

MINES STRIKE NATION WIDE TODAY

MOVE TO DRIVE GROSSCUP FROM FEDERAL BENCH HE DEFILES UP TO CONGRESS

Victory for the Appeal to Reason Seen in the Sabbath Resolution

Washington, D. C., April 1.—If a resolution introduced by Representative A. J. Sabath in the house is not throttled by congress, the nation is to hear the story of the official lives of its smug-crained judges, no doubt resulting in the impeachment of several of them.

This move by Representative Sabath in congress is looked upon as a decided victory for the Appeal to Reason in its fight on the corrupt judiciary of this country.

The resolution introduced by Representative Sabath is innocent in itself, on the face of it aiming to bring about an investigation of the courts as a whole.

But while the scope of the resolution is universal, so far as Sabath is concerned, he personally wishes to reach the Chicago favorites who earn large fees through the alleged aid of the Chicago courts.

Mr. Sabath admitted that charges preferred against the judge had been laid before him and that he was awaiting the outcome of further investigation.

The labor leaders charge Judge Grosscup with official acts for which they received fees in addition to the salaries for their positions fixed by law.

What officers, clerks, attorneys, special counsel, and other officials connected with the department of justice have received fees in addition to the salaries for their positions fixed by law, and what amounts they have received in fees during the last four years.

N.Y. GRAND JURY DEFIES JUDGE

Body Refuses to Probe the Master Steamfitters as Court Ordered

New York, April 1.—Several wealthy and prominent professional and business men swore allegiance to the capitalist class, and refused to notice the existence of any rights on the part of the toiling classes in refusing to obey the instructions of a judge, who had directed them to return a criminal indictment.

The grand jury was the one which held over on the request of District Attorney Whitman to investigate the charge of conspiracy made by the Enterprise Steamfitters' union, a labor organization, against the Building Trades Employers' association.

After being sent out to deliberate on the case the grand jury, which is composed of many wealthy and prominent business and professional men, came into court and asked for its discharge, making no mention of its investigation. Judge Rosalesky refused to discharge the jury and directed that the members return to the consideration of the case.

The decision was rendered by Judge Fitzgerald in making permanent the injunction of the Enterprise Association of Steamfitters, of which Mr. Shearn is counsel, against the Building Trades Employers' association, because the employers' association had tried to prevent the employment of the union's members.

But that the issuance of the injunction is in no sense a victory for labor, although the case is being pushed by a labor union, is made clear from the words of Judge Fitzgerald's opinion.

And in the face of these plain words of Judge Fitzgerald, which state clearly that it is the rights of the master steamfitters that he is defending against the aggressions of the Building Trades Employers' association, the Hearst paper speaks of a labor victory!

It is to the interest of Hearst and his class that the workers live in a world of illusions. It is to the interest of the workers themselves that they understand the actual situation.

NAVY MAN SEES A WORLD WAR

French Vice Admiral Sees American-Japanese Fight as Opening Conflict

Paris, April 1.—The memoirs of Vice Admiral Fournier, commander of the Mediterranean squadron of the French navy, in which he discusses particularly the possibility of a war between the United States and Japan and the resultant danger of dragging all Europe into a terrific conflict, were issued in book form tonight.

The memoirs have caused a sensation in political and diplomatic circles. Admiral Fournier accords the star role on the stage of international politics to the German emperor, not only in Europe, says the writer, where the emperor is trying desperately to break the league of powers against him, but also indirectly as an influential factor in the relations between the United States and Japan.

The admiral declares Japan's great fear is that the friendly relations between the United States and China will culminate in an out and out alliance, and thus, in event of war, the United States would have a base of operations and general resources vastly superior to the Philippines. Japan's explained armaments, therefore, are explained not as a menace to Russia, but in preparation to combat the United States.

The admiral's friendly relations between the United States and China will culminate in an out and out alliance, and thus, in event of war, the United States would have a base of operations and general resources vastly superior to the Philippines.

RAILROADS IN TEARFUL PLEA

Bankruptcy or an immediate increase in freight rates was the cry sent up from the general offices of the big western railroads yesterday, following the boost in wages voluntarily given the employees of the Pennsylvania and the Reading lines, which action has already been felt in the increased unbusiness in the western railroad wage situation.

"In order to maintain our equipment, pay our dividends and at the same time increase our wage schedule," said Vice President E. W. McKenna of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, "we must increase our receipts. There is but one way and that is to raise our freight rates."

Carnegie Sees Pictures Pittsburgh, Pa., April 1.—A notable loan exhibition of paintings at the Carnegie institute will be shown to Andrew Carnegie during the four days' visit he began here today.

St. Louis, Mo., April 1.—Mrs. Russell Sage, her nephew, Major Stephen C. H. Stocum, U. S. A., and his wife, who was Miss Lums Garrison of St. Louis, arrived here from Pasadena, Cal., in their private car Conroy.

MITCHELL FAILS IN CAR STRIKE

Cost of Strike to City Is \$239,100, Report Shows; Peace Far Off

Philadelphia, Pa., April 1.—So far it has cost the city of Philadelphia about \$239,100 to kill and maim the tollers of the city in fighting the battles of the Rapid Transit company.

John Mitchell, former head of the United Mine Workers and now second vice president of the American Federation of Labor and an executive official of the Civic federation, came to this city from New York, in an effort to have peace restored between the car men and the Rapid Transit company.

None of the labor leaders would make a statement, but it is understood that Mr. Mitchell tried to have C. O. Pratt, the car men's leader, change his mind and induce the car men to accept the proposition made by Mayor Reuburn two weeks ago.

Although Director Clay has refused to allow the women sympathizers with the striking car men to hold their planned demonstration on Broad street Saturday afternoon, Miss Lullie Twining, head of the women's auxiliary to the car men's union, declared that the parade would come off as planned.

Three strike breakers of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company were held for homicide by Coroner Ford at the inquest into the death of Leo Timmermann, who was thrown to his death from a car.

WOMEN MEET ON SATURDAY NIGHT

As already announced the Socialist women of Cook county will meet tomorrow evening at the hall, 130 Washington street, to hear the history of the Philadelphia and New York shirtwaist makers' strike, as told by Miss Agnes Nestor, known as an active worker and organizer in the strike territory.

Mrs. Ella Megow will preside as chairman. Mrs. Megow was formerly treasurer of the Political Refugee League.

A bill was introduced in the Nova Scotia legislature at the instance of organized labor in coal mines, and with the endorsement of the trades and labor council of Halifax, providing for compulsory recognition of organized labor.

COWS GRAZE ON POTTERS' FIELD

Sexton's Herd Browses Amid Stark Bones of the Pauper Dead

Cincinnati, O., April 1.—For the first time, and it is to be hoped not for the last, this city has witnessed a convention of men, who were more interested in the slums of the city than in its monuments, its skyscrapers, big business houses, beautiful homes, parks and the like.

The miners did not hate or despise the idle mobs that lounged about these cheap lodging houses; on the contrary, these men who spend their lives underground pined the human beings who amidst plenty of sunshine were lying in heaps upon the ash dump of society.

It was a motley mob. From appearance it looked as if the men were physically, mentally and morally starving. Many perhaps had had no breakfast, with no prospects of a dinner or supper, and doomed when night came to lie in their "bunks" and "flops" with pangs of hunger still gnawing at their vitals.

At the county jail, wherever the inmates happened to be of the working class, many a piece of money was dropped through the bars to the prisoners in order that they might purchase tobacco, etc.

"Potter's field" where the battered hulks of wrecks are strewn and where the unfortunates of generations lie, was the last place visited. Eight hundred miners visited the place during the past week and found the burying ground in such a deplorable state of neglect that it sickened them and they could not attend the convention.

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Fight for Decent Living Wage is the Reason for Great Walkout in Soft Coal Fields

VOTE LEAGUE IN FINAL REPORT

Problems Before Next Council Shown; Haver Praised; Horn Indorsed

Important work for the next city council: Regulating telephone rates. Regulating telephone rates. Construction of subways. Plans for harbor improvements. Annual budget. Redistricting wards.

While the report decries the election of "gray wolves," it indorses some of the fiercest beasts that had preyed upon the public. Among these are men of the ilk of William J. McKenna, Bernard W. Snow, Anton J. Cermak, Charles M. Foell—all Busse supporters in the city council.

Of the Socialist candidates, the report mentions only John Horn of the Nineteenth ward and Merle B. Haver of the Twenty-seventh ward.

The redistricting of the wards, the report sets forth, is one of the serious problems of municipal government. This is made necessary by the inequality of representation in the city council.

The formation of printers' clubs is becoming popular in some of the large cities of the jurisdiction. These bodies are instrumental in bringing the membership closer together and in exercising a better social influence that could be generated in no other way.

Navigation Officially Open Navigation opened officially at the port of Chicago last midnight, and today the lifesavers again are at their posts.

Aged Alaskan on Long Trip Valdez, Alaska, April 1.—James Fish, aged 70, a native of Manchester, England, started today on a trip to his birthplace, with the intention of covering all the land portions of his journey on foot. He will go by boat to San Francisco, Cal., whence he will walk across the country to Boston.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND COAL MINERS

Operators Back Down

News of the miners' first victory was received by the national officers of the United Mine Workers from Brazil, the center of the Indiana block coal district. At the close of a secret conference between the miners and operators of that district it was announced that the operators would grant a wage increase of 5 cents a ton and that there would be no strike.

