SOCIALISTS BY FRENCH COURT

Action in Confirming the Right to Agitate in the Army Is Significant

BY H. MALLIDAY SPARLING

(Special to the Daily Socialist.)

SERVE SUMMONS

6,000 FREIGHT MEN TO QUIT?

ROSEBERY SEES SOCIALIST BOGY

Fears the Liberal Party in England Is About to Disappear

Tell Just How a Dead Man Came to Be in Your House

ORE PILED UP; PANIC WORSE

DailySocialist's Weekly View of American Industrial Conditions

NVESTIGATION

TELL NEW 'COPS' TO SHOW 'SAND'

RETAIN HARLAN IN SHIPPY CASE;

AUTOPSY HELD

Impetus Given to Inquiry by Procuring of Prominent Attorneys; Victim Buried

LEWIS' LECTURE IN TOLEDO

Service of the Alley is the stands of the st

HITS 20,009

Wages in New England Mills to Be Reduced 10 Per Cent

MAKES SCENIC TOUR ON RAF

Reporter in a Nautical Voyage: Gage Park Skipper Talkative

BY DVORAK.

"All aboard! The raft will sail in minute! Hear the only true story bont why Gage park is flooded," fed a lusty lunged individual as he

rried a lusty lunged thurstand waved his arms.

I stood on board a raft made of the remains of a sidewalk and had three passengers who seemed to enjoy the prospect of the nautical trip, if one could judge by their smiling faces. The minute of grace passed and true to his word, the "skipper" dug his pole into the depths of what used to be a street, and the trip began. The a street, and the trip began. The "skipper" took a monthful or more of tobacco and said:

tobacco and said:

"I believe, ladies and gentlemen,
that you all know that what you are
now riding on used to be a sidewak
and that the waters on which we are
now sailing cover what used to be a

We all nodded and, after giving an

extra shove, he continued:
"Very well, but I bet you don't know why it is that we are forced to stand for having our streets covered with water and our homes flooded. Do you!"

tools had boots and thought that the water ran through a ditch. They walked right in, but didn't walk right out again, because what they stepped not again, because what they stepped could dig sewers and save motey. Now into was a stream fourteen foet deep people say that ahe might have just that rans into a cuivert. The fish as well climbed in, as seven feet underground is just about her due.

Collection of Sidewalls.

peddir' idiots were seen and pulled out jurt in time.

"You see that barber shop over the ref Well, a kid by the name of Willie fell into the ditch in front of the shop and nearly made it his happy home, because there is an under-cur rent that goes under that there sub merged bridge. Well, the barber saw him and made up his mind to jull outsomething close than whiskers for once in his life. Now, we are going to turn down to 55th street and set while of the boulevard."

Our "skipper" plied his pole lustilly. At the crossings we saw large to boys who bore signs on their backs.



Marine View in Gage Park.



The reason usually

given for selecting

Old Undercof

"I have tried them all-

I like it best."

WHEN THINGS WERE DOING

Charles H. Kerr & Company, 264 Kinzie Street, Chicago.

pared a fine musical treat for Saturday evening, March 14, at Y. P. S. L. hall, beginning promptly at 8:30. The following program will be pre-

Music of the Peer Gynt Suite... Grieg Reading from Ibsen's Drama.
Ingrid Petersen at the piano; Auna Finsterbach, reader; Eirene Ben Einger, soprano.
Chorus, The Bed Flag (first time before a Chicago public).
The chorus now numbers tweaty-five cartiest workers and

earnest workers, and is expected to prove a valuable ally in propaganda work for Socialism. Admission will be

Cash Register Company, Stung by Panic, Hits at the Workers

(Special to the Daily Socialist.)
Dayton. O., March 13.—On March 2
he National Cash Register Company
nnounced that from that time and for
indefinite period the factory would

be closed.

"The president can not run the fac-tory until some matters are settled," was the announcement of the general superintendent. It is said that the company has but 600 American orders on its books.

on its books. "Humanity to Employes."

company has but 600 American orders on its books.

"Humanity to Employes."

Since one man, President John H. Patterson, who come 51 per cent of all the stock, changed his mind and discontinued the mich-advertised "humanity to employes" because he found that it did not pay, the company has been having trouble.

For years this company has boasted of its humane treatment of its employes. Free baths, a library, dining halls and other "welfare work" were featured in the company's advertising. Trained guides conducted through the factory about 6,630 visitors annually.

One especial feature always mentioned by agents and guides of the company was the "Merr's Welfare league," composed of workers loyal to the company's interests—inside and outside of the factory.

These things, however, have proved to be simply gifts with strings attached. Before closing the factory all were taken away from the unorganized workers. After the force had been reduced from 5,000 to 2,500 Patterson, closed "Welfare hall" as a dlining room.

He justified this action by claiming that certain of the employes were opposed to him and that this was the only way to show them the error of their ways. About the same time the "Welfare league" became inactive.

A local paper began attacking Patterson, alleging cruelty to his children, partiality to a certain employe and other things.

This attack studently brought the "Welfare league" to life. A men's meeting was called in one of the dining rooms and the general superintendent addressed the workers arging closer co-operation with President Patterson.

Panic Is Real Cause.

Patterson had brought suit against the paper for itbel. That is probably

Panic is Real Cause.

Patterson had brought suit against the paper for ithel. That is probably what the general superintendent referred to in saying "the president could not run the factory until certain mat-

Washington, March 13.—John L. Smithmeyer is dond here. Smithmeyer for many years has been a familiar and parhetic figure around Washington. He was a living illustration of the charge that "republics are ungrateful." The designer and superintendent of construction of one of the most beautiful buildings in the whole world the library of congress—be was never

of construction of one of the most of construction of one of the most the library of congress—he was never paid for his work and spent the last years of his life struggling to get recognition and pay from congress. Smithmeyer had many loyal friends. He was a familiar figure around the corridors of the capitol and would set for hours within the magnificent recesses of the great library and dream over the old days. Strong friends tried to get him recognition, and even the court's decided in his favor, but somehow or other congress never enacted the legislation to pay him.

In recent years he has been in poor health and many of the men who were his associates and friends in other days have died or passed from public life. The death in close order of Senators Morgan and Pattus was a blow to him, as they were two of his best friends.

BOY LOOTS OFFICE-LEAVES

The chorus of the Y. P. S. L. has prepared a fine musical treat for Saturday evening, March 14, at Y. P. S. L. hall, beginning promptly at 8:30.

The following program will be presented:

PART I.

Plano, Kamennoi-Carrow ... Rubhistein Pessis Webster.

Violin, Le Petit Tambour ... David Florence Jessup.

Beasie Webster at the piano.

Plano, Revolution Einde ... Chopin Pannie Lamb.

Baritone, Non e Ver ... Maitei Frank Finsterbach.

Plano, Der Wanderer ... Shubert-Liszt Ingrid Petersen.

Vocal Duet, When I Know That Thou Art Near Me ... Abt Eirene Benzinger and Frank Finsterbach.

PART II.

Muste of the Peer Gynt Suite... Griez Reading from 1bsen's Drama ... Ingrid Petersen at the piano, anna Finsterbach, reader; Eirene Benzinger, soprano.

Chorus, The Bed Flag (first time before a Chiego, public)... The chorus now numbers twenty five

How to Help the Daily

The more advertising in the Daily So-cialist the higger and better the paper with become. Make advertisers silek to the paper by parenging them and telling them why you are doing it.—Adv.



If You Own Your Home

and it is located on any of our distributing lines, we offer to wire it complete for elec-tric light, including fixtures, at cost payable a "ittle each month for two years.

One-Story Frame House Wired for About \$88, or About \$3.67 Per Month, until paid for. Brick houses a little higher. Call Main 1250 for details.

Commonwealth Edison Co. 139 Adams Street

'CANNED TOMATC BRIDE''
IS SUING FOR A DIVORCE

Tuckerton, N. J., March 12.-Word as been received here that Mrs. David

stince her romantle marriage last November.

Three summers ago Miss June Early was a bilthesome packer in a local cannery and it was said that every can of tomatoes she packed was a poem. One day in a spirit of jest she penned a love note on a label. Nothing was heard from it for two seasons. Then Galtagher attended an auction and bought up for a small sum several gross of tomatoes that could not be disposed of ins a new crop. He was busy changing the labels one day and came across the note. He replied, and Miss June Early became his bride.

Her friends told her that nothing good could come of a man so mean as to buy up old stock, but she was headstrong. Now she has repented. She seeks a separation from the rich but cruel merchant.

MEN LEAP INTO RIVER TO ESCAPE FALLING DERRICK

Three men leaped into the north branch of the river at North Halsted street yesterday to escape injury when one of the cables on a derrick which was hoisting an eight-ton girder broke, allowing the derrick to fall.

Joseph Siegert was rescued by means of ropes and poles, he being unable to swim. The other two, whose names were not learned, swam to shore.

THE WAGE THEY DID NOT GET

(Special to the Daily Socialist.)
Kansas City, Mo., March 13.—"The Raise They Didn't Get" would be an appropriate title for a serio-comic play, given to its employes by the Metropolita as street railway of this city.

A year ago conductors and motormen formed a union, 400 strong, which has been quietly growing ever since. The present wages of these employes is 18 cents per hour to utart, gradually raising to 23 cents in seven years. This is the lowest wage scale for street can men in the United States for cities of Kansas City's class.

Realizing this and the fact that discontent among its employes was growing, the Metropolitan last fall reluct antly allowed it to become unofficially known that a five-cent per hour raises would take offect March 1 this year.

However, for the last few months the unemployed list has been growing, the Metropolitan is hiring office is daily besieged for jobs, and those already in their enaploy were very desirous of keeping their jobs, so March 1 came and has gone, and no raise. But with in the last week conductors and motur men have been provided with stools, a hitherto unknown huxury, which they may use for the last few blocks of each run; also the word has gone out that no raise in wages will be given, but that trainmen must be satisfied with the concession of stools.

Appearation

Lit was thought last night that Judge Andrerson would compromise between the minimum penalty of five years for each reminimum penalty of five years for each reminimum penalty of five years for cach offense and the maximum of ten years, on account of the age of the gent huminimum penalty of the age of the gent huminimum penalty of five years for cach reference.

Although Walsh will be in custody of the United States marshal as soon as sentence is imposed, the goevrn-training to 23 cents in seven years.

