

MINERS BLAME INSPECTOR LITTLE FOR 7 DEATHS AND DEMAND HIS REMOVAL NOW

Disaster at Herrin Charged to Negligence of the State Official in Petition to Authorities

BY E. JAMES (SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Herrin, Ill., March 29.—An effort to secure the removal of Thomas Little, state mine inspector for the tenth inspection district of Illinois, is the object of a petition that is being circulated among the various local unions of the United Mine Workers of America in and about Herrin. Inspector Little is held responsible for a recent mine explosion that resulted in the death of seven miners.

Text of Petition The petition being circulated among the miners is addressed to the commissioner of labor for the state of Illinois, and is in part as follows: "Your petitioners, respectfully present unto your honorable body, that they are coal miners, and that they reside and are employed at the business of mining coal in the Tenth Inspection District of the state of Illinois; that Thomas Little is the state inspector of mines in the said tenth district, and has for more than three years last past been such inspector as aforesaid; that the said Thomas Little, has within the said district, and within the three years last past been guilty of malfeasance in office, and neglected his duties as such mine inspector; that he has also been guilty in said district, within the time last mentioned, of divers acts injurious to the miners of said district; that the malfeasance in office, neglect of duty and the acts as aforesaid have all been injurious to the health and endangered the lives of the miners of said district. "Your petitioners, therefore, pray that your honorable board will issue a citation to the said Thomas Little, to appear at the office of your honorable board at Springfield, Illinois, on a day to be fixed by your honorable board, not less than fifteen days from the service of said citation as aforesaid, and

that your honorable board will proceed to inquire into and investigate the allegation of your petitioners. "And your petitioners further pray that the office of mine inspector for said district shall, by your honorable board, be declared vacant." Inspector Little is especially blamed for the explosion that occurred on Dec. 23, 1909, in Mine "A" of the Chicago and Carterville Coal company, at Herrin, causing the loss of seven lives, which is claimed was due entirely to Little's negligence, according to the evidence brought out by the coroner's jury.

Hit by Grand Jury Upon the evidence obtained at that time, the grand jury of Williamson county found Little guilty of malfeasance in office, basing its claim upon his negligence to perform his duty at that and other mines in the Herrin field. The miners petitioned the state mining board for the removal of Little last January and February 23 was set as the date on which to hear the evidence of the miners. Upon the arrival of the miners at Springfield, accompanied by Vice-President Grace Lawrence of District No. 12, District Board Member Paul J. Smith, Sub-District President John W. Jurrard, Sub-District Board Member George F. Wilson, President-Elect John Walker of Illinois and a representative of the Daily Socialist, it was soon learned that the miners would receive no justice.

Demen Deaf to Plea The board refused to admit a stenographer so that the miners could take down the proceedings and when Governor Deneen was appealed to in the matter he turned a deaf ear to the miners' pleas. Realizing that they could not obtain justice the miners withdrew from the hearing and are now planning to carry their case to the state board of labor commissioners.

GERMER SEES DANGER OF NATION WIDE COAL STRIKE

Member of the United Mine Workers Writes Refusal of Operators

BY ADOLPH GERMER (Member United Mine Workers) (SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.) Cincinnati, O., March 29.—A strike of the bituminous coal miners of the country on April 1 now seems imminent. An ultimatum of the operators of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, carrying with it an advance of about 3.5 per cent, was submitted upon condition that the prevailing conditions remain unchanged except by mutual agreement, but that no conditions be inaugurated that will in any way increase the cost of coal production to the operator. This offer has been turned down by the delegates in convention here, who represent 150,000 miners in the bituminous coal fields of Ohio, Indiana and Western Pennsylvania. Some time ago the operators in the Pittsburgh district introduced a new explosive, which decreased the earning power of the miners. This was resented by the men with the result that a strike was called in that district. The miners finally went to work, awaiting the coming joint convention, when they expected to remedy their grievances. Under the ultimatum of the operators that condition would re-

main fixed in the Pittsburgh district, and instead of the miners receiving an advance, they would receive a reduction in wages. Must Obey the Law The Illinois miners are determined to have the operators pay the cost of the shot firers, as the law provides. Under the ultimatum of the operators the right to take the matter up, as it would increase the cost of production to the operators. The ultimatum was discussed for about five hours and then rejected by a practically unanimous vote. President T. L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers favored the proposition, but refused to advise the delegates to adopt it. The proposition of the operators in a nutshell was a bonquet with a brick in it. Consider Total Policy The question for the convention now to consider is the policy to be pursued. Whether a contract will be signed with those operators who are willing to pay the demands, or whether all districts must sign up before any district can work, is the matter up for consideration. President Lewis, in former years, has advocated a general strike for the miners, but this year favors sectional settlements. It is impossible at this time to predict which policy will be adopted. Some of the miners' officials are still hopeful that the operators will submit a better proposition and avert a strike in the entire coal industry. Even if this is accomplished there will be a strike in some of the coal fields over internal conditions. A conference of the tri-state operators—Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio—to receive the final answer of the miners was scheduled for today.

WOMEN MEET AS SOCIALISTS

The Socialist Woman's league held a most promising meeting on Saturday, March 25. The interest aroused by Miss Mattie Louise Foster's talk on "The Need of Neighborliness" and by the discussion which followed augur well for the future attendance of the meetings. The league now has nearly sixty active members. All Socialist women are eligible to membership and are urged to attend. The next meeting will be held April 23d.

Boy Smashes an Aeroplane Mineola, N. Y., March 29.—The interference of a small boy has brought to a sudden stop the aeroplanes flights of Dr. William Greer of the New York Aero club at the club's aerodrome here. As Dr. Greer was preparing to ascend a small boy who was playing tag ran into the machine, smashing the apparatus.

GARY SWALLOWS THREE TOWNS

Gary citizens discovered this morning that the city's population has grown overnight from 20,000 to 80,000. The increase was accomplished in true steel trust style by gobbling up officially its neighboring town of East Chicago. Action for annexation was taken by the city council last night as a result of an attempt of East Chicago, which had kidnapped Hammond and Whiting, to swallow up Gary. If the move is approved by the court the new city of Gary will be composed as follows: Gary 20,000 East Chicago and Indiana Harbor 20,000 Hammond 20,000 Whiting 20,000 Total population 80,000. The steel city officials were boasting today that in the next few moves they will "annex the city of Chicago."

TRUST'S MUZZLE FOR FREE PRESS

Steel Combine Rakes Up In a University 900 Years Old, He Warns Against Inexperience

BY LOUIS DUCHEZ New Castle, Pa., March 29.—In sentencing A. M. Sturton, editor of Solidarity, Charles McCarthy, manager, and B. H. Williams, Earl Moore, Valentine Jacobs and George Fix, members of the press committee, each to jail last Wednesday, for three months, a precedent has been established that may mean that every labor or Socialist paper in the state of Pennsylvania will be compelled in the very near future to publish a list of the names of the members of the organization owning the paper.

It is well known that this state is more securely in the clutches of the trusts than any other state in the union, and for this reason the capitalists here are more arrogant and brutal than anywhere else. Socialists here see in this latest move part of a well laid systematic plan, not only to strangle the revolutionary press of the country, but a scheme to compel the progressive labor organization to furnish the names of their members so that they may be blacklisted and in that way weaken the power and kill the progressive spirit of the workers. The case in New Castle is an extraordinary one. According to the provision of the state statute the owners of all newspapers and the managing editors shall appear on the editorial columns. Solidarity lived up to this law. The editorial page stated from its first issue that the paper was published by local unions of the I. W. W. It also printed the name of the editor and that of the manager. But the steel trust lackeys, otherwise known as the "law and order" bunch in Lawrence county, were given their orders. The law was to be interpreted so as to grab Solidarity, which has built up a circulation of about 7,000 in four months.

Statute Incomplete However, the statute in question is incomplete, inasmuch as it makes no provision whatsoever for a voluntary organization which owns and publishes a paper. The statute only mentions corporations, partnership, partnership limited, individual ownership, etc. Under the construction placed upon this law by the jury's verdict against Solidarity, it will be impossible henceforth for a labor union, church fraternal society or other unincorporated body to publish a paper in its own name in Pennsylvania without at the same time printing its entire membership list as owners.

There are at the present time hundreds of papers published in the state that have not lived up to the statute as closely as Solidarity, yet these papers are not dangerous to the ruling class. The New Castle Herald was also arrested shortly after the arrest of the Solidarity and the Free Press, the local Lawrence county Socialist party organ, which was the result of similar charges brought against it by the Socialists, but it was found not guilty while the Socialist weeklies were both convicted.

