruling of Acting Third Assistant Postmaster-General Travers denying trades union periodicals that receive subscriptions from their organizations in a body the right to accept advertising.

The Death Blow
The eight words in question read as follows: "Fifth—it must not contain advertisements of any kind."

An idea of the tremendous significance of this bill may be gained when it is known that such journals as those of the firemen, printers, steel workers and scores of others are threatened with extinction if it becomes law.

These journals, that have for many years been disseminating technical and economic information to their members, will, if advertising is forbidden them, be compelled to issue mere official organs in an emasculated form.

The term of this proposed measure can hardly be overstated when it is taken into consideration that men organized in part to educate themselves and their brothers will be denied this invaluable schooling through despotic postal laws.

Taken in sequence, the relative clauses in the bill read as follows: The Present Law "Sec. 343. Mailable matter of the second class shall embrace every newspaper and other periodical publication which complies with the following conditions: "Fourth. It must be originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character, or devoted to literature, the arts, sciences, or some special industry. "Fifth. It must have a legitimate list of subscribers. "Sixth. It must not be designed or published primarily for advertising purposes, for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal rates. "Sec. 344. Any newspaper or periodical publication issued (c) by or under the auspices of a trade union; * * * shall be admitted to the mails as second class matter, providing such publication complies with the following rules: The Joker "Fifth. It must not contain advertising."

Knowing that even depriving the trade union publication of its financial support in advertising might cause a reaction of popular feeling to rally to its assistance and keep the periodical

Ruppert THE HI-ARCH \$3.98 Write for Our New Spring Catalogue. HARRISON and CLARK STS. Chas. Ruppert Jr., Mgr. 82 Madison St. 127 Van Buren All Ruppert Shoes Made the Wearwell Way

FOR EASTER BUY CLOTHES THAT ARE MADE FOR YOU We Make Suits From \$20 Up The clothes we make are all hand tailored, the kind that will give good service and look good for a whole season. We are now showing our mill deliveries of Spring Serges, Worsted, and Scotch. This big assortment of wools, bought direct from the leading mills, are made up into garments in our own shop, so when you buy from us you pay but one profit, assuring you of the best value for your money. We want you to see our beautiful new patterns.

TEDDY IS SAME IN OLD EGYPT

Khartoum, March 18.—Roosevelt's remarks on British Egyptian politics have stirred up a great deal of unfavorable comment. He advised the sheiks to stick to the British government, and thus aroused the nationalists. It appears that Roosevelt remains unchanged whether he is in Washington or Egypt. The sheiks feel little gratitude to England for the rule it has established in the country and object to the interference of Roosevelt in their affairs.

Roosevelt complimented the English for their ability to rule strange people like the Egyptians and the Sudanese, and at the same time using them as instrumentalities.

PRESIDENT OF DUMA RESIGNS AS RESULT OF CRITICISM St. Petersburg, March 18.—On account of his failure to quiet the disorder in the duma M. Khomyakoff has resigned the presidency of the duma. Efforts were made to have him reconsider, but he has informed the emperor of his determination to withdraw from office.

The Octoberist candidate to succeed M. Khomyakoff is M. Schidlovski, the second vice president of the duma, while Prince Volkonski, first vice president of the duma, is the candidate of the nationalists and members of the extreme right.

Congress Debate Breaks Records Washington, March 18.—All records of congress were broken in the debate on the Norris resolution last night in the house, 145,000 words being taken by the official stenographers. This is the most voluminous debate ever heard in the house without a break.

Tailoring MOSSLER'S System 2 PAIR OF PANTS TO EVERY SUIT 1648 W. North Ave. Away from the high price handlards.

THE BUILDER OF GOOD CLOTHES MANNY L. MOSSLER. I Make the Best SUIT OR OVERCOAT To Your Measure With a Pair of EXTRA PANTS FREE

From \$18 to \$30 ANY STYLE Regular \$25 to \$40 Value Elsewhere. HAND TAILORED, UNION MADE. 21. Style, Workmanship and Character Guaranteed. Send for my sample Booklet today.

I WILL HAVE YOUR SUIT ON TIME FOR EASTER SUNDAY Open Evenings THU & SAT; Sundays THU Noon.

A Combination Offer Save Money on Your Subscription. Every Socialist should be a subscriber to the International Socialist Review. The regular price of this is one dollar per year, but we are able on account of special arrangements to make the following offer: The Review One Year and \$1.50 The Chicago Daily Socialist \$1.50 Four Months. \$2 WORTH FOR \$1.50 Get your friends to order with you CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST 150 Washington St. If you're getting this paper without having ordered it, DON'T WORRY. It's paid for. Feel complimented. It's a sign that SOMEBODY thinks you're worth educating.

MILWAUKEE IS SEETHING WITH SOCIALISM NOW

Every Indication Points to Seidel for Mayor in Election

Milwaukee, Wis., March 18.—Never before were the prospects so bright for carrying Milwaukee for the Socialist ticket. Nearly every man one meets reports having talked with persons who declared that this spring they will vote the Social Democratic ticket for the first time. This fine outlook, however, does not lull the Social Democrats into any false security or induce them to slacken their efforts. On the contrary, they are working as never before. Last Sunday more Socialist literature was distributed from house to house than on any one previous day in the history of Milwaukee. The Social Democrats were up before sunrise and with 60,000 big propaganda bulletins the city was well covered. The distributors report that whereas in former years many persons refused our literature, now an objector is seldom found. In the workingmen's district the Social Democrats have made great advances during the last two years.

Poles Are Aroused

Even the Polish workingmen in Milwaukee, who in former years have been almost solidly Democratic, are now coming over to Socialism. A big Social Democratic rally was held last week in the Polish district on the south side. A. F. Kowalski, editor of the Naprzod, the Polish Socialist paper of this city, addressed his countrymen in their native language. He took up the planks of the Social Democratic platform one after another, and explained the benefit they would bring to the working class. He was listened to with deep attention and warmly applauded. We hope this year to carry the Fourteenth ward, the great Polish Democratic stronghold of the city.

The Socialist noonday meetings at the factory gates have now begun, and weather permitting will be kept up till election. Literature will be distributed, in connection with these meetings, at all the factories.

KILL 10 PAPERS IN CALCUTTA

Calcutta, India, March 18.—Three newspapers printed in the English language and seven in native languages have been prohibited in the state of Jind by the magistrate of the territory. The text of the prohibition is as follows: "It has come to my notice that the following newspapers have a very deleterious effect on the minds of young men and produce an estrangement between the rulers and the ruled. I, therefore, hereby direct that the importation of these ten newspapers is prohibited in my state, with effect from the 15th of February, 1910."

"I further order that my subjects and others residing in my state should abstain from getting any newspaper, magazine or pamphlet, which is understood to contain seditious writings, otherwise they shall be liable to punishment. Should any objectionable publication be received by any one without his ordering it, it should be sent to the superintendent of police, and through him to my court."

G. O. P. FILTHY GRAFT SHOWN

Graft at the rate of \$40 to \$50 a day is collected by a prominent Republican politician from ragpickers, and junk dealers for the privilege of picking on the various city dumps, according to Frank W. Solon, the suspended assistant superintendent of streets. This graft from Chicago's army of rag pickers and dump foragers amounts, Mr. Solon says, to about \$20,000 a year.

Mr. Solon declares that this "grafter" is well known to Superintendent of Streets Frank T. Fowler and he threatens to reveal the man's identity in case Fowler denies that he knows him.

MOB OF 300 STORMS JAIL; HANGS TWO NEGROES TO TREE

Marion, Ark., March 18.—Bob Austin and Charles Richardson, negroes, were lynched here early to-day by a mob of 200 men. The victims were charged with aiding and abetting a jail delivery.

Richardson was arrested in Memphis Thursday. While on the way to the local jail a mob overpowered Sheriff Lewis and took the prisoner. He confessed to complicity in aiding the escape of prisoners and implicated Bob Austin, who immediately was arrested. It looked as if the trembling prisoners would be hanged on the spot. Cooler counsel prevailed, however, and the two negroes were surrendered to the sheriff.

At 3 a. m. a mob marched quietly to the jail, took the negroes and hanged them to a tree in front of the courthouse. The mob worked rapidly and without confusion. The bodies of the victims were cut down and turned over to negro friends for burial.

'JIM' PATTEN ON 'CHANGE TELLS OF MANCHESTER

Wheat King Describes Reception and Bricks He Received From 'Hands Across the Sea'

New York, March 18.—James A. Patten, "wheat king," appeared in the financial section to-day, following his return from England, where he was almost mobbed when he appeared on the Manchester exchange by several thousand excited brokers. Patten was a passenger on the Mauretania, which docked late last night. Accompanied by a friend, he left the Waldorf-Astoria, where he had put up, and entering a taxi went directly to the offices of his brokers, Carpenter, Bargott & Co., at 27 William street. Patten's entrance to his broker's office brought forth a loud cheer from two score or more plungers who were in the office at the time.

"Glad to see you back, old man," "You're looking fine," "What do you think of wheat?" "Hope you had a bully time."

These were a few of the greetings extended to him. After thanking his friends Patten made a short speech and then went into the private office of his brokers, where he remained in consultation for about half an hour.

Wheat Ticker Pleases

After leaving the office he went to the ticker. He seemed exceedingly pleased with the wheat quotations, which were strong.

"I had a great time in England," Patten told several of his friends in the office, "but I'm glad to get back."

He had very little to say on the present condition of wheat and would neither deny nor affirm a report which stated that he was interested again in the bull side of wheat.

Questioned about the "pleasant" greeting he received by the Manchester brokers, Mr. Patten said:

"Oh, that report of being mobbed was greatly exaggerated. It had to travel 3,000 miles, you know, and many things can take place in the length of time consumed."

CITY BEGINS SUIT TO END LEASE ON 'THE ROOKERY'

Suit to annul the \$3,000,000 lease of the Rookery building, La Salle and Adams streets, was begun today by the city.

Fraud is the principal allegation in the bill, which was filed by Corporation Counsel Edward J. Brundage in the Circuit court.

Former Mayor Carter H. Harrison Sr. and aldermen who composed the city council in 1885 are blamed for the transaction under which it is claimed the city will actually lose money on the transaction, as the lessee is exempt from the payment of taxes.

The annual rent is \$35,000, and it is said that in a few years the taxes will amount to more than this sum.

\$45,000 for 450 Cattle

Fort Worth, Tex., March 18.—One hundred dollars per head was paid here today for a herd of 450 Oklahoma beef cattle. This is said to be the highest price for this class of cattle ever paid in the United States.

BLOODY REIGN OF CZAR SHOWN

Last Five Years Have Been Like the Middle Ages, Says Legal Paper

St. Petersburg, March 18.—The Russian weekly, Prawo, a legal publication, contains statistics in the last number of the transactions of the courts of justice in Russia for the last five years.

The Death Sentences

The total number of death sentences for the last five years amounts to 6,268 and the executions to 2,855. The average number for each month in this period is 104 sentences and 48 executions, and each week 24 sentences and two executions. In the year 1906, when martial law was in force, the number of death sentences amount in a single month to two hundred and twenty. In 1907 the maximum number of death sentences per week was 29, and in 1908 36. During last year not a single week passed without some death sentences. In January, 1908, sentences of the extreme penalty were passed, amounting to an average of ten a day. In February of the same year the maximum number was 34.

Like the Middle Ages

"These figures remind us," says the Prawo, "of the bloodiest period of the middle ages. Russian history contains no account that can compare with the present period in the number of death decrees."

The only difference between the middle ages and the present is that the Muscovite czar, Ivan IV, bore the name Ivan the Terrible, while Nicholas II, who puts the reign of terror instituted by Ivan in the shade, is given the name in official history of "The Peaceful Czar."

MAN SENTENCED TO WED FIRST WOMAN WHO'LL SAY YES

Kansas City, Mo., March 18.—If the sentence imposed by Judge Ralph S. Latshaw is carried out Fred M. Miller, an attorney, will have to wed the first woman who will consent to become his wife.

Miller filed an application in the court in which he represented himself as a "lonely single man inspired with the lofty ambition to take unto himself a wife," and soliciting the aid of the court to this end.

"Here is a man who desires to prefer against himself in the Criminal court a charge of wanting to get married," said Judge Latshaw. "File the application, Mr. Clerk. Enter a plea of guilty after his name and sentence him to be married to the first woman who will consent to be his wife."

Miller specified that his wife must be modest and willing to aspire to the "highest plane in life and the most lofty limit in thought."

Suspended for Their Franks

Several pupils of the Lake View high school have been suspended because of the active part they took in "soft collar day." March 11, when a number of the boys threw mud, ink and various linen smudges to the discomfort of boys who went to school with white linen around their necks.

DRAW UP BEEF TRUE BILLS IS RUMORED TODAY

Federal Grand Jury Said to Be Acting on Full Evidence

Actual drawing of indictments against the alleged beef trust and other corporations that are to feel the weight of the government's power was begun today by Oliver E. Pagin, the government's indictment expert and in order to permit District Attorney Sims and his special assistant, James Winkerson, to be present the grand jury adjourned until Monday.

No witnesses were heard today and Monday it is expected the last of the witnesses will be called before the grand jury and the inquirers then will be left to themselves to decide what action they expect to take.