Although Walsh will be in custody of the United States marshal as soon as sentence is imposed, the goevrn-training to 23 cents in seven years.

**Although Walsh will be in custody of the United Stat

Hammondsport, N. Y. March 12.—Professor Alexander Graham Rell's new aeroglane, the Red Wing, was given its test flight over Lake Keuka yesterday by F. W. Baldwin, engineer in charge of its construction. The machine was built by the Aerial Experimer't association for Fieutenant Thomas Selfridge, U. S. A.

The aerodrome, after gliding over the ice on Lake Keuka for about 200 feet, rose gently to a height of about ten feet and sailed at that elevation for a distance of 319 feet at the rate of from twenty-five to thirty miles an hour.

After having covered this distance a portion of the "tall" gave way and the aerodrome was brought down for repairs. This is declared to be the first successful public flight of a heavier than air flying machine in America. The flight was witnessed by many persons from Hammondsport.

TO FIX BLAME POI, WRECK; HAPPENED 12 YEARS AGO

Tuckerton. N. J., March 13.—Word has been exceived here that Mrs. David Lallagher, better know, as the Canned Tomato Bride," is suing herich husband for divorce, Mrs. Gallagher her has been living in New York dince her romantic marriage last Nowherher.

Three summers ago Miss June Early was a billhesome packer in a local cannery and it was said that every an of tomatoes sine packed was a poem. One day in a spirit of jest she penned a love note on a label. Nothing was heard from it for two seasons. Then Gallagher attended an auction land bought up for a small sum several cross of tomatoes that could not be lisposed of its a new crop. He was only changing the labels one day and Portland, Me., March 13.-By a spe

WALSH TO KNOW

Unless the miraculous happens John R. Walsh will be sentenced today to scerve a term of years in the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth in penance for his speculative methods as president of the Chicago National bank

bank.

Judge A. B. Anderson reserved his ruling on the motion for a new trial for Walsh until 10 o'clock this morning. Walsh's lawyers fought desperately all day, but at night admitted they expected defeat at this stage of the battle to save their client from prison.

stage of the pattie to save their tile from prison.

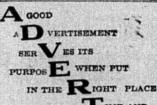
It is believed the banker will be given a jail sentence on a number of counts, which, if comulative, would doom him to spend scores of years in prison. But it is likely the sentences will be ordered to run concur-It was thought last night that Judge

The following inscription, which is printed on the match box, tells the story:

UNION MEN
PLEASE DO NOT PATRONIZE
THE SALOON
YOU ARE ABOUT TO ENTER.
IT IS A NON-UNION HOUSE.
Look for the Working Button.

The law forbids picketing the sa-loons, it does not object, however, to men giving away "sample" matches in front of them.

Men well supplied with the lucifers are posted in the vicinity of the non-union saloons.



AT THE RIGHT TIME AND IF YOU ADVERT SE IN THE CHICAGO DAILY-SOCIALIST

INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS

CAMPAIGN ISSUE

Closing of Sedalia Shops Stirs Town; Socialist Ticket Named

Sedalia, Mo., March 13.—It is possible that the closing of the Missouri Pacific shops at this place, causing the discharge of 600 men, will be an issue in the coming city campaign.

When it was proposed to locate the shops here, citizens of Sedalia raised over \$200,000 by popular subscription, which was given to the Missouri Pacific, on condition, it is said, that the railroad sign a contract with the city guaranteeing the employment of a certain number of shop workers at all times.

times.

It now develops that the city holds no such contract. J. L. Babcock, a Republican, who was mayor at the time the shops were brought to Sedalla, was an active member of the committee which raised the funds.

It is reported that Babcock again wants to run for mayor, but this little Missouri Pacific affair, bobbling up at this time, may serve to stiffe his ambitions. The committee in general and Babcock in particular is bitterly criticized.

Baboock in particular icized.

It took the committee almost three years to publish a statement of the collection and disposition of the shop fund, and this was so full of errors and so unsatisfactory generally that many of the contributors are breathing venterance.

of the contributors are breathing ven-geance.
Since the closing of the shops every-one is falking of the business deprres-sion, while earlier in the year it was not considered. The Socialists have al-ready nominated their city ticket.
The following are the Socialist can-didates:
Mayor-David Lindsey, Laberer,
Marshal-Edward Maul, Machinist.
Collector-G. E. Walker, Machinist,
Attorney-J. W. Barnett, Bollermaker,
Tressurer-A. Strebow, Machinist,
Assessor-Gus, Selvius, Machinist,
Assessor-Gus, Selvius, Machinist,
Police Judge-J. M. Knaus, Carman,
First Ward-P. E. Fyle, Painter,
Second Ward-W. J. Lang, Locomotive En-sineer.

second Ward-W. J. Lang, Locomotive En-tineer.
Third Ward-P. S. Jamerson, Cigarmaker.
Fourth Ward-M. H. Snith Carman.
Members of School Board
M. D. Christian, Stallonary Engineer.
J. D. Russell, Machinist.
The platform affirms that of the Scialist Party of America and dwells at
length upon candidates, national and
local.

News for Unionists

mercial messages.

—The 250 Cincinnati stonemasons who have been on a strike since March 2 have declared their intentions to hold out. They want 564 cents instead of 54 cents, what they are now receiving, an hour for an eight-hour day. The boases say they will not grant any increase.



The Christian Socialist Chicago Daily Socialist

at the rate of two dollars per year The Christian Socialist may be obtained in Chicago for 50 cents, including postage. Order direct from 5623 Drexel avenue.



RENSON ERIXON UU. CLOTHIERS & SHOERS Socialists, your patronage is very

gratifying to us and has spurred us on to greater efforts than ever. The ever-increasing volume of our sales is brought about by our ability to make better offers to our customers than

does any other concern—and trying to do better elsewhere is like trying to find the North Pole.
Read what we offer
below, then come to
where you can stand

face to face with our qualities - and you will a reciate our values.

MEN'S CLOTHING

ished worsteds, 38 to 44 jaches long-Prices range from 5 00 to \$25 00 Men's Suits-in every conceivable style and pattern-special

Coats, in tan covert, oxford victina, black and grey unfin-

sizes for stout, slim and large men-Prices range

Boys' Clothing Special Tomorrow

HOW HE DIDN'

Walter Wellman's Press Agent Tells All About Great Lecture

Walter Wellman, the man who helped advertise Victor Lawson's Record-Herby not finding the north pole, is with a lecture telling all about he penetrated the frozen unknown of manuscript about balloons, "ser permitting it to remoin unknown. Th

through the air to regions somewhere brought to light in a marvelou notice written, presumably, by Wellman's press agent. Judging from the
manuscript sent to the Daily Socialist,
the press agent has encroached on all
the time-honored prerogatives that belong to a circus advertiser. Indeed, it
is feared that if the worst becomes
known it will be found that Wellman
has bired one of Ringling's "smudgers" to depict his life in "the frozen
north." He is a sample:
"Terrible to Contemplays."

"Terrible to Contemplate"

"Terrible to Contemplate"

"A trip to the north pole is one that few have the courage to undertake, the history of forty years numbering not more than a dozen men who have attempted to penetrate the frozen unknown. America ranks first in the honor role, with several of her daring explorers names written on the sands of time as having perished, practically slone, in the vain attempt to locate a markiess point on the great circumference of the carth, where life in any form is probably extinct. Truly a point so terrible to contemplate that life rebies at even the thrught."

The above is a sample of the way the enterprising press agont "hands it out." Then he proceeds to this patriotic (for pay) outburst:
"And we thrill with true American exaltation that one of our people has thus distinguished himself."

"Pales Into Nothingness."

"The navigation of air is in itself of thrilling interest, yet when considered in connection with an arctic expedition it pales into nothingness.

"On the evening of March 16 at Orchestra hall Mr. Wellman will tell in his infinitable style all about his experiences in the impenetrable regions. Why he finally adopted an sirship as a vehicle, why he failed and why he will succeed in his next attempt, probably the coming spring. His story will be illustrated with moving pictures, about 100 in all, showing the great air-ship America and many other views incident to the expedition."

Of course, Wellman must have hired a press agent to write it. Surely he couldn't have done it himself.

more advertising in the Daily So-the bigger and better the paper will Make advertisers stick to the paper conting them and telling them why doing it.—Adv.

AMAZES CITIZENS: SAYS LINCOLN WAS WARD BOSS

Bloamington, Ind., March 18.—State university circles and the people of this city are amazed by a remark respecting President Lincoln made by Dr. A. M. Hall of the public speaking department before the history class. Dr. Hall is quoted in the Daily Student, the university paper, as follows:

"Abraham Lincoln was nothing more than a ward political boss and did not associate with the better class of people in his home town."

in his home town.

Dr. Hall is a minister of the gospel and was at one time in charge of a church in Springfield. Ill. According to him Lincoln spent his early life dabbling in politics with the undestrables of the Illinois capital.

The Young People's Socialist league will be addressed Sunday seening at 8 is o'clock at the Y. P. S. L. hall, 180 East Washington street, by Dr. Edwin Herbert Lewis, dean of Lewis institute and head of the department of English.

Dr. Lewis has selected an interesting topic, "Shakespeare's Sense of Life's Reality. Many have lectured on Shakespeare, but few can treat it in the manner attributed to Dr. Lewis. Several membees of the Lewis institute Current Topics club will attend the lecture in a body to hear the popular dean. The lecture will start prompt at 8.

Good music is on the program.

FINDS SILK GARTER IN HIS PACK OF TOBACCO

Reliable Painless Extractor



YOUR

Is directed to the complete selection of NEW SPRING STYLES, Newest Colorings, Dependable Fabrics, of

ATTENTION

MEN'S AND BOYS'

Fine Clothing

At Prices to Suit the Present Times and Consistent with the High Standard Quality We at Att Times Sell.



543, 545, 547 LINCOLN AV., AT WRIGHTWOOD AV.

With a view of determining the strength of this advisionent and number of readers in this section of the city, we will give with every purchase of 10c or over a valuable souvenir, suitable for lady or gent, only if mentioning this paper.