Solidarity Men in Jail The Free Press men, however, called for a new trial and their cases will be taken up the first week in May, while the Solidarity men rather than pay the \$600 fine, which they did not have were willing to pay, went to jail. The paper is being published, however, by a new force. It is true, however, that the Free Press did not publish the name of the editor. This was not done because of any intent to deceive, but first because there was no regular editor, the work being done by a committee, and second, because it was not known that the law required the name of the editor to appear in the paper. This position was especially plausible since a large number of capitalist papers did not live up to the law and are not doing it at the present time.

Regarding the second charge of sedition brought against a member of the Socialist party connected with the publishing of the Free Press, the case will come up in June. If the trust owned authorities make the charge stick, the Socialists here may get from four months to five years and be compelled to pay a fine of \$1,500. Protest Meeting Held Of course, the object is to kill the Socialist press in this, the very heart of industrial America. The editor of the Free Press now is Charles McKeever, the recently elected member of the city council. The state headquarters of the Socialist party is taking up the fight here and it is quite probable that the national organization will assist, as the issue involved is a national one. Protest meetings are being held for this purpose in many places in the east.

PAINTERS MEET IN CONFERENCE

Conferences began today between the painters' contractors of Chicago and the officials of the Painters' Conference Board, the anti-Madden painters' organization in an effort to reach a settlement on the demands of the painters for a raise in wages to 60 cents an hour. The present agreement expires next Friday, and the painters will demand an increase of 5 cents an hour, which if granted fixes the new figure at 65 cents an hour. On Wednesday another mass meeting of the unions will be held to take a strike vote so that in case their requests are denied they will be prepared to make a fight. The meeting place has not yet been fixed.

TEDDY CHIDES EGYPT'S YOUTH

Old, He Warns Against Inexperience

London, March 29.—Those who recall the speeches of G. N. Barnes and James Keir Hardie, Socialists, in favor of Egyptian independence, are amused over the spectacle of Theodore Roosevelt standing as a speaker in a building at the University of Cairo, a university 900 years old, and chiding the Egyptians with immaturity in government, telling them with the blunt candor of the all-wise, that they must wait years before they are able to govern themselves. The anger which Roosevelt's speech aroused among his listeners in Cairo is changed here to an amused tolerance, save for those persons who are heart and soul in favor of the British policy in Egypt. Such people look on Roosevelt's speech with the gravest respect and admiration. Others, particularly the people who hold views akin to Thorne's and Hardie's, remark that while Napoleon was awed by the pyramids, Roosevelt has, through their proximity, only increased his own impression of their smallness and his giant power of mind and body.

Speaking at the university, Roosevelt said in part: "The training of an individual, in order to fit him to do good work in the world, is a matter of years, and the training of a nation to fit it successfully to fulfill the duties of self government is not a matter of a decade or two, but of generations. "Some foolish persons believe that the granting of a paper constitution, prefaced by some high sounding declaration, in itself confers the power of self government. This was never so. Nobody can give a people self government any more than it is possible to give an individual self help. You know the old Arab proverb, 'God helps those who help themselves.' In the long run the only permanent way for the individual to be helped is to help himself. This is one of the things your university should inculcate."

It is said by some here that Roosevelt is paying the British government for courtesy extended to him while hunting in Uganda and other portions of British Africa. The Conservative organ, the Standard, "Mr. Barnes and Mr. Keir Hardie, and other kindred spirits, were present at the conference of the Young Egyptian party at Geneva. Mr. Barnes assured the leaders of the movement that his party would support them in and out of parliament. Mr. Hardie was no less profuse in his promises."

COMPANY OBEYS LAW AT LAST

Deeds filed show the disposition of nearly all of the property owned by the Pullman company in Pullman, used for other than the direct purposes of the plant. There are still, however, parcels remaining in the possession of the company, although it is several years since the Supreme court ruled that the organization was owning property illegally. Residents of Pullman contrast the Pullman courts has its sentences executed in cases involving the destruction of labor interests. They recall the speedy methods of Judge Grosscup and those of former Judge William H. Taft in cases where unions were attacked. Of the Pullman property for which deeds were filed yesterday, twenty-nine are located on Watt avenue, eighteen are on Carlin avenue, fifteen on Stephenson avenue, fourteen on Fulton avenue, nine on Morse avenue, four on One Hundred and Twelfth street, and one on Cottage Grove avenue. The whole consideration named in the respective deeds ranged from \$1,250 to \$23,000, the bulk sold around \$2,000. The \$23,000 consideration covered the property at the southeast corner of Morse avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth street, 63x124 feet, west front, and 128x124 feet, west front, on the same street, 190 feet south of One Hundred and Fourteenth street, both improved with blocks of residences. The properties were conveyed by Paul C. Peterson, assistant cashier of the Merchants Loan and Trust company, who held title for the Pullman company.

400 KILLED IN FIRE AT BALL

Mate-Szalka, Hungary, March 29.—The village of Oegerito and the adjacent districts have been thrown into mourning by a terrible disaster, which occurred Sunday, and which resulted in the death of between 300 and 400 persons and the serious injury of 100 others. A public ball was announced to be held at the hotel of the village, where the coach house had been fitted up as a ballroom. It was a great barnlike structure, decorated under dry June branches, left from a previous entertainment, to which were added for the occasion other decorations and Chinese lanterns. The festivity attracted pleasure seekers from the surrounding country, and the building was so packed just before the ball commenced that the single door which afforded entrance and exit was unable to keep out the hundreds who clamored outside.

TRICKERY OF OLD PARTIES IS BALKED BY SOCIALISTS; BIG CAMPAIGN SWEEPS MILWAUKEE

IT'S JUST A WEEK FROM TODAY

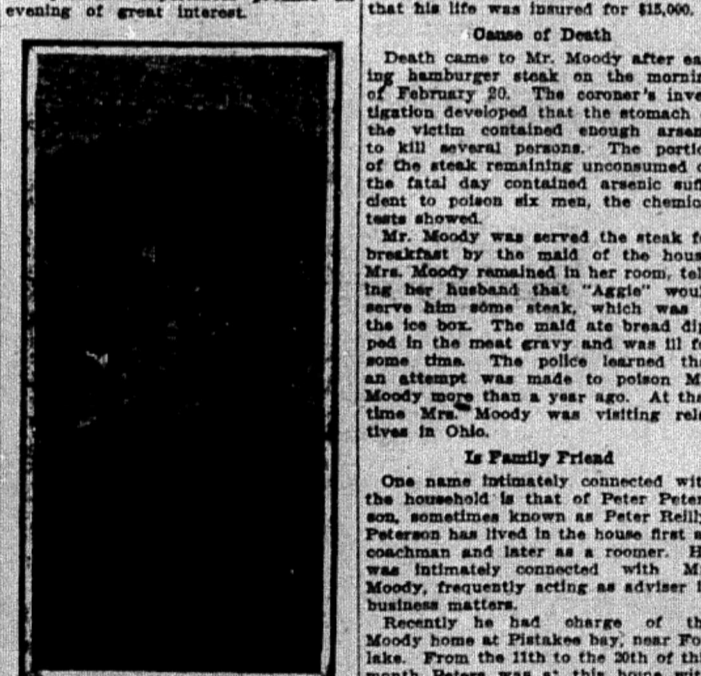


WILL HE GET IT IN THE NECK?

TRUE STORY OF MOODY MURDER WAIST STRIKE WILL BE TOLD

Agnes Nestor, May Wood-Simons and Others Will Give the Facts

"The Strike of the Shirtwaist Makers" will be the subject of an address by Agnes Nestor of the Woman's Trade Union league at the Educational conference of the Socialist women of Cook county, Saturday evening, 8 p. m., April 2, at 129 Washington street. Miss Nestor, who will be the principal speaker of the evening, is active in aiding the shirtwaist makers' strike and will give a graphic description of what took place. She is well acquainted with every phase of the struggle made by the girls, and her personal experiences promise an evening of great interest.



AGNES NESTOR

May Wood-Simons will also speak on the "Significance of Strikes from the Socialist Standpoint."

The chairman of the evening will be Mrs. Ellen Megow, former secretary of the Political Refugee Defense league. These educational conferences are a part of the work carried on by the Socialist women of Cook county to interest working women in the Socialist movement. The increased interest and growing numbers who attend these conferences prove that they are doing a necessary work. The Socialist women have also begun a systematic distribution of Socialist literature, putting several hundred leaflets in the hands of working women every week. An especially interesting musical program has been prepared for Saturday evening. Some of the best talent in the party will take part. The program will begin promptly at 8 p. m. Admission free.

WEATHER INDICATIONS Chicago and vicinity—Fair tonight and Wednesday, becoming unsettled Wednesday night; continued warm; brisk southerly winds.

Melms Tells How Traps Prepared by Party's Foes Snarred Plotters

BY J. L. ENGBAHL (Staff Correspondent.) Milwaukee, Wis., March 29.—If the Socialists of Milwaukee carry the present municipal campaign by electing a mayor and a majority of aldermen to the city council, and there are very few brave enough to claim that they won't, they will have done so in the face of the schemed trickery, political plots and every method of working class disfranchisement that the capitalist parties could devise and foist on the people.

