

NO WAGE RAISE FOR MAIL CLEN'S

Senate Rejects Bill Urging Increase of Salaries of Postal Employees

Next the bill went over to the senate, and the senate not only struck out...

Senate Overrides House

Many Involved in Conspiracy

House Voted \$300,000

SAYS JEALOUSY SWAYS JURISTS

Jealousy on the part of certain judges of the municipal court is the sole motive back of the present deplorable and undignified attack on Judge Mc...

"UNWRITTEN LAW" AND ITS EXPONENT, DELMAS, SCORED

Kansas City, Feb. 24.—Rev. Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady, formerly of Toledo, at a banquet of the Sons of the Revolution here, delivered a scathing denunciation of the "unwritten law" and openly named Delphin M. Delmas, Harry K. Thaw's famous counsel, as the "100,000 counsel for degenerate aristocracy, who uttered insults to God and humanity."

GARMACK MADE BY COL. COOPER

Testimony Shows Father of Slayer Got the Senator His First Job

Many Involved in Conspiracy

Were Friendly in 1904

Editorials Are Read

Wanted Editorial Attacks Ceased

Men Have Perfect Right to Drink, Says a Pastor

"NOBLE" FORM WELL EXHIBITED

Lady Stewart Dances at Sherry's in Delicate, Gauzy Raiment

New York, Feb. 24.—At last, for the playmate of \$5 per, New York society has been privileged to view the first noble bare feet and noble bare ankles ever exhibited in public to a wondering gaze.

Society Ladies Refractory

Arms and Neck Bare

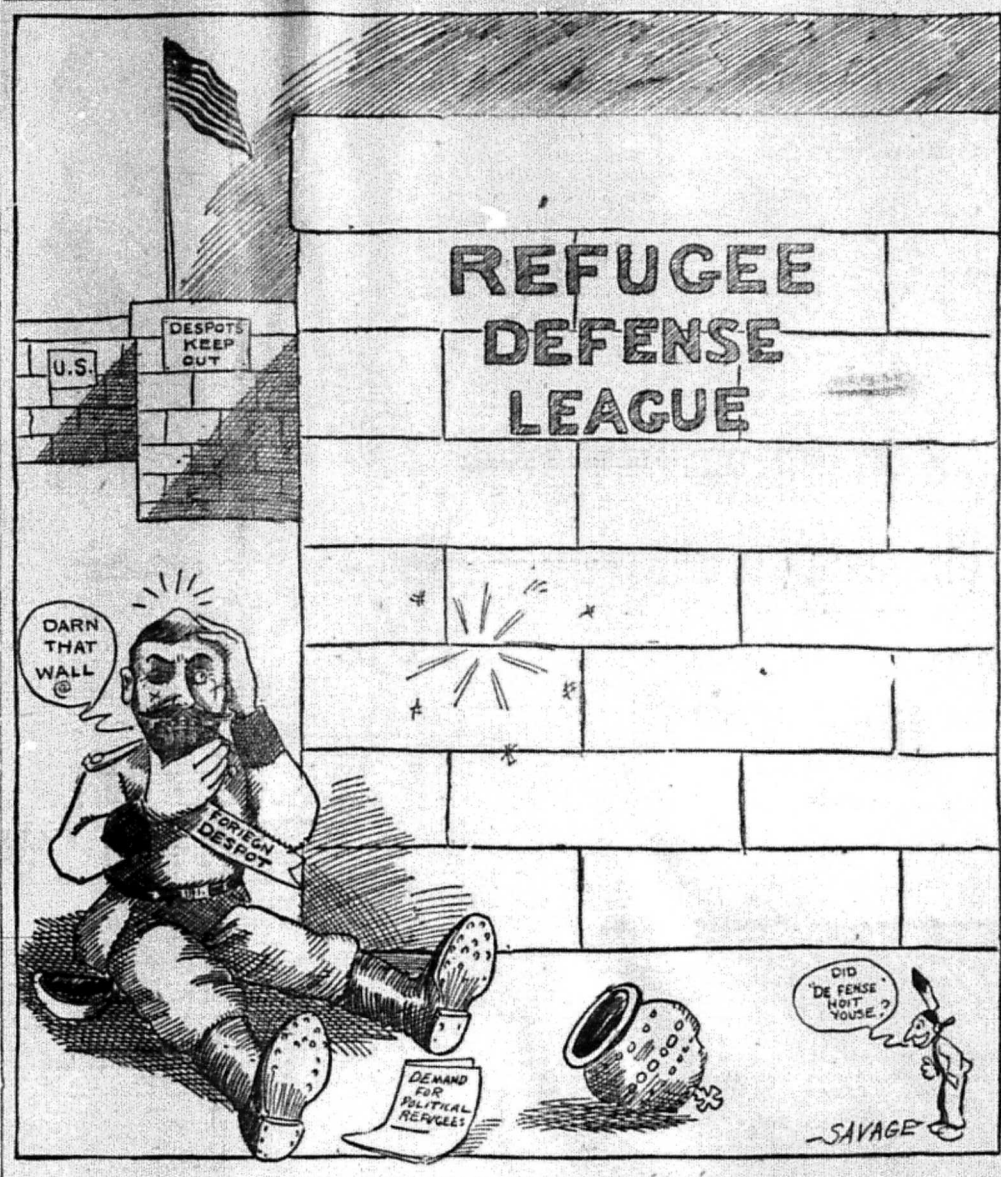
Lady Constance Nearly Nude

SHIP WITH 1,000 ABOARD SAVED

Wholesale Egg Dealers of South Water street, at the beginning of the Lenten season, assert that the retailers are demanding extortionate prices for the public for eggs. Prevailing conditions, they say, warrant a big reduction in prices to consumers.

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"UP AGAINST" A HARD PROPOSITION



TAFT TO MAKE A GOOD START

"Labor's Friend" Will Take Oath on Platform Made by Scab Workmen

President-elect Taft, heretofore known as "God Knows" and "Injunction Bill," will be true to his principles and take the oath of office as president of the United States from a scab platform—a real platform erected by non-union carpenters. This breaks the custom which has prevailed for several inaugurations back, but Taft also ran for office on a scab platform, erected by scabs—but that was only figuratively speaking.

Some are rather inclined to excuse "Bill" by saying that he only recently became a union man and has not had time to become versed in union principles. It is hardly believed that he will be expelled from his union, but it may be necessary to give him a reprimand. He may also be asked to read carefully the monthly issue of the official organ of his union as well as the American Federationist and the Chicago Union Labor Advocate.

Memphis Convention Place

RETAIL MERCHANTS DECIDE TO RAISE COST OF LIVING

Advance in prices of staple merchandise, sugar, tea, coffee, certain lines of dry goods and household goods, was urged by the Retail Merchants' association of Chicago at a secret meeting held last night in the Grand Pacific hotel.

"Increased tariffs and general increases of cost prices," said one of those at the meeting, who demanded that his name be withheld, "make it necessary for a general advance in prices."

Another meeting was called to be held within the coming week, but the time and place were not stated.