BOOM THE 1908 CAMPAIGN XYRUNG VOTE-MAKING SONGS

The Marxian Call"-"Strike at the Ballot"-"Socialism Will Win"-"Victory Our Day"-"The Lary Shirk"-"Fratern.ty-Equality-Liberty."

and 90 Others -Spies, Choruses, Reveing Male Quartats, Resultful Children's Sev

MOYER'S "SONGS OF SOCIALIS THE GREAT NEW SOCIALIST SONG BOOK

MITH MUSIC—Third and En'grand Edition, 128 Pages —25s per Copy: Fire Capies \$1.00

Mayor's "SOCIALIST SONG LEAFLETS" for Conventions, MannMontages, Rec.—16 Pages—2006 per Hundred.

NOTHERHOOD PUBLISHING COMPANY LIG.

See Through It a Chance to Ward Off Blows of the Courts

(Special to the Daily Socialist.)
New York, March 13.—Typographical Union No. 6—"Big Six"—on next
Sunday, will set upon the following pe-

Sunday, will act upon the following petition:

"To President Murphy of T. U. No. 6.:

"The following members of the Times chapel inderse in full the views contained in the interview with you which is printed in the New York World and we urge that you take steps toward uniting politically, through the medium of the Socialist party, the members of the Various trades unions and other bodies of workingmen in this locality, and that you recommend to the officers of the I. T. U. the necessity of action by them looking to the same end before the last remnant of our rights is taken from us by one or the other of the courts and we rendered unable to make even a slight objection to the harshest rulings that their biased judgment may foist upon us."

Many Chaples Sign.

Appended to this petition were six-

m upon his talk.
The interest in Socialism shown at
a dinner may be taken as an indica
on of the great progress of Socialist
eas throughout the union movement.

MARKETS

weights were weaker. Medium to good feeders went on a firm basis.

HOGS—In first rounds packers bid weaker, but later under stimulus of urgent shipping orders the name of a level with Wednesday. Closing trade was firm, a new batch of shipping orders causing outsiders to buy freely at strong prices. Quality of the run was only fair and a liberal supply of light mixed classes moved slowly. Best sellers were kandy butchers and strong weight shipping grades. Tops for the latter brought \$4.70. The semeral range for good mixed and heavy packers was \$4.554.60.

SHEEP—Prices for sheep and lambs were strong, while a few went 10c higher. Prime Colorado lambs made \$7.35. the highest since Jan. 8, when tops sold at \$5.50 of the culis class went around \$6. Shorn offerings topped at \$6.50 and culis went down to \$6. Shorn offerings topped at \$6.50 and culis went down to \$6. Shorn offerings topped at \$6.50 and culis went down to \$6. Shorn offerings topped at \$6.50 and culis went down to \$6. Shorn offerings topped at \$6.50 and culis went down to \$6.50, with prime yearlings up to \$6.50, with prime yearlings up to \$6.50, with prime yearlings up to \$6.50. WiNTER WHEAT—No. 2 red \$6.00. WiNTER WHEAT—No. 2 red \$6.00. WinTER WHEAT—No. 2 northern \$6.00. \$6.50.

Cound volumes of the Daily Socialist for the montas of May to October, 1807, inclusive, are now to sale at this office at the price of the price of the period from the first day of inclusion let of the period from the first day of inclusion let of the period from the first day of position of the period from the first day of period let of the period from the first day of the larged 1807, at the annu period. These the re-tarded the complete file of the Daily from the first number published and are bound to attractive form.

MILLIARD IN SPEECH TELLS CAUSE OF PANIC

Springheld, O., March 13.—Walter J.
Milliard of St. Louis, one of a committee appointed to confer with the president and congress upon the present industrial situation, delivered an address to a large audience in the Trades Assembly half upon the causes of the recent hard times.

Milliard told of the marder of Father Leo at Denver and attempted to give some causes leading up to it. As to the causes of the pame he said:

"The real reason for the panie lays in the inability of the workers to buy back more than one-fith of their products and the inability of the employing class to consume and invest profitably the remaining four-fifths. We are him-

A. M. LEWIS AT COVINGTON, KY.

at the Garrick theater of that city for the past two years, will iscture here. March 18, at the Public Library Audi-torium, Robbins and Scott streets. The lecture will be held under the auspices of the Socialist party and the subject will be. The Truth Shall Make You Free. The lecture will commence at 8 p. m. Admission will be 10 cents. He-served seatn, 25 cents.

The more advertising in the Daily So-claims the higger and better the paper will become. Make advertisers slick to the paper by parcentring them and telling then why you are doing it.—Adv.

Whir-r, Buzz-z Bing, BANG!!!

Alarm Clock Leaflets



There are three of the new "Alarm Olock" Leafiets. See the titles:

1. "The Socialist Party." Just the thing to increase Party membership.

2. "Breaking Up the Family." Showing how capitalism is destroying and Socialism would restore this institution.

5. "Different Einds of Slavery." Tracing the evelution of the working classified as a suggested to the control of the working classified as a from savagery to Socialism.

Start a few of these off in your neighborhood and rouse your fellow workers and start them thinking on the road to Socialism.

NOTE THESE PRICES: 500 for 60 cents, 1,000 for \$1,

postpaid. 5,000 for \$4.00, 10,000 for \$7.50, express collect.

Chicago Daily Socialist 180-182 East Washington Street.

CALCIUM LIGHT

Occupies Center of the Stage in Milwaukee. Says Berger

"Socialism occupies the center of the stage in Milwaukee," said Victor L. Berger while on a visit at the Daily Socialist office, "It is right where everyone can throw bricks at it. it will be there until April 7 and after that it will occupy the position permanently," According to Berger, Socialism is by far the livest wire in Milwaukee and cids fair to make that city far more famous than the beverage for which it has been so long noted. The official primaries will be held on March 74. At the present time there are three Republican and two Democratic candidates in the field, each of whom has spent fully \$15.000 in advocating his cialms. The principal reason which each one advances to explain why he should be nomineted is that he can save the city from the Socialists better than any of the others.

They are not overlooking any beta said Berger as he produced a sampl primary ballot from his pocket. "O said fierger as he produced a sample primary ballot from his pocket. "On this ballot there is a list of delegates for a charter convention. These dele-gates are to be elected by proportional votes, and each party is definitely en-titled to a certain number. The Social Democrats, as the second largest party, is entitled to sixteen and the Demo-crats to eleven. In preparing the bal-lots seventeen names were placed on the Social Democratic ballot, one of which is that of a Democratic candi-date. It is evidentify hoped, by this means, to secure the election of a Dem-

when Rose was a lieutenant of Darlington rifles and led them aga strikers. This brought the meeting

versation which he recently had with a Milwaukee detective and which throws a rather striking light on the way in which Chicago police methods are looked upon in other cities. This detective remarked that he always hated to go to Chicago on a police mission because the first question he was met with on alighting in the city was. "How much is there in it for us?"

DOES IT PAY

To Advertise in the Chicago Daily Socialist? It is up to you and every reader of the Daily Socialist 13 use your purchasing power and proveto our advertisers that

IT DOES PAY

Presidential Election 1908

Every man should get well posted on Socialism for the coming battle on the political field. Here is a list to select from:

Here is a list to select from:

Marx's Capital. Vol. I. Capitalist
Production \$2.00
Marx's Capital. Vol. II. Capitalist
Circulation 1.000, Vol. I. \$50
Ward's Ancient Lowly, Vol. I. \$50
Morgan's Ancient Lowly, Vol. II. \$50
Morgan's Ancient Lowly, Vol. II. \$50
Morgan's Ancient Society 1.50
Bresholtr's The Recording Augel. 1.00
Raymond's Rebels of \$50
Raymond's Remerican Farmer \$50
Raymond's Rebels of \$50
Raymond'

Mailed on receipt of price postpaid. Send postoffice or express orders.

Chicago Daily Socialist CHICAGO, ILL. 180-82 Washington Street,

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"My friends, you cannot establish the doctrine that a trust is an economic advantage. I deny that you can defend the trust theory as a matter of political economy. Tell me it is cheaper to make everything in one factory. I deny it. There is an advantage in production large enough to enable you to take advantage of the economics in industry, but when you put all of the factories under one head, when you have all this industry under one man, that one man has to act through subordinates, and those through other subordinates, and those through other to the last man he is so far from the top that you destroy the habit of rising, and take from him the power that has made the American workman the greatest workman in the world.

Hence it is seen Bryan denies that we can manufacture more cheaniy in National Convention of the Socialist Party prominent delegates. The progress of the working class red hot from the convention hall each day.

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Bryan paderstrade Scielling

we can manufacture more cheanly in one big factory than in maky small ones. If that he so, then, he says, the next step is Socialism, for there is no other logic than that the people ought to have the benefit to have the benef

THOMAS J. MORGAN

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"HARD TIMES" -- --

"MATTERHORN

Getting Better Every Day

Latest advices from the mine under date of March 6th, delayed on account of the heavy shows that have practically stopped rail-road traffic, show that the shaft was then down 31 feet; that the entire shaft is in a solid ore body and that the high grade of the ore

Each foot that this shaft is sunk blocks out or demonstrates the presence of thousands of dollars' worth of ore. That it continues in volume and quality to the lower workings some 600 feet and for an indefinite depth below that point is believed by the min-ing engineers and every one who is familiar with the property. It is this fact that makes the stock attractive to those who are on the ground and can see for themselves, as well as to those elsewhere who have confidence in the managers of the property.

The nearest shipping point on the railroad is the small town of San Barna.do, on the Rio Grande Southern Railroad. This is a part of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad system. The station is less than half a mile from the Matterhorn tunnels, and we have been advised by the General Manager's office of the D. & R. G. Ry. that the name of the station is to be changed to "MATTERHORN."

The newspapers of Telluride have investigated for themselves and their opinions, which have appeared in these columns, have been entirely unsolicited and uninfluenced in any way, for not a single dollar has been spent in any Colorado newspaper for advertising. The Denver daily papers have given the company as much free advertising in the way of news items about the property as have the Telluride papers, which proves that our operations are among the most important mining developments in the state. We believe that no other mining enterprise which has been

advertised in these columns can show such overwhelming proofs from such disinterested sources that their property is of great value and destined to become an important element in the world's production of gold.