All miners in the United States and Canada are observing today as a holiday. At least 500,000 men will be idle. It is known as "Eight-Hour Day," the anniversary of the establishment of the shorter workday. Only in those states where the agreements have not expired will the miners resume work Monday.

Indiana—Eighteen thousand miners quit at midnight; conference arranged for next Wednesday at Terre Haute; miners say shutdown will be short lived.

Pennsylvania is Tied Up PENNSYLVANIA—Approximately 40,000 men quit at midnight; temporary scale, allowing a 5 cent run of mine a ton increase hoped to be reached by Saturday; settlement of the powder question to be held in abeyance.

IOWA—Every mine in Iowa closed pending settlement of the wage scale. OHIO—All miners idle; at Lorain, O., one steel plant shut down and threw out 4,000 workmen; the managers announcing a shortage of coal.

SOUTHWEST—Thirty-five thousand miners quit in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas; early settlement hoped for, but miners assert they have funds of \$400,000 to draw on.

Coincident with the opening of the strike the national officers of the United Mine Workers' organization, who have been in session at Indianapolis, Ind., for the last two days, departed for their respective states to advise the miners in the district conferences with the mine operators, in which it is hoped, settlements will be speedily reached.

SEXTON'S CATTLE GRAZE AMID BONES OF THE DEAD



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adjourned last night we all felt that the prospect was satisfactory for the miners. In many districts it is now only a question of the miners and operators sitting down together and talking over business.

"In eastern Ohio, where we expected strong opposition, it is reported to us that three of the largest companies are ready to sign the contract we formulated at our recent meeting in Cincinnati.

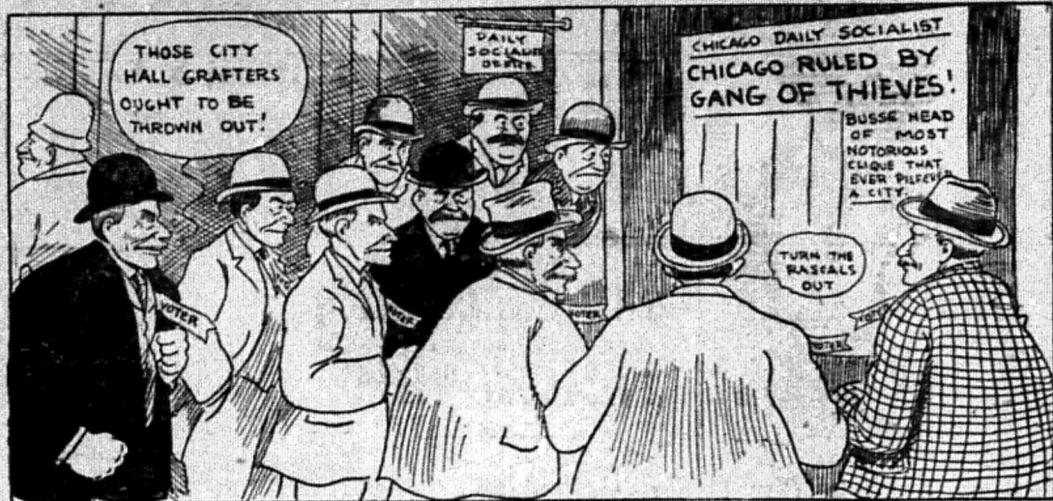
"In Indiana and the Hocking district of Ohio we will reach a settlement next week. There probably will be more difficulty in western Pennsylvania and Illinois, where the powder and shot fires' wage questions are involved."

Nine hundred coal mines in Illinois have closed down and 72,000 miners have stopped work. The mines will be closed until a new wage scale is signed. The pump men and engineers were the only men at work today.

The mines will be closed for probably sixty days, and possibly for four months, according to statements of members of the operators' executive committee.

Although a meeting of the joint scale committee of the Illinois miners and

WILL THE VOTERS FORGET--



THAT THE SAME GANG IN POWER NINE MONTHS AGO--



IS SEEKING RE-ELECTION THIS MONTH?



W. D. VAN HORN, Indiana

the operators is called for Monday in Chicago, members of the operators' committee are not hopeful of an immediate settlement.

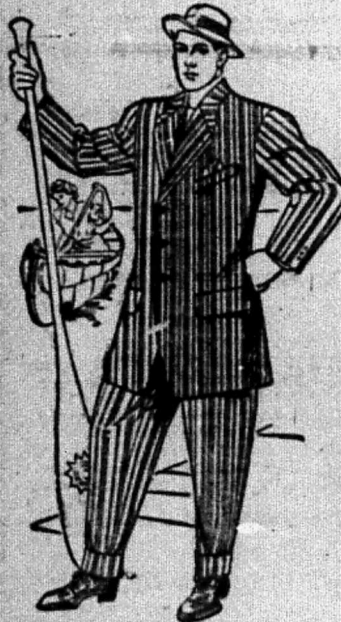
The miners under the contract which expired earned about \$3 in a day of eight hours. They demand an increase of 10 cents a ton. They also ask the operators to pay the expense of the shut firing.

No famine in coal is predicted for the immediate future. The railroads and big users of coal have supplies to last them two months.

Operators Are Weakening

Adolph F. Germer, secretary and treasurer of the miners' sixth sub-district of Illinois, said several operators have signified their willingness to sign a new scale, giving the miners their demands. He would not name the operators.

Kansas City, Mo., April 1.—Approximately 25,000 union coal miners quit work in the southwest field, composed of the states of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, today. Both miners and operators predict a long and determined fight. Business will suffer little from a fuel shortage, for at least sixty days. The miners claim they have a \$400,000 strike fund at their disposal.



Socialism and unionism go hand in hand. Promoter of union-made clothing.

Hat Free

INTERESTING SPECIAL SUIT OFFER FOR SATURDAY ONLY

\$2.00 hat FREE with each suit sold directly from this "ad." The great success of last Saturday's sales spurs on this offer. This, together with \$3,000 worth of models from the Fashion Show at greatly under-priced, makes this a truly great bargain.

\$30 SUITS, \$18.50
\$25 " \$14.75
\$22 " \$13.50
\$20 " \$11.50
\$15 " \$7.50

TIMOTHY R. BRINK, 128 Dearborn St., Opp. Boston Store.

Mail orders guaranteed by this paper. P. O. order or cashier's check must accompany all orders.

WOMEN FESTIVAL AT STUDEBAKER

Labor will have a festival night at the Studebaker theater on Tuesday evening, April 5, when through the courtesy of Joseph Medill Patterson and the management of the theater the Women's Trade Union league will have a benefit performance. The boxes will be decorated with banners and pennants, under a scheme worked out by the members of the league.

The Women's Trade Union league is working in the interests of women and for labor.

The league will receive a portion of all the sales for the show made through its office. Tickets should be bought from Miss Agnes Nestor, the treasurer, 503, 275 La Salle street.

"The Fourth Estate" is a newspaper play and has had a long, successful run in the east and Chicago. It deals with a subject that interests everybody who knows what a power the press is. One genius characterized the work as "tingling with the hot breath of American contemporary life."

JUDGE WILL BE COMPANY HEAD

Reorganization of the Real Estate Title and Trust company, one of the largest title abstract firms in Chicago, with Charles S. Cutting, for almost eleven years judge of the Probate court of Cook county, at its head as president at the conclusion of his term on the bench in December, will be the outcome of negotiations which have been pending for some months and in which leading Chicago financiers are interested.

Judge Cutting yesterday admitted that the position had been offered him and that he would accept if certain conditions he had insisted upon were met. He added, however, that he would in any event serve out his term as judge, although the salary offered in connection with the reorganized company was very much greater than that which he is at present receiving. His salary now is \$10,000 a year.

BANKER IN AFFINITY CASE IN HOSPITAL; GAS POISON CAUSE

Elmer Rowe, whose wife, Mrs. Margaret Emma Rowe, brought suit for \$10,000 against Mrs. Frederick B. Woodland, wife of a banker and prominent in south side society, charging alienation of affections, is in the Englewood hospital in a critical condition from gas poisoning.

Detectives are trying to determine whether Rowe attempted to kill himself or is the victim of an accident. The hospital officials professed not to know anything of the circumstances that led to Rowe's presence in the hospital.

MOODY TANGLE GROWS DEEPER

Investigation of the mystery surrounding the murder of Alexander J. Moody, wealthy pie manufacturer, who was killed with arsenic on February 20, is now directed to a mysterious man who is said to have been a visitor at the Moody home the day previous to Mr. Moody's death, and is now in hiding in a city several hundred miles from Chicago.

Frank A. Moody, brother of the murdered man, is said to have fastened suspicion upon this man and, with the aid of detectives, to have found out his present whereabouts. Coroner Hoffman prepared to leave Chicago today, accompanied by a detective, to find this man and question him. Requisition papers may be applied for to bring him back to Chicago.

To Aid Injured Workmen
The passing of the workmen's compensation bill by the Manitoba legislature during the week places on the statute books of the province a measure which is calculated to be of material benefit to workmen injured in the course of their employment, and that without placing anything more than an evenly divided burden upon the employers.

Fight U. S. Inspection of Figs
Washington, April 1.—President Louis B. Parsons of New York and five other members of the Dried Fruit association had a hearing yesterday at the department of agriculture on their objections to the government inspection of dried figs. The department has insisted on a minimum of foreign substances in the figs.