The official explanation given today was that the grand jury adjourned because of a lack of witnesses, some of the men summoned for today having failed to appear.

Busy Drawing Indictments

It developed, however, that District Attorney Sims and his assistants, Elwood Godman and James Winkerson, with Oliver E. Pagin, who is here from Washington, held a conference that lasted nearly the entire day. The subject of the testimony given before the grand jury was carefully and exhaustively discussed, and Mr. Pagin submitted several drafts of indictments that he drew some time ago, and which have been altered and rewritten as the inquiry developed.

The attitude of the government makes it possible now that indictments will be returned in Judge Landis' court about the middle of next week. Only a couple more witnesses are expected to testify and their testimony is more for the purpose of clearing the minds of the grand jurors, than aiding them to any decision.

Minds Are Made Up

The grand jury, it is declared, has been unanimously determined upon the scope of the indictments that will be returned.

The grand jury is anxious to finish its work and to be discharged. It has been in session for nearly two months since January 24—and its members have signified a desire to be permitted to finish their work as soon as possible in order that they may be relieved.

MORE ROCKEFELLER CASH TO FIGHT HOOKWORM

New Orleans, La., March 18.—That John D. Rockefeller stands ready to open his pursestrings again in order to fight the hookworm does not prove sufficient was indicated here to-day in a statement given out by a member of the state board of health.

The state board has decided to work in conjunction with the Rockefeller hookworm commission, with the understanding, it is said, that there will never be a lack of funds successfully to complete the work.

Wickliffe Rose, administrative secretary of the Rockefeller hookworm commission, has been here three days investigating what headway the malady has made in Louisiana. To-day he left for Texas. It is declared that there is comparatively little hookworm in Louisiana, despite the fact that the report has gone out that 50 per cent of the young men of Tulane university were afflicted with the malady.

Do It Now

DO NOT POSTPONE THE BUYING OF YOUR EASTER CLOTHING

Come and see our remarkable Spring Clothing Exposition. We can safely say that our Spring Exhibit of Men's Suits and Top Coats, at

\$15.00 \$18.00 & \$20.00

are the best values ever shown in Chicago. A complete assortment of patterns and a wide range of sizes enable us to please and fit you. Our new Spring Hats are ready and extra good values at \$2.00 and \$3.00.

Stetson Hats, if you want them, at \$3.50.

UNION LABEL CLOTHING

Yondorf Bros

North Av., Corner Larrabee St.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENING UNTIL 10:30
SUNDAY MORNING UNTIL NOON

30 Fish's Stamps Free=30

Saturday, March 19



We will give to everyone that visits this store 30 FISH'S STAMPS absolutely free. Bring all your old books and get a set of 30 FISH'S STAMPS for each book. A set of 30 Stamps will also be given with all new books.

Men's Spring Suits \$15.00

Correct new 1910 styles of the season, new grays, tans and mixed colors; snappy, up-to-date pure worsted garments, clothes with style and quality, for \$15.00

Men's Spring Coats \$10.00

Styles that will appeal to everyone; an elegant showing of 1910's new grays, tans, etc., all pure worsted garments, at each \$10.00

R. A. SCHOENFELD CO.,

6222-6232 South Halsted St.

YOU MUST READ!

Begin with the Foundations of the Socialist Philosophy—

SOCIALISM, UTOPIAN AND SCIENTIFIC, By Frederick Engels. Translated by Edward Aveling. This little book has a wider circulation and has been more often translated than any other exposition of Socialist principles. The word Socialism was formerly used to describe the sentimental ideas of men like Bellamy, who took the sentimental rather than the scientific view of human relations, and held that the beautiful ideal of co-operation should be the great body of the capitalists as well as the laborers to its support. Engels here shows how the word has come to belong to those scientific thinkers who see that social progress since the beginning of class rule has been through class struggles, and that we are now in the midst of the last and greatest of the class struggles of history. However, this work is so well known that an extensive description is superfluous, sufficient to add that this translation into English is in a style clear, concise and quotable. Cloth price, 50 cents; paper, 10 cents.

VALUE, PRICE AND PROFIT. By Karl Marx. A short book addressed to workmen, clear and direct in style, which explains surplus value, especially as it directly affects the wage worker. This is one of the few indispensable books to the student of Socialism. Cloth, 50 cents. Paper, 10 cents.

THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO. By Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. This book, prepared in 1848 to explain the principles of the International Workingmen's Association, then newly organized, has for more than sixty years been the accepted text book of all International Socialists. It has been translated into every civilized language, and should be read by every one desiring to understand the principles of Socialism. Paper, 10 cents; cloth, with Liebknecht's NO COMPROMISE, 50 cents. Also in cloth with an Esperanto version on opposite pages, 50 cents.

BOOKS BY ERNEST UETERMANN
"Calmly and coolly we proclaim the doom of the capitalist system and of the capitalist class. Firmly and unflinchingly we herald the coming of the co-operative commonwealth of economically equal workers. Our voice is the conscious voice of history itself."

MARKIAN ECONOMICS, a popular introduction of the three volumes of "Capital," \$1.00

SCIENCE AND REVOLUTION, a treatise on the evolution of the theory of evolution, 50 cents.

THE WORLD'S REVOLUTIONS, a study in the light of historical materialism, 50 cents.

Order from
THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, 180 Washington St.

30 FISH'S STAMPS FREE AT EVERY STORE IN CHICAGO GIVING FISH'S STAMPS DURING ENTIRE WEEK MARCH 14-20

FISH'S STAMPS

The Only Stamp With An Unchangeable Fixed Value \$3.50 For Each Full Book

Given by More Merchants and Collected by More Stamp Savers Than All Other Stamps Combined

To the vast and ever increasing army of Fish Stamp Savers in Chicago we make this 30 Free Stamp Offer. To show our appreciation of their co-operation in the past—to increase the number of Stamp Savers, by starting new books, and by calling attention to the vast number of merchants in all lines of high-class business, who now give our stamps—to further emphasize the desirability of saving Fish's stamps.

The fact that the total of Fish Stamp Savers is greater than the combined savers of all other stamps is conclusive proof that Fish's Stamps are the most valuable and popular.

The Merchants who give Fish's Stamps are of a class by themselves, modern, progressive, up-to-date dealers who have the best interests of their customers at heart.

To see a Fish Stamp Sign over a Store is in itself a recommendation, because we carefully investigate every application for our Stamps and give them only to such dealers as are thoroughly reliable. You are absolutely safe in trading at such stores. Satisfaction or your money back is the Slogan of the great Fish's Stamp Savers' Organization, numbering more than 5,500 Stores in Chicago alone.

No Economical Housewife can afford to-day to trade at Stores that do not give the best and most valuable Merchandise as well as the Best Premium Values.

Fish's Stamps are the standard of value, the yard-stick of worth that all other stamps and Coupons are measured by. If you are now saving any other stamps it will pay you to throw them away and start saving Fish's because the premium values given for 1 Book of Fish's stamps are exactly the same as given by others for 2, 3 or even 4 books.

Remember, Fish's Stamps are the first stamps in the country, which have a fixed permanent value of \$3.50 placed on the full book.

This value is guaranteed to the Stamp Saving Public by the actual reproductions of the premiums themselves on every piece of printed matter that we turn out. No other Stamp-Giving Organization has ever been so fair.

HAVE FISH'S STAMPS—They act as an increase of salary and bring more actual value for each dollar spent than you can get in any other way. Every Fish Stamp saver is enthusiastic about this saving and there never has been a dissatisfied stamp collector leave either of our 2 Big Stores.

Start a new book with 30 Free Stamps from any dealer in Chicago—any day during the week—March 14 to 20.

ANY ARTICLE SELECTED FROM EITHER OF OUR 5 GREAT STORES DELIVERED TO YOUR HOME ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE

Premiums or Merchandise

1906-1908 Wabash Av.
3011-3021 State Street
State, Archer & 19th Sts.



654-656 E. North Av.
3036-3038 Lincoln Av.
1901-1911 State Street

Merchandise or Premiums

DON'T SPEND ALL YOUR REAL MONEY FOR EASTER BONNETS AND FINE CLOTHES

SAVE

AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE FOR OUR

BIG APRIL SALE

FURNITURE, RUGS, ETC. --- HOMES FURNISHED COMPLETE

THE HUMBOLDT

S. I. FRANK
2415-20 North Ave., near Western
All Cars Transfer to Door

WOMEN KILLED GIRL BABIES

Alaska Mothers Flung Infants Out to Die in the Snow

Seattle, Wash., March 18.—But for the heroic efforts of Mrs. Thomas Noyes of Nome, Alaska, wife of the principal owner of the greatest placer project on Kotzebue sound, the natives of the far northland to-day might be continuing the old tribal custom of putting to death girl babies.

SEEK PEACE AT MINE MEETING

A compromise measure, planning to obviate if possible a strike of the United Mine Workers, will be presented some time today for the consideration of both sides in the joint conference here. This and this alone now stands in the way of the greatest industrial strike in the history of America.

6,000 ARE KEPT FROM SCHOOLS

Six thousand children are attending school half days only, according to the board of education. The school accommodations are not sufficient to give them schooling for the full day.

Crowd Visits National Museum

Lack Quorum in Ballinger Quiz

Small Farms for the Cities

Death Rumor Is Exaggerated

Two Negroes Killed?

Shall It Be Victory?

The opportunity to win is here. Three years of achievement such as can be equaled by scarcely any other publication in the English language, has gained for the Daily Socialist a place in the newspaper world of Chicago.

WHAT SOCIALISTS WANT

We are constantly asked to explain the philosophy of Socialism in a few short, simple words that can be read in a few minutes and easily understood.

TAFT AIDS ALL WATERWAY FOES

President Taft gave the opponents of a deep waterway campaign material in his conservation speech and they declared today that they will make use of it in the impending campaign to control the next general assembly.

KEMP SCANDAL GROWS WORSE

Testimony will be introduced by the state today in the trial of Rev. Robert Morris Kemp, accused of mistreating choir boys of St. Chrysostom's church when he was rector of that congregation.

78 INDIANS DIE OF STARVATION

Dawson, Y. T., March 18.—The north-west mounted police expedition arriving from Fort McPherson, at the mouth of the Mackenzie, yesterday, brings word that seventy-eight Fort Rae Indians of the Dogrib tribe, near Great Slave lake, died this winter of starvation.

Railroad Congestion Ends

Railroad officials are congratulating themselves upon having cleared the congestion at terminals and on sidings after one of the most strenuous periods of operation in their history.

Japanese Land Bill Is Passed

Tokyo, Japan, March 18.—The government's land ownership bill was passed by the lower house today. This measure permits the ownership of land in Japan by such foreigners only as come from countries which extend similar privileges to Japanese residents.

UNITE TO BEAT LABOR DELEGATE

Clericals Lead Their Forces Against Deputy Debunne in West Flanders

Ghent, March 18.—The next three months before election in West Flanders, will be spent in the most vigorous efforts by the clericals to prevent the re-election of M. Debunne, and so deprive the country of its only labor delegate.

RAID A HORSE MEAT MARKET

Officials of the health department today unearthed a rendering plant on the banks of the Illinois and Michigan canal, where, it is charged, old horses are slaughtered and the meat sold to Chicago butchers and saloonkeepers.

'Conscience Fund' Gains \$425

New York, March 18.—The largest contribution to New York city's conscience fund ever received was reported by Comptroller Prendergast today.

Elect Socialist Finn

Helsingfors, Finland, March 18.—The young Finn, Svinhufvud, was elected president of the chamber of deputies at the recent election.

MARKETS

WINTER WHEAT—Easter. Sales, 10,000 bu. Sales local and trans-Mississippi billing: No. 2 red, \$1.15; No. 2 hard, \$1.14.

BOYS' EASTER SUITS AT \$2.95 UP



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Will Henry George, Jr., Appear? STATEMENT BY ARTHUR M. LEWIS

First. I should have been glad to buy a half or third of a page for this statement, but the space was already sold. Second. I think Mr. George will appear Sunday morning, his statement in "The Public" notwithstanding.

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JOBERT LEAVES FRENCH PARTY

Socialist Party Is Not Revolutionary Enough for Him, He Says

Brussels, Belgium, March 18.—M. A. Jobert publishes the following article in "The Social War," Gustave Howe's paper, on the question of establishing a revolutionary party:

"It is without embarrassment that I give my opinion on the question put by several of my revolutionary comrades. A revolutionary party is necessary, indispensable, and especially since the Socialist party, our united party, is losing more and more of the revolutionary feeling. Yesterday it was revolutionary, both in theory and in its plan of action. To-day the effort to secure success in elections has banished from most Socialists even the memory of a revolutionary tradition.

Words Still Remain

"Of course, the rules and formulas still remain, the words 'class struggle,' 'revolution,' sometimes but very rarely 'insurrection,' still form part of the Socialist baggage, but it is felt that these words are used for effect; they are sonorous; the so-called militants of the party use them to finish their oratorical periods.

"For the time being, although I am convinced that we will not long be tolerated there, I do not wish to leave the united party. But it is nevertheless necessary to face from now on the approaching rupture provoked by our comrades reformers, and the day when our presence will compromise them in their electoral chances too much.