We have invited inspection and investigation, and we have probably had an unusual amount of that sort of attention. One stockholder from Massachusetts and several from Chicago and points further west have been out there and seen for themselves and, added to this and of much greater importance, is the investigation that has been made by hundreds of people who reside in the district and know all about great gold mines, because the dis-

ing to hope for but deeay. For this is a universal law—when anything so points further west have been out there and seen for themselves are universal law—when anything so and, added to this and of much greater importance, is the investivation of the dial back wards—break the wheels of monopoly and retreat to those good old times of vesterday—the age of small industry—little stores, individual shops—so the workingman could have something for which to hope—an independent factory which to hope—an independent factory with the hope an independent factory with the hope an independent factory with the hope and grown until to day the people know what the trust question. The sentiment has grown and grown until to day the people know what the trust question means. They did not know lit a few years ago. And, my friends, are assalled as enembrality, and the people who are attempting to give you a solution of the trust question, agr set in a good thing is laying the builds his argument. Whe Seat builds his argument. Whe Seat builds his argument will be succeeded by the people and not a favore few.

"Democracy today by the condition of the trust question, and sent the benefit of it. Conceeds the first point—that monopoly is good, and that the people and not a favore few.

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CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

Extered as second class matter Dec. 22, 1908. at P. O., Chicago, Iti., under act of Mar. 3, 1878.

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would Like to HEAR FROM ANY reader who has been benefited by Swamp Root, or any other patent medicine. Sand in your testimonial; it will help the Daily.

Hush, Hitle classified, don't you cry-You'll be a display at, by and by.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE

Socialist News

Fills Haywood's Date Lucila Twining, W. D. Hays secretary, has filled the lecture that Haywood had prepared for tour of Pennsylvania. She spo Wanteope, Wilkesbarre, Ephrana and Harisburg. Everwhere the audience expressed sympathy over the death of Haywood's mother.

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Creek Warning!

Don't borrow money on your Bishop stock from irresponsible brokers who intend selling your stock as soon as you put it in their hands and who may not be able to replace it when you pay your note. Don't buy Bishop on installments from people who have no stock to deliver.

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BEAL ESTATE

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I HAVID FOR SALE A GOOD FARM THE 120 acres in Vasiest Fourselly. There is County, Mich., 25 miles from railroad antion. I miles from the sale of the house, built in fine with a good color: In foot stone wall? feet high, a small ordan-good not-cultilize for all blade of ward foot managed and the colors. My parent foot managed and the colors, My parent il said bla month JOHN 7. HAMMERS MARK, 71 Fowler st., Chicago.

The value of a Chicago daily working class paper received a startling demonstration in the past week. Had the Chicago Daily Socialist not been in the field to teil the truth, the lies of the capitalist press would have gone unchallenged; the organs of the planderers would not be in their abject position of today, backing away from their brazen positions, eating their own words.

The fact that the Daily was in the field protected individual Socialists and Socialist organizations. Und-fended, the reactionary forces would have showered prosecution on all who dired oppose them. That such a scheme has been partially thwarted to date points a lesson. THE LESSON IS—MORE CITY CIECULATION. With 10,000 additional readers in Chicago, the respect of the reactionaries for the Socialist movement will be decidedly embarrassing.

Chicago readers have long looked with admiration on the outside Hustlers who have beaten them so badly in the friendly rivalry. A condition now presents itself for them to get more than even. Many wards have arranged to circulate 1,000 and more papers each of the six closing days of the April campaign. THAT LAST WEEK WILL, BE A HOT ONE!

Here is a splendid chance for the individual to take care of his precinct in the same vray. YOU TAKE THE INITIATIVE, collect a few dollars from Socialist neighbors and friends and cover your precinct with Daily Socialists. It will take a surprisingly small amount of money to do this. For the six days only, and for papers to be distributed as campaign literature, the Daily Will make a price of 25 cents a hundred on minimum orders of 500 a day for six consecutive days. Five hundred copies a day for six days will cost \$7.50 for the week. By making this price THE DAILY STANDS HALF THE COST.

This distribution will mean thousands of new subscribers. With half the people in your block subscribing, you can't feel lonely. Your ward branch and the entire city movement will benefit as a result of YOUR work.

To date four ward branches have arranged to distribute 2,500 copies a

worker. Peoria, il., turns up this morning at his old trick of putting money on the is, is one of the stanchest Hustiers on the is, is one of the stanchest Hustiers on the is, is one of the stanchest Hustiers on the is, is one of the stanchest Hustiers on the is, is one of the stanchest Hustiers on the is, is one of the stanchest Hustiers on the is, is one of the stanchest Hustiers on the is, is one of the stanchest Hustiers on the is, is one of the stanchest Hustiers on the is, is one of the stanchest Hustiers on the is, is one of the stanchest Hustiers on the is, is one of the stanchest Hustiers on the is, is one of the stanchest Hustiers on the is, is one of the stanchest Hustiers on the is, is one of the stanchest Hustiers on the is. (Also ward branches are preparing for streamous campaigns and a not floath in the April elections. The Thirty-dira Preparing for the following ward preparing to the claim of the stands of the

A. Colburn. Walhelle, Mich.
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A. W. Korthener. Toledo. Ohio.
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Jenie M. Myer. Eugere. Ore.

For the past few days the Unicago Husriera have been going after the subs. with released vigor. The ward circulators who at tended ine meeting at the Daily Socialist office left primed with own diess for pushing the city list. These meetings are to be field on the first Saturday of such month hereafter and will awing the city list an organised movement for subscriptions.

Eyery Socialist in or around Chicago ought to try and attend the seaftly performance of "Inguel Kriec" in the Garrier theater Sunday afternoon. March 12. A full bouse means

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MANKATAN PART FARM FIFTY ACRES AS TO BUT SOCIAL SECRET SEC

LOCAL LABOR NEWS

Harness Makers Strike.

There has been a strike of harnes nakers at the shop of R. Hanish & Sons, Halsted and Randolph streets the Haymarket, sinc. March 3. The harness makers are all members of Lo cal No. 17, Leather Workers Horse employed there from 18 to 22 years.

The firm tried to put the men or icce work, so they would have to work arder for the same wages of \$15 for 1 55-hoor week, it is said. Hanish & Sons have been operating

Hanish & Sons have been operating what they called a custom shop, but tried to make a regular factory of it. The men considered their quarters were too narrow and that other conditions were against factory rules. All attempts to adjust the differences have failed.

UNION MEETINGS

Newspaper Delivery and Mail Drivers' union, local No. 706, will meet tuesday night, March 17, at 75 Randolph street at 8 o'clock. E. H. Hut-

(Special to the Doily Socialist.) Kansas City, Mo., March 13.—In this morning's issue of a capitalist daily pa-ter is an article advising people wish-ing to build a home to build new, giving as a prominent reason that because of the oversupply of mechanics, the builder can save several hundred dol-lars on labor, one of the big items in

...Tickets are now on sale at the Daily So-cialist office for the benefit performance of "tinget kirk," Sunday afterndon, March 22, Garrick theeter, All friends of the paper should attend.

The same thing is true of every great system of thought. None can be understood in a moment. There is no royal road to knowledge, except there are certain fundamental principles of every philosophy and science that can be explained so that anyons can understand them. The same things the true of Socialism. Its hasto principles can be stated in plain, simple word in true of Socialism. Its hasto principles can be stated in plain, simple

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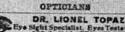
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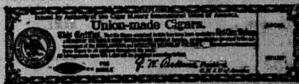
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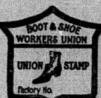
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CELEBRATING THE COMMUNE

By Jean Long uet

By Jean Long uet

Come more the Socialists of all countries are celebrating the first great batter of the properties against the bourgeoist fast properties and prefectly equipped soldiers at their disposal. All splendidly trained is the action of the properties and prefectly equipped soldiers at their disposal. All splendidly trained is the art of the properties are joint as with their brothers of old Europe of the properties and ministration and demonstrated to the bourgeoiste that the properties and their brothers of old Europe of celebrate the heroism and marryrom of the Parision proletariat at that me the advance guard of the interactions and the commissariat to an elebration of working class. At the same met they seek to draw from these are standard to the bourgeoiste that the probletariat that me the advance guard of the interactional which gave to the Commissariation of the means of production and distribution.

The conditions under which the means of production and distribution, and who was assisted by summe acrose were particularly cometex, and it is necessary to recall the work of missier of the moments of the work of missier of the moments of the properties. The could only offer this which it did not yet possesses. It gave to the Commiss seed to the commission of the personner working class. Thus the true character of the unity of interest the day of its final triumph will be expalled of these there were 'intellectuals,' such as Edouard Vaillant, which great scholars as Eller and Eller a

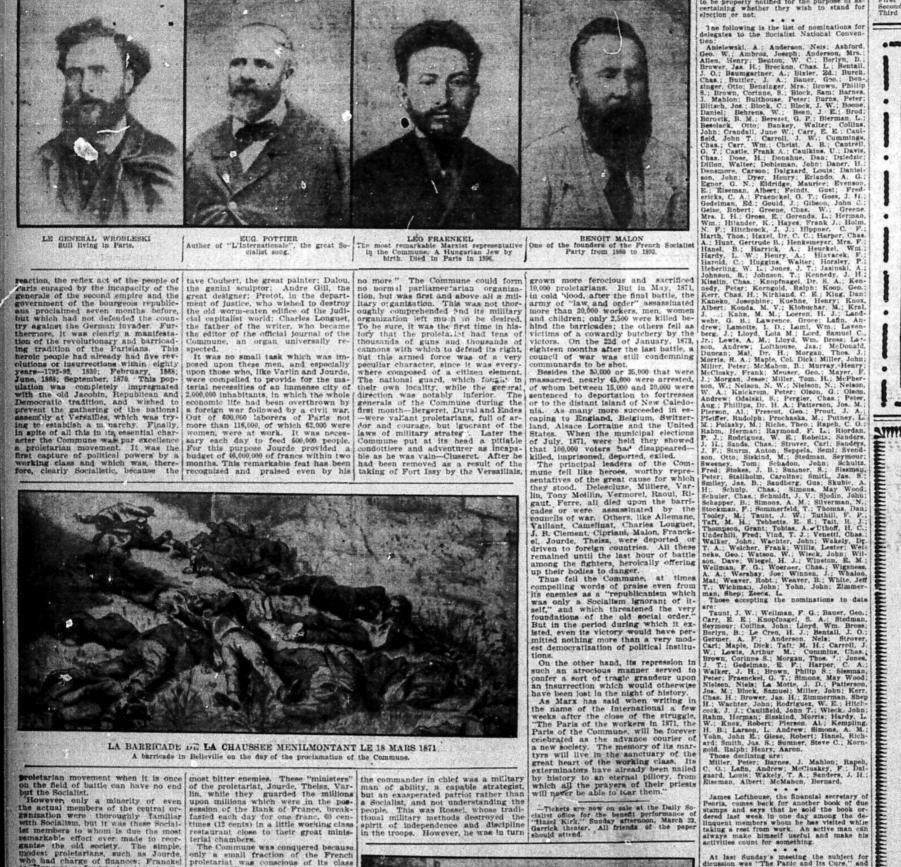
A GROUP OF COMMUNARDS











ist members to whom is due the most permanent close to their great ministrantable effort ever made to recreganize the old society. The simple, modest proletarians, such as Jourde, modest proletarians, such as Jourde, only a small fraction of the French proletarian was conscious of its class in the department of labor. Thelsz, in the department of labor. Thelsz, in the

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE PARIS COMMUNE

Few things have been more continuously misrepresented than the Paris Come. In our school histories we still read tales of the fierce "petroleuses" who set fire to Paris, although a government investigation has long ago decided that there is absolutely no evidence that any such characters ever existed.