Have Overshot the Mark The Republican and Democratic parties have so far outdone themselves that they have almost killed themselves. They have constructed death traps for the Socialist party in Milwaukee, and then became the victims themselves. This, almost more than anything else, is making the capitalist parties the laughing stock of the toilers of the city. The old party politicians had always claimed that the Socialists did not get out and vote at the primaries. They figured out that the Socialist candidates were chosen by a referendum and that nothing could get out a large proportion of them to cast a ballot at the primary election. So a scheme hatched into life. The Republicans and Democrats had a law passed that compelled a candidate at the primaries to get twenty per cent of the votes cast at the previous election or his name would not go on the ballot.

The Socialists went to the ballot box at the primaries last week, and as Victor Berger puts it "Came out with flying colors." There was only one ward in the city out of the twenty-three where the Socialists failed to make good and this ward was a hopeless proposition, meaning in fact, The Republicans, however, committed suicide in two wards, with the Democrats doing a little better, falling only in two.

Caught by Joker When the candidate has failed to secure the twenty per cent vote, he cannot run as a candidate of his party but must run independently. The voting machine is run so that as the regular election in Milwaukee with the independent candidates on a separate lever. This puts the old party voter in a dilemma and makes it difficult for him to cast his ballot as he probably would like to. The Socialist will be able to vote the straight ticket, however, with the exception of the judicial candidates who are voted on separately in an effort to get a non-partisan judiciary.

One of the abuses which the Milwaukee Socialists will continue to fight with vigor, and succeed in rectifying as soon as they get the power, is the method of ward representation in the city council by which the workers of the city are disfranchised to a very great extent. Originally two aldermen were chosen from each ward. This was changed by the state legislature in an attempt to keep the Socialist party on the shelf by having only one alderman chosen from each ward and twelve at large. The party in power gets the alderman-at-large, and of course the capitalist parties always hoped to be in power.

Neutralize Numerical Strength By this system Alderman E. A. Melms, Socialist, who represents the Eleventh ward in the city council, can cast only one vote for the 30,000 workers he represents. At the same time his capitalist contemporary in the third ward is casting one vote, at the same time representing only 5,000 voters, only one-sixth as many as Alderman Melms represents. In the Fourth ward, another working class district, the Socialist alderman represent 25,000 toilers, while the aristocratic alderman in the Seventh ward throws one vote into the city council ballot box for the 8,000 voters he represents. The injustice of this method is clearly apparent, with the capitalist parties fighting with all their strength against any proposition advanced by the Socialists to have the city redivided.

"You may think the votes down in your ward," declared a capitalist party candidate to Alderman Melms, the chairman of the Socialist campaign committee, "but we've got the money up in our ward, and you can't get around that." Such talk doesn't sound good to the workingman and he is voting the Socialist ticket to cure all the evils that work against him. He doesn't intend to be enslaved by money.

Will Carry 12 Wards "We are sure of carrying twelve wards," said Melms, in giving a forecast of the situation. "That will also give us six aldermen-at-large, who with the one we already have will give us a representation of nineteen in the city council, a majority out of the thirty-five. The only thing possible left for the Republicans and Democrats now is to combine their strength and fight as best they can. They will probably do this at the next election."

One of the futile chances at which the Republicans and Democrats made a grab in an effort to do down the Milwaukee Socialists was to put up candidates of their own on the Socialist ticket. Thus a Democrat was put up for office in one ward on the Socialist ticket, an easy matter when all the candidate had to do was to swear that he had voted the Socialist ticket at the previous election. The Socialists woke up to the situation in time to distribute literature advising the voters of the situation and when the ballots were counted

CALL IS MADE FOR CONGRESS OF SOCIALISTS

International Bureau Sends Out Document Touching Problems of World-Wide Party

Brussels, Belgium, March 29.—The International Socialist Bureau has issued its official invitation to all Socialist parties, trades unions and co-operative labor organizations to take part in the next International Socialist congress to be held in the city of Copenhagen, from the twenty-eighth day of August to the third of September, 1910.

Text of the Call The text of the invitation is as follows: "People's Palace, Brussels, March, 1910. To all Socialist parties, trades unions and co-operative labor organizations: "I. Conditions of Admission.—The International Socialist Bureau formed in 1900 for the purpose of continuing the work and putting into execution the decisions taken at International Socialist congresses, has decided to hold the eighth International congress at Copenhagen, Denmark, from August 28 to September 3, 1910, and in accordance with the decision taken at the congress of London, 1895, and at the congress of Paris, 1900, invites:

"1. All organizations that adhere to the essential principles of Socialism, i. e., socialization of the means of production and exchange; union and international activity of the workers, and the conquest of public powers by the proletariat, organized as a class party; "2. All the co-operative organizations which, although accepting the principles of a class struggle and recognizing the necessity of political action, legislative and parliamentary, nevertheless do not participate directly in the political movement.

"If your organization supports the above principles, the International Socialist Bureau requests you to put on the minutes of your next meeting the participation of your association in the congress of Copenhagen, and to forward, according to directions given below, a short account of your work since 1907 inclusive, as well as the opinion of your organization, in the form of a report and a resolution, on the questions which appear on the minutes of the affiliated parties.

"Minutes.—At its last meeting, Nov. 7, 1909, the bureau inscribed the following on the minutes: "Relation of Co-operation "1. The relations between co-operative labor organizations and the political parties. "2. The problem of the unemployed. "3. Arbitration and disarmament. "4. International results of labor legislation. "5. Preparation of an international protest against capital punishment. "6. The best method to be followed to secure speedy execution of the resolutions passed at international congresses. "7. The organized establishment of international solidarity.

"The first question on the minutes is a proposition inspired by the debate at the congress of Stuttgart on the relations between trades unions and political parties. The co-operative movement is continually developing in certain countries and our comrades wish to obtain information as to the best method of conducting their new organizations. Should the co-operatives remain neutral, independent of political organizations, attached to these by a personal bond or should they be affiliated with the party?"

"The second question is one of the hour. We have just passed through a crisis of the working class still feels the reaction. The idea of the authors of the proposition was to probe the wound and to indicate what remedies have been and ought to be applied; what has been the extent of the problem of the unemployed; how the funds of the trades unions were managed, whether municipal or otherwise; and what has been the attitude of public powers in the face of this recurring disaster.

Aim at Huge Armies "The third question raises the problem of arbitration and disarmament. It comprises in fact the whole problem of militarism and especially the question as to how and to what extent the Socialist parties and labor organizations will be able to bring the bourgeoisie to accept arbitration instead of armed force, disarmament in place of bloodshed. The affiliated parties must tell what they have accomplished toward this object and what they hope to do in the future.

"The fourth proposition embraces a number of complex questions, particularly the various forms of social legislation. The affiliated parties are requested to state what improvement has been attained in the condition of the working class of their respective countries by means of the various labor laws, in order to decide the superiority of a certain legislative system over any other, and at the same time keeping in mind the efforts that were made to accomplish this result.

"The discussion of the fifth question is made necessary on the one hand by the attitude of capitalism, which is daily ridding itself and has always rid itself of political adversaries by putting them to death; on the other, by the attitude of petty French 'bourgeoisie,' which imagined that it could diminish crime by executing the criminals and at the same time maintaining the same existing economic conditions, are a hot bed for the further propagation of criminality.

On General Strikes "The sixth and seventh questions are important as relating to the methods to be pursued in future action: (a) What position to take in order to speedily fulfill the Stuttgart resolution should there arise a possibility of war. What method of procedure do the various national secretaries recommend? (b) What is the best way to secure support in case of a serious struggle between capital and labor (a, for instance, the recent lockout in Sweden)?

The Hustlers' Column THE LEAGUE OF TWO THOUSAND

Are you in the League of Two Thousand? Will you be one of that number of Socialists to make one great effort just at this time to put the Daily Socialist on a profitable basis?

Two thousand persons are wanted to send in one-dollar each before the 15th of April. This, added to the thousand dollars received from the Jewish Forward, will give the paper a firm foundation.

Do you care one little round dollar for the Daily Socialist? Do you know ten persons that care ten cents to have a paper in existence that has fought and won so many battles for the working class?

Do you believe that it is worth a dollar to have a daily paper that shall speak for labor in the Mississippi Valley? Do you think that ten years from now you will be proud of the fact that you let such a paper die because you would not raise ONE DOLLAR?

Nearly seven thousand names are enrolled in the list of hustlers. All these have declared that they wanted this paper to live. They have declared it in the most emphatic way possible—by doing something for it. There are certainly two thousand of them that will be heard from this time.

The money is not asked as a gift. It is not called for even as a loan. For every dollar sent in three fifty-cent cards will be sent. You know three persons to whom you can sell these cards. You know three persons that you want to see become Socialists. Perhaps only two will buy the cards. That will leave you one to give away, and you will have your money back.