"I do not think the time will ever come when we can succeed in entirely curing our party of its electoralism. Nevertheless, I think that we are accomplishing a useful purpose and supplying a want within the party, for every day we are drawing away a unit of strength from reformist Socialism. We will be able to rally when the decisive moment comes all discontented revolutionists and deserters from a party that has become over-sagacious.

Favors a New Party

"Therefore I am in favor of the formation of a revolutionary party. Still, it is best to be perfectly clear as to the aim of such a party. We agree, or nearly agree, on the means and the tactics we are to follow. Revolutionary socialism and its complement, anti-parliamentarism; a general strike revolt and anti-militarism; these are the tactics on which we agree. But tactics are not everything. It is very fine to struggle, to battle and to conquer, but it is necessary to know just where one is going.

"For my part, I cannot conceive of a revolutionary party that is not a Socialist party. However, it is not a question of a centralized, authoritative state Socialism, of which we are very determined adversaries. We understand by Socialism the destruction of the principle of individual proprietorship and the establishment of collective ownership. It is the socialization—in the revolutionary sense of the word—of the means of production and exchange. It is the establishment of a society based on labor, solidarity and co-operation."

GOOD CHANCE IN 27TH FOR HAVER

Concerted efforts are made in the Twenty-seventh ward to elect a Socialist alderman this spring. This is a ward that the party considers most hopeful. Merle B. Haver is the candidate. Canvassing by the precinct chairman leads to the belief that the party will be represented by Haver in the council.

Every voter will be rounded up before election. The enthusiasm of the members has done more than money could accomplish. Every Sunday and evening during the week the boys are out in the streets spreading the principles of the party. Copies of the platform are distributed wherever it will do good. Packets of literature are left at every door in the ward.

The Twenty-seventh ward is one of the largest in the city. The population is sparsely scattered. But the prejudice against Socialism is not strong. In fact, comparatively few misunderstand its principles. The voters are disgusted with the ruling parties, and are receiving the Socialist workers with intelligent argument. The great enthusiasm for Socialism is shown in the ward.

The campaign work has been apportioned among the members of the branch of the ward. Every man undertook to take care of a precinct or a portion of a precinct. The voters are canvassed by personal calls, and through a series of pamphlets. There will be few, if any, public meetings, but corner discussions by individual members have occurred nearly every week since the campaign started. The aim is to inform every citizen of what the party stands for.

The ward has been a political asset of one of the influential judges on the Chicago bench. The voters' attention to the work of the judge will be called, and his connections with the administration revealed.

JOY RIDERS CONVICTED ON MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE

New York, March 12.—Two young chauffeurs, George Fenn and James F. Cross of Brooklyn, were convicted of manslaughter in the second degree by a Brooklyn jury.

Charles Deufke, a third chauffeur, recently convicted in the same degree, was to be sentenced with Fenn and Cross today.

Fenn and Cross were members of a party in an automobile which ran down and killed William Jardine, a prominent resident of Bay Ridge, last May.

STRIKE OF LEATHER WORKERS IS CALLED FOR NEXT MONDAY

A strike of 4,000 leather workers employed in saddlery and harness factories in all parts of the United States outside of Chicago was called yesterday by President E. J. Baker of the International Brotherhood of Leather Workers. In Chicago agreements exist with the employers which run until 1911, and as a result 400 men employed in local plants will be exempt from the strike order.

The walkout will take effect next Monday morning unless the employers by that time will have granted demands of the union for an eight hour day and an increase in wages of 15 per cent on piecework prices. Factories in Rockford, Ill.; Milwaukee and Janesville, Wis.; Kansas City, Mo.; Dallas, Tex., and plants in many eastern and western cities would be tied up by a strike.

An effort will be made by officers of the union to reach agreements with individual employers before the men are called out.

BEG REFORM IN INDIA'S AFFAIRS

Change in Factory Laws Sought to Gain Shorter Work Day

Bombay, India, March 18.—The Kamgar Hit-Mardak Sabha of Bombay, an institution looking to the interests of the working class and composed mainly of cotton factory operatives, has submitted a plea to the Bombay government voicing the opinion of the textile workers with reference to the Indian factory law, now before the imperial legislative council. The draft of the bill had not been sent to the Sabha, as it was a new organization. Believing that it was in a position to give voice adequately to the wants and grievances of those for whose benefit the proposed legislation was being undertaken, the organization took it into its own hands to submit its opinion to the council.

To Restrict Hours

The opinion of the Sabha is for the restriction of the working hours in textile factories, necessary for the best interests of the operatives and for the textile industry itself. Doctors should be appointed to decide the number of working hours, according to the kind of work engaged in, discriminating between hard manual labor and light work requiring no physical exertion.

Compensation in case of injury is also advised, calling attention to the fact that about 2,000 rubles are forfeited annually out of the wages of the workers, mostly for trifling faults, and irrespective of regularly inflicted fines.

Need of Schools Urged

The necessity of schools for the children of the laborers is also urged in the absence of free education by the state, also the proper housing of mill operatives and the removal of taverns from the neighborhood of the mills. The objectionable practice was also referred to of keeping wages of workmen in arrears for weeks and sometimes months. The grievances are real and are "very humbly" referred to the government for redress.

DUEL CHALLENGE IN REISCHTAG

Row Follows Hot Debate in German Parliament Over Autocracy

Berlin, March 18.—A feud in the German Reichstag between Herr von Oldenburg, conservative-agrarian, and the Socialist-liberal side of the chamber culminated finally in a challenge to a duel. On January 29 Herr von Oldenburg almost precipitated a riot by his declaration that the Kaiser had the right at any time to close the chamber with the command of a lieutenant and ten men. Von Oldenburg's reference to the necessity for an absolute government and certain sneering remarks about the Bavarians at the battle of Rossbach, had brought a rebuke from the Bavarian minister of war. Deputies Noske, Mueller, Mellinger and Hausman twitted him upon the rebuke that he had been forced to swallow, and Von Oldenburg, in a fury, inferred that the four members had no sense of personal honor.

Called to Order

Socialists, liberals and radicals demanded that the rampant member be called to order, and the chamber was a pandemonium of shouts and angry cries for a few minutes. Order was finally restored when Vice President Spain called the offending member to order with a rebuke.

The smoldering discontent broke out again toward the close of the session and finally resulted in a challenge from Von Oldenburg to the four members who had attacked him.

The conservatives were asked whether they were in sympathy with the remarks of Von Oldenburg, which had placed him in such an impossible position with reference to the progressives. Von Norman replied for the conservatives that they did not agree with his utterances, but that they had been called forth by the action of the other members.

Shouted Challenge

Pandemonium broke loose again and in the din Von Oldenburg arose and shouted out his challenge. Hausmann, one of the members challenged, arose and arraigned Von Oldenburg's action as childish and Quixotic, declaring that it degraded and demoralized the tone of the house.

In the midst of the continued din the chair adjourned the chamber until April 12, and the session ended in a confusion as never before in the history of the Reichstag.

Night Session in Trial

Wateksa, Ill., March 18.—With eight jurors secured in the Sawyer murder trial and Judge Dorrance O'Beilly's threats that he would hold night sessions unless better progress was made, the preparations for the hearing of testimony went more rapidly today. The crowds increased and many of its members were women. The difficulty in obtaining a jury of farmers in March has been obviated by the judge's advice of keeping them out of the court room until they are examined.

"It is four times as easy to get a jury of farmers in December as in March," was the judge's comment. "They have formed strong opinions in the case if it is farming time."

SUFFRAGETTES AS FIREMEN MAKE LONDONERS STEP SLY

London, March 18.—The freaks of the suffragettes hitherto have caused more annoyance to the bulk of the Londoners, but more than a little indignation was excited today when seven of them drove a hired fire engine at high speed through the west end streets at a busy hour.

The women, wearing a parody on the firemen's uniform, managed the engine, which was decked with the suffragettes' colors. The familiar note of the fire gong caused traffic to follow the custom of drawing aside to let the engine pass, and the ears of the police being equally deceived, the constables assisted in clearing the way until the fraud was discovered and the career of the engine was stopped.

MAN SHOT IN LABOR DISPUTE

As a result of the submission of the question as to whether it should withdraw from the Associated Building Trades' council, of which Martin B. ("Skinny") Madden is leader, and join the Building Trades' council of the American Federation of Labor, the Electrical Workers' union, Local No. 134, split into factions and in the war that followed two men were shot, one probably fatally.

In a duel between the two heads of the union, Richard Shields, 5748 Aberdeen street, financial secretary of the union, was shot through the body by a bullet fired by Ray C. McElheny, president of the union. John F. Cleary,

420 South Armitage avenue, was struck by a stray bullet fired by the wounded man when he attempted to disarm McElheny.

The altercation took place at the union meeting last night at Federation hall, at 275 La Salle street. Shields was a supporter of "Skinny" Madden. McElheny was arrested.

LORIMER HANDS DENEEN 'LEMON'

United States Senator Billy Lorimer, called by some Waterway Bill, because of his agitation for the deep waterway and the fact that he is the head of a big contracting firm, played the gentleman in waiting to President Taft yesterday and kept the president in sight every minute, allowing Governor Deneen not a single private word with the president. Close on the heels of Senator Lorimer came his protégé, "Butterine" Bill Moxley, congressman from the Sixth Illinois district, who has been busy for some time pulling the wires to prevent a federal grand jury from investigating his relations with the oleo moonshiners who have been sent to prison.

Moxley followed Lorimer like the senator's shadow, and when Deneen finally saw Taft at the La Salle hotel the "Blonde Boss" and Moxley stood in the doorway and Lorimer waved his hand to bring Taft and Deneen together.

Billy Lorimer is the man to whom the Corn Products Refining company owed \$70,000 when it escaped federal prosecution in a way which does not complicate the government.

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BUSSE'S GRAFT ROBBED PEOPLE

Hungry Contractors Are Fed and Starving Children Ignored by Gang

The total appropriation for the city of Chicago contained in the budget passed by the city council for 1910 is given officially in that budget as \$60,282,610.13.

It has been given as an estimate by many and directly charged in the Daily Socialist, with detailed figures, that in increased expenditures, in graft honest and dishonest, the Busse administration has gotten away with \$32,000,000 since it took office in 1907.



J. LESSER, Aldermanic Candidate 9th Ward

dry conspiracy, in which Mayor Busse should have been indicted, and with the steal which is to give the harbor development to private interests.

The Double Platoon

This article is to be constructive. It is to show in part what might have been done. It is to show that for an annual expenditure of \$600,000 the double platoon could be established in the Chicago fire department and the members of the department would thus be given a chance to know their families.

Armour's Lackey

Why should that article be mentioned here? Only just because the president of the Chicago Board of Education, appointed by Mayor Busse and confirmed by the city council, is the legal lackey of Armour & Co., the



DR. AXEL GUSTAFSON, Candidate Alderman 1st Ward

concern which dominates the beef trust which grinds up the lives of men and women in the stock yards.

Alfred R. Urion, president of the Board of Education, never raised his finger to get the hungry children fed. He is crying out because he thinks that the school buildings are costing too much.

Suppose that some of that \$22,000,000 the Busse gang used up without giving the city value received had been used for feeding those children? The report of W. Lester Bodine gives a lie to Chicago's commercial prosperity.

need of it? There are 10,000 others, the report of Lester Bodine showed, who were habitually underfed, but 5,000 was the number of "inaccessibles cases."

A few days ago the city council awarded a contract for \$75,000 worth of coal to the City Fuel company, which is very near and dear to Busse and which has a monopoly of the coal business of the city.

Hungry Contractors Just suppose they had been hungry contractors! Prof. Ernest D. Bishop, normal extension instructor in manual arts in the Normal Practice school, which trains school teachers, has given up his post because he can not rear and



W. E. RODRIGUEZ, Candidate Alderman 20th Ward

W. E. Rodriguez, candidate for alderman of the Twentieth ward, is a palmer by trade. He is a member of Local 180, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers' union. He was one of the leaders to bring his local into the Building Trades' council of the American Federation of Labor.

educate his children on the salary he is getting.

"Hungry school children, underpaid teachers, grafting mayor, grafting or complacent aldermen, corrupt and corrupting public service corporations, a trust owned press, a blackmailing police force—that's Chicago in 1910 at the approach of the April election for aldermen in 35 wards.

It's not a pretty situation. In another column will be found what MILWAUKEE HAS DONE ABOUT IT AND WHAT CHICAGO OUGHT TO DO.

The question which is often asked: "What can Socialists in the city council do?"

READ THE STORY OF MILWAUKEE AND FIND OUT

But this is not the story of Milwaukee. It's a partial story of Chicago.

WHAT DID THE CITY COUNCIL OF CHICAGO DO TO FEED THE HUNGRY SCHOOL CHILDREN?

It turned the problem over to PHIL



DE MUTH, Candidate for Alderman in Sixth Ward

VATE CHARITY ALREADY BANKRUPT FOR LACK OF FUNDS.

REPORTS IN CIRCUMSTANTIAL DETAIL WERE SENT TO W. LESTER BODINE CHECKING UP THE WORK OF THE CHARITIES. AND THAT REPORT HAS BEEN SUPPRESSED. ITS PUBLICATION WOULD SHAKE CHICAGO BECAUSE IT SHOWS THAT PRIVATE CHARITY FAILED UTTERLY.