The Communards are still held up as examples of the most terrible brutality, spite of the fact that the most careful historians of the Commune are now agreed that it finally fell largely because its defenders were too humane to follow even the ordinary traditions of warfare.

The Commune was an attempt on the part of the working class of Paris to ure self-government. The word itself has no connection with Communism, as ionly thought, but is only the Franch word for a municipality.

It came at the close of the Franco-Prussian war, when the defeated French capitalists were preparing to declare a monarchy. It was to defeat this reactionary act and preserve the free institutions that had been so painfully acquired that the Commune was proclaimed.

At once the hatred that had been so carefully fomented between France and Germany disappeared. Before the common danger of the escape of their slaves, the capitalists of Germany and France united, and Bismarck sent regiment after regiment of French prisoners to assist in the suppression of the

When the government of the workers was finally crushed, there followed one of the most terrible massacres of history. Men, women and children were stood up in long lines and mowed down with machine guns. The horrors of that time e further described elsewhere in this issue by John Longuet, grandson of Karl Marx and son of one of the most prominent of the Communards.

ere is another reason, besides the desire to cover up its own brutalities that has led capitalism to defame the Commune. It is a tradition of the present so ciety that the workers are incapable of self-government,

But the Commune, formed in the midst of war, and fighting for life throughout its existence, has compelled the admiration of every student by the remarkable effectiveness of its institutions. It is generally admitted that it was one of icipal governments the world has ever seen. Under the reign of the mmunards" capitalist historians are now forced to admit that even resperty, to say nothing of persons, was safer than it ever was before, or has seen since, in a city of equal size. se, in a city of equal size.

Because of its martyrs from the working-class, because of the triumphs raich it won, because of the lessons which it teaches, because of its final failure, and the things that failure demonstrates, millions upon millions of workers all er the world are celebrating the brief victory o' the laborers of Paris thirty-



UNDER THE WALL-AFTER THE SHOOTING OF THE COMMUNARDS

destined to be replaced by the heroic old Jacobin Delesciuze, an admirable figure of magnificent character, but who understood almost nothing of modern war. Among all the generals that were under his orders two Poles, Dombrowski and Wrobiewski, alone showed admirable qualities and a strategic ability.

WOMAN SELLS BROADWAY

THEATER FOR SI.

New York, March 11.—Mrs. M.

L. Zborowski has transferred the Broadway theater to the manifer ability.

were under his orders two Poles, Dombrowski and Wroblewski, alone showed admirable qualifies and a strategic ability.

It was also necessary to recognize that both the communards and their adversaries exaggerated the size of the revolutionary bodies. That in the intervolutionary bodies are also as the forty-first street. It from \$2.1 forty-first street in fixthe line. Above the theater are offices and there are several stores on the Broadway frontage.

Mrs. Zbrowski sold the property for \$2.1 forty-first street in fixthe line. Above the theater are offices and three are several stores on the Broadway frontage.

Mrs. Zbrowski sold the property for \$2.1 forty-first street in \$2.5 for restal a year. Plans for a \$2.5 for restal

SOCIALISM IN ILLINOIS

By James S. Smith

Charter applications have been received this week from Percy, Randolph caunty, with sixteen members and from Colebeater. Me because of the company of the control of the co

At last Sunday's meeting the subject for ticussion was "The Panic and Its Cure," and the speaker was Comrade Lefthouse. These meetings are held in Carpenter's Hall, 215 Main street, every Sunday afternoon.

W. E. Rodrigues of Chicago speaks at Kankakee Sata, "day on the subject of "Panics and Their Cure."

The Socialists of Streator are having great success with their campaign for an increased membership. At their last neeting eleven new members joined the party.

The Farmington Socialists have been unable to secure a chupe for J. O. Bentall, and half the secure as they are alternated to half the secure as they are attempt to held a meeting on the Zist, unless the weather will permit outdoor speaking. This may be researed to as they are strengthen their organization for the coming campaign.

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moves along in its present channels. Address Chicago Daily Socialist



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The Daily Socialist, dealing as it does with each day's happenings from the viewpoint of the working class, can not repeat over and over the first principles of Socialism, nor can it go into a discussion of the theoretical problems on which Socialist differ among themselves, in the application of Socialist principles to the rapidly changing world of capitalism.

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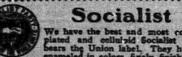
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The Paris

March 17, 1907.

By ARTHUR M. LEWIS.

In the drama of European history France has always played a leading role. She has given us a c instance of a social revolution, an international revolutionary song, and a brief but brilliant example of a working class administration of affairs.

If ever the argument, made by Herbert Spencer, that tyranny is no less tyranny when it is ushered in by popular vote, had a historical vindication it was when the people of France, by a vote of over seven millions, almost the entire vote, elevated President Napoleon to Emperor Napoleon III. In 1848, the "Citizen-King," Louis Phillipe, had succeeded in goading Paris into rebellion. The advocates of another strain of royalty (the Bourbon) had plotted goading Paris into rebellion. The advocates of another strain of royalty (the Bourbon) had plotted against his life and the "Citizen-King" thought that this could be remedied by abolishing free speech, free assemblage and the freedom of the press. This stupidity brought matters to a head when he forbade the holding in Paris of a "Reform Banquet" which was to have taken place on Washington's birthday (February 22). With this performance, Parisian blood boiled over, barricades appeared in the streets, the "Citizen-King" fled to England disguised as "Mr. Smith." where he died two years later.

A Republic was proclaimed and Louis Napoleon on enterprising gentleman, related to the first Napoleon and sparing his tricks, was elected President by a vote of five and a half millions.

Not satisfied with this, he made plans to become master of France as his uncle had been. This he accomplished by a statesman-like device called a "coup d'etat,"—a stroke of state. It consisted in the midnight arrest or assassination of all those obnoxious persons who were known to be opposed to his schemes and was accomplished on the night of Dec. 2, 1851, in the third year of his presidency. One year later he was proclaimed, as we have said, Emperor Napoleon III, by a big popular vote.

His midnight slaughter of those opposed to him excites no horror in the minds of those bourgeois historians who cannot find language that is permissible with which to vilify the Commune.

He gratified his ambition by ruling France for the next eighteen years. As that period drew to a close, he saw with regret the declining popularity of his house, and afraid the crown might go to some other family on his death, by made up his mind, such as it was, to do someth-2g to recover lost prestige.

. The Franco-German War. He knew that much might be accomplished by an appeal to the French love of military glory. He saw the rising power of Prussia threatening France with rivalry. So he decided on a war with Prussia.

He picked a quarrel about the rumor that Leopold of Hohenzollern, a kinsman of the king of Prussia, William I, was to be made king of Spain. This was stoutly denied, and in order to prevent trouble, Leopold withdrew from among the candidates for the Spanish crown. Napoleon, rushing blindly on his fate, insisted that Leopold should swear not to accept the honor at any future time. This was refused and Napoleon at once declared war—July 1870.

Being the aggressor, he at once crossed the frontier into Germany. On August 4th, the battle of Weissenburg was fought and the German army, led by the Crown Prince, was victorious. Two days later the German forces defeated the French army under Marshall MacMahon at Worth. France was no longer the aggressor. The entire German forces moved into France and put the French on the defensive. He picked a quarrel about the rumor that Leopold

The Surrender at Sedan.

After various encounters in different parts of France, the French were driven from all sides into On Septemer 1 Sedan with 80,000 soldiers, surrendered, and the Emperor Napoleon, who was surrendered, and the Emperor Napoleon, who was among them, gave up his sword to King William and was sent to live at the Castle of Wilhelmshohe. A few days later two German armies under the Crown Prince marched on Parls to lay siege to it, and on September 19th the investment began. In the meantime a new French army had been raised, with a declared view of relieving Paris. Marshall Bazaine was surrounded at Metz and October 27th capitulated with this whole army of 170,000 men.

men.

And thus it came to pass that the year 1871 opened with the city of Paris surry added by the German armies, with no prospect of succor from without.

When Napoleon surrendered, M. Thiers and a group of lawyers, who had previously held municipal offices, inaugurated the third republic with M. Thiers for President.

After the Commune fell Marx wrote "The Civil After the Commune fell Marx wrote".

Thiers for President.

After the Commune fell, Marx wrote "The Civil War in France," which was sent out as a manifesto on the Commune, to the members of the International Workingmen's Association, by the General Council. In that base but penetrating history Marx gives a description of the character and career of Thiers in which Thiers is embalmed as a fly in amber. It is too long to be quoted in full, so we give the following extracts:

Marx on Thiers.

"Thiers, that monstrous gnome, has charmed the French bourgeoisie for almost half a century, because he is the most consummate intellectual excause he is the most consummate intellectual expression of their own class-corruption. Before he hecame a statesman he had already proved his lying powers as an historian. The chronicle of his public life is the record of the misfortunes of France. Banded, before 1850, with the Republicans, he slipped into office under Louis Philippe by betraying his protector Lafitte, ingratiating himself with the king by exciting mob-riots against the chiggy during which the Com-h of Saint Germain Auserrois and the Archishop's p. h. were plundered, and by acting the minister-spy upon, and the jail-accoucheur of, the Duchess de Berri. The massacre of the Republicans in the rue Transmonain, and the subsequent infamous laws of September against the press and the right of association, were his work

against the press and the right of association, were his work.