This offer is made for this very short time just to see how many real HUSTLERS there are. It will take quick action to obtain the benefit of this offer.

Do not wait to get the subscribers before sending the money. Lend one dollar to yourself for a week, and get your money back by the time the cards get to you by hunting up the subscribers.

The names of those who are alive enough to accept this offer will be published each day. There should be a column of them to begin the list. We will not start to publish them until next Friday. On that day we issue the last of the big campaign editions.

One of the most interesting features of that day will be the list of those who have been the first under the wire in this great home-stretch race.

WILL YOUR NAME BE WRITTEN THERE? Friday will be the 1st day of April. On that day will begin the great fifteen-day race for a prosperous paper.

HOW MANY WILL BE ON THE LINE WHEN IT STARTS? Come in—the water is fine.

Three proud ones were introduced by William F. Ryan, Oskaloosa, Ill. J. P. J. Borenson, DeKalb, Ill., came on to two and wakes them up. There is big game everywhere, hustlers.

A list of four comes in from Indiana. O. Taylor, Ellettsville, Ind., is the cause.

Are you on the job? H. A. Stolle, Chicago, drops in, says "Hello, and leaves a dollar donation as a guarantee of good faith."

The twelfth watch, Chicago, adds five dollars and fifty cents to the sustainer's fund, which helps pay for some more stock.

Three new ones are handed over by Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago.

"Yours for the Daily," writes Comrade L. C. Hudson, Dubuque, Iowa, as he throws in two dollars.

Another set of five demanding attention, written in from W. D. Norris, Grand Rapids, Mich.

H. E. Bennett, Richmond, Ill., hits the sustainer's fund with a dollar, and calls it square.

Comrade F. D. Atkins, Kansas City, Mo., sends five dollars, and then adds six dollars for sub cards for local Kansas City.

Three cart wheels roll in from James Darnall, Lockland, O., and exchange themselves for a knock-out card.

A dollar's worth of sub cards go to Charles Snook, Adamsville, Ohio.

Another bunch of sub cards, ready for action, goes to W. E. Boyton, Ashabula, O., in exchange for three dollars' worth of product from Uncle Sam's mint.

A horning dollar, labeled as a donation, arrives from O. H. Thompson, Mendon, S. D.

"Chicago Daily Socialist: I am getting old, and must have had some good news for the last three years. My wife's eyes are not good, but she reads a little. We have taken the Daily Socialist from the start and it has been a long and eventful life I have never read a paper that I have loved so well as the Chicago Daily Socialist. I have been a great reader for sixty years.

"I loan my papers to neighbors who will read and they have opened the eyes of some, but the people are so poor that I cannot get subscribers. We are 'way back here' in the woods, but at the last election we had 21 Socialist votes, 21 Republican and 31 Democrats. I am over 60, and all little farmers.

"We Socialists out here, all little farmers How to supply labor newspapers with information and prevent the press and official agencies from injuring the movement by misleading information."

"III. Instructions.—In order to make the congress a success the executive committee requests you to observe strictly the regulations governing congresses, which state that all propositions and resolutions must be in the possession of the international secretary, People's Palace, Brussels, four months before the date set for the opening of the congress, i. e., in the month of May, 1910. All the documents must be sent by registered mail and must be drawn up in the three languages used at the congress—French, German and English. They will all be distributed one month later, in June, 1910, to the national secretaries, who in turn must undertake to transmit them to their respective organizations. It is expressly understood that no new resolution will be accepted, distributed or debated unless this procedure has been followed, with the exception naturally of important business concerning which the bureau alone has power to decide, as well as on the admissibility of the documents presented.

Two Sets of Reports "IV. Reports.—The international secretary generally publishes two sets of reports, with reference to the congresses: (a) The reports of the parties on the minutes of the meeting. "Experience has taught us that the system used at Amsterdam and Stuttgart did not give the expected results with reference to reports (b). First a large number of the parties sent them in too late, making the collection incomplete. Secondly, the short time at our disposal was not enough to permit the printing of these reports in three languages and we had to be content with one official publication in French. In order to avoid the same trouble at the coming congress the executive committee has decided on the following order of presentation: "1. Political Movements.—Events, political organization (number of affiliations and groups), general receipts and expenses, parliamentary action, comparative statistics of votes and seats, with indication of electoral re-

gime, initiatives and attitudes; provincial action, municipal activity; the present number of newspapers, reviews and circulation; education of members (young men, women, children, schools, libraries, concerts, plays, propaganda), relations with the other Socialist parties, and international activity.

"2. Summary of Trades Union Organizations.—A full report is published every year by the International Secretariat of trades unions.

"3. Co-operative Labor Parties.—Legislation, number of societies, number of co-operatives, number of members, receipts and expenses, co-operative property, educative work, relations with parties and trades unions.

"4. Benefit organizations, etc.

"5. General Table of Statistics.—The international secretary will make a condensed report from these different national reports which will be presented at the same time as the report on the work of the international.

"V.—The congress will meet at the Concert palace, at the Odd Fellows' hall, Bredgade, 28, which is large enough to accommodate our general assemblies.

Apportionment of Votes "The votes of each of the regularly affiliated sections are divided according to the following scale, subject to eventual change. "Twenty votes—Germany, Austria-Bosnia, France, Great Britain, Russia. "Fifteen votes—Italy. "Fourteen votes—United States. "Twelve votes—Belgium and Sweden. "Ten votes—Denmark, Poland, Switzerland. "Eight votes—Finland, Holland, Hungary-Croatia. "Six votes—Spain. "Four votes—Argentina, Bulgaria, Roumania, Servia. "Three votes—Turkey. "Two votes—Luxemburg.

(Signed) THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU. "Edouard Anseele, "Loren Furemout, "Gustav Ynderveide, "Camille Huysmans."

PRaise FREE PRESS' STAND

New Castle, Pa., March 29.—Encouraged by public sentiment in their fight against the courts, which are in the grip of the steel trust, the local branch of the Socialist party in Allegheny county passed a resolution to call upon all the Socialists in the county to protest against the travesty of justice dealt out by the New Castle courts.

The resolution in full follows: "Whereas, It has been forebodingly brought to the attention of the Socialists of Allegheny county after careful investigation by the officers of the county organization that the fearless Socialist weekly, The New Castle Free Press, is being legally persecuted upon a plain technicality, and "Whereas, The Free Press has valiantly championed the cause of the strikers in the Amalgamated strike and fearlessly criticized the brutality of the local police and the importation of armed thugs, and "Whereas, The working people of New Castle have recently manifested their increased confidence in the Socialist party by electing Comrade McKeever, editor of the Free Press, to the city council of New Castle much to the discomfiture of the capitalist politicians who stand in fear of the entrance of a Socialist into that body at this time particularly, and "Whereas, The Free Press has been found guilty of violating the same law for which a Republican paper was subsequently found not guilty in the same court, be it

"Resolved, By Local Allegheny county, that we protest against the class rule and class administration of the court of Lawrence county as manifested in this recent verdict and that we call upon the Socialists of America to enter a national protest against the travesty on justice now being enacted in New Castle and that they give liberally of their moral and financial support, as this fight for a free and untrammelled Socialist press progresses, and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Socialist press and to the national secretary with the request that they be published in the weekly bulletin of the party. "LOCAL ALLEGHENY COUNTY. "F. A. SILVUS, "Secretary."

ONE CENT A DAY buys the best paper in Chicago. The CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST is fearless in its news and editorials.

OF AMERICA TRADE MARK REGISTERED

BLOOD POISON CAN BE CURED

If you have ulcers, necrotic patches in the mouth, sore throat, eruptions, copper colored spots on the body, falling hair, swollen glands, pains in the bones, or any other condition, our special treatment will cure you. Our Dr. FANTZ, former chief physician of the original Cook Hospital Co., treated over 25,000 patients of this company in the last fifteen years ending July 15th, 1909. He has the same system of treatment and full information about your case, FREE. Write to PANTZ REMEDY CO., Suite 908 67 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Your Tired Feet

Are you speaking to you? do you hear them? They want you to make them comfortable and happy by wearing our Anti-Tender-Foot-Shoes and each of our other specialties as they may need. Give us a call soon, personal or by mail—your feet will thank you. Peterson's, Specialists, 151-159 71st Ave., Chicago.

ROYAL RHEUMATIC REMEDY

Is a specific for any form of this disease. Gives quick relief. 50c and \$1.00 sizes, at druggists or 2245 W. Lake st.

Socialist Books That You Need

Prince Hagen. Upton Sinclair's greatest book. It is a story that will keep you awake till you finish it, and it is the keenest satire on the religion of the capitalists that you ever read. Cloth, \$1.00; paper, 25c.

Industrial Problems. This book by N. A. Richardson is THE ONE for the man who wants to get a clear idea of the argument for Socialism from a single volume. Cloth, \$1.00; paper, 25c.