AMUSEMENTS

GARRICK MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
DAVID BELASCO presents
FRANCES STARR IN
EUGENE WALTERS' greatest play
'THE EASIEST WAY'
LYRIC Tel. Randolph 388.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15
LULU GLASER
In a New Play with Music.
'Just One of the Boys'

PAINTERS NOW TAKE HOLIDAY

Bosses Are Yielding; Strike to End on Monday, the Leaders Hope

Four thousand painters took a holiday today in order to give the boss painters an opportunity to sign the new wage scale calling for 60 cents an hour for the coming twelve months. With a large amount of work on hand the contractors are signing up in a hurry in order to get the men back to work as soon as possible. In the meantime they are also repudiating the two-year agreement for 55 cents an hour reached with "Skinny" Madden's Painters' District council, which is fast becoming a paper organization only.

To Go Back Monday
The end of the walkout is expected to be near, and the men will all be back on their jobs Monday morning. The entire situation will be reviewed at the big mass meeting of the organized painters of Chicago to be held Sunday afternoon at the Second Regiment Armory, Washington boulevard and Curtiss street, at two o'clock.

The strike order which went into effect today was issued by the Painters' Conference board, the anti-Madden painters' organization, which secured a referendum vote of the Chicago painters repudiating an agreement with the master painters made by the "Skinny" Madden faction, on the basis of 55 cents an hour for two years.

Union Agents Active
Business agents of the various local unions whose relations have been severed with the Madden-controlled Painters' District council are visiting the shops of members of the Decorators and Painters' club today to call away the men, unless they sign the agreement.

Among the contractors affected and the number of men they employ are: George D. Milligan, 300 men; W. P. Nelson company, 150 men; John T. Driscoll, 75; T. C. Gleck, 175; J. G. McCarthy, 100; E. J. McCarthy, 150; J. Bobbe, 150; O'Brien Brothers, 125; Anderson & Osterhelm, two shops, 200 men.

A large number of contractors appeared at the office of the conference board during the day and signed the scale demanded. Secretary A. C. Anderson of the board said that nearly all

would have signed up by Saturday. There are about 4,000 painters at work. The anti-Madden building trades council met and adopted a resolution granting authority to the business agents to call all building trades workers off structures where painters were employed under the "Skinny" Madden agreement of 55 cents an hour. This sympathetic action was taken to warn the Madden faction against attempting to aid the master painters by putting to work men hostile to the strikers.

Don't miss the great special session of "The Workers' University Society" Sunday morning at 10:15 at the Garrick Theater. Help to make working class history.



The First Thing To Look For

If you are going to move this Spring be sure that the house or flat you move into is wired for Electric light. No matter how attractive otherwise, the house is not truly modern unless it has this bright, convenient, clean light.

Have It Written In The Lease

Insist that your landlord wire the house or flat. He will find it a profitable investment. Once installed, electric wiring and fixtures need no repairs. A better class of tenants is attracted, and wall paper and tinted ceilings remain clean twice as long as with other illuminants. Tell him to ask about our "Two-years-to-pay" plan.

Commonwealth Edison Company

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139 Adams Street

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Ruppert

Satisfaction Guaranteed - Ruppert

Easter Shoes Today!

The price of this snappy tan shoe is absolute proof that it pays to trade at Ruppert's. Shoes of this grade leather and of equal workmanship sell elsewhere at from one to three dollars more.

We have a house full of the handsomest Easter shoes you have ever seen, and all at prices that won't tax your purse.



Harrison and Clark Streets
CHAS. RUPPERT, Jr., Mgr.
82 Madison St. 127 Van Buren St.

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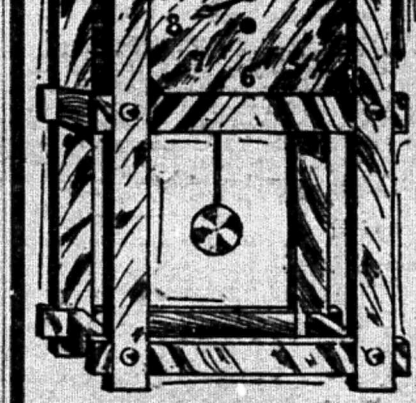
MADE UP TO DATE.
150,000 lives and six hundred million dollars' worth of property are destroyed yearly in the U. S. by the smoke nuisance. Our boiler furnaces will abate the smoke nuisance as well as save 30 to 50 per cent of the coal bills to manufacturers.
5,000 shares of stock, worth \$10 per share, can be purchased for a short time for 75 per cent cash. This stock cannot be bought in 40 days for \$10. Four instalments worth their salt can return the company enough of profit in a year from their sales to pay 10 per cent dividends upon the present selling price of stock. Investors who are qualified will be given positions. Write for particulars.
BERNARD McCAFFREY,
Creighton Block, Omaha, Neb.

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

FIVE BIG SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY

On Sale at All Four Hartman Stores for This One Day Only. Credit Extended to All With Terms Arranged to Suit.

4 --ROOMS-- 60.00
FURNISHED COMPLETELY
Terms: \$6 Cash. \$4 Monthly.



Mission Mantel Clocks
Made of quarter-sawn oak in artistic weathered oak finish and waxed. Height 24 in., width 14 in., depth 7 in.; frame put together with iron-headed brass nails, strongly secured. The hands and numerals are also made of brass. The movement is of finest quality and guaranteed as an exceptional timekeeper. Extra special for this one day's sale at... 1.98



Rocker Special
Frame made in American quarter-sawn oak, strong and substantial, handsomely carved. Upholstered seat and back in guaranteed Nantucket leather. Full spring seat, fancy back. Hair price... 4.89

1 Motion Go-Cart
Complete with hood as illustrated. Hood and body of Nantucket leather in colors. Frame of steel tubing—light yet very strong. Large 3/4-inch tires. Specially reduced to... 5.35

BED OUTFIT

Bed, Spring & Mattress
This special combination consists of a large elegant bed here illustrated, together with excellent pair of springs and a splendid mattress from our own work rooms, soft top, double sewed and guaranteed for durability. The bed is of full size and may be had enameled in any color desired. All three articles this sale at... 8.95



9x12 BRUSSELS RUGS
These rugs are of our new Spring patterns just in. They are made of best worsted materials, extra firmly woven, most durable colorings and recommended as the biggest values to be found anywhere in Chicago. For this one day's sale we have reduced the price to... \$11.89

Keep on Saving Fish's Stamps

Exchange Them as Usual for Valuable Household Premiums.
Redeemable as Before at the 4 Fish Furniture Stores
The L. Fish Furniture Company
Merchants and Storekeepers Who Are Not Supplied Call Up 1404 Calumet
PREMIUM ROOMS 1901-1911 State St. 654-656 E. North Av. (Old Number 219-221)
PREMIUM ROOMS 3011-3021 State St. 3036-3038 Lincoln Av. (Old Number 943-945)

OPEN EVENINGS
Northwest Branch CORNER
Milwaukee Av. & Paulina St.
HARTMAN'S
223-225-227-229 WABASH AVENUE
West Side Branch 728-730 W. MADISON ST. Near Halsted St.
Southwest Branch Corner Blue Island Av., Harrison and Halsted Sts.

GRAFT SCANDAL IS DYING NOW

Wayman Shuts His Eyes Again Despite Clear Evidence

"No formal agreement is necessary. Pursuing the same object by the same means, one performing part of the act and the other performing another part of the act with a view to attain the same object will be sufficient to constitute a conspiracy. Previous acquaintance is unnecessary, and it is not essential that each conspirator should know the exact part to be performed by the other conspirators in execution of the conspiracy."

From the Cyclopaedia of Law and Procedure, Vol. 8, pages 621-22 and is supported by numerous authorities are the "Anarchist Case," 122 Illinois, Vol. 1, and in the United States vs. Rundschoff, 6th Bissell, U. S., 259.

The newspapers yesterday announced that the March grand jury has adjourned without touching any more of the city graft cases. The Cummings Foundry case had some time before



WM. HENNING, Socialist Candidate 31st Ward.

been whitewashed. The State's Attorney's office informed interested persons that there was no certainty of conviction and that therefore it would not do to return indictments for conspiracy. The testimony of Davidson of the Davidson Foundry company, who claimed to have seen Mayor Fred Busse and T. A. Cummings coming out of Andrew Graham's bank together on the west side, was altered before the grand jury, Davidson saying, "I saw someone come out with Cummings. I cannot say who it was."

This change the state's attorney's office chose to regard as a very serious setback. The mere fact that it was an unessential matter, did not prevent it from being made much of.

What the Facts Show

These are the facts in the Cummings scandal:

The city of Chicago spent \$138,000 with the Cummings Foundry company. The castings from the foundry were bought on split orders, so as to come within the state law which requires that purchases over \$500 shall be made after competitive bidding.

City Purchasing Agent Coleman bungled at times in sending out the split orders, in sums under \$500, so that the same voucher from the office of City Comptroller Walter Wilson covered two or more split orders, making the total over the \$500 mark. A long series of transactions passing through Coleman's hands showed Coleman's intent to split the orders to give Cummings a monopoly.

The price of pig iron is higher this year than last. The contract for hy-



C. J. WEGENER, Socialist Candidate for the 4th Ward.

drant stop valve castings is let this year at 42,000 a ton. In 1908 the Cummings company on split orders was paid \$21.09 a ton. In 1909 the Cummings company was paid, on split orders, \$79.00 a ton. Other minor castings were given to Cummings at an excessive price. A loss of \$70,000 to the city is the present figure set by the investigators for the Merriam commission.