'HUMAN LETTERS' SENT BY MAIL

English Premier Recipient of Strange Correspondence From Suffragettes

MILLIONS LOST IN STEEL SLUMP

Wall Street Smashes Prices in Slide; Speculators in a Record Tumble

Steel Trust Means Business

Little Fellows Get Orders

Steel Sales 400,000

CLUB WOMEN TO AID GIRL

Prominent Leaders Take Up the Cause of Miss Ella Gingles

CONFERENCE WITH WAYMAN

State's Attorney Will Sift the Case Independent of Police Theories

The women of Chicago this morning rallied to the defense of Ella Gingles, the little Irish lace maker who was tortured in the Wellington hotel by persons alleged to have been members of the committee of eight clubs which met yesterday afternoon called on State's Attorney John E. W. Wayman this morning and laid their side of the case before him, insisting that the girl's story be investigated upon the basis of actual fact and not upon delirious statements extracted from the girl by the police.

Wayman Will Sift Case

Investigating "Slave" Charge

To Investigate Miss Barrette

Gingles Girl's Character Good

An interesting sidelight was thrown on the character of Ella Gingles by Ma-tron Davis of the Frances Willard hospital yesterday afternoon, the first in-aid afternoon which the tortured girl had spent since Wednesday when she was found in the Wellington hotel. Miss Davis said: "Ella is a girl with the girl constantly since she came to the hos-pital. The girl has not uttered one pro-

(Continued on Page Two)

8 ASSAULTED BY TWO DETECTIVES

Polish Citizens at Socialist Ball Beaten by Policemen and then Arrested

Eight men who took part in a ball given by the new Polish Socialist branch in a hall owned by Stanley Chrusz at 2 Luther street were assaulted by two plain clothes men and after being severely beaten were arrested and taken to the Maxwell street police station, where five of them are still confined.

Plain Clothes Men Vicious? Thus far, if the story told by eye witnesses of the affair is to be believed, it appears that the plain clothes men were under the influence of liquor and assaulted the men in a vicious and uncalculated manner just as they were leaving the hall for their homes shortly after midnight.

During the ball two men were noticed seated at the door of the hall, drinking copiously and passing improper remarks about the young ladies. About 11:30 o'clock the owner of the hall closed the saloon adjoining the hall and refused to dispense any more liquor.

Then the hall owner opened a side door and told the committee of the hall, which had remained after the others had left, to go home. The committee picked up its books and made for the door, but the first man had barely shown his head when the two men who had acted so notoriously pounced upon him. They kicked, choked and trampled on him and then flung him back into the hall in an inebriated condition.

No Dead Man Wanted Thereupon the hall owner objected, saying he did not want a dead man in his hall, and that since they killed him in the street, they ought to keep him there.

During the argument, the beaten man, who was Paul Szalony, began to regain his senses. He was pounced upon again, and once more the two men beat him brutally, this time striking him over the head with the butt of a revolver. He dropped like a log, and remained prone upon the sidewalk.

The rumpus caused passers by to gather and Thomas Kaleciak, a man living above the saloon rushed down. He had barely appeared on the scene when he too was set upon by the two men and mercilessly hammered.

Police Patrol Summoned By this time a police patrol summoned by some one arrived on the scene and the two men displayed detectives' badges. Two policemen came in the patrol and in conjunction with the two detectives arrested any one they could lay hands on.

At the Maxwell street station the arrested men gave the following names: Thomas Kaleciak, 2 Luther street, a boarder, who had no home in the district; A. Pikulak, Karol G. M. Miszkowski, Paul Czalony, who may not recover; T. Kalodziej, who claims he was only a passer by, and Cyprian Stolar, 401 West Twenty-fifth street, also a passer by.

Hall Owner Blames Competitors The saloonkeeper in whose hall the dance took place gave it as his opinion that the attack had been instigated by a couple of his competitors who had tried to get the dance for their hall. He claimed that the competitors had given free drinks to the two detectives with the understanding that they break up the dance and thus spoil the reputation of his hall.

The hearing of the arrested men will take place today in Judge Brugemeyer's court at the Maxwell street police station, and Attorney Henry E. Murphy has been secured by the Socialist party to represent the men, and if the evidence of the witnesses is sustained, swear out a warrant for the two detectives, who have been identified as Tom Duffy and Billy Youngblood.

117 RAID CASES ARE NON-SUITED

Nonsuit was taken by Assistant City Prosecutor Powers in all except three of the cases against the 117 members and spectators arrested last Saturday night in a raid on an alleged prize fight in the Algonquin club, 312 Sixty-sixth street.

O. E. Ferguson, alleged promoter of the bout, and Charles (Kid) Clifford and John (Slate) O'Malley, the principals, who will be prosecuted, through their attorney Harry Rathbone, were granted a continuance until March 4.

INTERESTING LECTURES BEING HELD BY SOCIALIST BRANCHES

Seymour Steadman gave a very interesting lecture on "What Socialism Would Do for the City," in the Cosmos theater, 707 East Sixty-third street, last Sunday. The theater was filled with an interested audience and the members of the Seventh ward branch of the Socialist party, under whose auspices the lecture was given, were pleased for the audience was the largest that had ever attended a meeting in the ward.

Arthur M. Lewis, the Garrick lecturer, held the interest of another large audience at the Socialist party headquarters in the Twentieth ward, 627 West Van Buren street, the principal of the Seventh ward branch of the Socialist party, under whose auspices the lecture was given, were pleased for the audience was the largest that had ever attended a meeting in the ward.

University Gets Over \$1,000,000 Baltimore, Md., Feb. 24.—At the thirty-third anniversary exercises of the University of Maryland, held in the city each Sunday morning. They are held at the Garrick theater, the Cosmos theater, 707 East Sixty-third street, and at a hall in the Eighth ward.

NEGRO, SHOT FIVE TIMES, FOUND IN SOUTH SIDE ROOM

Thomas Ford, 23 years old, a negro, was found murdered early this morning in his home at 1830 Armour avenue. He had been shot five times with a rifle which was found in the room. Detectives are searching for Jonas Porter, another negro, with whom Ford is said to have quarreled last night over Grace Edwards, a white woman, who also has disappeared.

The police through questioning neighbors learned of a quarrel between Ford and Parker, Albert Hardin, David Farmer and James Taylor, all negroes and occupants of the house who were awakened by the shooting, said they found the Edwards woman in the room and that she told them she had seen Ford kill Ford. The woman had left the house when the police arrived.

WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER, JR., MEETS KING OF ENGLAND

London, Feb. 24.—King Edward's first levee of the season at St. James' palace today was well attended, among those present being the majority of the members of the cabinet and of the diplomatic corps. The American ambassador, Whitelaw Reid, was in the diplomatic group, presented to his majesty William Rockefeller, Jr., and James Stillman of New York; L. H. McCormick, an American resident of London, and Lieut. Commander Chester Wells, U. S. N.

NEW STANDARD OIL HEARING ON

Rockefeller Not to Be Summoned; Judge Anderson Wants Speedy Action

The second trial of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, against which Judge Kenesaw M. Landis assessed his record-breaking fine of \$29,240,000 over a year ago, was opened in the United States District court here today before Judge A. B. Anderson of Indianapolis.

It is understood that the prosecution and defense have agreed that the trial is to be carried on with dispatch, in accordance with the desire of Judge Anderson, who has made it clear that requests for continuances and other legal methods of delay will be frowned upon.

Delays May Occur Today There may be some delay today in the selection of jurors, but once the box has been filled it is believed that the case will be hurried to a conclusion.

Assistant District Attorney Wilkerson has been chosen to conduct the examination of witnesses.



JUDGE A. B. ANDERSON.

ation of witnesses and will make the opening statement. It is believed that the real work of the trial will be taken up Thursday.