Ancient Society. By Lewis H. Morgan. The greatest scientific work ever published in America; it sold for \$4.00 until we brought out our edition; our price is \$1.50, and we will include a year's subscription to the International Socialist Review.

The Evolution of Property, by Paul Lafargue, tells just how the present capitalist system came to be. Cloth, 50c.

Socialism for Students, by Joseph E. Cohen, is the book to begin with if you want to qualify yourself to write or talk on Socialism. Cloth, 50c.

The Poverty of Philosophy, by Karl Marx, the first American edition of which is just ready, is a complete answer to the philosophers who think that currency reform will abolish poverty. Cloth, \$1.00.

History of the Great American Fortunes, by Gustav Myers, is a wonderful array of facts. Even the capitalist papers admit that it is a great book. Three volumes, illustrated, \$1.50 each. Vols. I. and II. now ready, Vol. III. ready about April 30. For \$5.75 sent now we will mail two volumes at once and the third on publication.

Prices include postage. Catalogue free.

CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, 118 West Kinzie Street, :: :: :: :: Chicago.

Advertisement for Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, featuring a logo with a boot and shoe and text: "Named shoes are frequently made in Non-Union factories. DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp. All Shoes without the Union Stamp are always Nonunion. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp. BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION, 248 SUMMER STREET - BOSTON, MASS. John F. Tobin, Pres. Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY South Side

Business Directory South Side listing various services: PRINTING (H. G. ADAR, Commercial Printing and Stationery, Machine Composition, 126-54 Lake St., cor. La Salle, Chicago, Tel. Main 223), DROPPAGANDA (The H.G. Adar Printing Co., 126-54 Lake St., cor. La Salle, Chicago, Tel. Main 223), COAL AND WOOD (HOWES BROS. CO., 325 10TH STREET—East, grades coal, coke and wood; moving, contracting, etc.; Phone West Pullman 14), STATIONERS (If it is Used in An Office We Sell It. Good Business Envelopes, 1,000 for... 75 cents, Loose Leaf Ledger, complete... \$1.50, HORDER'S STATIONERY STORES, 21 La Salle St., 29 Clark and 23 Dearborn Sts.), ENGRAVING (BEST GRADE HALF TONES, ZINC ETCHING, WOOD CUTS, ELECTROTYPE, REASONABLE PRICES, H. A. SERVICE ENGRAVING CO., 102 E. Van Buren St.), BANK (LOANS MADE ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE, Metropolitan Trust & Savings Bank, 2 W. Cor. La Salle and Washington Sts.), GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS (AMES HATS, Gloves, Umbrellas and Canes, 59 E. Madison St.), SHOES (Go to O. GERMERAAU, 154 W. 118th St.), TAILORS (SAVE 25 PER CENT—Buy your suits made to order, P. Blumenthal & Son, 22 W. 12th St., near 12th and Dearborn, 407 W. 12th St., near 12th and Dearborn, Tel. Lawdell 422), HATS (OUR HATS ARE RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES, UNION HAT STORE, 215 WEST 27TH STREET), BOOTS AND SHOES (M. BOYSEN, 356 North 48th Av., SHOES, HATS, GENTS FURNISHINGS, J. KOLAR, 3247 W. 22nd St., Dealer in Fine Union-Made Shoes), PRINTING AND ENGRAVING (National Printing & Pub. Co., BLUE ISLAND AV. AND TWENTY-SECOND ST., Catalogue and Margin Bill Our Specialty), COAL, WOOD AND HAY (N. P. NELSON, 815 N. 52D AV., COAL AND WOOD, TEL. AUSTIN 812), BAKERIES (JOHN AIRD, 1927 W. Van Buren St., Phone West 286. First-class bakery goods. Wedding specialties.), SHOES AND SLIPPERS (GENUINE GERMAN PAID SHOES AND SLIPPERS MANUFACTURED IN EVERY SIZE; always on hand, A. Zimmerman, 1411 Clybourn St., St. Lawrence St.), ADVERTISE (THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST'S LABOR CIRCULATION MAKES IT A PAYING ADVERTISING MEDIUM.), SHOES (High-Grade Shoes fitted or sent any size; state price. W. M. CLARK, Harvey, Ill.), LAUNDRY (AMISCO HAND LAUNDRY, 1401 E. Fullerton Av., Tel. Lincoln 2144, WAGON WILL CALL.), DENTISTS (DR. M. D. E. BRENNER, 253 Division St., cor. Sedgwick, Phone N. 1042.), PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS (APPENDICITIS AND CANCER CURED without the knife. Dr. John, Specialist, Chicago, Ill.).

West Side

Business Directory West Side listing various services: AMUSEMENTS (STEDMAN & SOELKE, COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 84 La Salle St., Chicago, CARL STROVER, GENERAL LAW PRACTICE—PATENTS, 146 Washington St., Tel. 1993, MAIA, PETER SISSMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Suite 47-48 Stock Exchange Bldg., 125 La Salle St., Phone Main 3211), David J. Bentall, Attorney at Law, SUITE 416, 121 LA SALLE ST., FREDERICK MAINS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR, general practice; all courts, 104 Daily Building, 3 Dearborn St., BUFFET (ASK FOR BERLYN'S CIGARS AT BUFFET, second floor east of Daily Socialist, corner 41st and Washington St., W. Hausner, prop.), MARX A FAMILY BUFFET AND RESTAURANT, N. W. COR. DEARBORN & MADISON STS., WHERE TO EAT (MAC FADDEN'S PHYSICAL CULTURE RESTAURANT, N. E. Cor. Madison & La Salle Sts., base, 209 S. Clark St., near Van Buren, PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS (J. H. GREEN, M. D., 62 DEARBORN ST., Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sunday 9 to 12, Tel. Cent-1011, Chicago, MILK AND CREAM (Union Dairy, Wm. Henning, Prop., Dealers in Pure Milk and Cream, Tel. Westworth 280, 422 Center av., CIGAR MANUFACTURERS (FOR CIGARS call on or write to B. BERLYN, 865 E. 63rd Street, Chicago, Ill. Phone, Hyde Park 5425.), AMUSEMENTS (THEATER—Madison and Halsted streets. The best in theater in Chicago. One hour show of the best and latest educational and industrial pictures daily. Louis Riser, chief operator.), FINE GOODS—HOUSE FURNISHINGS (The S-B Store, 11 Dry Goods House Building, near 12th and 125-1-1-4, 26th St., near CLIFTON PARK av.), SALOONS (SOCIALIST SALOON, JOS. HAYES BLDG., 21st and 21st St., Member of 12th Ward, CARPENTER REPAIR WORK (M. JURAW, 42 S. Oakley Blvd.—Tel. Seelye 241—Hardwood floor finisher; all kinds carpenter repair work, neatly done.), REAL ESTATE AND BUILDER (E. CONRAD CARLSON, Ogden and 4th avs., 25 and 25 av., Morton Park, Real Estate and Builder, MEN'S CLOTHING (JOHN V. POUZAR, Halted & Halted, Lowest priced men's outfit on West Side, REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE (JOSEPH A. CHERN, REAL ESTATE, LOANS and insurance, 120 Sawyer Ave., Telephone Canal 1111, WHERE TO EAT (TRIESTER'S IS THE ONLY RADICAL CAFE and restaurant in town, 134 S. Halsted st.).

Northwest Side

Business Directory Northwest Side listing various services: BOOTS AND SHOES (NELSON BROS., RELIABLE SHOES, 846 NORTH AVENUE, For all kinds of Footwear and Repairing, OTTO J. BECKMANN, 846 NORTH AVENUE, OTO J. BECKMANN, 846 NORTH AVENUE, MEATS AND GROCERIES (CAMILLO BRUNO, Imported and home-made delicacies, 222 North av., near Franklin, Tel. Bel. 78, CARPENTER WORK (E. ANDERSON, carpenter, contractor and general laborer, 222 Franklin St., Phone Franklin 626, Wicker Park, near Robey, Phone Humboldt 626).

North Side

Business Directory North Side listing various services: SHOES AND SLIPPERS (Genuine German Paid Shoes and Slippers manufactured in every size; always on hand, A. Zimmerman, 1411 Clybourn St., St. Lawrence St.), ADVERTISE (THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST'S LABOR CIRCULATION MAKES IT A PAYING ADVERTISING MEDIUM.), SHOES (High-Grade Shoes fitted or sent any size; state price. W. M. CLARK, Harvey, Ill.), LAUNDRY (AMISCO HAND LAUNDRY, 1401 E. Fullerton Av., Tel. Lincoln 2144, WAGON WILL CALL.), DENTISTS (DR. M. D. E. BRENNER, 253 Division St., cor. Sedgwick, Phone N. 1042.), PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS (APPENDICITIS AND CANCER CURED without the knife. Dr. John, Specialist, Chicago, Ill.).