Asked to by Busse

Why did Coleman violate the state law to help Cummings? From page 1137 of the transcript of evidence of the Merriam commission Coleman's motive shows up clearly. He said:

"I think the mayor said to me that everything being equal, if I could buy these castings he would be pleased."

Attorney Walter L. Fisher, of the Merriam commission, was questioning Coleman on the purchase of the Cummings castings at the time when Coleman made the above admission. Also on page 1137 of the evidence occurs this: Mr. Fisher: "I thought perhaps you

could remember who first spoke to you, whether it was the mayor or Mr. Redleske?"

Coleman: "I think Mr. Redleske spoke to me first."

Mr. Fisher: "Well, any other official than the mayor and the other?"

Coleman: "I don't think—"

Fisher: "Did anyone connected with the casting company speak to you?"

Coleman: "Mr. Cummings."

Redleske's Part

Then follows a conversation in which Coleman related a talk which he had with Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Paul Redleske, in which Redleske urged the purchase of the Cummings castings, without a contract, because those secured under contract were "likely to prove too hard and brittle."

The charging on fraudulent weights, the charging of excessive prices followed. The evidence taken by the Merriam commission is conclusive. The excerpts given above are only a very small portion of the testimony. They show men engaged in a guilty transaction, dodging the chance of putting themselves in each others' mercy. Busse urged, "All things being equal," he would like Cummings to get the business. An attorney for the defense would argue that Busse meant that only if things were equal and business transacted in the regular way, would Busse be pleased to have the business go to Cummings. Coleman committed the overt act of fraud. His superiors were careful that it should not be traced to them, criminally. They gave some excuse other than the real one, as to why Cummings should get the business. If the crime were traced back it would then go only as far as Coleman, they thought. When it reached Busse it might be malfeasance in office, as the state's attorney's office told interested persons was what could be sustained in court to obtain a conviction. Criminal conspiracy in which the overt act of one is the overt act of all, that would embarrass Busse, it would embarrass the state's attorney and it would follow the evidence and therefore be doubly embarrassing, proving that Busse did not know how to circumvent the law, and that Wayman knew how to enforce it.

Has a Bearing Now

Why is this of interest in the present campaign?

It is of interest because Busse dominates the council. The council leaders, Milton J. Foreman, not up for election; Bernard Snow, up for election, and others follow Busse, not only follow, but are co-rulers with him. Then there is Foell. Foell is in the Twenty-first ward as Snow is in the Seventh ward, both candidates for re-election and endorsed by the Municipal Voters' league. Foell has drafted an ordinance to steal the harbor improvements and give them to Pugh. Snow, acting as Busse's stool pigeon, put the motion to Busse's personally conducted city council to pass

the following, which Busse recommended. The Merriam commission has been informed from reliable sources that the Fuel Engineering company is closely allied with the City Fuel company. The City Fuel company has a cinch on supplying coal to the city, for all uses. The letter reads:

The Betraying Letter

March 28, 1914.

Hon. Fred A. Busse, Mayor.

City of Chicago, Chicago.

"Dear Sir: We propose to make all tests, collection of samples and analysis of coal called for in the specifications for coal for the thirteen pumping stations, issued March 7, 1910, for one year from April 1, 1910, for the sum of four hundred and seventy-six dollars (\$476) per month.

"We will also include, without extra charge, consulting and testifying as to results if necessary."

"Trusting that we may have the pleasure of serving you in this matter, we beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

"FUEL ENGINEERING CO.,

E. M. Cheney, Pres.

"Inasmuch as the making of scientific coal tests is expert service, it would seem to be inadvisable to advertise for proposals for doing this work. The Fuel Engineering company's standing and its ability to do this work is well known and as the price offered seems to be a fair one, I respectfully recommend that the mayor be authorized to accept the proposal of said Fuel Engineering company, and that the committee on finance be directed to make provision for paying for this service, from month to month.

Respectfully submitted,

"FRED A. BUSSE, Mayor."

This was concurred in by the council on motion of Alderman Snow.

MOVE TO DRIVE GROSSCUP OUT

(Continued From Page One)

olution, that around all federal judges there have grown up cliques that profit inordinately by means of receiverships and the like through the kindness of said judges. Wherefore his resolution demands not only that congress shall be informed how much each person outside of the salaried officers—and also the salaried officers who have received fees in addition to their salaries—have received, but also how frequently the same person has been thrown a receivership or the like within the four-year period.

It is Mr. Sabath's belief that the in-



Biggest, Best and Snappiest Stock of Men's Clothing in Chicago.

If you know the "Continental" you know that's so—always. And it's more so than ever this season. There's nothing, absolutely nothing, that a man could desire in design, shade and pattern that we can't show him. The very latest and extreme effects for the particularly swell dresser and the solid, substantial things that the quiet dresser prefers. And, as usual, the "Continental's" values have all others in Chicago beaten by a block. Prove it yourself!

A Rare Bargain \$15 Men's Suits & Top Coats

Regularly \$18, \$20 and \$22

The extraordinary Easter selling made gaps in a number of lines, and rather than fill them we have decided to clean them out at a big reduction in price. Of course, there isn't a thing the matter with these suits and topcoats—they're just as fresh and attractive as anything in the store. We want to get them out quick—that's all. Excellent materials in the new shades—plenty of tans and grays and plain black. Well tailored; every suit and topcoat as good as any man need wear. You're sure to find something just to your fancy—at only \$15.

ROLLER SKATES FREE

We're going to give the boys a chance to have fun, and are going to give away a pair of roller skates with

EVERY BOY'S SUIT AT \$3.50 OR MORE

All wool materials and new colorings. Every suit the best value by far obtainable at the price—without any regard to the gift that goes with it. Will please the boy—and his parents, too.

Stylish Furnishings at Wonderfully Low Prices. STORE OPEN EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT TILL 10 O'CLOCK.



Corner Milwaukee and Ashland Avenues. The West Side's Largest Clothing and Shoe Store.

formation he asks will show the existence of the cliques he thinks exist and that all the judges, and especially those of Chicago, have their favorites and throw rich morsels in the way of those favorites.

Will Show Rotten Conditions.

The investigation further demands that congress shall be informed of not only what has been paid those receivers and the like out of funds over which the courts have control, but where they are privately paid on awards by the court, and therefore, if it is passed, it will give Chicagoans some illuminating knowledge. As instances, it will be shown just how much John Maynard Harlan received in the traction matter, and also what Marshall E. Sampell and others were paid as receivers for the Union Traction system in the proceeding under Judge Grosscup.

Another thing that will be shown is just how good a political asset the various marshals of the country are, and that, Mr. Sabath thinks, is a thing almost every one would like to know. There is no assurance that the resolution will pass, but Sabath promises to push it as hard as he can.

"I have been working for some time for an investigation of the fee sinecures in the federal courts," said Representative Sabath. "I have had a similar resolution pending in the committee for several months, but no action has been taken on it. I have observed personally the evils of permitting court clerks and other court officers to act as receivers and obtain fees outside of the salaries fixed for them by law.

"All I know about the proposal to institute impeachment proceedings against Judge Grosscup is that a committee laid before me certain criticisms of the official conduct of the judge. I told the committee that if the statements were substantiated congress ought to investigate.

Inquiry Continued

"The committee departed to continue its inquiry and I have heard nothing from it since. Some of the information I have asked of the department of justice in this resolution has a direct bearing upon some of the criticisms of Judge Grosscup, particularly in the conduct of the Union Traction receivership. The statements made by the committee convinced me more than ever that congress ought to look into the practice of allowing salaried officers of the government to accept fees for outside work."

Whether impeachment proceedings could be based on the Union Traction receivership is a debatable question, according to lawyers. Judge Grosscup always maintained that he had express authority of law for the appointment of Sampell. The labor leaders have long had a grudge against the judge on account of his decisions in labor cases, and it has been known for some time that they were combing his career for damaging evidence.

The Sabath resolution was referred to the committee on expenditures of the department of justice, which has promised to give the Chicago representative a hearing. If it goes through the house, the results of an inquiry will be interesting.

The fee business of the court officers is said to be particularly good in Chicago and New York. In both cities there are professional receivers, who are given the bulk of the bankruptcy cases in the federal courts.

Employees of the courts and of the clerks are allowed to accept these fee jobs.

There also are in Washington half a dozen men, according to information given Mr. Sabath, who make a living from the fees of federal receiverships in the distant parts of the country.

There was a considerable stir in court circles in Chicago today as a result of the discussion of the news that Representative Sabath had introduced his federal court probe resolution into congress. It caused also a large amount of comment among the members of the legal profession of the city who have

been watching the expose in the Appeal to Reason with great interest.

When the first articles began appearing in the Appeal to Reason, Judge Grosscup refused to reply to them claiming they were not worthy of notice. John M. Harlan assumes a similar attitude in making a reply to the Sabath resolution, using the opportunity to make an attack on Congressman Sabath.

Harlan Got His

"Who takes Sabath seriously?" is Harlan's bluff. "You can't add a cubit to a man's stature by giving him a certificate of election.

"There is nothing secret about the salaries paid the receivers in the Union Traction case or myself as counsel. I was paid between \$71,000 and \$72,000. Marshal E. Sampell and Henry Blair, the receivers, each received \$1,500 a month. There will be no difficulty for anyone who wishes to get the information.

"As far as concerns the reported plan behind the resolution for impeachment of Judge Grosscup, I know nothing about that."