"Despite his versatility of talent and shiftiness of purpose, this man has his whole lifetime beed wedded to the most fossil routine. It is self-evident that to him the deeptr undercurrents of modern society remained forever hidden; but even the most palpable changes on its surface were abhorrent to a brain all the vitality of which had fled to the tongue. Thus he never tired of denouncing as a sacrilege any deviation from the old French protective system. When a minister of Louis Philippe, he railed trailings as an wild chimera; and when incopposition under Louis Bonaparte, he branded as a phofanation every attempt to reform the rotten French army system. Never us his long political career has he been guilty of a single—even the smallest—measure of any practical use.

ALL preparations are being made to take It a fine flashlight picture of the entire audience next Sunday morning at the Gar= rick. Get there early and get the best seat you can. One comrade said: "I was going to leave town this week end, but I put off my trip; I would rather lose \$10 than be out of that picture!" It will be printed In the Daily Socialist next Friday and you will have a chance to pick out yourself.

A Reply to Prof. Ely's "Weakness of Socialism"

We wish to express our regret as a committee that any of the Scandinavian comrades, who sang last Sunday, could not find seats when they were through and had to miss the lecture. We thought we had reserved seats enough, but it seems we miscounted. We will try to do better next time.

Those who wish to pay their pledges or any part thereof next Sunday morning may put the money in a sealed envelope, with name and address marked, and put in collection basket, with their contribution.

De Luxe—We have not the space this week for the big batch of new subscribers for this edition. Send in your dollar, you are still in time.

OUR GRANGE OF THE PROPERTY OF "Thiers was consistent only in his greed for wealth and his hatred of the men that produce it. Having entered his first ministry under Lonis Philippe poor as Job, he left it a millionaire. Fits last ministry under the same king (of the 1st of March, 1840), exposed him to public taunts of peculation in the Chamber of Deputies, to which he was content to reply by tears—a commodity he deals in as freely as Jules Favre, or any other croccodile. At Bordeaux his first measure for saving France from impending financial ruin was to endow himself with athree millions a year, the first and the last word of the "Economical Republic," the vista of which he had opened to his Paris electors in 1869. One of his former colleagues of the Chamber of Deputies of 1830, himself a capitalist and, nevertheless, a devoted member of the Paris Commune. M. Beslay, lately addressed Thiers thus in a public placard. The enslavement of labor by capital has always been the cornerstone of your policy, and from the very day you saw the Republic of Labor installed at the Hotel de Ville, you have never ceased to cry out to France: "These are criminals!" A master in small state roguery, a virtuoso in perjury and treason, a craftsman in all the petty stratagems, cunning device, and base perfidics of parliamentary warfare; never scrupling, when out of office, to fan a revolution, and to stifle it in blood when at the helm of the state, and with class prejudices standing him in the place of ideas.

Paris Surrendered.

This are and by contents of the party sham

Paris Surrendered.

Thiers and his colleagues rushed through a sham election of delegates to a National Assembly which met at Bordeaux, until it grew afraid the proximity so many workingmen, and moved to Versailles, which had long served as a sleeping chamber for the kings of France. The scheme of Thiers and the purgeois exploiters generally was to re-establish monarchy which would have despotic power enough to throw the cost of the whole stupid business directly on the shoulders of the wealth pro-

The Second Empire Lad more than doubled the national debt, and it was clear that Prussia would exact an enormous indemnity, and a really representative republic might attempt to put the burdens on the shoulders of those who had created

dens on the shoulders of those who had created them.

The one obstacle to this whole plan was—Paris. Therefore Paris must be sacrificed, and all the time Thiers was boasting his determination to defend Paris at all cosks, and it was being given out that 'the Governor of Paris will never capitulate.' General Trocku, was telling the bourgeois mayors in secret confabs that defense was impossible, and negotiations were going forward to repeat the disvitace of Sedan and Metz in the yielding up of Paris. It was a joke passed from mouth to mouth among the officers of the army, who well knew that the so-celled defense was a well-understood mockery.

On the 5th of January the mask was dropped and Paris was formally surremdered to the Prussians. If, lowever, the Prussians expected to be masters of the city when they marched into it, they were door not to disappointment.

The Parisian workers had organized themselves into the "National Guard," and Thiers knew better than ask them to give up their arms, at least until he was driven to it.

He had contracted in the surrender to disarm a certain number of French soldiers, but he was compelled to select the "Guard Mobile" for that humilation.

Lissagaray says: "The Prussians cutered Paris in the tast of March."

**Relationers in the surrender of Paris in the tast of March.

***Parisian sentered Paris

Lissagaray says: "The Prussians cutered Paris a the 1st of March." Black flags hung



from the houses, but the deserted streets, the closed shops, the dried up fountains, the veiled statues of the Place de la Concorde, the gas not lighted at night, still more pregnantly amounced a town in its agony . A cafe in the Champs

lighted at night, still more pregnantly amounced a town in its agony. * * A case in the Champs Elysees, which had opened its doors to the victors, was ransacked. There was but one "grand seigneut" in the Fauberg St. Germain to offer his house to the Prussians. The Prussian soldiers were in reality prisoners in the city they were supposed to have captured. They were assigned to certain parks, etc., and hemmed in with barricades. They were zealously watched over by the Parisians, and were thus rendezed as harmless as if they had been in Berlin.

This, of course, made it impossible for Thiers to carry gut his contracts with Bismarck—of deliverint; France to the Prussians. It was decided, therefore, to disarm the National Guard and thus throw down the last bulwark that stood between France and the enemy. This was casier said than done, for the National Guard had no intention of allowing itself to be disarmed.

It was the attempt at this disarnament on the 1sth day of March that precipitated the revolution.

The National Guard had bought their own cannon and kept them in the artillery parks in various parts of the city. The storm center proved to be the park on the heights of Montmartre. At 4 o'clock in the morning on the 18th of March these cannon were seized by the Republican Guard under Lecomte,

The National Guard were surprised, and white they were gathering to arms the artiflery of the Republican Guard had yoked their horses to the cannon, after a bungling delay, and got as far as the corner of the Rue Lepsic and the Rue des Abbesses, where they were stopped by a crowd of omen and young men. A detachment of infantry

women and young men. A detachment of infantry sent to their rescue was surrounded by the crowd and disarmed; as they proved later, they had no intention of killing or wounding the people, and so only made a show of resistance.

The 8sth of the line fraternized with the people and showed its sympathy with the National Guard. The cannon were taken back to where they had been stolen from, and General Lecomte, who had four times commanded the troops to fire on the people and been disobeyed each time, was arrested, but fell into the hands of some of the more indignant soldiers, who acting on their own initiative, shot him, and at the same time Clement Thomas, whom they caught playing the part of spy—naking drawings of their defenses while disgaised.

The Central Committee, which had acted provisionally for the Parkians, now declared its work over and called for the regular election of a permanent body to administer the affairs of Paris. The election was called for the 22d, but the morning after the proclamation of the date the walls were found to have been covered in the right with posters appealing to the citizens to ignore the election. This created considerable confusion, and before it could be cleared up the date was changed to the 26th.

The City of Paris had always been a source of

could be cleared up the date was changed to the 26th.

The City of Paris had always been a source of uneasiness to the ruling class; they had always been afraid to give it the same municipal privileges granted to other French municipalities, and now the mayors of the respective arrondisments, caught between two hres, living in the revolution but sympathizing with the reactionary assembly at Versailles, were determined to do something toward a compromise. They journeyed to Versailles and proposed that Paris be placed on the same footing as other French municipalities as an alternative to forming a Commune midependent of the National Assembly. They expected this measure to bring a cordial response, instead of which it was treated with contempt. Alterady the bloodthirsty Thers was scheming to drown any revolt in a sea of blood.

The mayors returned to Paris disgusted and gave mostly a halfhearted support to the Commune.

The Commune Election. On the 26th of March the election took place,

There were 20 arrondissements (about like our wards); there were over a quarter of a million vot ters and 106 members were elected. There were two fickets in the field, one which favored a Commune and one opposed. The recoditionary ficket was victorious in 166 atrendis ements; the reactionary licket in the remaining four. In one of these latter, the 16th, Victor Flugo was the candidate of the Communards and was defeated. ters and 106 members were elected. There were

As to whether the Communards had far-reaching ideas may be seen from the following, which is taken from a reply to their bourgeois critics, which was published in the "Monituer":

"Are the workers, who produce everything and enjoy nothing, who suffer accumulated misery, the fruit of their labor and their sweat, forever to be exposed to outrage? Are they never to be allowed to work unmolested at their emancipation without raising a concert of maledictions?

exposed to outrage? Are they never to be allowed to work unmolested at their emancipation without raising a concert of maledictions?

"Will the bourgeoise, their elder brothers, having accomplished nearly a century ago their emancipation, and preceded them in the track of revolution, never comprehend that the turn for the emancipation of the proletariat has arrived?

"The proletariat in spite of the permanent menacing of their rights, the absolute denial of all their legitimate aspirations, the ruin of their country, and of all their hopes, have comprehended their imperative duty and absolute right to be masters of their own destiny, and to secure their triumph by taking the power into their own hands.

"The march of progress, interrupted for the moment is beginning anew, and the proletariat, in spite of everything, will accomplish their emancipation."

It must be sonceded, however, that the statement of the Central Committee from which the above is taken was above the social intelligence of the average of the Communards, and it shows that Socialists were well represented on the Central Committee."

Commune Acts Promptly.

Commune Acts Promptly.

Two days after its election the Commune was roclaimed, the 28th, and on the 29th it formed itself into ten committees. There were (1) the Exdestricted into ten committees. There were (1) the Executive, (2) the Military, (3) Committee on Supply,
(4) Finance, (5) Justice, (6) General Safety, (7)
Committee on Labor, Industry and Exchange. This
committee was instructed to attend to the dissemnation of Socialist doctrines. (8) Public Service,
(9) Foreign Affairs, (10) Committee of Instruction.
This last committee was to attend to education and
was instructed to keep it exclusively secular.