Out of Town

Business Directory Out of Town listing various services: SHOES (High-Grade Shoes fitted or sent any size; state price. W. M. CLARK, Harvey, Ill.), LAUNDRY (AMISCO HAND LAUNDRY, 1401 E. Fullerton Av., Tel. Lincoln 2144, WAGON WILL CALL.), DENTISTS (DR. M. D. E. BRENNER, 253 Division St., cor. Sedgwick, Phone N. 1042.), PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS (APPENDICITIS AND CANCER CURED without the knife. Dr. John, Specialist, Chicago, Ill.).

PRINCE HAGEN BY UPTON SINCLAIR

Prince Hagen is the personification of capitalism. For himself, he mocked at morality, but he realized fully how the present ethical and religious standards protect him and his class. The workingmen are many and we are few, he says. They are a thousand times more powerful than we. Only their religious beliefs, their moral scruples and their fear of the law separate them from our wealth. As a show showing the value of existing institutions for the protection and support of the capitalist system, Prince Hagen is invaluable. Price, in paper covers - .25 Price, in handsome cloth binding - \$1.00 Order From CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST, 180 Washington Street, Chicago. Patronize Our Advertisers

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

Entered as second-class mailer, Dec. 22, 1896, at P. O. Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879. Issued by the Workers' Publishing Society, 156-162 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Number (all departments) Franklin 3108.

By carrier in city of Chicago—Daily, per month, \$10. Order by post or telephone, Franklin 3108. Daily by mail in advance—Outside Chicago: One year, \$21; six months, \$13.50; three months, \$7.50; two months, \$5.00. NOTICE—The expiration date opposite your name on the yellow label indicates the time of the expiration of your subscription. If you would not miss an issue, then renew at least TEN DAYS before expiration, and mark your order "Renewal."

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

"Reality and Experience"

A man by the name of Miller has written a refutation of Socialism for the April number of the Century Magazine. The Century is an old and honored publication. It seldom buys gold bricks. Miller has succeeded in handing it one, however.

He opens up with the remark that "the enduring charm of the literature of Socialism lies in its complete emancipation from the thralldom of reality and experience." This of a philosophy that is little more than a grouping of the facts of society in such a manner as to show their trend. Where was Socialism far from reality? Was it when Socialists gathered the facts of industrial development and pointed out the movement toward concentration? At that time the Millers were assuring the world that competition would rule industry forever. This particular Miller has not yet learned differently. Were the Socialists "emancipated from the thralldom of reality and experience" when they organized and educated thirty million workers to a resistance against capitalist exploitation and tyranny? These two things are the most characteristic features of Socialism. The one forms the basis of the theory, the other of the action. Both seem to be very close to the earth and to reality and experience.

Then he tells us what he means: "A balance sheet of Socialism, a Socialist budget, is unknown." According to Mr. Miller, it would prove contact with "reality and experience" if Socialists had spent their time drawing up a set of double-entry books for a future society. Then there would have been no labor unions, no strikes, no workers in legislative bodies, no factory legislation, no agitation against war, no attack upon exploitation, no disturbance of things of "reality and experience."

Since the Socialists have refused to leave "reality and experience" for such cloud chasing, he proceeds to do it for them—in order to have a straw man to blow away.

Before doing this, however, he does one thing for which he deserves high commendation. He has the honesty to at least pretend to base his attack upon the national platform of the Socialist party, and prints that portion of it dealing with immediate demands.

Having done this, he proceeds to demolish Socialism by showing that the total value of all the things which the Socialist party proposes to make collective property amounts to \$70,225,860,031. This is the total value of the railways, farm lands, city lands, manufacturing capital, bank capital and surplus, telegraphs and telephones in the United States.

Then he asks in triumph, Where will you get the money to buy all these things? He easily proves that there is not enough money to complete the purchase, and then proceeds to demonstrate that if bonds were given for them "no government on earth could give value to bonds representing a seventy-billion-dollar debt, nor could it keep up the interest payment, meet other public expenditures and maintain its credit."

Having cut himself loose from all "thralldom of reality and experience," it never occurs to him that someone is paying interest on this capital at the present time, and doing it with a system of production that wastes one-half the energies of the population.

He does not see—or, seeing, does not say—that the owners of this capital are taking from the workers this enormous interest charge each year and are giving nothing in exchange. Yet he does have a glimmer of "reality and experience," for he says that if any attempt is made to confiscate these properties the army will be used to defend them. WHO WILL BE DIRECTING THAT ARMY IF THE SOCIALISTS ARE IN POWER, Mr. Miller?

Having thus touched "reality and experience," he at once escapes their "thralldom" and sails back to his dreams. This time he announces, as if he had discovered it yesterday, that you cannot change human nature. This startlingly original argument he elaborates at some length, and then combines it with the discovery that accumulation is the reward of "industry and thrift" and that "narrow circumstances" are the reward of "the improvident and the prodigal."

If you doubt this, read the story of the Standard Oil, the beef trust, the steel trust or the recent history of the sugar trust, and see how "industry and thrift," when applied to housebreaking, swindling, highway robbery and burglary on a grand scale, are rewarded, while it is only necessary to observe some of the working-class districts to discover that it is champagne suppers and diamond dog collars, purchased by the employees of these same trusts, that keep them poor and extends to them the "reward of the improvident and the prodigal."

The Century Magazine prints this stuff under the impression that it is a discussion of Socialism.

The Philadelphia General Strike

America's first experience with the use of the general strike as a conscious weapon in the class struggle has not been wholly satisfactory. It would be easy to find a tune whose whistling would incite to courage, but the fact is that it was practically a failure. It brought some new men into the unions, and if these stay it is possible that the future may find that this reward is sufficient for the pains.

As a panacea, however, the general strike has distinctly failed. Nothing was paralyzed. No tremendous social upheaval followed. The city government nor the street car company were not frightened.

The general strike will still remain one of the weapons in the class struggle. It will come to be recognized as a weapon not to be drawn hastily, requiring a wide foundation of thoroughly organized and disciplined workers, and as in no sense as revolutionary a weapon as the ballot. Along with sabotage, slugging, grafting and other forms of "direct action" it must be considered as a part of the guerilla warfare and not to be used with the idea of directly advancing the revolution. There may be times of acute crises, when the ground has already been prepared, when legislative bodies have already been filled with Socialists, when a strong political movement is close to victory, and when the threatened capture of the state is opposed by violent action on the part of the ruling class, that the general strike will prove a real revolutionary force.

In the meantime, it will occasionally be used, as it has been in the past, generally in vain, but occasionally with success, and will be valuable principally as a part of the radical arsenal of words in the vocabulary of hysterical litterateurs looking for a reputation as revolutionists.

Roosevelt in Egypt

Theodore Roosevelt is passing through Egypt. He has been there but a few days. Nevertheless he is "butting into" great national problems with the same ignorant assumption with which he settled the philosophy of Socialism.

Native Egyptians have been protesting against the exploiting despotism of English capitalism. They have demanded some share of local self-government.

Roosevelt reads them a lecture on the benevolence of this same despotism, and uses all the prestige that his abilities as a press agent give him, to turn the sentiment of the world against the Egyptian patriots.

He has nothing to say about the suppression of a free press and of freedom of speech by the English government. He does not recognize, or if he sees the fact he will not admit it, that this very suppression is a proof of tyranny committed. Only the tyrant need fear the free expression of opinion.

Although a long way from home, Roosevelt is remaining true to his traditions. Posing as a radical and reformer, he lends his real support to the powerful oppressor and lectures the revolter against tyranny on the necessity of morality, patience and submission.

BE MEN

BY R. P. PETTIPiece, VAN-COUVER, B. C.

The workers of Canada have been for years past electing representatives to parliament to write the law; not only to write the law, but to enforce it with that instrument called government.

By legal enactment these law makers have given over the natural resources of the country to what has now developed into corporations.

The corporations, having secured all the workers had to give them, are now asserting their legal right of ownership. This is only as it can be.

Grant men or a corporation the right to own a thing and we must, to be consistent, grant the right to do as they please with what legally belongs to them.

The value of these "grants" to corporations is not in the thing itself; but in that it gives them the command of wage labor—the title deeds to jobs.

It used to be ownership of bodies; it is now merely the ownership or control of jobs.

It's cheaper, and therefore more profitable. Up to this time that portion of the labor market termed "organized labor" has never questioned the right of corporations to own their jobs, and with it that portion of wealth they produce but do not take home when the whistle blows.

Not only are the corporations enforcing their legal rights of ownership; but they refuse to even feed the slaves they can not make a profit out of.

This, too, is the only thing they can do and themselves survive. Then, what the wage workers of Canada are really confronted with is the result of their own undoing.

In other words they have received what they voted for. If this be so, and organized labor finds itself at the end of its tether, confronted with the brick wall of ownership of the earth by a few corporations, in labor's name, what is there left for us to do but to set about the task of restoring the earth to those who build it.