Judge Grosscup departed on Feb. 14 for a trip through Europe and Africa, which he predicted would be a two or three months' vacation for him, through much of the territory traveled by the redoubtable Theodore Roosevelt.

Child Is Frozen on Prairie

Rushville, Neb., April 1.—During the blizzard of Tuesday the 6 year old boy of Nicholas Kozala, a homesteader, wandered from home and was frozen to death. The body was found Thursday on the prairie.

COWS GRAZE IN POTTERS FIELD

(Continued From Page One)

such places and so little care is taken and interest manifested in the spot where they are laid in death, was heartbreaking to us."

Boards as Headstones

Boards, which served as headstones bearing numbers, in some instances not distinguishable, marked the various graves. Debris of all kinds was scattered all over the lot. Several cows belonging to Sexton Huber were allowed to roam at will over the graves. One poor woman had caused a fence about four feet high to be erected about her infant's grave, so that it might be undisturbed by the cows. Bits of skull and human bone were scattered about, mingled with broken glass, beer bottles, brush and undergrowth.

The writer believes that the unfortunate persons who are buried in this field should be given better care, and, with the help of others, to have conditions remedied. A slumming party of workmen, ministers and business men of Cincinnati are going to investigate.

TAUSIG FURNITURE CO.

3953-55-57 LINCOLN AVE. North Avenue and Larrabee St.
Corner of Irving Park

"25% OFF"

On Buffets & China Cabinets

During the month of April you may select any of our beautiful stock of buffets or china closets with the assurance that you are buying at twenty-five per cent less than the regular price. The old tickets are on the goods. You just take off one-fourth yourself.

\$18.00 Value This Week Only \$11.75

Imitation Leather Couch

Full size, oak finish; springs fully guaranteed.

We don't have to say that this couch is covered with genuine leather when it is not. It is a much superior article compared with other couches that are on the market, and our price is only **\$11.75**

This 1910 'C.V.C.' Go-Cart Exactly as Illustrated **\$4.25**

If you want a Go-Cart that is serviceable in every sense of the word, see the "C. V. C." Every one is sold with an absolute Tausig guarantee. Tires replaced for one year.

"BUILDING" REFRIGERATORS, all sizes and shapes. Guaranteed in every respect by Tausig, and means more than any manufacturer's guarantee. Prices range upward from **\$6.75**

IF YOU NEED ANY PARLOR FURNITURE YOU'LL DO BETTER AT TAUSIG'S

Hats of Distinction

FOR MEN WHO CARE

\$2—ARTHUR'S HATS—\$2

are acknowledged by Chicago's best dressed men to be absolutely correct in style and faultless in quality and workmanship. Nothing better at any price. The largest line of high-grade hats in Chicago to select from.

150 Smart New Spring Styles

Arthur Feilchenfeld

TWO STORES
81-83 Van Buren St. 183 Dearborn St.
(Upper Bldg.) (Adams Exp. Bldg.)

Tailoring MOSSLER'S System

2 PAIR OF PANTS TO EVERY SUIT
244 W. North Ave.
Away from the high price landlards.

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 the same or stripe material. From \$18 to \$30 ANY STYLE

Regular \$25 to \$40 Value Suits. HAND TAILORED, UNION MADE. Fit, Style, Workmanship and Guarantees Guaranteed. Send for my sample Booklet today.

Every Socialist in Chicago Should Take a Message of My Offer. Open Evenings Till 8; Sundays Till Noon.

THE ARMITAGE

JOHN S. EDWARDS, Pres.
Milwaukee and Armitage Aves.

OPEN TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS

OPEN SUNDAY MORNING TILL NOON

You Get the Most for Your Money at the Armitage.

We want to show you our swell new patterns in grays and blues, all made up specially for us. You can have them in the snappy young men's style or in the more conservative models. We can please everyone with our large selection. Don't forget that we have a reputation for giving values—always the most for your money at the Armitage.

Suits \$10 to \$30

Our Boys' Department is the most complete on the Northwest Side.

MEN'S, BOYS' and LADIES' SHOES TO PLEASE YOU.

COAL TRUST IS ON GRILL NOW

City Council Is Faced With a Showdown on the Bids Today

The city council, late this afternoon, will have a chance to go on record openly as to whether or not it intends to perpetuate the monopoly which the City Fuel company has been enjoying in supplying coal to the city pumping stations.

Got a Good Plan Only this week Commissioner of Public Works Hansberg awarded a juicy contract for supplying coal to five pumping stations without consulting the council.

The contract which it is proposed the council shall let is to supply coal for the four remaining stations—Harrison street, Twenty-second street, Central Park avenue and Springfield avenue.

A nine months' supply of coal for these four stations would amount to about \$125,000, but it is not the intention of the Bussettes to let a nine months' contract this time.

When Hansberg advertised for bids for the coal supply for the pumping stations he asked that each bidder submit two bids—one for nine months and another for three months.

Several aldermen who are friendly to the Merriam commission and its work, when they learned of the special council meetings and the avowed purpose of it, expressed doubt as to the Bussettes even carrying out such a program.

HUNT NEGRO AS SOCIETY PRANK

St. Louis, April 1.—A real man hunt, in which a negro boy was chased and trailed through the streets of St. Louis by four bloodhounds and finally cornered in the view of the assembled society of the city, is the latest idea for the amusement of the pampered rich.

CHLOROFORM EDDIE FAY'S 'PAL' TO TAKE HIS PICTURE

Detroit, Mich., April 1.—"Little Dick" Harris, held with Fred Cunningham, alias Eddie Fay, by the New York police in connection with the postoffice robbery at Richmond, Va., is well known, the officers say, to the Detroit police.

BURGLAR KILLS WOMAN WHEN HE FINDS NO CASH

Springfield, Mass., April 1.—His demand for money having been ignored, a masked burglar who had entered the drawing room of the residence of Mrs. Sarah J. Dow on Round Hill, in the northern part of this city, shot and killed Miss Martha B. Blackstone, 35 years old, a public school teacher, and probably fatally wounded Miss Harriet P. Dow, a fellow teacher.

Carpenters Will Merge

According to the plan mapped out by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, there will be but one organization of carpenters on the continent after the first of June, when a plan will be devised to merge the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

A RETRACTION

A business man a few months ago declared we ought not publish statements to the effect that thousands of Socialists are using Purchasers' League books and patronizing advertisers in the Daily Socialist.

When the business man voiced his doubts as to our statements and the loyalty of our subscribers he was not an advertiser, and consequently not fit to judge.

Today that same business man is an advertiser and has retracted his own request for a retraction.

HE IS GETTING RESULTS. The Daily Socialist invites any other doubting Thomas to try the same plan.

No business man has any right to doubt our statements until he has tried out our result-bringing abilities.

An ad placed in the Daily Socialist is more apt to bring results than that placed with other daily papers, because every one of our readers is vitally interested in the cause that it represents and advocates.

THE BUYERS' NEWS

A TEN STRIKE!

When the Daily Socialist issued purchasing books it had no idea how much of a success they would be. Many plans for making the Daily Socialist a good advertising medium failed previous to this.

Nevertheless, the books were pushed. Continuous pushing kept the plan before the readers day after day, and the logic finally won.

Only one other move is now necessary. SOCIALIST WOMEN MUST HELP THE MEN. The Daily Socialist has a big volume of advertising from clothing men.

Most of the shopping today is done by women. The men can only help in one direction. WOMEN MUST DO THE REST.

PREMIUM.

For every purchasing book turned in that contains \$20 worth of purchases made in the establishments of advertisers in the Chicago Daily Socialist we agree to give a 75-cent credit slip to the owner of the book.

The credit slip is good on the purchase of any book selling for 75 cents or more. The recipient of the credit slip can choose any book he or she desires as long as it is carried by any of the big book stores.

All you have to do is write for a purchasing book and then use it when buying from our advertisers.

AMONG THE ADVERTISERS.

The Spring is now on and Summer is coming. You are going to buy a new suit, hat, underwear or furniture. Buy it from one of our many advertisers.

BIG MAIL-ORDER OFFER.

James V. Cizek, one of our old advertisers, has opened one of his stores for mail-order business on a large scale. He is one of the most prosperous and trustworthy merchants in Chicago, and makes a great offer to out-of-town Socialists in his new Spring and Summer catalogue style book.

An opportunity is given to every Socialist to earn a suit free of charge. Details in catalogue. Write for one without delay to this office, 180 Washington street, or to Workers' Tailoring company, James V. Cizek & Son, proprietors, 3736 West Twenty-sixth street, Chicago.

BOODLERS ARE HARD HIT AT A WARD MEETING

Speakers in the Twelfth Say Cermak Aided the Looters by Silence

At a Socialist campaign meeting in the Twelfth ward, Alderman Cermak was severely censured last night for co-operating with the "bandits" of the city hall.

The scandalous Busse administration was reviewed, and the voters shown that the re-election of the Democratic alderman in the ward would be reinforcing the ranks of the city hall gang.

Although the evening was too fine for an indoor meeting, Novotny's hall, Twenty-second and Troy streets, was nearly full, and the attacks on the boodlers were applauded heartily. The audience laughed knowingly as the intimate facts of the administration were related.

The speakers besides Mr. Simons were J. J. Kral, editor of the Spravdnost and Albert Cherney, Socialist candidate of the ward. Alderman Cermak, who was expected to be there in response to a challenge from Mr. Cherney, was not present.