John D. Rockefeller, the crowning feature of the first trial, is not likely to be summoned, so that many of the sensational phases of the "\$29,240,000 case" will be lacking in the present trial.

District Attorney Edwin W. Sims and his assistant took advantage of the quiet of Washington's birthday and put in the entire day in applying finishing touches to the mass of documentary evidence upon which they hope to obtain a conviction that will stand the test of time.

Next Sunday will see a second debate between Lewis and W. F. Barnard. The trial will begin promptly at 10:30.

Question: "Will the proletariat, through political action, solve the Social problem?"

The Garrick audience has responded so liberally to all the financial demands that the Garrick meeting treasury is in a healthy condition, and so while it would be easy to pack the theater at good prices, the committee has decided to make this debate a free treat.

MYSTERIOUS HERMIT DIES IN HUT; REFUSES ALL AID

Patrick King, a hermit truck farmer, was found dead from heart failure in his hut at Fifty-ninth and Whipple streets yesterday. He had refused all aid and medical assistance and he died as he had predicted, with his "boot on."

King owned a small truck farm and during the summer months peddled vegetables about the neighborhood in a hand cart, which he had constructed. He refused to converse with his neighbors and nothing was known concerning his family history except that he had a sister in the east. He built the hut three years ago upon sidewalk planks and furnished it with an old mattress and cup-board which had been discarded by neighbors.

CHARTER VERSUS SEPARATE BILLS

Convention Decides On New Course; Referendum May Be the Arbitrator

Realizing that Chicago is passing through a period of transition the conservative and big business interests in the charter convention, yesterday, decided that to draft a complete charter which shall successfully pass the convention, the legislature and the popular referendum is impossible. They therefore voted to break up the charter into separate bills which will be sent to the legislature and will probably be submitted to the referendum later. In this way, while some of the bills are sure of defeat, the sentiment against any particular one or group would not kill all the propositions, as it would if they were in one organic charter.

Increase of Bond Debt

That the crux of the matter lies in the proposition to increase the bonded indebtedness of the city is generally admitted. There is now before the legislature a bill which would increase assessments on real and personal property shall be based on a third of their valuation instead of one-fifth, as now provided by the general revenue law of the state. As the bonded indebtedness of cities within the state is limited to 5 per cent of their assessed value, the new bill aims to give an increased borrowing power. Under this act the city of Chicago could borrow immediately on the passage of the act about \$16,000,000. The big business interests are anxious for the flotation of this bond issue, and Frank Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, the Standard Oil institution, has recently visited Mayor Business and Comptroller Walter Wilson to negotiate, it is understood, for the flotation of this issue. In the charter, however, there is a proposition which provides a scheme by which the city of Chicago could borrow about \$30,000,000 instead of the \$16,000,000 to be authorized by the new bill.

To Raise Ready Money

The passage of this part of the charter as a separate enactment would mean that a large sum of money would be ready for speedy expenditure, and those who favor this do not wish to risk its fate when combined with the charter as a whole.

The recognition of the peculiar situation above described came yesterday when the conservatives discovered that certain things which were not to be liked had crept into the charter draft, because the more radical members attended committee sessions with greater regularity than did the bulk of the conservatives. Unable to kill the more noxious propositions, but not to risk a bitter fight at the time of the submission of the charter to popular referendum, E. H. Gary, president of the Chicago Telephone company and an leader of the conservative forces, proposed that the charter be broken into separate bills.

The more radical elements did not worry about this because they are practically convinced that the sentiment in such that the bills as passed by the legislature will be submitted to referendum and will thus be subject to attack when deemed harmful.

LEWIS IS TO START MAGAZINE

Last Sunday saw the Garrick theater crowded as usual with an enthusiastic gathering of Socialists and near-Socialists.

Before the lecture Lewis explained that the time seemed to have arrived for the Garrick meeting to give birth to a magazine of its own which would have for its main purpose the publication, on good paper and in good book type, of the Garrick lectures. Lewis mentioned the other features proposed, such as a series of articles on lecturing, etc. He named as a suitable price \$75 cents a year, 50 cents 6 months, 25 cents 4 months, and asked for a show of hands as to who would promise to subscribe next Sunday. The almost unanimous raising of hands was accepted as conclusive, and the magazine was promised for spring. Subscription list will open next Sunday morning at the Garrick meeting. It will be published as far as possible by the Daily Socialist plant, and will have its office at 180 Washington street. It will be called "The Evolutionist."

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E. H. GARY, STEEL TRUST HEAD, DEFIES HIS RIVALS

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 24.—Evidently the steel trust is trying to revive its trade. It is believed that the action of the United States Steel corporation in abandoning its old schedule of prices is the forerunner of a gigantic fight to stimulate the buying of steel products.



E. H. Gary, president of the steel trust, has issued a statement in which he declares the company will go into the open market for business and sell at such a price as the exigencies will warrant. In other words, the steel corporation will underbid its rivals wherever possible.

CLUB WOMEN WILL AID GIRL

(Continued from Page One) fane or uddian word. I have seen women of all sorts here in this hospital, but I have never seen one like this. She is a girl of a simple and sweet disposition. She talks little and slowly and she uses good English. I would not, however, call her educated. I think that the girl has had enough suggested to her by the police, who are accustomed to dealing with criminals and do not discriminate, to almost effectually efface the real story of what happened at the Wellington hotel. The girl is becoming normal and the wounds are healing in such a way that her good health prior to the assault is clearly shown. Now that the girl is beginning to give a connected narrative she speaks of Miss Arnold and the \$3 which Miss Arnold owed her. I do not think that the girl "framed" up what happened at the Wellington. I have heard her mention Mr. Taggart."

Nightgown Affair Explained Much has been said in the attacks on the Gingles girl about the nightgown which she wore on the night when she was found tied to the bath tub. It is claimed that this nightgown had the name of the Barrette woman written on it together with the number of her room, 548, in the Wellington hotel, and that the initials of the girl were on it. This was taken to indicate a "frame up" on the part of the girl. It has been admitted by Captain O'Brien that his investigations have revealed the fact that the tortured girl did not even know the number of the Barrette woman's room, but that she supposed that the woman was still rooming on the second floor, as she was at the time the girl left the hotel. The victim of the outrage thought that Miss Evelyn Arnold was the girl who had been in the room 548.

Police Charge Broken Down Friends of the Gingles girl point out that the police theory of a "frame up" is conclusively broken down by the fact that the only means of exit from the bathroom in which the girl was found is through the room of her sworn enemy, Miss Donahue, the secretary of the Wellington hotel. From the manner in which the door of the bathroom leading to the main hallway was found, the size of the transom, which precludes the possibility of any person passing through it, as well as from the fact that the transom opening into the Donahue woman's room, it is conclusively shown that the person who had passed through the Donahue woman's room.

Refuse Aid to Politicians United Mine Workers of Illinois Practically Indorse Socialist Party Peoria, Ill., Feb. 24.—The resolution brought in by a special committee on political action, denying official assistance of the United Mine Workers of Illinois to members who should become political candidates for state offices, was almost unanimously adopted by the convention yesterday. The result is considered by Socialistic members a victory for their cause.

Retiring President John Walker, the new president, Duncan McDonald, and Secretary Frank Hayes urged the delegates to continue political and financial assistance, after announcing their pride in being members of the Socialist party.