As the summary of the acts of the Commune
given by Engels admits of no further abreviation,
we will quote it here:

On the 30th the Commune abolished the con-scription and the standing army, and declared the National Guard, to which all citizens capable of bearing arms were to belong, to be the only force with the right to hear arms; it remitted all rents of ewellings from October, 1870, to April, 1871, such ren: as had aiready been paid to be deducted from future payments; and stopped all sales of pledges in the city's pawnshop. The same day the foreigners elected to the Commune were confirmed in their functions, since 'the flag of the Commune is that of the Universal Republic.' On the 1st of April it was decided that the highest salary of a functionary of the Commune, whether a member or otherwise, was not to exceed 6,000 francs (\$1,200) a year. On the following day was decreed the separation of Church and State, the abolition of all State payments for religious purposes, and the transformation of all ecclesiastical wealth into national property. As a consequence of this, all religious symbols, dogmas, prayers—in short, all things appertaining to the sphere of the individual conscience'—were on the 8th of April ordered to be banished from the schools, an order which was carried out as soon as possible. On the 8th, in retaliation for the daily murder of Communards captured by the Versailles troops, there was enacted a decree for the arrest of hostages, but it was never carried out. On the 6th, the guillotine was fetched out by the 137th battalism of the National Guard, and publicly burnt amid loud popular applause. On the 12th, the Commune ordered the triumphal column on the Place Vendome, which had been constructed by Napoleon I after the war of 1800 out of captured cannon, to be overthrown, as it was a symbol of chauvinism and mutual hatred among the nations. This was accomplished on the 16th of May. On the 16th of April, the Commune issued an order for a statistical account of all factories and workshops which had been closed by the employers; for the elaboration of plans for their management by the workingmen hitherto engaged in them, who were to be formed into co-operative organization. On the 26th, it abolished the night work of bakers, as also the register offices for procuring employment, which, since the Second Empire, had been the monopoly of certain police-appointed scoundrels, exploiters of the worst kind. The matter was henceforward placed in the hands of the mayoralties of the twenty arrondissements of Paris. On the 30th of April it decreed the abolition of pawnshops, as being incompatible with functions, since 'the flag of the Commune is that of the Universal Republic.' On the 1st of April it

Vendome, which was carried with acclaim, read as follows:

"Considering that the imperial column in the Place Vendome is a monument of barbarity, a symbol of brutal force and false glory, an affirmation of Chauvinism, a negation of international rights, a permanent insult of the victor toward the vanquished, a perpetual outrage against one of the three great principles of the French Republic, Fraternity, therefore the column on the Place Vendome shall be demolished."

Perhaps the greatest blunder of the Commune was its failure to take possession of the Bank of France. With the bank in its hands the whole of the bourgeoise of France would have been supplicating the assembly at Versailles to make peace with the Commune. As Engels says, it "was worth more than ten thousand hostages."

The Fall.

The Fall.

The powers which were destined to overthrow this first working class administration had been gathering in April, and they burst forth in May.

Vesimer, editor of the "Official Journal" of the

Commune, thus describes the forces hurled against the Commune by the tigerish bourgeoise:

"The old Municipal Guard of the monarchy, all The old Municipal Guard of the monarchy, all the ex-sergents de ville of the Empire, Corsican bravos slaughterers and garroters of the people for twenty years, Chouans, Veudeans, and the Pontifical zonaves of Charrette, rough and fantaical Bretons, half-savage Turcos, a few regiments of the line, forced to march in the mids: of these reactionary hordes, and a corps of cavalry under the command of the Marquis de Galifet, an old friend of the Tuileries, and a ferocious and bloodthirsty officer, full of valour when women, children and disarmed and chained up prisoners were to be butchered, but a coward in the face of a foreign enemy invading our country."

Such was the army of Versailles that overthrew the Commune. Even in its methods of warfare it was despicable. One of its tricks was for companies when approaching the Communards, to pretend to wish to change sides and show its wish by advancting with muskets reversed. Then, when at close quarters, and the Communards had been taken off their grand, to suddenly swing their weapons around and mow down their unsuspecting vicins.

The infumous Galifet, after the defeat of the Commune, shot, in cold blood, some 40,000 National Guards and about 10,000 women and children. His contention was that the men might rebel again; such women would breed rebellious children; and such children rould perpetuate the revolutionary ideas of their fathers.

And e ended this premature attempt of the working class to emancipate itself from wage slavery; drowned by the ferocious bourgeoise in blood it its brave defenders.

But the victory of the working class was only was the army of Versailles that overthrew

the victory of the working class was only

wait until, in the evolutionary process, the

What Labor Could Do With a Municipality

Supposing the working class had control of the municipal government in some great industrial center at the present time, what dustrial evolution. It is based upon the operation of certain economic forces which tend to concentrate the

Just at the present time it seems reasonable to believe that one of the first things the workers would set about doing would be relieving the great body of unemployed. The machinery of the municipality would be set in motion, first to hasten work that was already to be undertaken in the regular course of events, or that must be done during the next few years.. In the second place, the taxing power would be utilized to establish industries to be owned and operated by the municipality and which would produce and distribute commodities for the benefit of the workers.

One method by which a large mass of unemployed could be placed at work in nearly every American city is to employ them in tearing down the murderous tenements in which laborers and their families are now forced to live and in building new and sanitary habitations for the use of those who do the work of the city.

Many suggestions of possible action can be drawn from the experiences of Socialist governed cities in other lands. In France there are many cities so governed. To contrast one of these with an American city will illustrate most effectively what can be done groups in society, so the disputes between the capitalin a single direction.

A recent investigation among New York school children revealed the fact that seventy thousand children were coming to school so insufficiently nourished as to be unable properly to utilize the instruction offered. This fact served as a text for a few sermons and sensational editorials, BUT THE CHILDREN CON-TINUED HUNGRY.

The City of Lille, in northern France, is controlled by the Socialists. It is a factory town. It would normally have as large a proportion of hungry school children as New Yo.a. or any other city where Workers must sell their strength and skill for a portion of what they produce.

YET THERE ARE NO CHILDREN TRYING TO STUDY ON HUNGRY STOMACHS IN LILLE.

Every day a good warm meal is served to every child. The quantity is unlimited, the quality the best that medical skill can discover for the purpose of building up young bodies.

The reason for this is that LILLE IS GOVERNED BY SO-CIALISTS AND NEW YORK BY CAPITALISTS.

In Chicago the police club unemployed men who ask the municipality for work. IN ROUBAIX AND MONTLUCON THE MUNICIPALITY PROVIDES WORK AND FOOD.

IN CHICAGO THE WORKINGMEN VOTE FOR THE MASTERS AGAINST WHOM THEY STRIKE. IN THE FRENCH CITIES THEY VOTED FOR THEMSELVES.

The Growth of the Municipality

Political conditions depend upon industrial conditions. Governments have always taken their form from the industrial neces-

Savages had a simple industrial life. They had a political organization to correspond, with no machinery beyond the personal rulership of a chief, guided sometimes by the advice of an irregular and temporary council.

In this country today government is concerned almost entirely with industry. As a result our government is undergoing some great changes. The state is practically disappearing. It is being swallowed up on the one side by the national government. and being gnawed into fragments upon the other by the munici-

This is because of the fact that the state corresponds to no Industrial line. Great industries aside from those concerned with transportation are located within municipalities and have the world for their market.

It is the municipality that deals with questions of housing, factory construction, education, the control of the police and a host of other things that come in the closest touch with each individual.

Nearly all strikes save those in the mining industry take place under municipal governments. It is the police and other municipal officers that are used by the capitalists to crush the revolt of their employes.

In reorganizing a society the city must take a foremost place. This does not mean it can proceed without the country, a fact which the city worker would do well to always keep in mind. The city is, however, the nerve center of all industrial life and can to a large extent determine the rate and direction of Social movement. There are a large number of industries that can best be operated by the workers through a municipal government and in the reorganizing of society which the victory of labor will bring about, municipal government will play a very prominent part.

All these forces, which control the very nerve center of present society, can be controlled by the workers the moment they really wish to do so. Whatever may be the situation nationally, there is not a municipal government that does not owe its power to the votes of the wage-working class.

Yet those governments are used today almost exclusively in the interest of the employing class. Municipal councils grant special privileges to the highest bidders, use their power to coerce interests located in the city.

The workers of the United States will have a chance to change all this in a large number of cities this spring. If they do not lo it they will have only themselves to blame during the next year.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY

otographs at long distance

rains of Professor Korn, that is, from the use of selectus. Belly was the first

who was able to reproduce telegraphically a landscape—a little church surrounded by trees. The French telegraph authorities put at his disposal at night the mutually connected telephone of Paris - Lvons Bordeaux-Toursonds the sending apparatus had trans-

inrough, back to the receiving appara-tus standing upon the same table the little photographic view of the land-scape.

Impressive Wireless Statistics.

cation is shown by statistics recently allected by J. Erskine Marray.

Long Distance Phonography, chant vessels, 176 fighthouses, etc. (government stations), 156 navai installations, 85 experimental stations 316. Professor Korn of Munish is no longer the only one who is able to repro-

Ore Shipping Season Records telegraphic means. Edouard Belin, the

Broken. Lyonnaise physician, has so far accomplished the best results with his so-called "telestereograph." Beliu has sought to get free of fae fundamental and Vermillion ranges in Minnesons was 12,545,000 tons. This is the largest shipment ever sent to the one docks at the head of the great lakes and breaks the world's record for one season's ship-ments. principle of the tong-distance photog-

the world's record for one season's shipments.

Thinner Than He Thought,
A fine robust soldier, after serving
his country farafully for some time,
became greatly relined in weight, owing to exposure and acasty rations,
until he was no weak he could hardly
atland. Consequently, he got leave of
absence to go home and recuperate.
He arrived at his home statua hooking
very badly. Just as he stepped off the
hoad one is his old friends rushed up
to him and seid. Wen, well. Part. I
am glad to see you're back from the
final.

Pat looked worried and replied! "Regorra, I knew I was getting tain, but
I alwayer deught you could see that
I alwayer deught you could see that
I alwayer deught you could see that
I much."

In the world's recovery hard
and absence of go home and recuperate.
There are eighty-nine out.

I alwayer and acasty rations,
until he was no weak he could harried
washers body and soul.

Agroup of college girls stood ada
mg an agent's display of picture
the spinning.

Pat looked worried and replied! "Regorra, I knew I was getting tain, but
I alwayer deught you could see that
I much."

That wireless telegraphy is becoming powerful factor in overseas communi-

SHORT TALKS ON THE SOCIALIST PARTY

By WIILIAM MAILLY

The modern Socialist movement is a product of inownership of industry into the hands of an ever decreasing number of individuals. These economic forces came into operation with the introduction of the machine and factory system into industry.