That in the ballot box lay the relief of conditions for the Socialist was the theme of Mr. Simons' speech. He pointed out that conditions would remain rotten as long as the government remained in the hands of the "Democrat" machine.

City Is Trust's Prey

"Under the present order trusts are back of every city office," he said, in part. "There is not a move of the aldermen that is not controlled by some big corporation. Take a look at the board of education, for instance. That institution, which should be solely for the public good, is in the power of the stock yards. Union, the attorney for Armour & Co., is doing the dirty work in telling what kind of an education women and children should receive and how the affairs of the board should be administered."

Mr. Simons also pointed out that the newspapers are controlled by the corporations and no justice even against

No wonder Tom is busy Sliklined Suits 15.00

"No wonder Tom is busy." Why, man, I know what nice clothing it is, the suits that we are selling this year at only 15.00 are a surprise to me. I would be a fool to string you and lead you into my clothing department to disappoint you.

Hats 1.65

I believe in leaders, for that reason I am selling all this season all the new shapes in stiff and soft hats usually sold at 2.00 and 2.50 at 1.65. Just as I thought, by cutting the price I have more than doubled my hat business so far this spring.

Shoes 2.00

These shoes come in patent leathers, vici kids, box calfs, tans and blacks—in all the new shapes—and most men when they see buy them (no wonder). Come in, try a pair on, and see what your feet think.

Other bargains Saturday.

Bargains for Saturday will be: 50-cent "President" suspenders at 35 cents. 2 for 25-cent fast black seamless socks at 6 cents. A lot of new, beautiful plaited shirts usually sold at 1.50 at 95 cents.

Tom Murray

Open till 10 Saturdays. Jackson cor. Clark.

Truck Drivers' Union, C. T. & H. U., Local No. 705, MEETS TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 8 P. M., Brodrick's Hall, 732 Madison Street

IF YOU APPRECIATE FINE WHISKEY... FREE OF COST A FULL QUART... HENICK'S... Take One Look at Your Old Hat... HENICK'S... 3953 West 12th St.

On Sale TO-DAY The Progressive Journal of Education Office: 45 LA SALLE STREET

Free SUIT Free Details of Great Offer in Catalogue and Style Book... WORKERS' TAILORING CO., 5736 W. 38TH ST., CHICAGO.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Rates under this heading: Three lines daily for one year only \$3.00 per month. Each additional line \$1.00. Tell your merchant about the Daily Socialist Purchasers' League. Invite him to advertise.

South Side PRINTING H. G. ADAIR Commercial Printing and Stationery... PROPAGANDA The H.G. Adair Printing Co. COAL AND WOOD HOWE BROS. CO. 88 1/2 WEST STREET... STATIONERS If It Is Used in An Office We Sell It... ENGRAVING BEST GRADE HALF TONER... BANKS LOANS MADE ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE... GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS AMES HATS MEET ME FACE TO FACE TOM MURRAY... SHOES Go to O. GERMERAD

West Side TAILORS SAVE 25 PER CENT... HATS OUR HATS ARE RETAILED AT WHOLESALE... STREIT HATS ALL STYLES... BOOTS AND SHOES M. BOYSEN, 356 North 48th St... PRINTING AND ENGRAVING National Printing & Pub. Co... COAL, WOOD AND HAY N. P. NELSON, 815 N. 52D AV... LAKEVIEW JOHN AIRD... MEATS AND GROCERIES CAMILLO BRUIN... CARPENTER WORK E. ANDERSON... ADVERTISING THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST'S LARGEST CIRCULATION READ IT A PAYING ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

North Side SHOES AND SLIPPERS Genuine German Felt Shoes and Slippers... WINDOW SHADES MELNICK BROS... INSURANCE FIRE, LIFE AND SICK BENEFIT INSURANCE... LAUNDRY AMEKO HAND LAUNDRY... DENTISTS DR. M. D. E. BRENNER... PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS APPENDICITIS AND CANCER CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE, DR. JACOB SPOELLER...

Out of Town SHOES High-Grade Shoes Fitted or sent any size; state price. W. M. CLARK, Harvey, 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 work 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

CIVILIZATION

Civilization announced its advent upon the stage of events by the inauguration of slavery. The slave worked for the master. The product of his labor belonged to the master. The master saw that the slave had food, etc., sufficient to enable him to work on the morrow. If he allowed his slave to starve, he might be unable to get another, unless at considerable cost.

With slavery there came the carrying out of works of greater magnitude than formerly. Under the lash of the master the mighty achievements of Egypt, Babylon, Greece, Rome, etc., were accomplished, tasks that were undoubtedly impossible except through enforced labor. Slowly and painfully, through some thousands of years were the burdens of civilization borne upon the backs of chattel slaves.

The tools of wealth production were by the same token growing more powerful, making the labor of the slave more prolific in wealth production. This continually increasing power to produce wealth eventually surfeited the master class and its institutions, until the civilization of the time, rotten to the core, went to pieces at the touch of the barbarians of a more northern clime; and out of the chaos of its ruins there emerged a slavery wearing a different garb but in essence the same.

The feudal slave worked a part of the time for the feudal lord for nothing, being allowed to work the balance of the time for himself upon land set aside for his own use. He kept himself and his family by this latter labor.

The amount of time he was allotted to work for himself was as a rule very nicely adjusted to the actual requirements to enable him to work for the feudal lord the balance. His predecessor, the chattel slave, worked for his master all of the time.

The feudal slave worked for his master but a part of the time. But inasmuch as neither got more than the bare necessities of existence, the difference between them was one of appearance only. The very essence of their servitude was the same in either case.

For some hundreds of years the feudal system of slavery held sway. The tools of wealth production were continually being improved upon and the power of production increased.

Like their predecessors, the chattel slave masters, the feudal lords became surfeited with wealth and their civilization became a nuisance in the pathway of human progress. The wealth the feudal slave could produce in excess of his own keep could not be consumed by his master. It cried out with ever-increasing insistence to be disposed of. A new master class arose out of the ranks of the slaves. Skilled workers in the towns partially broke loose from feudal rule.

Master workmen with their tools ever becoming more powerful under their hands, scented rich profits in the production and sale of their wares, if the restrictions of feudal rule could be completely broken. The feudal lords could not withstand the pressure of this economic power. Developed within feudal society and were forced to give over the scepter of rule to the master workmen who were speedily to develop into factory lords.

As the feudal system gave way a vista was opened up before the feudal workman that had every appearance of being that freedom of which he had long dreamed. But it proved to be a delusion. The individual workman in the individual shop grew into a collection of workmen in a larger shop, and the subdivision of labor. The worker no longer made a certain part of the work only, and passed it along to a fellow workman. The hand tool grew into a machine and the process of production became more complex and the necessary equipment more costly, it became more and more impossible for the individual worker to lift himself from the rank of worker to that of master. Awakened from his dream of freedom he found himself held in the grip of a veritable industrial monster, that squeezed the last drop of blood from his quivering body, even more completely than did ever chattel slave master or feudal lord.

Though he appeared to be free inasmuch as he might refuse to labor if he so chose, he was awakened to the fact that he was compelled to surrender his life to his industrial masters in exchange for the price of that which the chattel slave got at first hand, and the feudal slave was allowed to produce for himself, and that was the bare necessities of existence.

After dreaming of freedom, to be awakened to the stern reality that wage-labor is but another name for slave labor is a rude awakening, indeed.

The wage slave does precisely for his master what the chattel slave and feudal serf did for theirs. No one would be impudent enough to assert that either of the latter were paid for their work, yet in common parlance the wage worker gets paid for his.

The fact asserts itself with ever increasing emphasis that chattel slave, feudal serf and wage slave worked for practically the same thing—a bare existence, and this has been rendered ever more insecure and uncertain as each of these successive stages of civilization became more highly developed.—From Canadian Socialist Platform.

THE SWEETGRASS HILLS (MONTANA)

BY R. J. CALHOUN

The Sweetgrass Hills are fair to view.

As in the hazy far-away, They tremble in the summer glow, Like morning's dawn of better day.

They beckon us with mellow light, As wrapped in dreams of Hope they lie; Our spirits yearn to see the night, And reach the hills so far, so high!

Come! Come away! My comrade's all, Bear your cross, but do not stray; Heart and hand, help each and all, For the Sweetgrass Hills are far away!

Come Father, Mother, bent with toil; Come old and young with Cansan's brand, With flag of Brotherhood unfurled, The strength of all for each shall stand!

Press onward, then! But where are they, Those hills so far, o'er way so drear? Time and distance fade away, The Sweetgrass Hills are here! Are here!

GIRL SLAVES IN MILWAUKEE BREWERIES

BY MOTHER JONES

It is the same old story, as pitiful as old, as true as pitiful. When the whistle blows in the morning it calls the girl slaves of the bottle washing department of the breweries to don their wet shoes and rags and hustle to the bustle to serve out their sentences. It is indeed true they are sentenced to hard, brutal labor—labor that gives no cheer, brings no recompense. Condemned for life to slave daily in the washroom in wet shoes and wet clothes, surrounded with foul mouthed, brutal foremen, whose orders and language would not look well in print and would surely shock sensitive ears or delicate nerves! And their crime? Involuntary poverty. It is hereditary. They are no more to blame for it than a horse for having the glanders.