Shoe Workers Declare Strike Lasters in Haverhill, Mass., Demand Recognition of their Union Haverhill, Mass., Feb. 24.—Twenty lasters are on strike at the factory of the Merrimack Shoe Company, an off-spring of the W. L. Douglas Shoe company of Brockton, to enforce the recognition of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union. The men through their business agent, asked for a price list for lasters about two weeks ago. They were told to wait until the following Monday, Feb. 8, when an answer would be given to their request.

The company turned down the proposition, and the lasters promptly struck for their rights.

SAYS SUBWAYS SHOULD BE BUILT WITH PUBLIC CASH Public funds must be raised to build Chicago's subways, not for the purpose of keeping greedy private capital away from the streets of Chicago, as has been suggested in the past, but because private capital will not look with favor hereafter at subway construction as an investment.

Such is the conclusion reached by Elton J. Arnold, chairman of the board of supervising engineers, after an investigation of the New York subways made for the public service commission of that city. Mr. Arnold finds that the Gotham boro are financially a failure and declares that they cannot be made to pay adequate returns on the principal invested on a basis of 5-cent fares.

Witnesses With Damaging Testimony Subpoenaed; To Punish Guilty The state grand jury held a short session today on account of the primary elections. Shortly after noon it had not been stated whether the grand jury before taking a recess had returned any additional indictments in the building trades investigation.

Immediately upon resuming its work the grand jury took up the building trades matter where it had left off Saturday night. Several new witnesses had been subpoenaed by State's Attorney Wayman, and among them were several large contractors. It was said.

More Charges of Extortion Among those summoned were representatives of Hatley Bros., commission dealers, who are said to have suffered extortion to the extent of \$2,600 while erecting a cold storage plant at Thirtieth and Iron streets; E. Griestbach, who is reported to have had a similar experience in connection with a malthouse at Fifty-first and Rockwell streets, and a commercial house at Sixteenth and Dearborn streets that is declared to have been compelled to pay \$700 to appease grafters.

"We are going to push this Madden matter as fast as possible," said State's Attorney Wayman, "and we hope to have the trials under way within a few weeks. If Madden and his associates have been accepting bribes we want to know it. If he is guilty we undoubtedly will insist upon his being punished to the full extent of the law."

Many Indictments Probable It is declared that the state's attorney will attempt to obtain as many indictments against Madden and his associates as possible, and from a large number will be selected those upon which the prosecution will be based.

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It is believed that this break in the ranks of the manufacturers will result in victories for the strikers in other cities. Already there is much dissatisfaction among the individual members of the association, with the officers who have held out promises of a speedy ending of the strike by the employment of non-union hatters.

Several weeks have passed since the strike began and yet there is not a factory that has been able to turn out any work with the aid of strikebreakers. Credit for Saturday's victory is due to the agitation for the latter's union label made by the strikers and their friends.

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HAT MANUFACTURERS IN SPLIT Big Firm Withdraws From Association, Practically Ending Strike Boston, Mass., Feb. 24.—The striking hatters of the large factories of the east scored the first victory, when last Saturday the firm of Lamson and Hubbard, employing 300 men, withdrew from the National Hat Manufacturers' association. This practically means the end of the strike in Boston.

It is believed that this break in the ranks of the manufacturers will result in victories for the strikers in other cities. Already there is much dissatisfaction among the individual members of the association, with the officers who have held out promises of a speedy ending of the strike by the employment of non-union hatters.

Several weeks have passed since the strike began and yet there is not a factory that has been able to turn out any work with the aid of strikebreakers. Credit for Saturday's victory is due to the agitation for the latter's union label made by the strikers and their friends.

Refuse Aid to Politicians United Mine Workers of Illinois Practically Indorse Socialist Party Peoria, Ill., Feb. 24.—The resolution brought in by a special committee on political action, denying official assistance of the United Mine Workers of Illinois to members who should become political candidates for state offices, was almost unanimously adopted by the convention yesterday. The result is considered by Socialistic members a victory for their cause.

Retiring President John Walker, the new president, Duncan McDonald, and Secretary Frank Hayes urged the delegates to continue political and financial assistance, after announcing their pride in being members of the Socialist party.

Shoe Workers Declare Strike Lasters in Haverhill, Mass., Demand Recognition of their Union Haverhill, Mass., Feb. 24.—Twenty lasters are on strike at the factory of the Merrimack Shoe Company, an off-spring of the W. L. Douglas Shoe company of Brockton, to enforce the recognition of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union. The men through their business agent, asked for a price list for lasters about two weeks ago. They were told to wait until the following Monday, Feb. 8, when an answer would be given to their request.

The company turned down the proposition, and the lasters promptly struck for their rights.

SAYS SUBWAYS SHOULD BE BUILT WITH PUBLIC CASH Public funds must be raised to build Chicago's subways, not for the purpose of keeping greedy private capital away from the streets of Chicago, as has been suggested in the past, but because private capital will not look with favor hereafter at subway construction as an investment.

Such is the conclusion reached by Elton J. Arnold, chairman of the board of supervising engineers, after an investigation of the New York subways made for the public service commission of that city. Mr. Arnold finds that the Gotham boro are financially a failure and declares that they cannot be made to pay adequate returns on the principal invested on a basis of 5-cent fares.

Witnesses With Damaging Testimony Subpoenaed; To Punish Guilty The state grand jury held a short session today on account of the primary elections. Shortly after noon it had not been stated whether the grand jury before taking a recess had returned any additional indictments in the building trades investigation.

Immediately upon resuming its work the grand jury took up the building trades matter where it had left off Saturday night. Several new witnesses had been subpoenaed by State's Attorney Wayman, and among them were several large contractors. It was said.

More Charges of Extortion Among those summoned were representatives of Hatley Bros., commission dealers, who are said to have suffered extortion to the extent of \$2,600 while erecting a cold storage plant at Thirtieth and Iron streets; E. Griestbach, who is reported to have had a similar experience in connection with a malthouse at Fifty-first and Rockwell streets, and a commercial house at Sixteenth and Dearborn streets that is declared to have been compelled to pay \$700 to appease grafters.

"We are going to push this Madden matter as fast as possible," said State's Attorney Wayman, "and we hope to have the trials under way within a few weeks. If Madden and his associates have been accepting bribes we want to know it. If he is guilty we undoubtedly will insist upon his being punished to the full extent of the law."

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WORKINGMEN

Fred J. Mowry and Company

and others with savings accounts in the banks can learn something of vast importance to them by writing to F. J. Mowry and Company, 80 Broad Street, New York, for a copy of their monthly market letter, which contains valuable information. No tiler should be content with 3 per cent interest in a cash, tiler bank that loans this money out to help promoters finance their ventures and to large corporations in time of industrial war to fight the tilters. Remember that this market letter is sent free; there is no obligation of any kind.

MONOPLANE TEST IS SUCCESSFUL

Hammondsport, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Willis: Babcock and Elmer Robinson,

DAILY SOCIALIST MAGAZINE PAGE

THE MAURETANIA FASTEST SHIP IN THE WORLD



The giant Cunard liner Mauretania hung up a new record on her last trip from Liverpool and Queenstown, making 71 knots in a single day.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Rates under this heading: Three lines daily for one year only \$3.00 per month. Each additional line \$1.00.

South Side. LAWYERS. STEDMAN & SOELKE, COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

MEATS AND GROCERIES. UNION DAIRY, Wm. Henning, Prop.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEONS. J. H. GREER, M. D., 412 DEARBORN ST.

MEATS AND GROCERIES. WALTER HUGHES' GROCERY STORES.