Just as the report of City Engineer Ericson was suppressed FOR ONE YEAR, after its existence was KNOWN, through the columns of the DAILY SOCIALIST, so the BODINE REPORT ON THE FAILURE AND THE MISERABLE FOURFLUSH OF PRIVATE CHARITY HAS BEEN SUPPRESSED.

HUT IT EXISTS, AND SOME DAY WILL BE PRINTED, AS THE ERICSON REPORT WAS, EXPOSING THE PROPOSED SUBWAY STEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

In his report on the hungry school children Bodine said in part: "Five thousand children who attend the schools of Chicago are habitually hungry. They often go to school breakfastless and go to bed hungry. As a result of being underfed and living in insanitary homes, they are victims of malnutrition, which creates the sub-normal child. I further report that 10,000 other children in the city, while not such extreme cases as aforesaid, do not have sufficient nourishing food, that lack of a square meal and a square deal at home often presents the pathetic picture of a child who is backward at study and forward in delinquency."

Not Legal Act

The same city council which could not "legally" appropriate money for the need so described could and did grant money which paid for the Cummings fraudulent iron castings and the fraudulent shale rock, through criminal splitting of "orders," so that hungry contractors should not wait.

The Chicago school teachers, through the Chicago Teachers' federation, have introduced carefully compiled evidence to show that from the year 1888 to the year 1907 the cost of living increased 44 per cent. That report was issued in the present year of 1910, when high

prices, which now rule, were being felt, and the same data, carried out with mathematical accuracy, estimates that by 1913 the cost of living will be 52 per cent above what it was in 1898. In 1908 the same data shows 1,000 experienced elementary teachers were receiving the maximum salary, which was \$1,025 a year, an increase in salary of 2 1/2 per cent.

Feed the Hungry

There is one thing that the Busse regime in and out of the city council has done in a masterly way. That thing was to feed the hungry contractors.

On October 3, 1905, long before the Merriman commission had stirred up the nest of rotteness in the city hall, Franklin Hamlin, attorney for the Chicago board of education, was asked how it was that the board could, under the law, furnish free school books and not food for the children who needed it.

Hamlin said in part: "The text books are an educational requirement. If we went into the food problem directly it would follow, why not furnish clothes, why not furnish homes?"

Yet about that time the City Fuel company sold to school district No. 4, 25,000 tons of coal at a price which made it \$5,000 higher than the coal offered by another company. Soon after the Commonwealth Edison company came to the school board with a monopoly contract for light and power at outrageously extortionate rates, and the contract would have passed for all the Busse members cared. Modie J. Spiegel fought desperately to get that contract passed.

Could Aid the City Fuel

But the board could do nothing for the hungry school children. Grant the City Fuel company and its underlying companies 100,000 out of 115,000 tons of coal it surely did (district No. 4 was in the contract), but there was no money for the school children.

Those are some examples. The city council did not give any money to feed the children. It was soon busy getting ready the \$75,000 subway report, which was ready one year later. When that



LESTER HENSON, Alderman 34th Ward, Member of Painters' 194

Lester Henson, candidate for alderman from the Thirty-fourth ward, was born in Dayton, Ky., on February 12, 1885. He is a painter by trade and belongs to Local 194 of the Painter, Paperhangers and Decorators' union. When a boy he was blacklisted for starting a strike for higher wages in the Krippendor-Dittman shoe factory at Cincinnati.

report was ready to be printed, when a \$5,000 printing job was to be done, the contract went to the scab firm of R. R. Donnelley & Sons. The Allied Printing Trades council denounced Milton J. Foreman, chairman of the council committee on local transportation. The Daily Socialist reprinted the text of the circular against Foreman and the Allied Printing Trades council gave the Daily Socialist a vote of thanks for the publicity.

It is of interest to labor that part of the city taxes, part of the \$5,000,000 and then some, which went to the police department last year, and an equal amount this year, has gone to pay Paddy Lavin and help his anti-labor conspiracies. The double platoon system in the fire department, endorsed by the Chicago Federation of Labor, is discussed in the following interview with Assistant Fire Marshal Seyferlich.

To place the fire department on a double platoon system would require



JOHN M. COLLINS, Candidate 14th Ward, Machinist

John M. Collins, candidate for alderman from the Fourteenth ward, is a machinist. He is a member of the International Association of Machinists, and is well known to the fraternity of which he is a member. At one time he was the Socialist candidate for mayor.

\$500,000, according to Assistant Chief Seyferlich. This would include the additional 800 men that the department would need. At present the department employs 1,700 men. The amount appropriated for the department for the year 1910 is \$3,901,158.98.

Mr. Seyferlich believes that the system would be desirable if the city could get the money. "It would be very good to have the double platoon system," he said, "if

we could get the \$500,000 a year to maintain it. We would need that much additional. I believe it would be better for the men to work a limited number of hours instead of the whole day. At present we give our men six hours of every other day and 24 hours of every sixth day. We should like to give them more time for themselves if we could have enough men to do it.

"Under the present arrangement we can't have the double platoon. If we divide our limited forces the city will not be properly protected. In departments where we now have two engineers, for instance, under the double platoon system we'd be forced to operate with one engineer. If the one engineer falls ill or gets drunk—as it sometimes happens—the department is left without an engineer.

Wants It Universally

"To introduce it in some battalions only is not practical. We'd have every alderman and politician in the office here asking to have their friends transferred to that department. It wouldn't be fair to establish it for one department and not for the other. We should like to make the life of the firemen more like that of human beings if we could. We have all been through it and know exactly what it is.

"If the administration will decide to give us the money we shall be glad to develop the system, which should be developed.

"We tried the double platoon system in some departments and find it unsatisfactory, because it was not introduced in the other departments at the same time. There was dissension and insubordination. Men from outlying battalions wanted to be in the two-day shifts. The platoons reduced in numbers were weakened by infractions of the members on duty—infractions which could not be serious when the number of men on duty was double.

It's Up to Council

"You know that there are some men who will get drunk even when they should not as a matter of duty. We had engineers get drunk in the platoons when they were the only ones to depend on. Fortunately we could call upon engineers where the double platoon was not tried to fill in the breaches. If this occurs at present the consequences are not so serious. The drunk is reprimanded, and there is another man in the station to come to bat. If we could have enough men to keep some on reserve the double platoon system would be practical.

"The council has our estimate of what it would cost to introduce the double platoon. We should like to have it acted upon favorable to the change."

Firemen receive \$75 a month for the first six months, then \$1,000 a year, \$1,100 and \$1,200 a year.

Streets Can Be Improved

Although Mayor Busse made a tour of inspection through the streets of the city, the street department could not furnish an estimate of how much money would be necessary to maintain the streets in good condition. The appropriation for this year is \$1,123,650.

Cash Not Estimated

"It would be hard to estimate just exactly how much would be necessary for maintaining the streets of the city in good order," said Fowler, superintendent of streets. "Our appropriation this year is approximately a million and a quarter. That will fairly cover the needs of the city, but will not be enough to maintain it in the best shape. When I get into the work a little more deeply I shall be able to estimate it on some more substantial basis."

The appropriation for this year is as follows: Cleaning streets and alleys, sprinkling and oiling streets...\$614,800 Hires teams, horses and carts... 229,650 Removal and disposal of garbage and ashes... 175,800 For help, ward superintendents and all other operation... 103,400 Total... \$1,123,650

Jury Has Case of Mrs. Hines

A sealed verdict, if one is reached, will be returned in Judge Pomeroy's court this morning in the suit for \$19,000 brought by Robert Flavin, former coachman for William Pinkerton, against Mrs. Loretta Hines, wife of Edward Hines, on the charge that Mrs. Hines on April 9, 1902, unlawfully detained him for nearly a half hour.



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LIQUOR HURTS HUMAN RACE SAYS SAVANT

Swiss Professor Declares "Booze" Aids Production of Degeneracy Among Peoples

Brussels, March 18.—Dr. Forel, senior professor at the University of Zurich, recently delivered an address on the degeneration and the uplift of the human race.

He began his address by putting the question: "Do the individuals that compose the human race do it honor?" And the immediate answer was in the negative.

"First of all, there exists a confusion that must be dissipated: the ideas of Darwin on transformation, natural selection and the survival of the fittest are often badly interpreted and some have concluded that the human race becomes continually better without interruption.

"Moreover, it is not true that all species progress; there are some that retrograde. In short, the evolution of culture has nothing to do with the evolution of the species, and it is not a contradiction of Darwinism to say that we are degenerating.

"The doctor will use all his science to save the life of an epileptic woman, that gives birth to a deformed idiot, and the little monster will be cared for in the hospital by women that are strong and healthy and vowed to sterility.

"What is to be done?" he asked. "Seek the cause of the evil, and fight it not with words, but with acts.

"The great criminal cause of degeneracy is alcohol. Energetic measures have been taken to combat it, and in Sweden, thanks to severe legal restrictions, the consumption has fallen from twenty-five to eight litres per inhabitant.

"Drunkenness is a temporary paralysis of the brain, which produces, when it does not pass certain limits, an irreparable illusion of warmth, well-being and over-stimulation of the intellect.

"Socialism ought to devote itself to the task of combating alcoholism, which is a force in favor of capitalism, first, because it takes from the laborer a portion of their salary, and then because, thanks to the nefarious effect of alcohol, the workers lose class-consciousness and the spirit of combat."

A woman giving the name of Mary Churchill, found guilty yesterday at Traverse City, Mich., on a charge of theft, is thought by the police of that city to be Marie Varso, a servant who stole diamonds and jewels valued at \$3,000 from the home of Mrs. W. R. Austin, 25 Scott street, Chicago, December 23, only a few hours after she went there to work.

St. Louis Ex-Mayor Succumbs St. Louis, March 18.—Former Mayor Henry Zellmerheim, president of the Lafayette bank, died suddenly last night in a Broadway car as it stopped near Walnut street in the business section. The cause is thought to have been a violent attack of heart disease.

PERKINS TAKES AUTO TRIP IN OWN DEFENSE WITH LAWYER

Dwight H. Perkins, suspended architect of the board of education, spent eight strenuous hours yesterday withstanding the jolts, verbal and otherwise, aimed at him in the course of President Urien's "personally conducted" tour of the school buildings, which have been submitted as evidence of the architect's alleged incompetency and extravagance.

At several of the buildings visited, although Mr. Perkins had intended to play nothing but a passive role, the architect's wrath got the better of him, and open clashes between Mr. Urien and the suspended official resulted. Several times the lie was passed, courteously but firmly, and once the architect told President Urien hotly that all his figures were incorrect.

SON OF FERRER ASKS JUSTICE

Calumnies Heaped on Murdered Educator Made Basis of Damage Suits

Paris, March 18.—A number of small reactionary newspapers in France instituted an odious campaign of lies and calumnies against Ferrer on the day after his execution. These odious and defaming articles accuse Ferrer, among other insanities, of having abused young girls, whose education had been confided to him, while his own children were completely neglected.

Trinidad Ferrer, son of the martyr, has brought suit before the tribunal of Charleville against the calumniators of his father. The first case has been heard at Charleville and a great crowd was in attendance. Trinidad Ferrer's lawyer, M. Gougneheim, was the first to address the court.

After reviewing the history of the Ferrer case and citing the testimony of many men prominent in politics, literature and science, M. Gougneheim terminated his remarks as follows: "For many years Mlle. Ferrer has been forced to seek refuge in France. Driven to flee the intolerance of her own country, she knew that she would find in ours the sympathy of French ideas which are the source of all justice and of all liberty.

DEPUTIES SPURN RUSSIAN OFFER

Socialists in French Chamber Decline Invitation of Duma Members

St. Petersburg, March 18.—Deputy Eremow, president of the commission charged with receiving the members of the French parliament who arrive today in St. Petersburg, has invited the Socialist group of the duma to take part in the celebrations which will be held in honor of the French guests. But the Socialist deputies have refused to participate and this is the reason they have given for their refusal:

"Actually," they say, "the so-called international solidarity is in effect a solidarity of the dominant classes.

"The Socialist parties and the parliamentary Socialist factions of the entire world refuse to participate in such demonstrations. This is why the English and French Socialists have not taken part in the receptions to Russian members of parliament during the past year. Socialists are no longer seen among the French deputies who arrive today in St. Petersburg. It is only the French bourgeoisie that sends its delegations to offer moral and material support to the Russian reaction."

The Russian deputies who last year went to England and France have attempted to confuse European public opinion by asserting that a constitution exists in Russia and that they themselves were the real representatives of the Russian people.

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An echo of the divorce bill filed in the Circuit court at St. Joseph, Ind., by Mrs. Nellie S. Talcott of South Bend against Thaddeus M. Talcott, a stockholder in the New York Central railroad and the Pullman company, who, it is said, is owner of personal and real property to the amount of \$400,000, and has an annual income of \$18,000, was recalled yesterday when a petition was filed in the Cook County Circuit court asking that summons be issued for the taking of testimony of five witnesses who live in Chicago.

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The Legislative Program of the Social-Democratic---Socialist---Party in the Wisconsin Legislative Session of 1909

BY WINFIELD R. GAYLORD In American Political Science Review

As the Social-Democratic party is the official representative on the political field of the organized working class of Wisconsin, it was perfectly natural that the legislative program of the party should be formulated jointly by representatives of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor and the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, together with the State executive board of the party itself, and in collaboration with the members of the State legislature on the Social-Democratic ticket.