It is the accident of birth. This accident that throws them into the swirling, seething mass known as the working class—in what forces them into the cradle into servitude—to be willing (?) slaves of the mill, factory, department store, hell or bottling shop in Milwaukee's colossal breweries, to create wealth for the brewery barons that they may own palaces, theaters, automobiles, blooded stock,



MOTHER JONES

farms, banks, and heaven knows what all, while the poor girls slave on all day in the vile smell of sour beer, lifting can of empty and full bottles weighing from 100 to 150 pounds, with wet shoes, rags, for God knows they can not buy clothes on the miserable pittance doled out to them by their soulless master class.

The conscienceless rich see no reason why the slave should not be content on a crust of bread, for its share of all the wealth created. That these slaves of the damppress should contract rheumatism is a foregone conclusion. Rheumatism is one of the chronic ailments and is closely followed by consumption. Consumption is well known to be only a disease of poverty.

The Milwaukee law makers, of course, enacted an anti-spit ordinance to protect the public health, and the brewers contributed to the Red Cross society to make war on the shadow of tuberculosis, and all the while the big capitalists are setting out incubators to hatch out germs enough among the poor workmen to destroy the nation. Should one of these poor girl slaves spit on the sidewalk it would cost her more than she can make in two weeks' work. Such is the fine system of the present day affairs.

The foreman even regulates the time that they may stay in the toilet room, and in the event of overstaying it gives the foreman an opportunity he seems

to be looking for to indulge in indecent and foul language. Should the patient slave forget herself and take offense it will cost her the job in that prison. And after all, bad as it is, it is all that she knows how to do.

To deprive her of the job means less crusts and worse rags in "the land of the free and the home of the brave." Many of the girls have no home nor parents and are forced to feed and clothe and shelter themselves, and all this on an average of \$3 per week. Ye Gods! What a horrible nightmare! What hope is there for decency, when unscrupulous wealth may exploit its producers so shamelessly?

No matter how cold, how stormy, how inclement the weather, many of these poor girl slaves must walk from their shacks to their work, for their miserable stipend precludes any possibility of squeezing a street car ride out of it. And this is due to our much vaunted greatness. Is this civilization? If so, what, please, is barbarism?

As an illustration of what these poor girls must submit to. One, about to become a mother, told me with tears in her eyes that every other day a depraved specimen of mankind took delight in measuring her girth and passing such comments as befits such humorous (?) occasions.

While the wage paid is 75 to 85 cents a day, the poor slaves are not permitted to work more than three or four days a week, and the continual threat of idle days makes the slave much more tractable and submissive than would otherwise obtain. Often, when their day's work is done, they are put to washing off the tables and lunchroom floors and the other odd jobs, for which there is not even the suggestion of compensation. Of course abuse always follows power, and nowhere is it more in evidence than in this miserable treatment the brewers and their hirelings accord their girl slaves.

The foreman also uses his influence, through certain living mediums, near at hand, to neutralize any effort having in view the organization of these poor, helpless victims of an unholty and brutal profit system, and threats of discharge were made should these girls attend my meetings.

One of these foremen actually carried a union card, but the writer of this article reported him to the union and had him deprived of it for using such foul language to the girls under him. I learned of him venting his spite by discharging several girls, and I went to the superintendent and told him the character of the foreman. On the strength of my charges he was called to the office, and when he was informed of the nature of the visit he patted the superintendent familiarly on the back and whined out how loyal he was to the superintendent, the whole performance taking on the character of servile lickspittle. As he fawns on his superior, so he expects to play autocrat with his menials and exact the same cringing from them under him. Such is the petty boss who holds the living of the working class girls in his hands.

The brewers themselves were always courteous when I called on them, but their underlings were not so tactful, evidently working under instructions. The only brewer who treated me rudely or denied me admittance was Mr. Blatz, who brusquely told me his feelings in the following words: "The Brewers' Association of Milwaukee met when you first came to town, and decided not to permit these girls to organize."

This Brewers' Association is a strong union of all Brewery plutocrats, composed as Schlitz, Pabst, Miller and Blatz Breweries, who are the principal employers of women. And this union met and decided, as above stated, that these women should not be permitted to organize! I then told Mr. Blatz that he could not shut me out of the halls of legislation, that as soon as the legislature assembled, I shall appear there and put these conditions on record, and demand an investigation and the drafting of suitable laws to protect the womanhood of the state.

Organized labor and humanity demand protection for these helpless victims of insatiable greed in the interest of the motherhood.

Organized labor and humanity demand protection for these helpless victims of insatiable greed in the interest of the motherhood of our future state.

Will the people of this country at large, and the organized wage workers in particular, tolerate and stand any longer for such conditions as exist in the bottling establishments of these Milwaukee breweries? I hope not! Therefore, I ask all fair-minded people to refrain from purchasing the product of these baron brewers until they will change things for the better for these poor girls, working in their bottling establishments.

Exploited by the brewers! Insulted by the petty bosses! Deserted by the press, which completely ignored me, and gave no helping hand to these poor girls' cause. Had they voted, however, their case would likely have attracted more attention from all sides. Poor peons of the brewers! Neglected by all the Gods! Deserted by all mankind.

The present shorn of all that makes life worth living, the future hopeless, without a comforting star or glimmer. What avails our boasted greatness built upon such human wreckage? What is civilization and progress to them? What "Message" bears the holy brotherhood in the gorgeous temples of modern worship? What terrors has the over-investigated white slave traffic for her? What a prolific recruiting station for the red light district! For after all, the white slave eats, drinks, and wears good clothing, and to the hopeless this means living if it only lasts a minute.

What has the beer slave to lose—the petty boss will make her job cost her virtue anyway. This has come to be a price of a job everywhere nowadays. Is it any wonder the white slave traffic abounds on all sides? No wonder the working class has lost all faith in Gods. Hell itself has no terrors worse than a term in industrial slavery. I will give these brewer lords of Milwaukee notice that my two months' investigation and efforts to organize, in spite of all obstacles placed in my way, will bear fruit, and the sooner they realize their duty the better it will be for themselves. Will they do it? Think of it, fathers and mothers. Think of it, men and women. When it is asked of thee "What hast thou done for the economic redemption of the sisters of thy brother Abel?" What then will thy answer be?

WHERE THERE IS NO VISION

BY ROBERT HUNTER

The recent general strike in Philadelphia was but a mere surface indication of a very dangerous state of the popular mind.

He who believes the workers of America are contented is either blind or is woefully deceiving himself.

Surely few men can ignore the many tokens that point to the widespread unrest among the workers of America. That unrest is due to many causes—but perhaps most of all to the fact that the workers are beating their heads against a stone wall.

In every fight they get hurt. In every case they are mercilessly clubbed by injunctions, flogged by the police and babbled by the courts.

They are tormented and harassed and often defeated because the government with all its power rushes to the defense of their bosses.

In Philadelphia and throughout Pennsylvania especially the workers are up against a terrible proposition.

The industrial bosses are brutal, arrogant and tyrannical. The state has been flooded with foreign labor that has heretofore accepted industrial and political slavery as the natural order of things.

The wages in the state are low, the hours long and the work terrific.

The state is ruled by the corrupt set of political bosses that remain unshaken, and they despise the people.

The courts are rotten and justice is a vagrant in that state.

And trusts, traction magnates, protected industries, exist to make millionaires and to beat the faces of the poor.

The labor leaders have held before them dazzling temptations.

The bribes of the politicians, the bribes of the bosses, the bribes of those seeking protection are forever dangled before these poor men's eyes.

And the workers are laid prostrate, poor and miserable. They are divided as to nationality, religion and politics so that they have no thought of unity, more insecure and uncertain as each of these successive stages of civilization became more highly developed.—From Canadian Socialist Platform.

But nothing can destroy the passion of the people for justice, and certainly not an oppression which makes them writhe and struggle and cry out with pain.

Without knowing what to do that will benefit them they are often violent, and violence is met with violence, lawlessness with lawlessness, anarchy with anarchy.

And so the workers are today for the first time in this country talking of political action and of the utility of the general strike.

All other weapons have been neglected by them or denied to them and so, like the Russian workmen they resort to the general strike.

I tried to find out what the workers wanted, but it was very difficult.

A series of oppressions has irritated them until they rose to fight, but if what they wanted marked an advance it was little, very little.

They demanded nothing big and constructive, nothing that would really aid them. They wanted the old times again, before injunctions and Cossacks were known.

They did not ask for an eight-hour day or for higher wages or for better conditions or for decent homes.

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. Basse, 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 capitalist 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. To 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 that 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.

STUDY COURSE IN SOCIALISM

Authorized by the National Executive Committee

LESSON XXI.—THE SOCIALIST PROGRAM: 4. SOCIAL REFORMS

Besides the industrial reforms, which directly affect the condition of the wage workers as such, the political reforms, which tend to make government a more efficient agency for progress along the lines we advocate, and the general economic reforms, which serve to further our general aims though they do not necessarily directly affect the condition of the working classes, we have also to consider another very important group of reform measures advocated by Socialists, which we designate by the title of social reforms. These are such measures as tend to improve the conditions of life for the masses of the people—which, of course, includes the working classes. The most important of these have to do with education, public health, housing, relief of the destitute, provision for the unemployed, and provision for those who have to be dealt with by the local governments, since the conditions involved differ widely in different localities; and since the problems to be solved are more acute in cities than in rural districts, the municipal governments play the most important part in this work. It is to be remembered, however, that the powers of municipalities are limited by their charters, by state and national laws and constitutions, and by the common law as laid down by the courts. Therefore, even for purposes of social reform to be carried into effect by the separate municipalities, it is necessary to have a strong and aggressive Socialist party constantly at work on the state and national field, influencing the judicial and executive branches as well as the legislative, to uphold the progressive municipalities in their efforts to deal effectively with their peculiar problems. Some of the reforms which we shall consider under this heading, moreover, cannot be dealt with by municipalities at all, but must be taken up by the state or the nation.