MEATS AND GROCERIES. QUAM BROS. Grocery and Market.

MEATS AND GROCERIES. L. S. FLAATEN, 229 W. Erie St.

MEATS AND GROCERIES. GEO. SCHREINER, DRUGGIST, COR. CHICAGO AND CENTRAL AVES.

MEATS AND GROCERIES. A. HORWITZ, 124 W. Madison, cor. Lincoln.

MEATS AND GROCERIES. DR. SAMUEL H. WIENER, EYES TESTED FREE.

MEATS AND GROCERIES. JOHN WILL, MEATS AND GROCERIES.

MEATS AND GROCERIES. COLONIZATION. MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF LA PROGRES.

MEATS AND GROCERIES. PURE FOODS. BENOLD'S PURE FOOD STORE.

MEATS AND GROCERIES. A BOOK BARGAIN \$2.50 for \$1.00

MEATS AND GROCERIES. Out-of-Town Business Directory.

MEATS AND GROCERIES. HOISERY. HOISERY-BUY YOUR HOISERY DIRECT.

MEATS AND GROCERIES. MISCELLANEOUS. \$2.00 FOR 100 IN CENTS-WE HAVE

MEATS AND GROCERIES. THE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE

MEATS AND GROCERIES. By WALTER THOMAS MILLS, A. M.

MEATS AND GROCERIES. LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

MEATS AND GROCERIES. Alice Henry, Elizabeth Thomas, Winnie Branstetter.

MEATS AND GROCERIES. ANNA RIORDAN, Sec'y.

MEATS AND GROCERIES. Special Woman's Edition VOTES FOR WOMEN

"IN THE TOILS OF THE ENEMY"

BY JOHN SEYMOUR WOOD

It happened in New London last year, and I never told it to a soul before. You may remember that when we went up last year I couldn't go with you. Yes, I had my aunt and my sister Molly in town, and we had to go to the Pequot. Of course, there is never anybody but Harvard people there, but I met some Harvard fellows that I had known very well in Andover, and we had a jolly time together.

LOCOMOTIVE CARRIES NO FIRE

A few months back one of our consular reports from Germany contained a description, illustrating the storage capacity of water for heat, of the German fireless locomotive for use in factory yards, consisting of the ordinary locomotive excepting the firebox.

WOMEN TEACHERS IN SPAIN

There are now more than one hundred and sixty women teachers in the new, or, as they are called, the modern schools in Spain.

CONTRIBUTOR TO WOMAN'S EDITION

The following appeared in The Union Labor Advocate when Alice Henry, who will contribute to the special Woman's Edition, assumed the editorship of the woman's department of the Union Labor Advocate:

Special Woman's Meeting

The woman's branch of Local Cook County will hold a woman's meeting, Sunday evening, Feb. 23, 8 o'clock, at Young People's League hall, 180 East Washington street.

Special Woman's Edition

Special Woman's Edition VOTES FOR WOMEN

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Immediately upon leaving the sleeping room in the morning the windows should be raised to their full length and the doors thrown open to enable the fresh outside air to reach every corner of the apartment in free circulation.

FOR HOME DRESSMAKERS

BY LEONORA PEASE

Ten wise old fogies, standing in a line A modern theory finished one; then there were but nine.

Inventions by British Women

Consul Frank W. Mahin quotes from a Nottingham newspaper the fact that inventions by British women are broadening very much in their scope and are now including many articles with which one would suppose women would not be intimately acquainted.

SELF-TRANSFERABLE EMBROIDERY DESIGN.

Directions for using: Place pattern face downward on the material and press with a hot iron, being careful that the material to be stamped is laid on a smooth surface and is free from all wrinkles.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Immediately upon leaving the sleeping room in the morning the windows should be raised to their full length and the doors thrown open to enable the fresh outside air to reach every corner of the apartment in free circulation.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

When baking a custard put the dish containing it in a larger dish, nearly



CHILD'S ONE-PIECE DRESS, WITH GUMPE.

Paris Pattern No. 2752

All Seams Allowed.

A pretty little frock for a small girl or boy is here illustrated, made up in heavy Indian-head cotton in bright red.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

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THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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

Where Is the Mystery?

For several days the police and press of Chicago, with the exception of the Daily Socialist, have been making much of a "mysterious case." A young girl was found bound and beaten and bearing all the marks of terrible mistreatment. She claims that certain persons are responsible for her condition and names the persons.

At once the entire police department of Chicago, the capitalist press and powerful political forces set to work, not to arrest and convict the alleged criminals, but to prove that the girl lied. There might have been some excuse for such actions the first day, when only a few of the facts were obtainable. But now even the police admit that the theory of a "frame up" is untenable. Absolutely no motive for such a "frame up" has been offered, and so far as any evidence has been gathered it goes to support the main facts of the girl's story.

But the police have made no effort to arrest the parties whom she accuses, although they are within easy reach of the law. On the contrary, they have sent trained bullies to the bedside of this hysterical girl to terrorize her into making some admissions that would weaken her story. While she was still well-nigh or completely delirious these agents of the police have hung like vultures around her bed suggesting, threatening, promising, using all the fiendish skill of the trained "sweater" of criminals in an effort to so confuse her that her story could be broken down in a court of law and the real criminals be shielded from punishment.

So far has this gone that medical authorities already express doubts as to whether the girl's mind will ever recover, or whether she will be able to completely separate the truth of her experience from the suggestions of the police.

Here is the only "mysterious" thing about the case. There is no mystery about what happened to the girl. There does seem to be considerable mystery about what IS HAPPENING TO THE POLICE FORCE.

In the beginning the police were very ready with theories to explain the supposed "frame up." It might be well now to suggest a few theories to explain the actions of the police.

Is it possible that Ella Gingles was simply one victim of an organized "white slave" traffic that catered especially to powerful politicians and their friends? Is it possible that when she showed signs of escaping from their toils and defeating their purpose that it was proposed to "make an example" of her? If she could be tortured nearly to death with impunity, and if no one suffered punishment as a result, that would prove an excellent example to hold up before other victims who might prove recalcitrant.

Might it not be possible that the powerful vice trust that finances the campaigns of the Democratic and Republican parties fears discovery and is using all the forces which it controls, including the police and other officials of the city of Chicago, to protect its own interests? Are we to accept all the evidence that comes from employees of the hotel in which the assault is alleged to have taken place as unchallenged and to overlook the fact that this hotel is greatly interested in proving a certain set of facts?

It does not need any Sherlock Holmes to draw these deductions. They are the ones which almost everyone would draw who had nothing but the facts before him and no ends to serve but justice.

So Near to Success

One of the most aggravating things about the financing of the Daily Socialist from the beginning has been that it has always been just on the verge of success, while at the same time it has been so frequently equally close to the verge of complete failure. At no time since the first few months of its existence has there been a time when a few thousand extra subscribers would not have placed it on a paying basis. It is equally true that at no time since its establishment has there been a time when a slackening in the efforts of the faithful friends of the paper would not have meant death.

Yesterday, with that frankness that has always characterized the business management of the Daily Socialist, the business manager published, in the "Hustlers' column," a carefully prepared statement showing that by the addition of 3,500 Chicago subscribers and 4,500 mail subscribers, with the additional advertising which such an increased circulation would bring almost automatically, that the Daily Socialist would at once become a profitable undertaking.