With the development of the machine and factory system the whole face of society has been changed.

ystem the whole face of society has been changed. There has come into existence a proletariat or working class, whose opportunity to work, and therefore to tye, depends upon the owners of industry. As these twices decrease in number, the class of non-owners—he working class—increase in number and the character of their dependence becomes worse and the conditions of their employment and livelihood more pre-

These two classes of owners and non-owners face ach other bourly in disputes differing in character rom those ever recorded before. The spectacle of an aploited class demanding recognition and forcing erms from its exploiters by dint of patient organization and concerted action is an entirely new one in isstory. But it is because there has never before been proletariat and an industrial capitalist class such as xist to-day. Both are the products of the existing injustrial system. exist to day. Both are the products of the existing in-dustrial system.

Since politics reflect the material interests of various

ists and workers as employers and employed find expression in separate and distinct political movements. It is to this that the Socialist Party owes its existence Because there was never before a working class as it is known today so there could not be until today a political organization of the working class.

It required the development of the industrial system to its present point to make possible a movement of the workers to abolish the system which gave birth to their class. There would be no such movement if economic conditions were not ripe for it.

The world-wide phenomena of independent working class political action which startles the bourgeois economist and politicians is perfectly clear to the Socialist. Given certain economic conditions as a result of capitalist owned industry and exploitation, and there springs into being the Socialist political movement voicing the demands of the exploited working class.

That is why there is not a country on the globe in which capitalism has taken root and blossomed in the shape of the modern factory and machine system that there is not also a Socialist movement taking root and blossoming among the working class which develops along with the factory and machine system.

Try as they may the capitalist class cannot escape this Nemesis of Socialism which springs up along the bloody trail of their conquering march of plunder and exploitation, challenging their rule and threatening an end to their ruthless and blighting n onopoly and ravaging of the earth's illimitable resources.

THE DREAM OF WEARY WILLIE HEARST

With a pologies to Weary Walker in the Daily News.





2.-What's the matter with : w tearing one out and-



3.—Fixing it up to suit my taste?



4.—When you meet a politician,





6.—and use as a ladder to climb over the Demo. and G. O. P. fences with.



7.—Or as a tobog-gan slide into the White House with;





$\mathbf{W}\mathbf{H}\mathbf{O}$ IS TO BLAME? BY MILA TUPPER MAYNARD.

Millions are out of work. Therefore fact that it could form this world to illions of families are living any way its liking. ney can, but always in dread, always

in misery, both of mind and body. Where lies the blame? In the system which because of profits does not make Yes, but who is responsible for the

The men and women who allow the system to continue.

And, first of all, the working men and women by whose exploitation this

naniae system plunges into panics.

If the producers received what they

If the producers received what they produced there would be no panics. Overproduction is but another name for profits which clog the granaries of those who produce nothing.

Do not storm at the system. Storm at courself that you allow these madhouse horrors to continue.

A same working class would yield a same system of industry.

A same working class would face the

force. But it must be con And that purpose must be full free-

Because it has power.

Vague?

Not at all. What will labor in solidarity neces-arily demand? No jobless men.

No jobless men.
No unearmed income.
These two things alone would remarke society.
Work for all.
Products for the producers.
Simple enough, is it not? Yet in those two items alone there lies complete emancipation.
It is Socialism in a natshell.
Are you out of work? It is because the working class prefer to give the

Labor is the fundamental irresistible

masters.

Does your child work? That is because the workers of the world will it so. They want the wheels of industry to run for profits and little children make better raw material for the profit mill than full-grown bone and muscle mill than full-grown bone and

arger part of the carnings to their

mage better faw material for the profit mill than full-grown bone and muscle.

Industry kills more every year than nive been siain in the bloodiest battles of the world.

But the soldiers of the machine make no protest. They are content to allow profits to be ground out from their own and their fellow workers life blood.

Is it not true? Then wake up!

Throw off the sleep or the trance, the iddocy or the mania that holds you and stop it all.

The way is plain. For more than fifty years the international Socialists have been sounding the only slogar for the same men and women who must now live at the pleasure of another.

"Workingma of the world, unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to gain."

Use your ballot to change the system.

The people sometimes force through good legislation. It is

BY ROBERT HUNTER.

There are many good people who want our laws enforced.

Socialists See that Laws Are Enforced

Nowhere in this country are the laws protecting labor, the laws ensuring public health and safety, the laws prohibiting child

labor, and the laws against criminal wealth enforced. In Europe they are enforced; enforced because the Social-

ists see that they are enforced.

In every municipal council, in every legislature, the workers have their representatives.

They taunt the parties in power with the equalor, the vile tenements, the high death rates. When workmen are murdered in the mines and on the railroads, the parties in power are held

We pass laws and they are forgotten. Railroad and mining disasters are the stories of a day and then forgotten.

Children still labor, women are still oppressed; and people live and work in foul dens and factories with no one to represent their interest in public bodies.

Perhaps the greatest accomplishment of European Socialism : up to the present has been to compel the old parties to enforce

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TRADE UNIONS AND POLITICS

BY MAX HAYES.

It is highly improbable that a labor party will be formed-at least not this year. There are several reasons.

Firstly, the national officials-that is, the A. F. of L. officials, to whom the country is naturally looking for some sign of independent action-never take the initiative in promulgating anything new along political lines, but, on the contrary, oppose everything that might be, even remotely, classified as revolu-

condly, the time is almost too short to start the machinery moving, unwind the yards of red tape that would be necessary if the tocsin of revolt were sounded in Washington, and to organize effectively to make any sort of respectable showing in a presidential campaign.

Thirdly, even if the A. F. of L. officials took the bull by the horns, called a

convention and organized a labor party, the new movement would be handicapped from the start by the lack of financial resources and organizers and campaigners to logically and harmoniously set forth the claims of the new party. It is not stretching the truth to say that, with the exception of a few men, those the attend Federation conventions have been so thoroughly wrapped up with their trade affairs that they have given little attention to the great economic and social problems that have been forced to the front during the past few years. As every Socialist knows, those who enlist in a new movement must be armed with evolutionary, historical and statistical facts to batter down the walls of prejudice and party slavery that exists not only among the unorganized, but also organized workingmen.

Fourthly, to call a convention without inviting the organized farmers and the Socialist party, or one and not the other of those groups, would mean opposition among the industrialists from the beginning. There is no need to disguise the fact, which is abundantly substantiated by current history, that those at the head of the A. F. of L. are uncompromisingly opposed to entering any alliance whatsoever with the Socialist party, even though the rank and file are displaying a more friendly spirit, and in fact joining the party in increasing

There are other reasons, which cannot be enumerated here, why there is no likelihood that a labor party will be formed this year. Personally, realizing the gravity of the situation, I would prefer that some such co-operative arrangement as the British Socialists and uniquists have cutered into might be emulated in this country, so that the working class could obtain some standing in govcrnmental institutions. But when those who are entrusted with leadership de liberately steer an opposite course, well, what are we of the common herd to do except swallow our chagrin and prayerfully hope for an awakening among those

pay the freight?
At the Norfolk convention of the A. F. of L. last November one of the members of the executive council, a man at the head of one of the larger organizations, said to me: "Why don't the Socialists come into a labor party so that we could all pull together along strictly class lines?" I replied to the question by asking another: "Why don't you go shead and organize a labor party before urging us to co-operate with something that doesn't exist? Do you want us to organize a labor party for yout"

The old style trade unionists have the colossal nerve to accuse the Socialists of being narrow and dogmatic, when the shoe is on the other foot. Let them come out and fairly and squarely acknowledge the class struggle upon the political field, as they do in their Federation obligation, preambles and platforms, and as every battle and demand upon the industrial field emphasizes, and we will soon find some common ground to charge upon capitalism's governmental breastworks in solid phalanx.

But if they expect us to join the impractical and absurd guerilla warfare of "punishing our enemies and rewarding our friends" -and create a market for every perty ward seeler who creeps into the trade union movement to hold up his "friends" and his "enemies"—they must excuse the Socialists. In poltics those who are not with us are "agin" us and are our enemies. Any Republican or Democrat will admit the logic of that position.

No; there will be no labor party formed at present-and the Socialist party will profit as a result. President Compers is now busy informing the Supreme court that it is wrong, that it can't do this and can't do that. He reminds me of a certain striker who of the court and was jailed for contempt. "They can't destroy my constitutional right of free speech," he said to his attorney through the bars; they can't do it." "But they have got you in there, you blamed fool," retorted the

Let the S. P. members take advantage of this splendid opportunity to build up their organization and spread their propaganda. From the standpoint of principle, tactics and strategy we now hold a stronger position than was ever occupied by any party in America.

The Survival of the Fittest.

One of the greatest "arguments" against Now it is not the "Survival of the Fittest. Now it is not the "Survival of the Fittest" but it is the "Survival of the Units the existing state of thiogs, the apitalists say, is the argument of the "Survival of the "Survival of the Fittest" New York City.

New York City.

Broken.

From April 2 to Dec 1, 1867, the total store and received the product of the product of

0かからからかんとうとうとうかんかん OF INTEREST. TO W Edited by Marie Jayne

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Child Labor

THE Children of the Milis' was the subject of an address made recently by Hugh Cavanangh before the Eronomic club of Cincinnati.

It visited the southern cotton milis about twenty years ago with several other men interpretated in the problem of child labout. The problem of child labout, and and the conditions have kept pace with the devolution of the country. There are mow about 1.666 mils, and the conditions which exist.

The conditions have kept pace with the devolution of the country. There are mow about 1.666 mils, and the conditions which exist.

The conditions three are mow about 1.666 mils, and the conditions which exist.

collected by J. Fresher at 182 and 182 to the collected by J. Fresher at 182 and 182 to the collected by J. Fresher at 182 and 182 and 182 and 183 and

to her an ideal of tender beauty and girlish grace. To me it was a very superficial picture of "Lorna Doone" or of any other ideal. You could see at a glance that such a girl did not even dress her own hair.

Her delicacy and rosebud face perhaps many had given their strength to shield and protest and provide the proper nourishment. As yet the time never been when such a product could survive untended. Is this really your ideal of womanhood?

Quite true, it is in keeping with comm. beth past and present. Wi de nations have sacrificed their substance to rear a few of such. If our colleges continue turning out girls with such ideals as this the future looks indeed, gloomy.