Or at least that portion of it used to rob labor, called capital. The Lord giveth; the Lord taketh away.

So with the workers. When we secure possession of the law making powers, the title deeds to jobs will be abolished, collectively used property will be made collectively owned; privately used property will be privately owned; production for profit will cease and production for use commence.

The labor market, strikes, poverty, prostitution, and a dwarfed and starved human race, will give place to industrially free men and free women, and a new civilization will have been born. Let us cease acting like animals. And be men!

A Modern Diogenes

Ethel, aged 6, had gone down the village street with her new doll. It could be plainly seen that she was in dire distress. She stood still, and after a close scrutiny of several men who passed, she accosted one.

"Sir, are you an honest man?" she demanded.

"Why, yes, I think so," was the astonished reply.

"Well, then, if you're sure you're an honest man," said the little maid, "please hold my dolly while I tie my shoe."

Mark Twain as an Art Critic

A friend once took Mark Twain to see a very beautiful piece of sculpture. It represented a young woman coiling up her hair, and the owner's companion stood open-mouthed in admiration.

"Well," said the host, turning to Mark Twain for his verdict, "what do you think of it? Grand, isn't it?"

"Yes, it's very pretty," said Mark, "but it's not true to nature!"

"Why not?" inquired everyone in surprise.

"She ought to have her mouth full of hairpins," replied the humorist gravely.—Wasp.

Her Choice

"Do you keep stamps?" she asked.

The druggist answered affirmatively, though his face fell.

"What kinds?" she asked sweetly.

"All kinds," he replied. "What kind did you wish?"

"Could I see some five-cent ones?" He produced a sheet of stamps of that denomination. She produced a nickel and, laying it on the counter, pointed to a stamp in the very center of the sheet. "I'll take that one, please," she said.

Footgear for Jap Horses

Japanese horses wear sandals of rice straw, bundles of which are attached to the saddle, to be renewed when necessary. The Iceland peasant shoes his pony with sheep's horns. In the upper Oxus Valleys horsehoes made of the antlers of the mountain deer, fastened with horn pins, are employed. Horses in the Sudan go in their stocking feet—their socks are of camel hair.

Suburban Amenities

Little Girl—"Papa would like to borrow your lawn mower."

Subbu—"Tell your father I'm sorry, but I've made a rule never to let it go off my premises. But if he'd like to use it on our own lawn, it's at his disposal at any time."—Boston Transcript.

Much Nearer Correct

Teacher—"Jimmy, correct this sentence: 'Our teacher am in sight.'"

Jimmie—"Our teacher am a sight."—Tit-Bits.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

BY JOHN C. CHASE

Tell the average workman that he is not free to do what he pleases and he will immediately want to fight. He will tell you that this is the greatest country on earth and that there is opportunity for all to get rich.

The average American workman thinks he is the most independent, the most free, and about the biggest thing that "ever came down the pike." As a matter of fact, the workers of America show on election day that they are the greatest aggregation of chumps who ever got together under one tent.

The majority of workmen will strike for months against their masters and on election day vote the meanest of them into political power.

The necessity for organization of the working class on the industrial field is great, but their organization into a working class political organization is greater.

No one should lay a straw in the way of the organization of those who bear the burdens of labor, for only by and through organization can the workers emancipate themselves.

There is no workman who reads and reasons, who cannot see a concerted plan on the part of those who rule to break up all organizations of the workers.

The workman who is a trade unionist is wise; the trade unionist who is a Socialist is wiser.

The workman who can see any difference between a Republican and Democratic politician ought to become famous as an oculist.

A vote for a Socialist candidate for alderman is as important as a vote for governor of the state.

The workman who votes either the Republican or Democratic ticket is like the man going down the street with a sign on his back inviting everyone to kick him.

X-RAYS

BY JOHN M. WORK

Many and various are the experiences of a field worker for the cause. Any lecturer or organizer could recite a long array of them, both humorous and otherwise. They run all the way from bedbugs up—or down.

One of the mildest of these experiences was a recent twenty-five mile ride that I took in the mail stage from Ardmore to Healdton, Oklahoma.

I do not know that the stage had been used before the revolutionary war, but it certainly was ancient.

The back of the seat was a leather affair with spirals which were supposed to hold the leather in place and give it a springy effect. But two of the spirals had broken loose from their moorings. When I tried to lean back they gave me a dig in the vertebrae. Jonathan Edwards never had a better device for keeping a man upright. Twenty-five miles of that sort of thing gave me a good message.

It is scarcely necessary to add that the stage driver was a very contented man who thought the reason the people are poor is because they don't work hard enough.

But it was worth it to reach Healdton. Though the town is twenty-five miles from the railroad, there is nothing primitive or backward about the people of the vicinity. Of course they live in wretched shacks, but that is because they have to.

I found one of the liveliest of locals there. They carried the precinct at the last election, and they are now busily engaged in converting the remainder of the population. They are also acting as a base of supplies in order to carry the war into the vertebrae. Jonathan Edwards never had a better device for keeping a man upright.

This local has originated one of the most brilliant plans for raising propaganda funds ever yet devised. The members are forming a co-operative cotton patch of twelve acres. The proceeds will go to the cause. At an average yield and price, this will net from three to five hundred dollars for Socialist propaganda.

They selected one comrade as manager of the co-operative field. All comrades in the vicinity donate labor.

Their example is being followed by other locals in Oklahoma. The result is that there will be at least sixty acres, and perhaps over a hundred acres, farmed co-operatively for the benefit of the cause in Oklahoma this year.

Country locals in other states, take notice. This is an example for you to follow. Throughout the South every country local should have a cotton field, or some other kind of a field, devoted to the cause. In the North, where cotton does not grow, the season is simply early enough to plant a co-operative corn field or potato patch. Get busy and do it.

And you impossibilists, take notice also. You who would bar the farmers out of the movement, have you ever done anything for the cause that can be compared with the work these farmers are doing? For shame! Quit croaking and go to work for Socialism.



Standards in Education With Some Consideration of Their Relation to Industrial Training. By Arthur Henry Chamberlain. American Book Company. 265 pp., \$1.25.

Prof. Chamberlain, who is dean of the Throop Polytechnic Institute, has presented in this work the result of several years' experience of instructing normal class students. In no field of scientific work is there so great need as in that of education for works dealing with the practical problems the teacher must handle in her every day work. "Standards in Education" helps to fill a part of this demand.

A characteristic of much of the present day literature in education is its distinctively social tone. The present volume recognizes the necessity of emphasizing the social element in education and the effects of social changes on educational questions.

The chapter on "Industrial Education" is one of the best in the book. That industrial education should not be advocated merely for the turning out of machine-like workmen is stated by the writer. "Let us have technique, but if it must be gained at the expense of producing pupils with individuality gone, with independence dwarfed and power of leadership undeveloped, then bury technique."

Other problems taken up and discussed are "The Meaning of Correlation," "The Basis of Ethical Training," "Study and Preparation" and "The Recitation Process."

Teachers will be especially interested in this volume, although it is one written in so readable a style that the general reader will be able to secure from it a clear statement of the educational problems that are today occupying the attention of society.

Source Book for Social Origins, by William I. Thompson. University of Chicago Press. Cloth, 322 pp., \$4.77.

There is a tendency among educators to do away with the old fashioned text book expressing the ideas of a single author and to substitute therefor "source books" containing the best

thoughts of a large number of writers, or, when possible, original documents, bearing upon scientific points. This has been done in general American history by Hart, in the history of labor by Commons, and to a greater or less degree in several other departments of human knowledge.

This work compiled by Professor Thomas, of the University of Chicago, places in the hands of the student the very best material on the origin of social institutions. There is an introduction by the compiler that gives what might possibly be called a summary of some of the general rules of interpretation of anthropological material. It also discusses some of the basic principles of the science of anthropology.

After this, while each subject is introduced by a similar short essay, the overwhelming mass of the book is filled with extracts from those who have come to be recognized as the best authorities in the various divisions of the field of the study of primitive man.

The subject of "The Relation of Society to Geographic and Economic Environment," for example, contains articles by O. T. Mason, F. Ratzel, Ellen C. Semple, W. J. McGee, H. Ling Roth, and Karl Bucher. It would be hard to find a more comprehensive list and the reader who has mastered the material presented will have swept the field better than he could have done by hours of unguided work in a library.

Seven different subject heads contain the matter of the book: "The Relation of Society to Geographic and Economic Environment; Mental Life and Education; Invention and Technology; Sex and Marriage; Art, Ornament and Decoration; Magic, Religion and Myth, and Social Organization, Morals, the State.

The text on each subject is followed by a full bibliography, and the entire work is closed with one of the most elaborate and carefully classified bibliographies on Anthropology ever prepared.