The legislative plan of the Social-Democratic fraction of the legislature falls naturally into five general divisions, commensurate with the spheres with which the respective bills and resolutions aim to deal, namely: (1) national and international problems, dealt with by means of joint resolutions in the form of memorials to congress and to the other states of the union; (2) amendments to the state constitution, and propositions other than statutory dealing with state problems; (3) bills proposed and mainly formulated by and in the interests of wage workers and especially aiming to benefit organized labor; (4) bills affecting municipal problems and municipal utilities; and (5) general bills affecting problems of the working class and society in the state at large.

Under these several classifications the individual legislative propositions of the Social-Democratic party are as follows:

National and International Questions

Of the international propositions, one asks for the abrogation of the existing extradition treaty with Russia, and another aims to promote international peace.

Of the strictly national measures, three resolutions aim to influence congress in the matter of taking over (a) all railroads which pass into the hands of a federal receiver, (b) all railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone plants, and (c) all trusts and monopolies.

One resolution asks the various states to unite in calling a national constitutional convention; one asks for a constitutional amendment to the effect that federal judges be elected and not appointed; and one asks for the abolition of the United States senate.

Two resolutions aim respectively at the "injunction" and the Sherman anti-trust law. Two others respectively petition for the establishment of the postal savings bank, and of special interest to organized labor are the three resolutions which deal respectively with old age pensions, oppose cooile and Mongolian labor immigration and ask national provision for the unemployed.

Amendments to the State Constitution Five joint resolutions ask for various amendments to the state constitution. One of these calls for a state constitutional convention, two deal respectively with woman suffrage and the establishment of a state printing plant, while one provides against the employment of persons not citizens of the state upon state contracts. The remaining one of these aims at a removal of the existing limitations upon the power of the state to enter into internal improvements and to give the state power to develop all the natural resources of the state for the benefit of the people.

Labor Problems

Twenty bills deal specifically with labor conditions and labor problems, as follows: Hardships of labor in the courts are

dealt with by four bills, asking (a) and providing a clerk of the justices' courts, who shall assign all cases for trial as they are initiated before him. Two companion bills, carefully drawn to avoid the pitfalls indicated by the fate of a law passed at the last session but declared unconstitutional by the Supreme court of the state, provide for the regulation of tenement and lodging houses.

General Social Problems Of the bills affecting state affairs, two aim at the public utility corporations, holding railway officials responsible for murder in case of preventable accidents, and holding telegraph companies for the failure to deliver messages.

Trade disputes are handled in two bills, one of which aims to forbid the use of private detectives; the other providing (a) that trade unions shall have the right peacefully to obtain information, (b) to peacefully persuade any person to quit work, (c) allowing two or more persons to cooperate in a trade dispute, and (d) providing that no union shall be sued for damages caused by a member of the same.

Two new things in American labor laws are found in the carefully worked out compensation act, which provides that employers shall compensate for injuries incurred by employees while at work; and in the bill providing that the railway rate commission shall make an established minimum rate of wages and maximum hours of labor (as fixed by bona fide unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor) part of the factors used as a basis in calculating rates, charges or earnings of public utilities.

There is also a bill giving to the state bureau of labor statistics the power to investigate the question of unemployment, together with its social and economic effect upon society.

Municipal Affairs

Municipal problems are approached through the medium of eleven bills, three of which deal with public utility franchises: (a) forfeiting franchises held for speculation, (b) making every franchise granted prior to July 2, 1907, an "indeterminate" franchise within the meaning of the public utility law, and (c) fixing terms for the granting of all future franchises. The purchase of public utilities is provided for in one bill, and another would compel air brakes on all street cars.

Under the public works policy of the party will be noted one bill providing on a broad basis for a public works department for the city of Milwaukee, while another provides that the city of Milwaukee may establish a municipal plumbing business.

Direct legislation appears in three bills, which aim (a) to provide for the recall of any county, city, town or village officer, (b) for the initiative and referendum on acts of municipal councils and county boards, and (c) the amendment of city charters by direct action of the people.

A Social Democratic justice of the peace in Milwaukee is the author of the bill aiming to abolish the abuses of the justice courts by placing constable and justice on a salary basis,

and providing a clerk of the justices' courts, who shall assign all cases for trial as they are initiated before him.

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One joint resolution calls for an extensive investigation of the liquor traffic, previous to the passage of any sumptuary laws.

A complicated bill, amending the election laws, the outcome of the experience of the party and of extensive investigations by the party officials at the last state election, is also on the list.

Probably the most characteristically Socialist measure is the bill providing for a state board of public works, aiming to retain and regain the natural resources of the state in the possession of the people, the aiding of settlers on state lands, the operation on a more extensive scale of the forestry department, the development of mines and water powers under state enterprise, and all for the purpose of protecting the people of the state against the concentration of wealth and for the meeting and solution of the unemployed problem.

One of the leading attorneys of the state, who is also a member of the Social Democratic party, has prepared nearly thirty bills, aiming to remedy various legal inequities and hardships of poorer people, especially, as well

as certain antiquated or unjust matters of court procedure. These bills have been introduced "by request" and the attorney is furnishing briefs for the bills as they come up. Most of them are looked upon with favor by the best attorneys in the legislature, and many of them will also find favor with the strictly party and labor bills. It may be said that they indicate a policy substantially as follows:

- 1. To democratize the processes of the state government as such, by direct legislation and by home rule for local units of government.
2. To loosen the hands of the state as regards the undertaking of industrial and other enterprises.
3. To progressively substitute the policy of ownership by the people and direct operation, for the present policy of regulation for the benefit of owners, in the matter of public utilities.
4. To shorten the hours, improve the conditions and increase the wages of labor, while progressively eliminating child labor.
5. In general, to substitute intelligent and planful social processes for sumptuary legislation in the matter of social evils and abuse.

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Reform to the Rescue

Busse's administration is beginning to look a little tough even to his dearest friends. His open alliance with every gang of thieves, big or little, who desire to plunder the city is too open and frank for the reformers.

It has become necessary to infuse a new injection of respectability. This has been furnished by the alliance with Governor Deneen. To be sure, Deneen was not a reformer when he was state's attorney. There was a sudden addition of nearly a quarter of a million to his fortune during his occupancy of that office through the appropriation of fees. This was all legal, but it was nevertheless so rich a haul that the law was promptly amended so that no more such plums could be picked.

But since Deneen has been governor he has been posing as a reformer. He has come out strong for primary legislation, although all his laws have been declared unconstitutional. He has made a spectacular fight against the Economy Light and Power company—although the company is still doing business and adding to its field each month.

Whether he has earned the name, he has secured the reputation of being very "respectable." The "very best people," the reformers and the nice suburbanites are with him.

This class had begun to desert Busse. This alliance with Deneen will bring them back. It will once more unite the boulevard to the levee, the franchise thief and the pickpocket, and cover all with the mantle of respectability.

The Merriam commission has promised to stop exposing civic rottenness. The silencer has been placed upon the city attorney's office.

Everything is now ready to elect the sort of aldermen that will assist the Busse gang of thieves for another year. These aldermen are running on Democratic, Republican, "independent" and "citizens' tickets alike.

Not one of them has dared to denounce the steals that have been exposed. Not even in their pre-election campaign speeches has any claim been made that the filth now reposing in the city hall will be cleared out.

Secure in their alliance across party lines they defy the voters to do their worst.

The only party that has dared to attack this gang is the Socialist party. One Socialist alderman in the city council would make this career of plunder impossible, and, what is vastly more important, would make possible the accomplishment of a vast mass of things that would make the lives of workingmen and women and their children longer and happier.

Why Not Vote for Yourself?

Your vote is one of your most valuable possessions. To obtain this vote literally oceans of blood have been shed. At the present time men and women in Russia are giving up their lives in a struggle to secure the right to vote.

In Germany tremendous demonstrations are being conducted by workingmen to secure the suffrage.

The workingmen of Chicago have the right to vote. They have a majority of the votes. Whatever government we have depends upon their action.

What are you going to do with your vote? Are you going to give it to those who live by robbing you?

If you had a chest full of gold setting in front of your house, where you were compelled to depend upon the police for protection, you would not vote for the burglars' association to control the police. If you did you would not expect to keep your gold.

You have the power to produce wealth. You have the strength of your muscles, the skill of your hands, the ability of your mind. With these things you can produce much more than is necessary to satisfy your needs and the needs of your family.

You are exploited of the greater portion of this wealth. It is taken from you as certainly, if more indirectly, as a robber could take your money from a chest.

It is taken by means of laws and government. Those laws are made and that government administered by men elected by your votes.

So long as you vote for men nominated and controlled by parties that are financed and directed by the exploiters you will continue to elect the thieves to guard your property.

Whether you decide that you want to vote for yourself you will be compelled to cast your vote for the only party that is financed, managed, directed and controlled by the workers—the Socialist party.

PARAGRAPHS FOR PEOPLE

BY E. P. PETTIPiece, VAN COUVER, B. C.

The wack of the policeman's club on your head is the echo of your last vote.—Eugene V. Debs.

The building trades of Calgary, Alta., like the same organizations all over Western Canada, are after more wages. Increased cost of foodstuffs makes such action imperative. The painters were among the first to dip into the profit coffers of the employers.

Clifford Sifton was being interviewed by an earnest and conscientious reporter. "Every dollar I have was made honestly," said Clifford. "By whom?" asked the conscientious reporter, bending earnestly over his pad and scribbling away.—The Eye-Opener.

Lethbridge, Alta., Trades and Labor Council, which already owns a splendid site, propose to build a \$75,000 structure. So writes W. Symonds, secretary of the building committee. A large assembly hall to seat 1,500 people will be provided; three other rooms suitable for smaller gatherings, lodge and union meetings; a library, gymnasium, pool and billiard hall, cafe and other advantages. "The whole structure," says Secretary Symonds, "we hope will not be behind your own in the Verhulst."

In all the verbal and newspaper discussion about the phenomenal increase in the cost of living, the one reason for it all is overlooked—that is, organization. In this connection the Toledo Union Leader says: "Six packing houses in this country completely control the meat industry. They control the various refrigerator cars, found on every railroad siding. This put vegetable and fruit growers within their grasp, too. They control live stock cars. They own a vast system of cold storage plants, and have honeycombed the nation with agents who buy all manner of produce. They have perfected the packing industry to such a point that every part of the carcass is used—even the hoofs and horns are manufactured into land fertilizer. These by-products are scientifically treated, and now form a large income. Formerly they were wasted. And last, but not least, they have reduced wages to the lowest notch because they have destroyed all forms of unionism among their workers. There is nothing wonderful about the high price of living except the marvellous organization, made possible by hard work, detail and capacity of men who have now a complete monopoly of the packing industry, and who are so strongly entrenched that they defy the government. Every cheap politician and muzzled editor knows this. They also know, in their heart of hearts, that the only solution is for the people to take over this meat industry by an enlargement of the principle of 'the right of eminent domain,' recognized everywhere as the law of the land, and which allows the people—society—to seize lands and build highways and railways on the theory that the people as a whole will benefit."

UNIONS BEING ORGANIZED RAPIDLY

BY LUELLA TWINING

A deaf and dumb man was arrested in Kensington today for calling out "Scab" to the police. This shows how well the "Committee of Safety" is safeguarding the city from rioters. When the man was taken to the police station he answered the questions asked him by peculiar guttural tones and wild gesticulations. It finally dawned on them that they had arrested a deaf and dumb man.

The papers are spreading the story that the strikers in Kensington are going back to work. I have worked in Kensington three days. They are not only standing firm, but are organizing hungrily from one mass meeting of dozens every day. They take me union to another. While I was at a

LUELLA TWINING

WHAT THE SOCIALISTS HAVE ACCOMPLISHED IN MILWAUKEE

BY ELIZABETH H. THOMAS, State Secretary of Wisconsin.

What can a Socialist minority do in a city council or a state legislature?

For instance, what have the Socialists accomplished in Milwaukee, where they have ten aldermen out of thirty-five, six supervisors out of sixteen, three school directors out of fifteen, one state senator out of thirty-three, and three assemblymen out of one hundred?

It goes without saying that these small minorities need not be expected to make laws or pass ordinances. Nevertheless experience has shown that even a little minority of resolute men, voting as a unit, can force through some measures against a reluctant majority. The Milwaukee Social Democrats, for example, have just pushed through the city council a resolution providing that union labor shall be given preference in all city work and on all contracts. Certainly the capitalist politicians were not eager to pass this resolution. But it was just on the eve of an election, and these fellows were too fussy to go on record against organized labor. So they bitterly complained that the Social Democrats were playing politics and voted for the measure.

In another case, during the molders' strike, the Milwaukee Socialists compelled their Socialist colleagues in the council to pass ringing resolutions of sympathy with the strikers. This was accomplished by filling the galleries with working men. The Republican and Democratic aldermen did not quite dare to insult labor to its face.

The Milwaukee Socialist aldermen also put through the council a measure providing for a municipal stone quarry. Both these measures were killed in the state legislature, which, under the charter of Milwaukee, has the final decision on such matters. The Social Democrats in the Wisconsin legislature, although in a still smaller minority, have pushed through some good bills. They have secured better protection against accidents, and better sanitary conditions in the factories; they have secured a greater degree of justice for the working men in the courts, and they even succeeded in passing an eight-hour day for all telegraphers in the state, although this last measure was afterwards pronounced "unconstitutional."