Nearly nine thousand persons outside Chicago have at some time sent in subscriptions, purchased bonds or stock, or in some other way shown that they are willing to work for their paper. AN AVERAGE OF ONE SUBSCRIPTION FROM EACH OF THESE WOULD FAR MORE THAN DO THE WORK.

There are more than two thousand members of the Socialist party in Chicago. An average of two subscribers from each of these during the next two weeks would give the necessary increase in the city.

This is not the first time that we have been so close to complete victory. Hitherto we have always failed by a slight degree to meet the emergency. Consequently there have been some who say that false hopes have been held out by the management of the paper. The fact is that there never has been a statement of possibilities that was not well within the mark, and that IF THE CONDITIONS HAD BEEN MET would not have relieved us from the continuous struggle.

CAN WE NOT MAKE THE TURN THIS TIME?

The paper is on the up-grade. Were it not for the crushing burden imposed by the lethargy of the weeks following the election, which left us with a weight of debt that must be met soon we could look forward with confidence to the immediate future.

As it is, we must all work together. If we make the mark which we have set, and which is within easy reach, then we will have climbed this long, long hill.

New Trick in Charter Game

The alleged charter convention has taken a new tack. Practically admitting that it is incapable of framing up a charter that will satisfy the capitalist interests of Chicago, and yet that can be slipped past the voters, it now proposes to ask the legislature to adopt a series of separate bills covering only those phases that are considered most essential to "big business."

These bills will change only those portions of the existing charter that interfere with profit-making and will leave intact those most objectionable to the working class. It will not be absolutely necessary to submit such laws to a referendum, and if the demand for such submission should become too strong to be ignored, rejection at the polls would do no more than leave things as they are.

Moreover, there is no possibility of putting through anything to which the profit-takers object. Labor may protest and pray for relief as long as it wishes, the door to relief by a charter is closed so long as the legislature is controlled by those who live by exploiting labor.

A TIMELY WARNING

BY R. J. CALHOUN

In the Lincoln day edition of the Daily Socialist Russell and Walling sound an alarm which should be kept ringing by every one who loves justice and prizes the nobler virtues of manhood for himself and his fellow men.

We refer to the call for a popular convention to start a nation wide movement for another "emancipation" of the negro race. People whose ideas are molded by the present day education, which is controlled entirely by ruling class interests, seem to utterly fail to measure the import of this movement against the rights and liberties of the colored working class, which seems to be continually spreading and growing more pronounced.

Writes in the same economic class, which includes all wage workers, seem to think it something apart from themselves and which little concerns them, unless, indeed, they vaguely feel that the "suppression" of the negro will be of some possible benefit to themselves in the competitive struggle.

Early in January Senator Tillman was quoted as saying, "The education of the southern negro means the loss of white supremacy," and this idea of keeping the negro at the bottom of the social ladder by only providing him with education enough to fit him for the most menial work is the old idea of a slave owning class, running back through the ages of chattel slavery.

It was ever held not only impolitic, but a crime, to educate the slave, unless in those exceptional instances where he was raised above his class and educated for his master's greater profit. He then became as truly a traitor to his class and its interests as the present day boss or official who is advanced from the ranks of labor, and in some instances even acquired the ownership of slaves lower down in the scale than himself.

No law or system which places the black workers under certain disadvantages will allow the whites on the same economic level to escape. This is already shown in the south, where the ostensible effort to disfranchise the negro has probably resulted in disfranchising nearly as many whites as negroes.

We must make up to the fact that the owning and ruling class do not care whether we are white, black or yellow. The point is to get the profit out of us. Ordinarily they prefer white slaves, because in the long run they pay better, not because they love a white worker any better than a black one.

The disfranchisement of the white workers has already reached alarming proportions in the north through the various requirements of registry and

residence which serve only to disfranchise workers, and it is now proposed to double the cost of naturalization, to the same end.

The volume of sentiment in favor of restricting the ballot would surprise us if it were given general expression. We have somewhere seen Roosevelt himself quoted, from his "Life of Theo. H. Benton," as saying that the fact of citizenship did not necessarily imply a right to the ballot.

Anything Roosevelt thinks may safely be set down as the law and gospel of millions who cannot think for themselves.

It looks so plausible that only those solid, desirable citizens, who own property and pay taxes should do the voting that even workmen are led to place the property of others above their own lives and the lives of their families.

In the matter of education the same tendency of the dominant class to place restrictive barriers between themselves and the working class, regardless of color, is oftentimes apparent.

Manual training should be an important part of education, but the working class are now justly suspicious of it, simply because they realize that the owning class cannot be trusted to take a broad, unselfish view where class interests are or can become involved, and rather than place another weapon in the hands of the owning class to be turned against themselves they would forego this valuable feature of education.

If slavery had passed away with the emancipation proclamation, the sentiments of the old masters in regard to education might be left to gather dust in dusty archives, but they realized, as we do today, that slavery would not cease with the emancipation. Nearly every southern writer gave practically the same definition of slavery, agreeing in substance with that given by Thomas R. Cobb in his "Historical Sketch of Slavery," published in 1858. "The power of life and death and the use of corporal chastisement are the mere attendants of slavery; neither are necessary to constitute perfect bondage. When the time and labor of one person are, by any means not purely voluntary, the property of another, the former is a slave and the latter is a master."

Another pro-slavery writer, in 1832, put his definition in these words: "Where a man is compelled to labor at the will of another, and to give him much the greater portion of the product of his labor, there slavery exists and it is immaterial by what sort of

compulsion the will of the laborer is subdued."

Thus we see that "slavery" included the whole working class, just as Socialists now claim, and the kind of "education" the workers should receive was well expressed by Chancellor Harper, a southern educator, whose papers on slavery were published in 1852, wherein the second definition above mentioned also appears: "Is it not better that the character and intellect of the individual should be fitted to the station he is to occupy?"

Would you do a benefit to the horse or the ox by giving him a cultivated understanding and fine feelings? Go far as the mere laborer has the pride, the knowledge, or the aspirations of a freeman he is unfitted for his situation. If there are sordid, servile and laborious offices to be performed, is it not better that there should be sordid, servile and laborious beings to perform them?"

Here, please note, the word "laborer" is used, instead of "slave," as the opposite of "freeman," and the meaning is fully preserved by so doing, for there is no difference from the standpoint of those who exploit labor.

This cold-blooded proposition fills us with indignation, and we must leave it with the reader to compare it with the beauty and grandeur which the Socialist ideal holds up to humanity; yet it was not long ago that a leading northern educator advanced practically the same idea: that the public schools should be used to teach the children of the working class those things that will fit them for the position they are to fill in life, and little protest was raised, except by the Socialists.

This idea, so fatal to working class emancipation, has found lodgement in many an ignorant toiler's mind. Any reason that can be applied to keeping the colored workers down can also be applied to white workers, and surely will be so applied, as the class lines become more clearly drawn and the door of economic opportunity more securely closed against those who work.

The saddest need of working men as a class is a vision of manhood, its meaning and possibilities; a vision the Socialist ever holds aloft and calls upon him to awaken to the inspiration and come up higher; while the owning class as perpetually seek to keep him degraded to the level of such work as will yield them the greatest profits. If we allow this latter condition to become fastened upon the negro working class, the whites on the same economic level will very soon be in the same condition, and when the latter movement becomes a part of the political and educational power of the majority of its members, or of those comprising the working class body, then the doom of labor is well sealed.

A STUDY IN PATHOLOGY

BY ROBERT HUNTER.