There are few books that are more indispensable for the student of social topics, and few that will take the place of so many volumes.

ment of old age limitation—fear to let their wives and little ones suffer. I will say no more, but I must say that the fear of white workers is worse for no provision is made for food, clothing and shelter in our wage system.

As I read our maritime laws under which we sail it appears to me that they are all commercial laws saying that "men are born for no other purpose than to carry on trade and commerce, which appears the end purpose of life itself.

I do not believe that is right and just. I believe that commerce and industry are but a means to the end of progress of the people toward greater comfort and freedom and happiness.

In conclusion I assure you that we seamen are just men enough to fight against being branded—herded as cattle—driven off our lakes and blacklisted from the wharf of every ship owner-agent or office. We do not propose to trust ourselves to the whims of any man. We will quit the lakes first.

A VIEW OF POLITICS

BY ROBERT HUNTER

As we look out upon the sea of politics and observe the tides, the currents and the undercurrents there is much that deserves comment.

Except in the days immediately preceding the Civil War nothing like what we see today has been known. There is a curious unrest pervading the whole political world—an unrest not easy to explain.

The Republicans dominate the situation easily and, it would seem, should be quite content.

The Democrats possess comfortably certain states and cities and, it would seem, should also be content.

Yet within the ranks of both the Democratic and Republican parties there is dissension, bitterness, distrust and suspicion.

The Insurgents in the Republican party are inclined to make trouble. They want to destroy the old gang that has for years ruled them and their party. They do not ask anything revolutionary. They simply dislike the bosses that drive them to labor.

In the Democratic party there is a similar unrest. Since Cleveland's day the Democratic party has had no acknowledged leadership.

At that time men of the type of William C. Whitney on the one side and of Richard Croker on the other worked in harmony.

Today there are all kinds of warring elements in the Democratic party. The traction thieves, corporation lawyers and corrupt judges feel that the Democratic party has lost its reputation.

They do not accuse themselves, of course; they accuse the low-browed, big-jawed bosses that run the machine.

They have no desire to make the party better or cleaner than it has been in the past. They only want to shake aside men of the type of Fingy Connor, Tim Sullivan, Hinky Dink, and John Powers. They want gentlemen with top hats and frock coats to dominate the game.

And there is another element in the Democratic party. They call themselves radicals and they labor under the extraordinary delusion that the Democratic party represents democracy. I suppose they looked up the name in the dictionary.

They were formerly Bryanites; then for a time Hearstites; now they are Gaynorites. On the whole, they are sincere, high-minded victims of the two-party mania.

Unable, however, to permeate the Democratic party with their ideas, they are equally unable to muster up courage enough to destroy it.

Yet a body of public opinion is forming among the rank and file of Republicans as well as among the rank and file of Democrats. And as Ray Stannard Baker says, if a man like Lincoln should now appear the radicals of both camps might be brought together to form a powerful third party.

They ought to be together. Their ideas are in harmony. They are fighting for the same thing, but they have not nerve enough to break with the bosses.

The only group, therefore, that might really benefit from the present unrest are the Socialists.

They alone have fought both political machines without a trace. They alone have a distinct programme to which millions of people already give partial assent.

They are the only group with an independent press, an independent political organization that has won a standing in every state in the union.

They have twice polled a larger vote than the radicals who endeavored to launch a third party movement.

Watson, with the help of the Hearst and other papers throughout the country, has twice run for president, only to poll an insignificant vote compared to that of the Socialists.

Hearst, with his immense prestige as a politician and editor, has tried his hand at the same game with no more success.

And so, despite Bryan, Hearst, Watson, La Follette, and other radicals who have endeavored to hold the multitude from Socialism, the multitude has increasingly flocked to that way of life.

As a result the radicals are in a quandary. If they leave the old parties to fight independently they will in all likelihood poll fewer votes than the Socialists.

If they remain in the old parties they must continue to sacrifice their convictions and betray their country.

As far as people are concerned, they have for the second time in American history a great political opportunity.

They do not see it, and possibly will not avail themselves of it, but the opportunity is now here for the people to get the whip hand in the politics of America.

The Socialists have held their own despite the amazing trickery of the old parties. If they could today muster into one body all that part of the working class which is consciously or unconsciously Socialist they would soon become a power that would add meaning, purpose and hope to the widespread discontent that now prevails throughout our land.

WOMEN--COMRADE AND EQUAL

BY EUGENE V. DEBS

(The following is published as a leaflet by the Progressive Woman.)

The London Saturday Review in a recent issue brutally said: "Man's superiority is shown by his ability to keep woman in subjection." Such a sentiment is enough to kindle the wrath of every man who loves his wife or reveres his mother. It is the voice of the wilderness, the snarl of the primitive. Measured by that standard, every tyrant has been a hero, and brutality is at once the acme of perfection and the glory of man.

But it is a lie and a libel. The author of it is an unnatural son striking his mother, a brutal husband glorying because he is able to fess his faithful wife to the earth, a beastly father beating his daughter with his fists and gloating as she falls because he is stronger than she.

Real men do not utter such sentiments. He who does so prostitutes his powers and links himself once more to the chattering ape that wrenches the neck of the cowering female, glorying as he does so in the brute force that is his.

Yet the sentiment is not confined to a moral degenerate who writes lies for pay, or to scoundrels who sell their souls for the crumbs that arrogant wealth doles out to its vassals. It is embodied and embedded in the criminal system under which we live, the criminal system which grinds children to profits in the mills, which in the sweatshops saps women of their power to mother the race of decent men, which traps the innocent and true hearted, making them worse than slaves in worse than all that has been said of hell. It finds expression in premises hiding from petticoated agitators, in presidents ignoring the pleading of the mothers of men, in the clubbing and jailing of suffragettes, in Wall Street gamblers and brigands cackling from their piles of loot at the demands of justice. It is expressed in laws which rank mothers and daughters as idiots and criminals. It writes, beside the declaration that men should rebel against taxation without representation, that women must submit to taxation without representation. It makes property the god that men worship, and says that woman shall have no property rights. Instead of that, she herself is counted as property, living by sufferance of the man who does out the pittance that she uses.

Woman is made the slave of a slave, and is reckoned fit only for companionship in lust. The hands and breasts that nursed all men to life are scored as the forgetful brute proclaims his superior strength and plumes himself that he can subjugate the one who made him what he is, and would have made him better had his customs and institutions permitted.

How differently is woman regarded by the truly wise and the really great! Poala Lombroso, one of the deepest students of mind that time has ripened, says of her:

"The most simple, most frivolous and thoughtless woman hides at the bottom of her soul a spark of heroism, which neither she herself nor anybody else suspects, which she never shows if

her life runs its normal course, but which springs into evidence and manifests itself by actions of devotion and self-sacrifice, if fate strikes her or those whom she loves. Then she does not whim, she does not complain nor give way to useless despair, but rushes into the breach. The woman who heaves water throws herself into the perils of the roaring, surging mainmast."

Sardon, the analytical novelist, declares: "I consider women superior to men in almost everything. They possess intuitive faculty to an extraordinary degree, and may almost always be trusted to do the right thing in the right place. They are full of noble instincts, they are more sensitive to the water thrown herself into the perils of the roaring, surging mainmast."

"I am glad to align myself with a party that declares for absolute equality between the sexes. Anything less than this is too narrow for twentieth century civilization, and too small for a man who has a right conception of manhood. I declare my faith that man, like water, cannot rise higher than his source. I am no greater than my mother. I have no rights or powers that do not belong to my sisters, everywhere."

Let us grant that woman has not reached the full height which she might attain—when I think of her devotion to duty, her tender ministries, her gentle spirit that in the clash and struggle of passion has made her the savior of the world, the thought, so far from making me decay womanhood, gives me the vision of a race so superior as to cause me to wonder at its glory and beauty ineffable.

Man has not reached his best. He never will reach his best until he walks the upward way side by side with woman. Plato was right in his fancy that man and woman are merely halves of humanity, each requiring the qualities of the other in order to attain the highest character. Shakespeare understood it when he made his noblest woman strong as men, and his best men tender as women.

Under our brutal forms of existence, beating womanhood to dust we have waged in passion for the individual woman, for use only. Some day we shall develop the social passion for womanhood, and then the gross will disappear in service and justice and companionship. Then we shall lift woman from the mire where our fists have struck her, and set her by our side as our comrade and equal and that will be love indeed.

Man's superiority will be shown, not in the fact that he has enslaved his wife, but in that he has made her free.

Knave and Cause
Visiting Relative—"How aristocratic your father looks with all that gray hair."
"Naughty Son—Yes, and he's got me to thank for it, too!—Puck.

Humor in the Jungle
Tiger—I hear you lowered the camel's record for a mile dash?
Griffin—Yes, and he'll have to get a hump on himself to beat me.

Correct
Sunday School Teacher (to the quizzing looking boy at the foot of the class)—"In