These are samples of the measures—not very radical, it must be admitted—which the Wisconsin Socialists have forced to a passage. But it would be very unfair to judge our men by these measures alone. It would be untrue to say that this is what they have accomplished. The best work they have done has been their agitation for the measures that were killed.

The number of these is legion. The Social Democrats of Wisconsin have been indefatigable in the introduction of all kinds of Socialist and labor measures. And for these they have battled manfully.

Bills and ordinances have been introduced by the Wisconsin Social Democrats for an eight-hour day, against injunctions in labor disputes, restricting and prohibiting child labor, providing free lunches for the underfed children in the public schools, for municipal ownership and state ownership and even for national ownership as far as memorials to Congress could go, for legal aid to the poor, for old-age pensions, for the referendum, initiative and recall, and other similar measures.

All these were killed by the Republicans and Democrats. And yet "killed" is not the proper word! "Postponed" would be better. The agitation of our Socialists has set these measures fair and square before the face of the public. Not one of them can be forgotten. They are being debated in the capitalist press. And the Social Democrats keep them stirred up by introducing them again and again in session after session and council after council.

This public education is the real work of a Socialist minority. And it can be far better accomplished by a few resolute Socialists in public bodies than by a large number of lecturers and organizers, who for the most part talk only to Socialists. The elected Socialist, on the other hand, is in the public eye and can reach the public ear.

The Social Democrats who have been elected in Milwaukee are not geniuses nor orators. But in not one single instance have they failed to live up to their platform. This idea at least has been impressed on the public mind—that the Social-Democratic (Socialist) party is a party that keeps its platform pledges. Accustomed as Americans are to see the old parties violate their platforms without shame or compunction, this has deeply impressed the people of Milwaukee.

Even those most bitterly opposed to Socialism are compelled to speak of the Socialists with reluctant respect. The hostile Voters' League of Milwaukee in its last pronouncement con-

the cloth weavers this morning an organizer came in and reported that he had just organized three mills—Bachman's, Foleiell's and Swartz's.

The workers in these mills have hitherto been terribly opposed to organization, but this morning the men came and asked that organizers be sent to organize them. The weavers have always thought it impossible to organize the men from the three mills. The enthusiasm is great. Comrade John Whitehead, the financial secretary of the cloth weavers, made a ringing speech, telling of the unorganized shops they are uniting.

He said: "I do not want them to settle the strike just yet. If they hold off a while we shall have all Philadelphia organized."

Kensington is a part of Philadelphia. The Transit company has insisted that it had "nothing to arbitrate," but yesterday Director Earle of the company asked that W. D. Mahon, the president of the International Electric and Street Railway Employees join a conference to see if they could not come to some agreement. It remains to be seen whether anything will come of it.

Dozens of men walk the streets with their heads bandaged. They are victims of the ball-park outrage last Thursday. The papers said that the directors of the Transit company were affable and polite in the conference for arbitration yesterday. But how about those broken heads? The smiles of the Transit directors are no salve for them.

If the strike is not settled it will extend to the state. They are determined to win. Philadelphia, Pa.

"THE BATTLE WITH SOCIALISM"

A little leaflet bearing the title "The Battle With Socialism" is being distributed by millions in the Roman Catholic churches this month. As its circulation cannot help but make Socialists wherever it finds intelligent readers, we gladly give it space:

In the case of a toothache some apply a remedy, others pull out the offending tooth. Another possible cure is to cut off the man's head. Common sense battles against Socialism because Socialism would deprecate our present civilization in order to remove its diseases.

Sometimes Socialism will not tell what it will put in place of the present order. Common sense protests, "Repair the old house, if possible, and don't pull it down until you have a plan of the new."

At other times Socialism says that in the new order the State will be capitalist and monopolist. The ballot box will fix what each one will do and have. Common sense protests again: "We would all in that case be slaves, fixed parts of a machine."

Leaders of Socialism are and must logically be anti-Catholic, anti-Christian and atheistic. They will not admit Catholic priest, school or church; Christian marriage, home or family; God's commandments, worship or existence.

It is against such a hideous monster which offers poison under the fair name of food, which brings death while professing to give life, that every man of common sense must battle by attacking and exposing the fatal drugs of Socialism, and by advocating the healing remedies of Christianity. Battle for a temperate and a thrifty people and most of the horrors of poverty will cease. Battle against the frauds and injustice of the wealthy, and the poor will be content, the rich will keep secure their lawful gains and Socialism will not destroy them both.

Such a document should help intelligent men to become Socialists, because its very untruthfulness shows the desperate straits to which the defenders of capitalism are driven.

In this paper will be found copies of the platform of the Socialist party. There will be found articles by various Socialists explaining the principles of Socialism.

No one else has a right to say what Socialism is but the Socialists. No Socialist would deny that the Catholic church alone has a right to define Catholicism. No Socialist convention, no recognized Socialist body of any sort, ever declared against "repairing the old house," if by that it meant improving conditions of the workers in every possible way. The Socialist does declare that the workers must rule instead of the idlers, and if that be revolution, and we think it is, then we are revolutionists.

Socialists do not interfere with any man's religion. Any statement to the contrary is a plain, malicious falsehood. Socialists seek to preserve and maintain the family. It was not Socialists who defended King Leopold, the greatest rake of the age, who murdered his millions in the Congo to obtain money to lavish upon his mistresses at home.

"Temperance and thrift" will not provide jobs in time of crisis. Temperance and thrift are more often found among the poor than the rich. It is not the poor who import ship loads of champagne and give monkey dinners at Newport. There is a germ of truth in the last clause of the last sentence. Socialism would abolish, not the "rich" and the "poor," but exploiting wealth and ex- ploited poverty.

It would give labor access to the boundless resources of nature and the marvelous devices of mankind from which wealth is produced. It would restore the product to the producer, and do away with the "frauds and injustices of the wealthy."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

BY JOHN C. CHASE

To many people the word Socialism is repugnant just as the word Democracy was repugnant to many when the founders of this Republic were insisting upon political liberty for the people of this continent.

Speaking of liberty, what does liberty mean? Does it mean the right of a few to own the earth and through that ownership hold the great majority in slavery?

Does liberty mean a license to seize upon everything that mortal hands can lay hold of regardless of the suffering of millions of human beings?

In the struggle for wealth and power on the one side and the right to life and liberty on the other, every one of us has a part to play.

Sooner than you think, you will be called upon to choose your position and take your stand in this struggle.

Under capitalism wealth is produced only when the capitalists can make profits. Under Socialism all things will be produced scientifically and for the comfort and welfare of all.

The problem of how to produce the means of life has long been solved. The problem of how to distribute the means of life is still before us.

Your lawyer servitor will tell you that Socialism will destroy incentive. It will. It will destroy the incentive to organize corporations to plunder and impoverish the people.

The salary-seeking college professor will tell you that Socialism will destroy the home. It will. It will destroy the hovels wherein dwell millions who have built the richest and most powerful nation on the globe, but have nothing but a hovel as their reward.

Your fool will tell you that Socialism means dividing up. It does. It means dividing up the responsibilities of life and compelling every man to contribute his proper share to the welfare of all.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION

BY ROBERT HUNTER

A considerable discussion has arisen as to whether or not a national convention should be held this year.

At the last presidential convention it was decided to hold a conference of delegates from all parts of the country once every two years.

That decision was made because a presidential convention finds it impossible to be a deliberative body.

The presidential campaign looms big before it.

The choice of its national representatives must be made and all things are sacrificed to this important, practical question.

Our national conventions, then, differ little from the conventions of the capitalist parties.

Our work is hurriedly and imperfectly done, our programs are drafted with all speed, the resolutions submitted are hurriedly taken up by committees and hurriedly thrown out or adopted by the convention.

As a result, we do not have the opportunity as a national party to consider those questions of organization, program and of tactics which are essential to our progress and well-being.

In nearly every other country the Socialists hold annual conventions.

In the smaller countries that is easy and costs little money, but in Germany and the larger states it is difficult and costs much money.

And yet the larger the state the more important it is that Socialists from all parts of the country should occasionally assemble to discuss the good and welfare of the movement.

And we need occasional conventions that have time to consider seriously and calmly questions of organization, program and of tactics.

We need an occasional opportunity to discuss problems upon which there are conflicting views and to keep in harmony our principles and tactics.

Our movement is growing and with growth we must consider new problems and new possibilities and we must do it from a national standpoint and in a congress where all elements and all actions can be heard.

Just at the moment we have before us tremendous possibilities. The entire country is witnessing an industrial unrest which has rarely been exceeded.

The labor movement is agitated as it has rarely been before. It faces certain political perils that it has never before had to face.

In every state there are strikes, lock-outs, mass boycotts and other signs of a restive proletariat.

In all parts of the country there is arising a revolt that may mean everything or nothing to the advance of Socialism in this country. The unions are discussing political action as they have never done before. We hear rumors on all sides of the formation of labor parties. Mass action of one kind or another is talked of and in Philadelphia and elsewhere a general strike is under discussion. The problem facing the Socialist

PHILADELPHIA SCRAPPY

BY M. K.

Strike and the world strikes with you. Scab and you scab alone.

CAR MEN'S UNION—A set of oppressed workers, who know how to strike right and will soon know how to vote right.

RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.—A shameless streetwalker wearing city hall petticoats.

THE PUBLIC—A straw man used by the capitalist class to frighten timid people.

RIOT—When people walk the streets. BRISKING ORDER—When the police ride them down.

PHILADELPHIA—A cradle of corruption rocked by politicians and parasites. A New Proverb No man is a hero to his own alarm-clock.—Harvard Lampoon.

RADICAL UNIONISM

BY CHARLES E. CURTISS

The significant thing in the labor movement of today is the change which is coming about in the attitude of union men toward the employers as a class on the one hand and toward sister unions on the other.

For some years past there has been a movement toward contracts and arbitration agreements. This was in answer to the demand of the business men for settled conditions, backed up by statistics of the enormous cost of strikes to both sides, and the argument that the "mutual interests" of employers and employed demanded the elimination of this waste.

The unions, acting under the influence of the employers' point of view, which is all pervasive in society, fell for this dope, but bitter experience is slowly opening their eyes to the weakness of such a position. For the employers, under the fiercest stress accompanying a rapid industrial concentration and the rise of an absolute economic monarchy, are forced to unload their burdens on the weakest social element even while they may admit the general immorality of such a method and would like to avoid it.

And so they entered into arbitration agreements, and gave up the privilege of sympathetic action. Because they did not feel the need—conditions had not yet demanded it—they were unable to appreciate its advantages. But now in all trusted industrial necessity is compelling men to throw their theories to the winds and meet conditions from the standpoint of common sense.

Notwithstanding the un-Taft like "secondary" strike—a conception which he invented and tried to graft onto our legal system—it is here with us in answer to economic necessity. When Bismarck tried to suppress the German working class movement, their economic interests drove them to defy the law. When we try to suppress the trust, in the same way, they have the choice of either maintaining a wasteful machine or adopting the latest invention, and economic necessity forces them to take the latter course, and all our strenuous "statemen" (I) taken together cannot stem the tide, and likewise when an effort is made to force the union to maintain an inefficient form of organization, to refrain from improving their economic powers, any ethical or legal forces used are but wasted.

Under the influence of its economic interests any institution will override all mere paper considerations. Slowly but surely this law of social progress is beginning to permeate even our universities.

Under the influence of this law, unions are turning away from agreements with employers and toward agreements with allied unions—groups of men whose interests are identical.

There lies the true foundation to build on, and this is radicalism. Contracts that tend to keep unions from helping each other when in trouble are antiquated. Among unions this view is slowly taking shape, and will more and more in the future shape their policies.

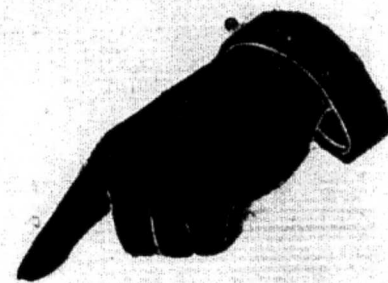
"CAPITALIST HEAVEN"



FREE TRADE UNLOCKS THE GOLDEN GATES.

ONLY AN AD-READER CAN WISELY MANAGE

Household Finances



The Ads. make "management" of "money matters" in the home POSSIBLE. The wife who always studies the ads. is working in business partnership with the husband—who, supposedly, has to "know things" in order to EARN the money. On her part the wife comes to know values and prices, and where and when and how to buy—and such knowledge, such education, comes chiefly through reading and answering advertisements.

**"HOUSEHOLD PROSPERITY" IS ASSURED
IF THE WIFE MAKES AD-READING A
PART OF HER DAILY ROUTINE**



THE MERCHANT WHO ADVERTISES IS WORKING FOR YOU!

The non-advertising merchants of the City of Chicago do not seek your patronage, your attention or your favor—so why should you confer them? The progressive merchants pay attention to YOU, thus deserving to have YOUR attention in return. They are "on their metal" all the time to secure values for you that will stand inspection—that will stand ADVERTISING. For the fact that he advertises places upon the merchant the necessity to "make good"—to meet live competition—to so wisely buy as to be able to sell to your profit as well as his own. He is placed under a perpetual test—and he must emerge always with your increasing friendship. He must work for YOU—with your approval ever in mind. He must find bargains for you—extra value things for you; he must protect you on styles, on qualities, on prices. He is enlisted in your service. And the non-advertising merchant is NOT.