Pathology is never a pleasant study, least of all when it has to do with perverted intellect.

Nevertheless, one case has long interested us. It is that of an editorial writer, whose work is to be found in that great metropolitan daily which presumes to publish only what it deems "fit to print."

Some one has said that it is not safe to conclude that he who is not a genius must therefore be insane, however much pathologists may agree as to the relation between the two. And it is exactly this uncertainty which makes our study one of unusual difficulty. Indeed, it is one which requires the nice distinctions of the expert, and we commend this case to such well known specialists as Lombroso, Fotel, Charcot, Górgolao and Kraft-Ebbing, as one reasonably certain to arouse professional enthusiasm.

It is a thing of marvelous contradictions. At times it appears to wander helplessly—the sad victim of some terrible aberration. At other times it is in perfect control of itself—wary, cunning and predatory. Then again it appears kindly—almost human. We have

known it to become unduly excited over mere trifles and appear bitter and resentful for days. At other times it is playful—although there is always something uncanny about its laugh.

Those who observe it at close range have said there is evidence of a nervous condition, irregular circulation, low nutrition, morbid fears, irritable temper, lack of resolution, and, at times, misconceptions and delusions supervene.

We have some suspicion that it works under a stimulus, such as, for instance, a hypodermic injection of nitrate of gold—although it must be said little is actually known about this matter of drugs.

Its acts, which are quite unaccountable at times, have given rise to another supposition; namely, that it is subject to a new metallic hypnosis— which has aroused the interest of many Americans—especially those in political life.

Color affects it strangely—red particularly—causing vomiting, hyperthermia, and, in extreme cases, death.

It has some of the characteristics of the maddo, such as, for instance, egotism, vanity, indiscretion, precocity, sterility, irritability, impetuosity.

It has also some symptoms of the alcoholic, such as, for instance, slowness of evolution, feebleness of mental faculties and poly-morphism of delirium, although one common characteristic of both noted in each is the total absence, namely, self-criticism and depreciation.

But, as we have said, the case is one that calls for the attention of an expert. The layman has difficulty even in classifying the various symptoms of this complex malady; and in general terms only may one say that indications point to physical abnormality, mental instability, ethical uncertainty, there is the eccentricity of the commonplace, the disinterestedness of the partisan, the originality of the deranged, the wisdom of the foolish.

There is much that is saddening in his public spectacle, and one dares venture the hope that in this day of great philanthropic enterprise, a society may yet be formed to raise funds to bring here some great foreign expert to study this phenomenon.

If we allow this latter condition to become fastened upon the negro working class, the whites on the same economic level will very soon be in the same condition, and when the latter movement becomes a part of the political and educational power of the majority of its members, or of those comprising the working class body, then the doom of labor is well sealed.

MAXIMUM OF PRODUCE

BY E. B.

The problem of supreme importance is how to extract from the soil the maximum of produce at the minimum of cost," remarks J. J. Hill, the railroad Andy Carnegie.

It should not be much of a problem to Mr. Hill, for he extracted over a million dollars out of the soil the federal government gave to one of his railroads for construction work without any cost at all.

When he was just blossoming into a certain industry up in the St. Paul and Winnipeg country, he and some of his cronies were given ten square miles of land for every mile of railroad they built. He was in the enterprise about

three years and sold out for a million and a half. His original investment was supposed to be \$250,000, but it was really nothing.

Mr. Hill is a great jollifier of the farmers. He would like everybody to go to farming but himself. His is one of the roads that is kindly hauling the eager would-be soil-tillers into the great northwest and dumping them on the beautiful tract Uncle Sam is taking away from the Indians a little at a time, and "giving" to the land-hungry hordes by means of a lottery.

The railroads only get an average of fifty dollars from each "sucker" that goes to register, and \$150 from each of

the "lucky" ones that draw a claim—about one in fifty.

Mr. Hill and his pals farm the farmers in a very intensive way from the cradle to the grave.

Mr. Hill is not interested in the manufacturers. So he remarks: "The American manufacturer markets his surplus abroad for what he can get and recoups himself by a large profit which a large tariff permits him to charge the home consumer."

He doesn't stop to explain why the farmer should not be permitted to "recoup himself" in similar manner.

It is presumed he figures that the farmer works harder and raises more, the less he gets for it.

First Things in America

With tracks and cables into use about 1839, when but 365 tons were sent to the market. In 1828 Boston received its first ton of coal.

The first tri-weekly mail between Philadelphia and New York was in 1764. Two years later the first stage started in the Colonies began to carry mails between the two cities.

The United States mint was established at Philadelphia by act of congress, April 2, 1792. It was under the personal supervision of the director of the mint, until the passage of the coinage act of 1873.

The first United States stocking factory was set up at Cohoes, New York, in 1832. The machine for knitting was the invention of Lee, an Englishman, who took out a patent in 1828. The Lee machine was introduced in the Colonies during the Revolution, but a sharp Yankee improved on it and set up the first factory at Cohoes.

Dutch housewives of old New York ever noted for their housekeeping qualities, created the agitation which resulted in the appointment of the first public street cleaner in New York, in 1822. He was Laurens Van Der Speigle, a baker. His daughter married Rip Van Dam, who afterward became Governor of New York.

Warning to the Dean

Repairs were taking place at an English cathedral, and the dean, a very pompous clergyman, came in to see the workmen getting on. One of the men, a carpenter, took no notice of him, and the dean, who thought that the man should have lifted his cap respectfully, said:

"You know, sir, that I am dean of this cathedral."

Vegetables as Medicine

The farmers' vegetable garden is the medicine cabinet of the world, and by a thorough and well balanced diet of these there is no reason for one's health becoming impaired. Carrots are excellent for the eyes, cranberries correct the liver. Asparagus stimulates the kidneys. Water cress is an excellent blood purifier. Honey is a good substitute for cod liver oil. Parsnips possess the same virtues as sarsaparilla. Celery contains sulphur and helps to ward off rheumatism, and is at the same time a nerve tonic. Bananas are beneficial to sufferers from chest complaints. Onions are beneficial in case of colds, as they help to quiet the nerves and produce sleep. Beet-root is fattening and good for people who want to put on flesh. Tomatoes are good for torpid liver, but should be avoided by gouty people. Lettuce has a soothing effect on the nerves and is excellent for sufferers from insomnia. Spinach has great aperient qualities, and is far better than medicine for sufferers from constipation. The juice of a lemon is excellent for the throat, but should not be swallowed but used as a gargle.

Rather Wabery

"You have a new milkman?" interrogated the Throop street lady.

"Yes, indeed," responded her neighbor.

"What brand of milk does he sell?"

"Well, I call it the 'sky brand.'"

All the Difference

Nihil-George says that his beauty indicates

Preserving Milk by Freezing

Experiments in Germany have shown that pure milk, when frozen, preserves its original properties for weeks. One of our consular reports that frozen specimens kept for a month showed no thawing no change in taste, and fewer bacteria than when fresh. It is suggested that this is a good way of keeping milk for journeys, on ships, etc. Fresh milk could be frozen in the proper containers by submerging them in brine chilled below the melting point of ice. Or it might be delivered to consumers at a distance by this method. Frozen milk so prepared remains solid for a day or more before melting, just as ice harvested during a very cold season is much better than that gathered in a mild winter.

Naturally

Two Irishmen, much disturbed for the future of this country, were recently discussing the matter, when one of them observed:

"I tell you, Carroll, thin furriners is gettin' an awful hold in the United States."