Public Education.—The ideal of universal, compulsory, and gratuitous education is now generally accepted throughout the United States. In practice, however, the system is far from perfect, even in the most progressive states. In some of the agricultural regions, especially of the South, it has never been thoroughly developed. On the other hand, in the industrial centers of the North and West, new economic and social conditions have arisen which necessitate a great modification and extension of the public school system if it is to accomplish the purpose for which it exists.

The work of social reorganization cannot be achieved by an ignorant proletariat. Unless a high level of popular education is maintained, industrial development will inevitably lead to the alternative of a completely triumphant capitalist oligarchy or a wild socialist wish to avert it. The Socialist party ought always and everywhere, therefore, to take an active interest in the extension and improvement of the public school system. In this work they are likely to find help outside their ranks—partly in the body of overworked and underpaid teachers who, in struggling for an improvement of their condition, strive also for an improvement of the schools, and who may be brought into closer relation and sympathy with the labor movement; partly in the large number of earnest and progressive educators who find themselves handicapped in their work by the opposition of business men and professional politicians in the boards of education.

The most obvious need is to compel the provision of an adequate number of well constructed and well equipped school houses. In many cities the erection of school houses lags far behind the growth of the population, so that many children are shut out altogether, or are put in half-time classes, and others are crowded into unfit makeshift buildings. This is especially injurious to the working class because, for a child of that class, as a rule, a year of schooling lost before the age of fourteen means a year of schooling lost forever.

Along with this goes the necessity for increasing the number of teachers, so that they shall have smaller classes and be able to give more attention to each pupil, and of increasing the pay of many of them, especially the women, so that they may be enabled and expected to do better work.

It has been shown that a dangerously large and increasing proportion of the children in the public schools are physically defective, generally as a consequence of bad housing conditions and chronic underfeeding on account of poverty. These defects make it absurd to expect them to get much benefit from their studies or to grow up into healthy or intelligent men and women. In some of the more advanced cities compulsory medical examination and gratuitous medical attendance (including the care of eyes and teeth) are being introduced as part of the public school service. But this is not enough. Insufficient nutrition being the chief cause of the trouble, it is necessary to deal with this cause as well as with the effects already produced by it.

Many practical educators, as well as Socialists, are advocating the introduction here of the methods adopted, chiefly under Socialist influence, in many parts of Europe for combatting this evil. Not as a matter of "charity," but as a necessary means to attain the ends of the public school itself—the development of physically and mentally efficient men and women—they hold that the community must supply all that is needed for educational purposes and that, under existing circumstances, this includes not only buildings and text books and teachers, but also food for the children. At least one wholesome meal each day should be provided, under such conditions that none shall be debarred by poverty from partaking of it, nor deterred by fear of the stigma of pauperism. Various plans have been worked out in detail in European countries by which good meals are provided with very little expense, those children whose parents can afford it pay for their meals at actual cost, others get them free, and the identity of the latter is kept absolutely secret. The great difficulty is not in devising and executing the plans, but in overcoming the opposition of those elements who would rather see thousands of children going hungry and growing up in ignorance than have the tax rate increased by the smallest fraction.

In most states the laws require the attendance at school of all children up to a certain age. But these laws, as well as those forbidding the employment of children as wage workers, are often unenforced. Their rigorous enforcement must be insisted upon. But in many cases—as where the father is dead or sick and unable to work—their enforcement would cause great hardship. The school authorities ought therefore to be enabled in all such cases to give such financial aid as will balance the loss of the child's wages; and this should be done in such a way that its acceptance would be no more humiliating to the child than is the acceptance of a free scholarship to a college student.

The relation of industrial training to general education is now commanding much attention in this country. There is a strong tendency, inspired by capitalist interests, to advocate a practical separation of the two—to give to the great mass of the children only a minimum of general education and arrange their courses of study chiefly with a view to fitting them for specific trades or occupations, while providing a so-called liberal education for the minority who will presumably not have to work for a living in after life. It would be a mistake for Socialists to oppose industrial education in the public schools. They ought to welcome and promote it. But they must insist on making it supplementary to general education, not a substitute for it. It is well that boys and girls in the public schools, especially in the upper grammar grades and the high schools, should learn to use tools and even to undergo thorough training in special trades. They ought not, however, to be given less instruction in mathematics, the sciences, history, and literature, but the industrial training ought to be given in addition—involving, in general, an increase in the number of years of school attendance. It is desirable that industrial training be given in the public schools, with their democratic tendencies, rather than in private schools endowed by millionaires, as is now too often the case, where they are taught to hate the labor movement and to be obedient employees as well as efficient workmen.

In general it is to be desired that the boards of education and town school committees should not be left in the hands of business men and property owners, as is now usually the case, but that they should include a good proportion of professional educators and also of workmen, representing the parents of the majority of the pupils.

Besides continuing the reading of the second part of Hillquit's "Socialism in Theory and Practice," Thompson's "The Constructive Program of Socialism," and Hunter's "Socialists at Work," the student may well refer on the subject of this lesson to Hunter's "Poverty," Chapter V, and Spargo's "The Bitter Cry of the Children," Chapter II and Appendices I and II.

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THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 21, 1906, at P. O. Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879.

By carrier in city of Chicago—Daily, per month, \$6. Order by postal or telephone, Franklin 1194.

The publication of a signed article does not mean endorsement by the Daily Socialist of opinions expressed therein.

A WARNING TO ALL WORKERS IN THE CITIES AND TOWNS WHERE ELECTIONS ARE PENDING NEXT WEEK

We Socialists, who know the value of the ballot, warn the workers not to be indifferent in the pending election. All elections are of an immense importance to workers.

IF A SOCIALIST WERE ALDERMAN

BY MERLE B. HAVER Socialist Party Candidate for Alderman in the 27th Ward.

ery, whether it be from private ownership direct of the body or indirectly through the ownership of those things upon which the body must depend for its existence.

Those who read this may marvel at the sagacity of a political party whose object is so all inclusive. Some will ask what connection this position has with an aldermanic campaign?

I wish to show how I, if elected to the council, would be compelled to act in connection with a proposition which, by the way, is of the utmost importance to the voters of this ward.

There is not a reader of this paper so blind as to imagine that private interests are after this harbor for charitable purposes. The Socialist insists that the same reasoning should be indulged in in connection with all franchises which your elected representatives have heretofore given away so freely.

OUR NEED OF SOCIALISM

Campaign speech by Dr. Axel Gustafson, candidate for alderman in the First ward, March 29, 1910. The Situation. That the form, and even the spirit itself, of a democratic constitution is insufficient to secure to the proletariat that justice to which it is entitled, and the realization of that liberty, which is but a fiction and a sham when appearance of equality covers up the iron yoke of economic servitude.



DR. A. GUSTAFSON

to destruction; but their very efforts do so only show, in a most conspicuous manner, how impotent they are in checking this destructive trend.

Today the Socialist party holds the balance of power in the parliaments of all the great nations save England, Russia and Spain. In England they now divide the legislative powers with the Irish. In Russia the duma contains ninety Socialists and as to Spain its new premier, Caneljas, says "by right or by might."

MARY'S MUTTON Mary had a little lamb. For ere it was a year had passed away. It was a great big sheep.

SUPPOSED TO BE HUMOROUS Samsen's wife lamented the job. "Now he is blind and can't hook up my waist," she mourned. Thus we learn that treachery is punished even in this world.—New York Sun.

Those Martians are a limited lot, seems to me. "Why so?" "They don't appear to be engaged in anything except digging canals."—Boston Herald.

WHAT SOCIALISTS CAN DO IN OFFICE

By JOHN C. CHASE, Former Socialist Mayor of Haverhill, Mass.

In last Friday's issue of this paper I called attention to many things accomplished in the city council of Haverhill, Mass., and the Massachusetts legislature.

The space allowed me would not permit of calling attention to many things of equal importance and interest to the workers who read this paper.

I told him I did not know it, but was certainly glad to hear of it. I asked him why I had been the cause, and he informed me that the men had demanded a new price schedule and he had been obliged to give in to their demands.

For years and years you have made a choice between two sets of candidates, both of whom you admit are corrupt.

On the Firing Line

BY MONSABIO. Prof. William G. Sumner, of Yale, says: "The pulpit, as an institution, no longer speaks with authority."

Extra Limbs with Scab Tobacco Coupons

In few places is human life so cheap as in the industrial district within a hundred miles of Pittsburg. It manufactures more iron and steel than any district of equal area on earth.

Has not a New Jersey judge recently reversed a case of damages because the jury did not give proper weight to the advantages of an artificial substitute for a leg which a street car had torn from a little girl's body?

The Chicago Federation of Labor investigated the nominees for aldermen upon the various tickets. It found that seventeen of those upon the Socialist ticket were trade unionists in good standing.

Let each class elect its own ticket. The capitalists of Chicago nominated the candidates and directed the policies of the Republican, Democratic and Prohibition parties.

The Day of Test

Next Tuesday will test whether the workers of Chicago are in earnest when they protest against low wages, long hours and miserable conditions of labor.