WOMAN'S EMANCIPATION AND SOCIALISM

BY SOPHIA SALKOVER.

Men have done all the discovering and inventing, they claim. They have developed science, art, literature. That is, not all of them have done these things, only a very, very small minority comparatively; but it matters not, the bulk of them, owing to the fact that they are men, quite naturally shine by the reflected light of the few. No matter what men may have, or may not have done, it is beyond doubt that they have hitherto failed in one way, to give a true estimate of woman's character.

An object of criticism of both friend and foe, she is being wrongly judged by both sides. Well-wishers of great authority, as well as of ordinary note, attribute to her qualities which she does not possess, while they entirely undervalue her intellectual powers.

The pessimist critics of woman represent her after the manner of the fathers of the church in the sixteenth century of the Christian era. At one of the conventions held by the priests of that time the interesting question, "Has woman a soul?" came up for discussion.

After a long and heated debate an affirmative answer was passed by a small minority. But in order to make woman feel her true social standing, the good fathers added the following admonition: "Although a human being, woman is the inferior of man; she is the source of all evil and sin, and, therefore, she must spend her life in prayer and be submissive to her superiors."

In his book on "Sex Equality," Dr. Deussen asserts that women have developed a high degree of tenderness and kindness through the sympathy they must have felt for the young and the sick, who have been in their care for centuries. "These influences may, indeed, have effected the mentioned result, if there had not existed others of an unfavorable nature, which have been equally inseparable from woman's life from time immemorial.

The necessity to submit to the whims and august demands of those on whom woman depends for her existence have naturally tended to counteract the better influences. "Suffering refines," says the same author, referring to the past conditions of woman's existence. True, so it does, if one is subjected to a reasonable amount of it, but who has been forced to drain the cup of humiliation and sorrow as woman has done becomes embittered and hardened in consequence.

Let us think of the well known facts in history. The bonfires of the heretics were being witnessed and equally enjoyed by women as by men. The terrible massacre of the Huguenots, begun in the night of St. Bartholomew (August 24, 1572) in Paris, France, and continued for a week in many other cities, was ordered by a woman (Catherine de Medici) and assisted by the pious and humble Catholic women of that country. Led by the priests and monks, crazed with fanaticism, mobs composed of both sexes would surge into the streets of the Jews in the middle ages, killing, burning, plundering. The events of modern history give evidence that women participate in every popular outbreak, fighting the battles of the social class to which they belong. That women are capable of persecuting one another for years in succession on account of small differences can be observed by every one.

Much is spoken of the faculty of women called intuition. Herbert Spencer says on this point: "Ordinarily this feminine faculty, showing itself in the aptitude for guessing the state of mind through external signs, ends in intuitions formed without assignable reasons, but when, as it happens in rare cases, there is joined with it psychological analysis, there results an extremely remarkable ability to interpret the mental state of others."

It is not hard to tell why so much

credit is given to the notion of the ability of women to judge "without assignable reasons." No doubt it is their incapacity, in the majority of cases, to reasonably account for the opinions they express, to prove logically the good reasons for the advice and warnings they are so apt to give on each and every occasion.

People with little or no education, whether men or women, are not in the habit of following the workings of their own mind; they employ syllogisms, they draw their conclusions, but they are perhaps unconscious of all the mental processes involved.

Dr. Carpenter says in his "Mental Physiology": "I have long recognized as a fact that judgments really grounded on a long succession of small experiences, mostly forgotten, or never brought out into distinct consciousness, often grow into the likeness of intuitive perception. I believe this to be the explanation of the intuitive insight thought to be characteristic of women; and of that which is often found in experienced practical persons who have not attended much to theory nor been often called to explain the grounds of their judgments. I explain in the same manner whatever truth there is in presentiments."

What is usually called intuitive judgment is in fact psychological analysis of which women are capable, indeed, not "in rare cases." I have known a deaf and dumb girl who could hardly read and write, she could give no knowledge of people or events outside of her immediate surroundings.

Thrown upon these slight resources, she devoted all her mental energies to studying the people she knew. By and by she attained to a wonderful degree of efficiency in finding the causes of their different moods and actions; the most deeply hidden motives could hardly escape her scrutinizing glances, her ever-watchful eyes making her presence rather uncomfortable to those who had anything to hide.

The life of women in the past centuries very much resembled that of this girl, confined within the narrow limits of the home, having no interests outside of it, they could not exercise their brain only in one direction—to observe the persons around them and to form opinions of everyday events.

In the result woman excels on the average in the knowledge of human character, and she has more common sense than the average man. Among the unfair critics of the fair sex is noted the German philosopher, Schopenhauer. "Women," he says, "are dependent not upon strength, but upon craft, and hence their instinctive capacity for cunning and ineradicable tendency to say what is not true. Dissimulation is innate in woman and almost as much a quality of the stupid as the clever."

"It is true that woman lacks in uprightness of character, and she has often resorted to dissimulation, but it is wrong to consider these shortcomings as 'innate or ineradicable.'"

Since the position of woman in society has somewhat improved, she is no longer entirely dependent upon "craft." She can and does depend upon her strength to maintain herself and to struggle for better conditions. Her tendency to cunning is changing to a love of truth, a love so strong that she is ready, in a good many instances, to lay down her life for it.

We must always bear in mind that women are no more responsible for their bad traits than the other half of the race is for theirs. Women owe their present character to all the influences of environment in the far and near past, and in order to improve this character the environment must be changed first.

As long as woman remains the economic slave and drudge of the family the greatest number of them, the mar-

ried women of the poor classes, can progress but slowly.

The question arises: How is woman to be emancipated, from her present condition of dependence and drudgery? Will equal suffrage do it? By no means. Political equality will raise the independent women of the upper classes to power, to a position of distinction and social influence, a few highly gifted women of the masses may attain power to political leadership; but the vast majority of the poor housewives can profit but slightly by this change.

SOCIALISM ALONE CAN FULLY EMANCIPATE WOMAN. When production is carried on for use and not for profit a few hours of daily labor will suffice to earn a living for woman or man. Every married woman will then be economically independent.

The joint earnings of husband and wife will enable them to buy everything ready made and to get their meals from restaurants run probably co-operatively and therefore cheaply. The servitude of woman will then end.

All trades, occupations and professions will be accessible to both sexes equally; intellectual development effected by a good education will then be the general rule without regard to sex. Equally independent economically, socially and intellectually the equal of the man, the woman as wife will be the friend and comrade of her husband. Then will come the time described by J. S. Mill in the following words: "The moral regeneration of mankind will only really commence when the most fundamental of the social relations (marriage) is placed under the rule of equal justice, and when human beings learn to cultivate their strongest sympathy with an equal in rights and in culture."

HOW THE SOCIALISTS FIGHT THE UNIONS

Acting on the belief that a traitor on the industrial field is likely to act in a like capacity on the political field, the Socialist party of Lead, N. D., passed this resolution:

"Whereas, The Socialists of the world are the friends and teachers of the working class and have signified their willingness to at all times bear persecution in the defense of the working class; and

"Whereas, One Edward Thomas, a member of this local of the Socialist party of the world, has shown by his action in turning traitor to the Western Federation of Miners when beset by but slight opposition and temptation, that he is utterly incapable of appreciating the meaning of the word brother; and

"Whereas, The retention of the name of said Edward Thomas on the rolls of this local would be construed as an endorsement of his traitorous action; therefore be it

Resolved, That said Edward Thomas is hereby expelled from this body and that the name of comrade be no longer used in addressing him; and be it further

Resolved, That this local accept the resignation of said Edward Thomas as a member of the Lead City council; that said resignation be dated and handed to the mayor of the city of Lead, with the request that Mr. Thomas' seat in the city council be declared vacant by virtue of his having placed his resignation in the hands of the Socialist party; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be published in the Black Hills Daily Register, the Miners' Magazine, the Lantern and the Appeal to Reason, in order that all Socialists and members of organized labor may know that the members of Lead English local of the Socialist party do not countenance strike breakers in their organization."

Rise of the One-Cent Piece

A cent-sus of "Uncle Sam's" coins taken at this time would show the one-cent piece to be very much more numerous than any other. This smallest in value of American coins—generally and erroneously called "penny"—is growing rapidly in popularity. Not so very many years ago it was required in no such numbers or in such proportion to other coins as it is now. Even after it had come to be much more generally used in the eastern states, the middle, western and southern states still made the five-cent piece—colloquially and inaccurately called "nickel"—the smallest popular coin. Nearly every-thing was sold for "even money"—five cents or some multiple of five. The public did not care to bother with odd cents. The system was all very simple and convenient and as easy of computation and comprehension as the "5's" of the multiplication table.

Everything ran so smoothly until in the midst of the community which had been content to conduct its business on an even money basis, there appeared the "cut rate" store. It offered to sell fifty-eight cent articles for forty-nine cents and dollar articles for ninety-eight cents. Where "nickels" had previously sufficed to make change, one-cent pieces were demanded in numbers. At first the public was disposed to look with dislike on a trifling cut in price of only a cent or two which complicated the matter of making change. It appeared to be a cheap bid for patronage. But by and by it came to expect the cut rate prices whose very oddness made them appear as if they had been reduced to the last cent possible. Then one-cent pieces began to figure in every transaction and they have continued to come into use ever and more until now they are an omnipresent factor in "business." A street car "fare" which until recently was deemed to be synonymous with a five cent piece, may now mean some other amount of money. In some of the eastern states, particularly in Massachusetts, some suburban lines, finding a five-cent fare insufficient for the maintenance of their roads are permitted to charge six cents. In Cleveland all street car fares are three cents. In New York City the Manhattan Bridge Three-Cent Fare Line is preparing to run its cars from Flatbush, Long Island, across New York to the Hudson River. The payment of a three-cent fare necessitates the use of at least two one-cent pieces, for if a five-cent piece is tendered, two cents must be returned.

Perhaps this growing demand for a coin smaller than the five-cent piece will again call into use the three-cent piece made of nickel or the copper two-cent piece reduced in size. As conditions now are the nimble penny leads all its kind in popularity.—Christian Science Monitor.

Gentle Girl
"There is such a thing as being too considerate and tender hearted."
"What's the trouble now?"
"My daughter refuses to boil the drinking water for fear of hurting the germs."—Scissors.

WHAT MIGHT BE

Philadelphia, March 18.—An unexpected turn was taken in the street-car men's strike to-day, owing to the city having passed into the control of the working class.

The corporation counsel, the legal adviser of the city administration, notified the traction company at noon that unless by 5 o'clock all the lines of the company were running on schedule time or satisfactory cause shown for failure so to run them, legal steps would be taken immediately to forfeit the company's franchise.

This is only one of the multiplying troubles of the traction company. Among other difficulties which it has recently encountered are suits brought against it for the following acts, some of which are beyond the scope of its charter and some of them violations of the general laws:

Conducting an employment agency without obtaining a license and giving statutory bond.

Obtaining the importation of strike breakers by false representations.

Running a boarding house.

Violating the ordinance as to rooming houses.

Endangering life and limb by employing unskilled men upon cars running in the public streets.

Obtaining money under false pretenses by inducing people to ride in its cars owing to misleading announcements in the public press.

Conspiring with business men to injure the business of the street-car workers and other unions.

In addition to this several suits for damages have been started, and the city administration has placed its legal department at the disposal of the plaintiffs to assist in prosecuting the suits.

Each department of the city administration has a representative in constant touch with the street-car men's union.

The police are promptly arresting any motorman or conductor attempting to operate a car unless the car man can show satisfactory evidence of competency, attested by the seal of some union.

As a last resort, a secret conference of company officials and prominent business men was attempted this morning, but the authorities got wind of the proposed meeting and notified all parties that if they undertook to carry out their plans every participant would be arrested under the anti-conspiracy law. The meeting was not held.

The legal subcommittee of the strikers' committee of ten, which has been working with a view of annulling the street-car company's franchise for fraud, completed its investigation and got all its evidence in shape last night. Notice was served on the company at noon to-day that unless it surrendered unconditionally by 2 o'clock the company's charter would be immediately attacked in the courts.

At 2 o'clock the company, after an exciting experience on the stock exchange, notified the committee of ten that all of the demands of the strikers had been granted and requested that all

the men return to their places at once under the terms demanded.

So perfect has been the strikers' organization that word was instantly sent to all parts of the city, and by 3 o'clock the business on the street-car lines and elsewhere throughout the city had begun to resume normal conditions.

There will be no celebration of this victory resulting from placing the city administration in the hands of the working class, the general feeling among union men being one of chagrin that they did not years ago adopt the policy of putting their own class in control of the powers of government. They feel that the local lesson will not be lost on the state and nation.

Deeply Interested

The play was one of Shakespeare's tragedies. Mrs. Simmons and her little boy, having been unable to secure seats in the pit, were well located in the front row of the first balcony, where they could see better and hear almost as well as if they had been farther forward on the main floor.

Mrs. Simmons was agreeably surprised at the interest that Bobby displayed to take in the somber drama. He sat leaning forward, with his elbows on the cushioned railing in front of him, resting his head on his hands, deeply absorbed. As the curtain went down on the first act he straightened up.