"Ye say true," assented the second. "Way, I was readin' over the list of thin naturalized by the Circuit Court yesterday, an' ivery way of thin was furrin'."

Documentary Evidence

Her Mother-I should rather you would not go sailing with that young man, Clara. I don't believe he knows a thing about a sailboat.

Clara-Oh, but he does, mamma! He showed me a letter from a New York firm he used to work for and they speak very highly of his seamanship.

Uncle Know

"Why, how do you do, uncle? How's all the folks?"

DENTS IN THE RUM DEMON'S HIDE

BY CHARLES DOBBS

John G. Woolley, who was once the candidate for president on the Prohibition party ticket, says the party has done all the good it can as an independent organization and should now go out of business. It does not matter particularly whether the other members of the Prohibition party take Brother Woolley's advice. It is worth while, however, to recognize that the Prohibitionists have rendered some distinct services to civilization. Directly and indirectly they have succeeded in putting some large and deep dents in the tough hide of the Demon of Rum, but probably not even the Prohibitionists themselves would be willing to admit that the greatest good they have accomplished has come out of their failures.

The first failure of the Prohibitionists has been in the campaign to make people "sign the pledge." While working along this line the Prohibitionists did some tall fighting. With words that burn they have showed how terrible it is for a man to get drunk and beat his wife. Our tears have flowed when hearing about the destitute orphans who might have been rich and happy if Father hadn't wrecked his life and filled a drunkard's grave. Wine is a mocker, and strong drink is raging, and whosoever partaketh thereof is not wise. True, true. Beer is an abomination and whisky rots the lining of your belly and steals away your brain. High balls are hellish, and cocktails were invented by the devil. We would all be better off without them. Not the shadow of a doubt about that.

You can't get away from those facts, and the Prohibitionists have presented them eloquently, but somehow or other that sort of talk didn't hit the spot. Thousands and thousands of people bought tickets on the Water Wagon, but it is so difficult to maintain one's seat on that vehicle, and the Rum Demon cackled with fiendish glee as the passengers fell off. In spite of the pledges signed in response to the W. C. T. U. call to rally "For God and Home and Native Land," there was no decrease in the per capita consumption of booze. In 1907 we spent in this country the enormous sum of one billion, five hundred million dollars for liquors. That was approximately ten per cent of the total sum paid that year in salaries and wages. Figures like that show mighty little permanent effect in individual abstinence from the appeals made by John B. Gough and Francis Murphy and their fervent followers for thirty-five or forty years. If any campaign ever failed, this one to get people to stop drinking failed. Possibly many thousands of individuals "cut out the booze" and became "honored and respected citizens," but the vast majority found it impossible to resist the blandishments of the Demon of Rum. For every individual reclaimed from bibulous habits two recruits were secured by the Demon of Rum for his valiant army of booze fighters.

Maybe they won't admit it, but right here the Prohibitionists saw a great light. "Our young men clearly refuse to be good of their own free will—LET'S LEGISLATE RIGHTHOUSNESS INTO THEM." That's what the Prohibitionists said in effect. They found that people won't be total abstainers or even temperate in the midst of a rum environment. They then decided to legislate a new environment—an environment in which the sale of intoxicants was forbidden. In Tennessee they have taken the next logical step and forbidden the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. As they say down south, "When you go a-cattin', go a-cattin'," and in Tennessee they have gone "a-cattin'" with a vengeance. The moral tone of communities "dry" through "local option" has undoubtedly improved by making it more difficult to get liquor, but there has remained the "blind tiger" evil, and the Tennesseans see that the only way to kill this foul child of the Demon of Rum is to kill the parent which provides pay for its young. That's enlightened reasoning, and it should be "hats off" to the valiant Prohibitionists who have brought a majority of the people of this country to see that the only way to cure an evil is to extirpate its cause.

Another glory to the Prohibitionist's credit is that he has disregarded with fine contempt the "rights" of the booze sellers and the booze manufacturers. By their two laws forbidding the sale and manufacture of booze—laws passed over the veto of a governor who believes in "regulating" the liquor traffic—the Tennesseans have made worthless millions of dollars invested in distilleries and breweries and saloon fixtures. Millions of the Demon of Rum cried out with loud and bitter voice against this "confiscation," but the sturdy Prohibitionists were not deceived or dismayed. They said there was no "right" worth regarding which only meant a "right" to do what the majority considered to be a menace to the health and happiness of society. With fine scorn the Prohibitionists have disregarded that "liberty" which meant "liberty" to make and sell poison to all who might care to buy.

Maybe the Prohibitionists have gone too far under the urge of indignation over the awful evils born of the Demon of Rum. Maybe they have failed to see why men have sought to gratify an abnormal appetite. No doubt the whole question of the liquor traffic has phases which have never been revealed to them. If the editor will allow me I hope to talk more about these phases, but for the present, if the Cold Waterites will accept the tribute, it is enough to say, "Here's looking at you!"



Japanese Workers

Regarding G. Edward Lind's report to my previous squib, under "Japan vs. United States" and signed "Telegrapher," although Mr. Lind does not state, nor his article indicate, I suspect that he is some kind of a Socialist, at least a trades unionist. Mr. Lind deduces that "Telegrapher" is wrong. Well, to a Socialist, the word "wrong" has many interpretations, and generally springs from conflicting material interests. Mr. Lind's conception of the American workers "better pay" as against the foreigner, like the majority of workers, centers on the money (dollars and cents) wage per day, without respect to the purchasing power, other conditions or the amount of wealth created. It occurs to me that Socialists long since have demonstrated that with the improved machine of the American and rapidly of pace, the American worker is the cheapest on earth. I agree with Mr. Lind that Japanese labor, on the whole, is "detrimental" to American labor, and equally so is colored labor—Greek, Italian or American labor—in cases where they underbid the going wages. Even private ownership of very productive machinery, which does the labor of thousands of men, is not a sufficient reason for the worker to be paid more than the cost of his maintenance. You say nothing to lose," etc., etc. They present the view of the position of placing their feet in close proximity to their mouths.

On Loan Shark Charges

I have been reading your news item on the way the charged loan shark charges high rate of interest against the small business man. You seem to have taken up the middle-class side of the case, and you are doing what the old English lawmakers led us into—that is, discriminating between the different forms of exploitation.

You go on at a great rate because of the interest rates charged and as it is not fair to charge the profits the small business man puts on his goods, who does not have to borrow the money to carry on his exploitation. It must be so large that the other one can borrow the money at the high rate and still continue to pay. You say that the small business man, rent, interest and profit, you will find that interest is the cheapest of the three on the average; rent is next and profit is the largest of them all.

Then it is not in the line with our doctrine as I understand it, to make any fight upon any side form of exploitation. The loan shark will be just as willing to pay for the privilege of just system as the editor or publisher; just as willing as the manufacturer or merchant or landlord; the saloonkeeper will be ready to be good when he is shown a business system under which he feels safe to be good; and it is not fair to expect one set of exploiters to voluntarily quit and as it is not fair to charge that set out and make a special fight on the business, without showing, at the same time, the rottenness of the whole business.

The slum dwellers have just as much right to have a ball as any other strata of society and we should not be fair to charge that set out and make a special fight on the business, without showing, at the same time, the rottenness of the whole business. The slum dwellers have just as much right to have a ball as any other strata of society and we should not be fair to charge that set out and make a special fight on the business, without showing, at the same time, the rottenness of the whole business.