"Well, dear, how do you like Shakespeare?" asked his mother. "Are you enjoying the play?"

"Mamma," said Bobby, with the air of one who has made a great discovery, "there are sixty-nine men here that have got bald spots on top of their heads! I've counted 'em five times!"

Probably on the Team

"Such ignorance is inexcusable!" exclaimed Aunt Hypatia. "My nephew, Percival, has been going to college nearly three years, and when I asked him this morning whether he knew anything about Homer he said: 'Sure! A Homer is a hit that's good for four bases.'"

Ancient Society, by Lewis H. Morgan, a new and handsome edition of which has just been published, is the greatest scientific work ever written by an American. It covers beyond a reasonable doubt that men and women lived in a state of equality, owning their land and tools in common, for many thousands of years before slavery, serfdom or wage-labor began. Cloth, 586 pages, \$1.50. We will mail you this great book for 50 cents, provided you send a dollar at the same time for a year's subscription to the International Socialist Review. Address Charles H. Kerr & Co., 118 Kinzie st., Chicago.



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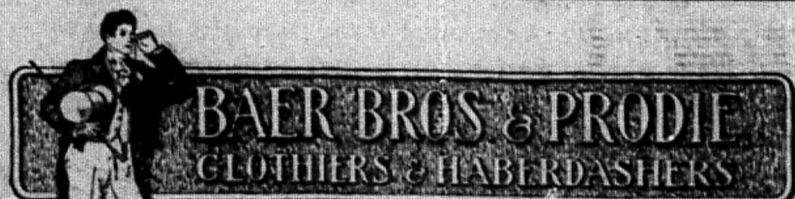


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SOCIALIST CANDIDATE BEFORE BROCKTON CENTRAL LABOR UNION

The candidates of the various political parties were invited to appear before the Central Labor Union of Brockton, Mass., March 9. John McCarty of Abington, Socialist candidate for congress from the 14th district, gave the following address:

"I do not come here with the anticipation of convincing you that I am the most available candidate in this election. Nor do I come to ask you for your vote for myself or for my party. In fact, I think it might be well for me to say that we do not want your vote, unless you can see by voting with us you are at the same time doing a greater service to yourselves than in any other way.

"I realize that a great many trade unionists do not believe in or subscribe to the policies of the Socialist party, but I have yet to find a Socialist who does not believe in the trade union movement. It is true that sometimes a Socialist criticizes the trade unionist, but never the trade union.

"The Socialist, in common with yourselves, recognizes the necessity of the labor organization to meet the ever increasing demands of organized capital. He also recognizes that organized capital has for many years been active in the political field, and he reasons that because of its political activity it has gotten control of the machinery of government in all its branches, and every time that labor and capital measure words capital simply calls upon its government and uses all of its power against organized labor, either by the use of the capitalist injunction judge or the executive who has the directing of the police and militia.

"Reasoning thus as he does, and knowing that labor has a great many more votes than capital, and believing that a majority should rule, he sees no reason why the workers should not own and control their government. And the only means of owning and controlling the government is by united class-conscious political action.

"I am fully aware that we have been for a long time taught that there are no classes in this country, that our representatives should represent all of the people and not a class, that class laws and class legislation are unconstitutional and undesirable. Not only have we been taught this, but we believed it. Yet we have noticed that every time we called upon the governmental forces to arbitrate our differences with capital we were invariably on the side of the capitalist. And why not? Haven't we a capitalist government, and the dominant parties capitalist parties? They have successfully kept the workers deluded in the belief that each of the old parties were working for the interests of all, including the workers. And this, of course, was not a hard thing to do when we consider that all the means of knowledge, as well as all other good things, was owned and controlled by them. From the textbooks used in school in our childhood to the newspapers and magazines read by us in later life.

"I doubt very much if the capitalist press would to-day recognize and publish the fact that we are paying enormously high prices for the common necessities of life were it not for the fact that every one of us are brought in direct contact with it, and it would be impossible to deceive the most stupid.

"It is really amusing to listen to the great statesmen of the old parties trying to explain the causes of high prices. Why, one says it's 'increased gold supply,' another 'inflation,' another 'increased cost of production,' 'speculation,' 'growth of population,' 'consumption overtaking production,' 'short crops,' 'shorter hours of labor,' 'advanced wages,' 'trade agreements,' 'legislative restrictions,' 'creation of new industries,' 'advance in land and rent,' 'extravagance,' and why not, some say, 'cold storage'?

"The New York World published a few weeks ago some figures taken from the 'Ice and Refrigeration Blue Book'—which, by the way, is a trust publication, the following: 'There are now held in 553 cold-storage plants 14,000,000 cattle, 6,000,000 calves, 25,000,000 sheep and lambs and 50,000 hogs, which make one entire animal for each adult in the United States, with enough whole animals left over to give two to each family.' You can see by these figures that the law of supply and demand has very little effect on the price of a commodity when at this very time (notwithstanding the meat boycott) the price of meat is still going up.

"Of course, this cold-storage system is only part of the means of holding us at bay, and at the same time, if used wisely and for the benefit of the people, would be a very good and economical institution.

"Combinations of capital have been going on, and the trustification of industries have been advancing in an alarming extent during the last decade, under the guardianship of the two old parties, and well they might, as both old parties stand for and foster the present system of the private ownership of the means of life. And all the laws enacted by them are made with the view of perpetuating the ownership in

those who have and do not produce. One of the objects of the trade union is to hold a greater share of what it produces, and where you and we differ on this point it is that of degree. We claim we ought, of right, have all of the value that we produce, and not part of it.

"It is my belief—it matters not what the opinion of the leaders of the trade union may be as to the wisdom of class political action—that the time has come for the working class to get together politically as well as industrially. In fact, your industrial efforts must necessarily amount to much less with the government with all its forces in the hands of the enemy.

"My contention is that so long as you vote the power of government into the hands of the capitalist class they will use that power for their own advantage and to your disadvantage, and as both the Democratic and Republican parties are committed to the private ownership of the means of life, the owners of these things will be in control of the government and make laws that are to their advantage and to your disadvantage.

"What does it matter to you whether we have any representative from this district or not? What benefits do you hope to obtain from the election? The satisfaction of voting for the man who wins? If you vote for the Republican candidate and give him a good handsome majority all the trust magnates of the country will say: 'The people of the 14th Massachusetts district are well satisfied with the prices they are paying for meat and we had better put another dollar on their flour.' If you elect the Democrat you are simply adding one more member to the strength of the southern states. On the other hand, if you should elect the Socialist—and you can do it if the working people of this district vote for him—every stock gambler and every industrial pirate in the land would sit up and take notice. It would be a warning for them to halt. It would have more beneficial effect than all the industrial strikes and meat boycotts instituted by the people in a generation, every vote for the Socialist candidate is a vote signifying that we are on to their game, and the larger the vote the more significant."

STUDY COURSE IN SOCIALISM

Authorized by the National Executive Committee
LESSON XIX—THE SOCIALIST PROGRAM: 2. POLITICAL REFORMS (Continued)

Efficient political democracy does not depend solely upon the extension of the elective franchise to the largest practicable proportion of the adult residents, as outlined last week. This only lays the basis for it. There is necessary also such political machinery as shall most promptly and accurately embody the will of the electorate in legislation and administration. In this respect the United States behind many other countries. Its political system—especially that of the nation and that of the municipalities—is extremely complex and clumsy. The relations of state to national governments and of municipalities to both, the so-called "checks and balances" embodied in the constitutions and charters, and the relations among the legislative, judicial and executive branches are such as greatly to impede the realization of the popular will. We have to consider such reforms as, while practicable within the existing frame of government, would at least partly remedy this fault.

Proportional Representation.—Under the methods of election used in this country, the representation of the largest party is usually exaggerated, while the smaller parties are entirely unrepresented. There are several proposed plans by which the representation of the various parties can be made approximately proportional to their popular strength. Some of these methods are so complex as to introduce evils worse than that which they are designed to remedy, but there are one or two schemes which are comparatively simple. These methods are used in parliamentary elections in Sweden, Finland, Belgium and Japan and in local elections in some other countries.

Referendum, Initiative and Recall.—Perhaps more important than proportional representation is the popular control of representatives after their election. This can be effected by certain methods worked out, especially in Switzerland, but used to a greater or less extent in several other countries and in several American states.

The referendum plan is a provision by which a certain fixed number or proportion of voters can, by signing a petition to a certain form, compel the submission to popular vote of any measure enacted by the legislative body.

The initiative plan enables a certain number or proportion of the voters, by a similar procedure, to bring a definite measure before the legislative body, which must then either enact it into law or else submit it to popular vote. This differs from the referendum in that it provides for positive as well as negative legislation by the electorate directly.

The recall plan enables a certain number or proportion of the voters to compel a special election, during the term of office of a given representative, to determine whether he shall continue to serve till the end of the term for which he was originally elected, or whether he shall give place to some other

person nominated for the purpose in connection with the recall petition. This may be applied to any elective officials, not only to legislators. The longer the term of office the greater is the need for such a power of recall.

It is obvious that none of these three methods should be too freely used, lest they result in wearying the electorate and enabling an active minority to obstruct the will of the majority. The number of signatures required for the petition should, therefore, be large enough to prevent their being used on trivial matters, and yet not too large to make them unworkable in case of real need. The exact proportion to be required with these considerations in view is a matter to be worked out by experience. When properly adjusted, the mere fact that these methods are known to be at the disposal of the voters will often render their actual use unnecessary.

Simplification of Political Machinery.—A very urgent need in the United States is the subordination of the executive and especially the judicial branches of the government to the legislative. In no other country have the judges the same power as here to exercise what is practically an absolute veto by declaring laws unconstitutional or to impede the enforcement of laws by the use of injunctions and similar processes against executive officials. Our system of written constitutions and the "idolatrous worship" of these documents make it difficult to correct this and other faults of our political system. Yet, if the legislative bodies are sufficiently resolute, it can be done. Especially in the several states it will be possible to enact legislation and constitutional amendments limiting the power of the judiciary in the respects named. But this can be done only under pressure of an awakened public opinion.

In general, Socialists advocate the abolition of senates and other upper houses and the establishment of a one-house legislative body and the abolition of the executive veto, or at least its restriction to a mere suspensive power, so that it can be overcome by the repassage of the vetoed measure by a simple majority. In the United States such reforms can be more easily accomplished in the several states than in the national government. While the United States has ever been adopted except as the result of civil war or else indirectly by judicial construction.

The machinery of American city government stands in great need of simplification. In nearly all cities we have too many elective officials and boards of practically co-ordinate and often conflicting jurisdiction, with the result that they impede each other's work or shift responsibility from one to another and are efficient only for purposes of corruption and misgovernment. The centralization of power and responsibility in one directly elected council, all other officials and boards to be subject to it, and this council to be controlled by the electorate through frequent elections and the power of initiative and recall—with, of course, a civil service tenure for administrative officials—promises a much greater measure of efficient democracy.

Freedom of Discussion.—Even the broadest elective franchise and the most perfect political machinery are of little avail for the purposes of democracy unless the mass of the voters have the right and the actual opportunity to acquire knowledge, exchange opinions and arrange for concerted action in the use of their votes. Freedom of assembly, freedom of speech, freedom of press and publication, and freedom of organization are absolutely necessary to the working of democratic institutions. The fact that certain opinions are erroneous, or even morally wrong, is no justification for suppressing their expression. In the interest of truth itself it is important that error should find free expression.

The exercise of the right of assembly is, of course, rightly subject to some regulation in the interest of public order; for instance, the prohibition of meetings where they would block the traffic of a busy street is not a violation of the right of assembly; but it is necessary to see that such legitimate regulation is not made a pretext for preventing meetings which do not actually impede traffic or disturb public order. So likewise with the right of speech and from grave injury through the circulation of false reports derogatory to their reputation, and the right of free speech among individuals to protect themselves from slander any one with impunity; but it is necessary to guard against the abuse of this provision as a means of suppressing the legitimate discussion of public questions, which often necessarily involves the discussion of public persons. Any state or community which desires to do so can maintain public order and protect private reputations without at all infringing upon the actual exercise of the rights of assembly, speech and publication. But governments are always tempted to infringe upon these rights, and especially upon their exercise by the working people. It is necessary, therefore, for the Socialist party and all other workingmen's organizations carefully to guard these rights and make all necessary sacrifices to maintain them, while of course being careful also to exercise them in such a manner as to leave no reasonable excuse for interference and to command the largest popular sympathy for themselves in deterring them.

REFERENCES

Students should continue with the reading of Hillquit, Thompson and Hunter.

Those who wish to read further on Proportional Representation, Initiative, Referendum and Recall may be referred to John R. Commons' "Proportional Representation," which treats all these subjects, and to J. W. Sullivan's "Direct Legislation," which treats all but the first named.

Those who wish to read further on Municipal Government may be referred to W. B. Muir's "The Government of European Cities," Horace E. Deming's "The Government of American Cities," and Frank J. Goodnow's "City Government in the United States."

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The bamboo tree blossoms first when it is 30 years old.

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The Royal Humane Society during the last year made 772 awards for heroism.

In England a dog used to guide a blind person in exempt from taxation.

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